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# **GRE Reading Comprehension Detailed Solutions to 325 Questions**

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## **Overview of the GRE General Test**

The Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) General Test is required for admission to most graduate programs. The most competitive programs tend to require comparatively higher scores. This book is designed to prepare students for the GRE General Test. The GRE revised General Test was renamed in 2016 and is now known as the GRE General Test, but content and scoring of the test remain the same. Note that some graduate programs require applicants to take specialized GRE Subject Tests which will not be covered in this book. Before preparing to take the GRE, please review the admissions criteria for the programs that you are interested in applying to so that you know whether you need to take subject tests in addition to the GRE General Test. To learn more about subject tests, visit the Subject Tests section at [ets.org](http://ets.org).

The GRE General Test is not designed to measure your knowledge of specific fields. It does not measure your ability to be successful in your career or even in school. It does, however, give a reasonably accurate indication of your capabilities in certain key areas for graduate level work, such as your ability to understand complex written material, your understanding of basic mathematics, your ability to interpret data, and your capacity for reasoning and critical thinking. By using this book to prepare for the GRE General Test, you will not only improve your chances of scoring well on the test, you will also help to prepare yourself for graduate level study.

### **General Information of the Format of the GRE General Test**

Whether you are taking the paper or computer version of the GRE General Test, the format of the test will be essentially the same. The test consists of three main components: Analytical Writing, Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning. The total time for the test will be between 3 hours 30 minutes to 3 hours 45 minutes, depending on the version you are taking.

The first section of the test is always the Analytical Writing component which is broken into two sections. In the first, you will be asked to write an argumentative essay that takes a position on an issue of general interest. In the second, you will be asked to analyze an argument for logical validity and soundness. You will be given 30 minutes for each section.

The remainder of the test will be split between sections devoted to Verbal

Reasoning and sections devoted to Quantitative Reasoning. There will be two sections devoted to Verbal Reasoning, and another two devoted to Quantitative Reasoning. You will be given between 30-40 minutes to complete each section, and each section will contain approximately 20 questions. At any point during the test, you may be given an unscored section on either Verbal or Quantitative Reasoning; since this section will not be identified, it is important that you try your best at all times. Also, it is possible that you will be asked to complete a research section that will allow ETS to test the efficacy of new questions. If you are given a research section, it will appear at the end of your General Test. Unscored and research sections may vary in number of questions and time allotted.

## **Outline of the GRE General Test**

The following will briefly introduce the three main components of the GRE General Test.

### **Analytical Writing Assessment**

The first section of the GRE General Test is the Analytical Writing assessment. This component of the GRE is designed to test your ability to use basic logic and critical reasoning to make and assess arguments. The Analytical Writing assessment is broken into two assignments, each of which must be completed within 30 minutes. In the first assignment, you will be asked to develop a position on an issue of general interest. You will be given an issue and a prompt with some specific instructions on how to approach the assigned issue. You will be expected to take a position on the issue and then write a clear, persuasive and logically sound essay defending your position in correct English. You will be assessed based on your ability to effectively defend your positions with supporting evidence and valid reasoning, your skill in organizing your thoughts, and your command of English. In the second assignment, you will be presented with a passage in which the author sketches an argument for their position on an issue. Here, you will be expected to write an essay that critically evaluates their argument in terms of the evidence they use and the logical validity of their reasoning. You will be assessed based on your ability to parse the author's argument and effectively point out the strengths and weaknesses of their reasoning using good organization and correct English.

Task	Time Allowed	Answer Format
Analyze an Issue	30 minutes	Short essay on an issue of general interest that clearly and carefully addresses the prompt
Analyze an Argument	30 minutes	Short essay that analyzes another person's argument for validity, soundness and supporting evidence

The Analytical Writing assessment tests your ability to:

- a) Coherently develop complex ideas
- b) Write in a focused, organized manner
- c) Identify relevant evidence and use it to support your claims
- d) Critically evaluate another person's argument for clarity and effectiveness
- e) Command the elements of standard written English

## Verbal Reasoning

The Verbal Reasoning portion of the GRE assesses your reading comprehension, your ability to draw inferences to fill in missing information, and your vocabulary. You will be given two sections on Verbal Reasoning, each consisting of approximately 20-25 questions and lasting 30-35 minutes. Verbal Reasoning questions on the GRE General Test are mostly multiple choice, and will be drawn from the following three types: Reading Comprehension, Text Completion, and Sentence Equivalence. Reading Comprehension questions will ask you to read a short passage several paragraphs long, and then answer questions about the passage. Text Completion questions will have a short passage with 1-3 blanks which you will need to fill in by choosing the best of several multiple choice options. The Sentence Equivalence section will ask you to fill in the blank in a passage using the two words that will complete the sentence in such a way that the meaning will be as similar as possible.

Time	Question Type	Answer Format
You will have 30-35 minutes to complete the entire section, which will include a mixture of different question types	Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice: select one answer choice Multiple choice: select one or more answer choices Highlight a section of text
	Text Completion	Multiple choice: fill in one or more blanks to complete the text
	Sentence Equivalence	Multiple choice: select the two options that produce two sentences with the most similar meanings

The Verbal Reasoning section tests your ability to:

- a) Comprehend, interpret and analyze complex passages in standard written English
- b) Apply sophisticated vocabulary in context
- c) Draw inferences about meaning and authorial intent based on written material

## Quantitative Reasoning

The Quantitative Reasoning section of the GRE evaluates your ability to use basic mathematics, read and interpret graphs and figures and engage in basic reasoning involving math and numbers. You will be given two sections on Quantitative Reasoning, each with about 20-25 questions. You will have 35-40 minutes to complete each section. There are two basic question types, multiple choice and numerical entry. For multiple choice questions, you will be asked to choose the best answer or answers from several possibilities; for numerical entry questions, you will be asked to enter a numerical answer from your own calculations. Some questions will be designed to test your knowledge of basic algebra and geometry; others will be designed to test your ability to read and interpret different presentations of data.



Time	Question Type	Answer Format
You will have 35-40 minutes to complete the entire section, which will include a mixture of different question types	Multiple Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select one answer choice</li> <li>• Select one or more answer choices</li> </ul>
	Numeric Entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solve the problem through calculation and enter a numeric value</li> </ul>
	Quantitative Comparison	Evaluate two quantities to decide whether one is greater than the other, whether they are equal, or whether a relationship cannot be determined
	Data Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple choice: choose the best answer or answers</li> <li>• Numeric entry: enter a value</li> </ul>

The Quantitative Reasoning section tests your ability to:

- a) Use mathematical tools such as basic arithmetic, geometry, algebra and statistics
- b) Understand, interpret and analyze quantitative information
- c) Apply basic mathematical and data interpretation skills to real-world information and problems

## [Paper Based and Computer Based GRE General Test](#)

### **The Paper Based GRE General Test**

If you are taking the paperbased version of the test, the format will be slightly different than the computerbased version. The typical format for the paper version of the test will be as follows:

Component	Number of Questions	Time Allowed
Analytical Writing	1 Analyze an Issue	30 minutes
	1 Analyze an Argument	30 minutes
Verbal Reasoning (2 sections)	25 questions per section	35 minutes per section
Quantitative Reasoning (2 sections)	25 questions per section	40 minutes per section

Note that if you are taking the paper based test, you will not be given an unscored section or a research section. You will enter all answers in your test booklet, and you will be provided with an ETS calculator for doing computations. You will not be allowed to use your own calculator.

## The Computer Based GRE General Test

If you are taking the computerbased version of the test, the format will be slightly different than the paperbased version. Also, unlike the paperbased test, the Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning sections of the computer based version is partially adaptive. This means that the computer will adapt the test to your performance. Since there are two sections each of Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning, the difficulty of the second section will depend on how well you did on the first section. The format for the computerbased version of the test will be as follows:

Component	Number of Questions	Time Allowed
Analytical Writing	1 Analyze an Issue	30 minutes
	1 Analyze an Argument	30 minutes
Verbal Reasoning (2 sections)	Approximately 20 questions per section	30 minutes per section
Quantitative Reasoning (2 sections)	Approximately 20 questions per section	35 minutes per section
Unscored	Variable	Variable
Research	Variable	Variable

While taking the computer based GRE General Test:

- a) You can review and preview questions within a section, allowing you to budget your time to deal with the questions that you find most difficult.
- b) You will be able to mark questions within a section and return to them later. This means that if you find a question especially difficult, you will be able to move on to other questions and return to the one that you had trouble with, provided that you stay within the time limit for the section.
- c) You will be able to change or edit your answers within a section. This means that if you realize that you made a mistake, you can go back and correct yourself provided you stay within the time limit for the section.
- d) You will have an onscreen calculator during the Quantitative Reasoning portions of the test, allowing you to quickly complete any necessary computations.

## **Registering for the GRE**

Before you register to take the GRE, be sure to consider your schedule and any special accommodations that you may need. Be aware that the availability of testing dates may vary according to your location, and that paper based testing only takes place on certain set dates. Be sure to give yourself plenty of time to prepare for the GRE, and be sure that you know the deadlines for score reporting and application deadlines for all the schools you are applying to. For general information about deadlines and the GRE, visit GRE section at ets.org. For more information on how to register for the GRE, visit the Register for GRE section at ets.org. For information on special accommodations for disabled students, visit Disabilities section at ets.org.

## **How the GRE General Test is Scored**

### **Scoring for the Analytical Writing Section**

In the Analytical Writing section, you will be scored on a scale of 0-6 in increments of .5. The Analytical Writing measure emphasizes your ability to engage in reasoning and critical thinking over your facility with the finer points of grammar. The highest scores of 5.5-6.0 are given to work that is generally superior in every respect - sustained analysis of complex issues, coherent argumentation and excellent command of English language. The lowest scores

of 0.0-0.5 are given to work that is completely off topic or so poorly composed as to be incoherent.

## **Scoring for the Verbal and Quantitative Reasoning Sections**

The Verbal and Quantitative Reasoning sections are now scored on a scale of 130-170 in 1 point increments.

### **General Strategies for Taking the GRE**

There are strategies you can apply that will greatly increase your odds of performing well on the GRE. The following is a list of strategies that will help to improve your chances of performing well on the GRE:

- a) Review basic concepts in math, logic and writing.
- b) Work through the test-taking strategies offered in this book.
- c) Work through mock GRE tests until you feel thoroughly comfortable with the types of questions you will see.
- d) As you are studying for the GRE, focus your energy on the types of questions that give you the most difficulty.
- e) Learn to guess wisely. For many of the questions on the Verbal and Quantitative Reasoning Sections, the correct answer is in front of you - you only need to correctly identify it. Especially for questions that you find difficult, you should hone your ability to dismiss the options that are clearly wrong and make an educated guess about which one is right.
- f) Answer every question. You won't lose any points for choosing the wrong answer, so even a wild guess that might or might not be right is better than no answer at all.

### **Preparing for Test Day and Taking the GRE**

How you prepare for the test is completely up to you, and will depend on your own test-taking preferences and the amount of time you can devote to studying for the test. At the very least, before you take the test, you should know the basics of what is covered on the test along with the general guidelines for taking the GRE. This book is designed to provide you with the basic information you

need, and give you the opportunity to prepare thoroughly for the GRE General Test.

Although there is no set way to prepare for the GRE, as a general rule you will want to

- a) Learn the basics about the test - what is being tested, the format, and how the test is administered.
- b) Familiarize yourself with the specific types of questions that you will see on the GRE General Test.
- c) Review skills such as basic math, reading comprehension, and writing.
- e) Learn about test-taking strategies.
- f) Take a mock GRE test to practice applying your test-taking skills to an actual test.

Remember, you don't need to spend an equal amount of time on each of these areas to do well on the GRE - allot your study time to your own needs and preferences. The following are some suggestions to help you make the final preparations for your test, and help you through the test itself:

### **Preparing for Test Day**

- a) In the time leading up to your test, practice, then practice some more. Practice until you are confident with the material.
- b) Know when your test is, and when you need to be at the testing center.
- c) Make a "practice run" to your testing center, so that you can anticipate how much time you will need to allow to get there.
- d) Understand the timing and guidelines for the test and plan accordingly. Remember that you are not allowed to eat or drink while taking the GRE, although you will be allowed to snack or drink during some of the short breaks during testing. Plan accordingly.
- e) Know exactly what documentation you will need to bring with you to the testing center.
- f) Relax, especially in the day or night before your test. If you have studied and practiced wisely, you will be well prepared for the test. You may want to briefly glance over some test preparation materials, but cramming the night before will not be productive.
- g) Eat well and get a good night's sleep. You will want to be well rested for the

test.

## **The Test Day**

- a) Wake up early to give yourself plenty of time to eat a healthy breakfast, gather the necessary documentation, pack a snack and a water bottle, and make it to the testing center well before your test is scheduled to start.
- b) Have confidence: You've prepared well for the test, and there won't be any big surprises. You may not know the answers to some questions, but the format will be exactly like what you've been practicing.
- c) While you are taking the test, don't panic. The test is timed, and students often worry that they will run out of time and miss too many questions. The sections of the test are designed so that many students will not finish them, so don't worry if you don't think you can finish a section on time. Just try to answer as many questions as you can, as accurately as possible.
- d) Remember the strategies and techniques that you learn from this book, and apply them wherever possible.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **General Questions**

#### ***What changes have been made to the GRE revised General Test?***

The GRE revised General Test (introduced on August 1, 2011) is now known as the GRE General Test. Only the name of the test has changed. Content and scoring have remained the same. Study materials that reference the GRE revised General Test are still valid and may be used for test preparation.

#### ***Why did the name of the test change from GRE revised General Test to GRE General Test?***

The name of the test was changed from GRE revised General Test to GRE General Test in 2016 because the word "revised" was no longer needed to distinguish the version of the GRE prior to August 1, 2011. The scores from that version of the test are no longer reported.

#### ***How do I get ready to take GRE General Test?***

To take the GRE General Test, there are several steps you'll need to take:

- a) Find out what prospective graduate/professional programs require: Does the program you're interested in require additional testing beyond the GRE General Test? What is the deadline for receipt of scores?
- b) Sign up for a test date. You need to sign up for any GRE testing. For computer based testing, there will generally be numerous dates to choose from, although acting in a timely manner is essential so that you have plenty of time to prepare and are guaranteed that your scores will be sent and received on time. For paper based testing, testing dates are much more restricted, so if you know that you will need to take the paper based GRE General Test, make arrangements well in advance of the application deadline for your program.
- c) Use this book and the resources provided by ETS to familiarize yourself with both the format of the GRE and the types of questions you will face. Even if you are confident about taking the test, it is essential to prepare for the test.

***Does the GRE General Test Measure my proficiency in specific subject areas?***

No. The GRE General Test is designed to measure general proficiency in reading, critical reasoning, and working with data, all abilities that are critical to graduate work. However, you won't be tested on your knowledge of any specific field.

***Where can I get additional information on the GRE General Test?***

Educational Testing Service (ETS), the organization that administers the GRE, has an informative website entirely devoted to information about the test at the GRE section at [ets.org](http://ets.org). There, you can find links that further explain how to sign up for testing, fees, score reporting and much more.

## **Preparing for the Test**

***How should I start to prepare for the test?***

The first thing you should do is thoroughly familiarize yourself with the format of the GRE General Test. Once you've decided whether you're taking the paper based test, or the computerized version, learn exactly what you can expect from the version of the test you're taking - how many sections there are, how many questions per section, *etc.* You can find general information about the structure of the test earlier in this chapter.

### ***How do I prepare for the questions I will be asked on the GRE General Test?***

There are plenty of resources by Vibrant Publishers, including this book to help you prepare for the questions you will face on the GRE General Test. A list of books is provided at the end of this book. For the most updated list, you may visit [www.vibrantpublishers.com](http://www.vibrantpublishers.com).

### ***How much should I study/practice for the GRE?***

Study and practice until you feel comfortable with the test. Practice, practice and practice some more until you feel confident about test day!

### ***Are there additional materials I can use to get even more practice?***

Yes. ETS offers a free full-length practice test that can be downloaded from the GRE section at [ets.org](http://ets.org). Also, after you have signed up for testing through ETS, you are eligible for some further test preparation materials free of additional charge.

## **Test Content**

### ***How long the GRE General Test is?***

- a) The computer based version of the test is around 3 hours and 45 minutes including short breaks.
- b) The paper based version of the test will take around 3 hours and 30 minutes.

### ***What skills does the GRE test?***

In general, the GRE is designed to test your proficiency in certain key skills that you will need for graduate level study. More specifically:

- a) **The Analytical Writing section** tests your ability to write about complex ideas in a coherent, focused fashion as well as your ability to command the conventions of standard written English, provide and evaluate relevant evidence, and critique other points of view.
- b) **The Verbal Reasoning section** tests your ability to understand, interpret and analyze complex passages, use reasoning to draw inferences about written material, and use sophisticated vocabulary in context.
- c) **The Quantitative Reasoning section** tests your knowledge of basic, high



school-level mathematics, as well as your ability to analyze and interpret data.

***What level of math is required for the Quantitative Reasoning section?***

You will be expected to know high school level math - arithmetic, and basic concepts in algebra and geometry. You will also be expected to be able to analyze and interpret data presented in tables and graphs.

**Scoring and Score Reporting**

***How are the sections of the GRE General Test scored?***

The GRE General Test is scored as follows:

- a) **The Verbal Reasoning section** is scored in 1-point increments on a scale of 130-170.
- b) **The Quantitative Reasoning section** is scored in 1-point increments on a scale of 130-170.
- c) **The Analytical Writing section** is scored on a scale of 0-6 in increments of .5.

***When will my score be reported?***

It depends on which version of the test you are taking, and also when you decide to take the GRE General Test. In general, scores for the computer based version of the test are reported within two weeks; for the paper based test, they are reported within six weeks. Check the GRE section at ets.org for updates on score reporting and deadlines.

***How long will my scores be valid?***

In general, your score for the GRE General Test will remain valid for five years. The following are some specifications about score validity:

- a) For those who have yet to take the test, or have taken it on or after July 1, 2016, scores are valid for five years after the test administration date.
- b) For those who have taken the test between August 1, 2011 and June 30, 2016, scores are valid for five years after the testing year. For example, scores from a test taken in April 2015 would be valid until June 2020.
- c) Scores from August 2011 are valid until June 30, 2017.

## **Other Questions**

### ***Do business schools accept the GRE instead of the GMAT?***

An increasing number of business schools accept the GRE as a substitute for the more standard test for admission to an MBA program, the GMAT. Before you decide to take the GRE instead of the GMAT, make sure that the programs you are interested in applying to will accept the GRE. You can find a list of business schools that currently accept the GRE in the GRE section at [ets.org](http://ets.org).

### ***How is the GRE administered?***

The GRE is administered at designated testing centers, where you can take the test free from distraction in a secure environment that discourages cheating. The computer based version of the test is administered continuously year round at designated testing centers. In areas where computer based testing is unavailable, the paper based version of the test is administered at most three times a year on designated dates. For information on testing centers in your area and important dates, visit the GRE section at [ets.org](http://ets.org).

### ***I have a disability that requires me to ask for special accommodation while taking the test - what sort of accommodations are offered?***

ETS does accommodate test-takers with disabilities. For information on procedures, visit the GRE section at [ets.org](http://ets.org).

### ***Will there be breaks during testing?***

Yes. You will have a 10 minute break during the test. On the computer based version of the test, the 10 minute break will fall after you have completed the first three sections of the test. On the paper based version, you will be given a 10 minute break following the Analytical Writing sections.

### ***Will I be given scratch paper?***

If you are taking the computer based version of the test, you will be given as much scratch paper as you need. If you are taking the paper based version of the test, you won't be allowed to use scratch paper, however, you will be allowed to write in your test booklet.

***Should I bring a calculator to the test?***

No. If you are taking the computer based version of the test, there will be an onscreen calculator for you to use. If you are taking the paper based version of the test, an ETS-approved calculator will be issued to you at the testing center.

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## Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension questions are designed to test your ability to understand, interpret and analyze what you read. You will be asked to read a short passage between one or more paragraphs long and then answer several questions about the passage. To answer them you will need to recognize what the passage explicitly states, and be able to draw inferences about the implications of the passage.

The passages used for Reading Comprehension questions will be drawn from a variety of topics, including the physical, biological and social sciences, the arts and the humanities, business and everyday life. To answer the questions on these passages, you do not need to be an expert on the topic covered; you need only read the passage attentively enough to answer basic questions about it. You will not be asked to evaluate the passage for truth or falsity; you will only need to understand what the author said, and what implications can be drawn from what the author said.

The Verbal Reasoning portion of the revised GRE will generally have about 10 passages that you will need to read. Some will be several paragraphs in length, others just one paragraph. You will be asked to answer 1-6 questions per passage, with longer passages generally corresponding to more questions. The questions will appear in three formats: two types of multiple choice, and highlighting a section of the passage. The first type of multiple choice will ask you to choose the single best answer from several options. The second type of multiple choice will ask you to choose one or more answers from several options. For select-in passage, you will be asked to highlight the section of text that best addresses the question.

### What does a Reading Comprehension question look like?

Reading Comprehension questions will always be based off a short passage of one or more paragraphs. You will be asked to read the passage and then answer 1-6 questions about it. Below is an example of what a Reading Comprehension question will look like on the GRE revised General Test:

**Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.**

Sometimes hype can create impossible expectations. Nowhere is this phenomenon more pronounced than in the world of popular music. Two bands

that came to prominence in the first years of the 2000s exemplify this. New York's The Strokes and England's Arctic Monkeys were both hailed by critics as the leaders of a garage rock revival, and more grandiosely, as saviors of rock music. Despite successes and considerable popularity, neither band has entirely lived up to these overblown expectations. Although both bands helped to bring greater awareness to the burgeoning indie music scene, rock music still struggles to compete with other genres of popular music. And although both bands have gained considerable popularity, they still don't have the ability to fill stadiums and arenas the way that some of their older and less heralded peers do.

**Select only one answer choice.**

1. Which of the following statements best characterizes the main idea of the passage?

- A Popular music is more diverse than many people realize
- B The Strokes and Arctic Monkeys are both highly successful bands
- C A single band can revolutionize popular music
- D Critics of popular music sometimes create exaggerated expectations for bands
- E Older bands draw bigger crowds than newer bands

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author most likely uses the phrase "saviors of rock music" to:

- A characterize the strokes
- B make a plea for the future of the genre
- C indicate the hyperbolic expectations created by music critics

3. Select the sentence that suggests rock music's struggles competing with other types of popular music.

**Answer Key**

The correct answers to the questions are:

- a). D. Critics of popular music sometimes create exaggerated expectations for bands
- b). C. indicate the hyperbolic expectations created by music critics

c). Although both bands helped to bring greater awareness to the burgeoning indie music scene, rock music still struggles to compete with other genres of popular music.

## **What skills do Reading Comprehension questions test?**

Reading Comprehension questions test your ability to understand, interpret and analyze complex passages of the kind you will encounter in graduate school. Some key skills that are tested include your ability to

- a) understand a text holistically and be able to determine the meaning of individual components
- b) distinguish major and minor points
- c) succinctly summarize the meaning of an entire passage
- d) use inference to draw conclusions about implied meaning and intent
- e) understand how individual parts of a text support the key points
- f) identify an author's assumptions, biases and perspective
- g) determine the potential strengths and weaknesses of the author's position

## **Key Facts about Reading Comprehension questions**

- a) Questions will be based off short passages of one or more paragraphs
- b) There will be approximately 10 passages on the Verbal Reasoning portion of the test; you will be required to answer 1-6 questions per passage
- c) Passages will be on a variety of topics including the physical, biological and social sciences, the arts and the humanities, business and everyday life
- d) Questions will be answerable based on the passage alone - you will not need any prior knowledge of the subject matter being discussed
- e) Questions will ask you to select one or more correct answers from several, or highlight a relevant portion of the passage

## **Strategies for Reading Comprehension questions**

Depending on what version of the GRE you are taking, you will have 30 or 35 minutes to complete each Verbal Reasoning section. To complete a section successfully, you will need to budget your time well, and this is especially important with Reading Comprehension questions. It is essential that you not lose too much time reading passages too carefully. Remember, to do well on Reading Comprehension questions you do not need to have a mastery of the material covered in a given passage - you just need to be able to answer a few highly directed questions about the passage. If you are able to read the passage both thoroughly and quickly, so much the better; however, if you find yourself taking too much time over a passage, it is better to gather key information quickly than to grasp absolutely everything and lose too much time. As you read passages for Reading Comprehension questions, your reading should be goal-oriented: read quickly and “loosely” and focus only on information that is important. Remember, you won’t need to remember anything about the passage after the test, and you only need to grasp key points while taking the test.

Another key consideration is how to approach passages that cover unfamiliar material. Remember, passages can be drawn from many different fields, and chances are you will come across a passage that deals with something you are unfamiliar with. However, the questions about the passage will not demand any prior knowledge of the subject matter. Don’t panic if you are asked to read about something that you know nothing about, since the questions will not ask you to evaluate the truth of the claims made in the passage. By the same token, don’t let any expertise that you may possess lead you to make unnecessary judgments about the passage. Focus your attention on answering the questions and always keep in mind that your knowledge or lack of knowledge about the subject matter will have no bearing on how well you are able to answer those questions.

Finally, keep in mind that the key skills for Reading Comprehension are skimming and paraphrasing. To skim effectively, you will need to read quickly and gather key information. To paraphrase, you will need to be able to summarily restate the key points of the passage in other words. Skimming will help you quickly understand what the passage is about while paraphrasing will allow you to recognize which possible answers are the best.

a) Don’t lose too much time reading a passage carefully; read quickly, and read with the goal of answering the questions

b) Don’t worry too much about understanding everything - remember, you don’t need to learn the material covered in the passage thoroughly, you simply need to answer a few highly directed questions

c) Don't let your knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of the subject matter distract you - every question you are asked will be answerable solely on the basis of the information in the passage

d) Use your abilities to skim and paraphrase to your advantage; gather relevant information rapidly, and be able to reformulate it to determine what answer choice best answers the question

What follows are some more specific strategies for answering Reading Comprehension questions. Later in this section, you'll have a chance to put your skills to the test and learn how to hone them in several in-depth worked examples.

## **Determine What the Passage is About**

Your first task as you read a passage should be to find out what is being discussed. You should immediately look for clues as to what the main idea of the passage is - doing so will help you address any broad questions about the big picture that the passage is trying to convey. The following three questions will help you find the main idea of the passage:

a) What is the passage about? This question should be the easiest of the three to answer, and could be fairly broad (e.g. "European history")

b) What is the scope of the passage? This question asks how narrowly/broadly the passage addresses its subject matter

c) What is the purpose of the passage? Here you are asking why the author wrote the passage to begin with - is it to educate? To persuade? Who is the

d) intended audience, and what reaction is the author trying to get?

e) Some of the questions you will be asked will be directly answered by answering one or more of the above questions.

## **Skim the Passage**

You need to gather key information quickly to do well, and one of the best ways to do that is to skim. As you skim the passage, keep several key points in mind. First of all, skim to determine what the passage is about. You shouldn't need to read every word carefully to be able to address the questions listed in the section above. Also, as you skim the passage, try to keep in mind how the passage is organized - try to have a general idea of what information can be found where. Some questions will ask you to refer to very specific sections of the text - by



skimming effectively, you can form an idea of where you'll need to look to address specific questions. Finally, don't be afraid to skip over sentences or phrases that you don't understand. In many cases, you will be able to learn all you need to from a passage without understanding every word. In those rare cases when a question directly addresses something that you didn't understand on the first read-through, you can always read the section again more carefully when you are trying to answer the question.

As you are reading the passage, try to get a quick feel for the structure of the text. If there is more than one paragraph, how are the paragraphs organized? What is the topic and purpose of each paragraph? How is evidence and supporting material presented?

## **Understanding the Questions**

After skimming the passage as described above, you will need to be prepared to answer questions about it. You can use the following strategies to help you answer the questions well:

- a) Read the question carefully. While you usually don't need to read more than a small part of the passage carefully, it's important that you read the question and the possible solutions with care - you need to have a clear sense of what you are being asked in order to find the right answer
- b) If the question is in multiple choice format, read every possible answer choice. Even if you think you can identify the right answer immediately, make sure you read all of the options
- c) If the question is general and asks you to describe what the passage is about, or what the purpose is, you should already have a pretty good idea of what the answer is from skimming and determining what the main idea of the passage is
- d) If the question is specific, you may need to find a particular section of the passage and read over it more carefully. Make "mental bookmarks" as you skim the passage to give you some idea of where to find which idea, so that when you're asked to answer a question on something very specific, you'll know where to find it
- e) Be prepared to use the information in the passage to draw an inference to a conclusion that was not explicitly stated. Sometimes you'll be asked to determine the next step in a passage - given what's said in the passage, what sort of conclusions can be drawn?
- f) Paraphrase. Sometimes you will find that you just can't understand the way

that a particular question applies to the passage. By trying to reformulate the question, or the relevant section of the passage, or both, in your own words, you can often grasp the key idea that you need to address

## **Answering the Questions**

Once you have read and understood the questions, you'll need to select the best answer (or in some cases, answers).

- a) Be sure you know what kind of answer you need to find. Some questions will be straight multiple choice, where you pick only one answer; others will allow you to choose more than one answer, and still others will ask you to highlight a portion of the text. Be aware of what you're expected to provide in your answer
- b) Be sure you are answering the question that was asked. Just because an answer choice is true, doesn't necessarily mean that it is right. Sometimes you will have more than one option that correctly addresses a point made by the passage - be sure that you choose the option that answers the question asked
- c) Don't allow any personal opinion or prior knowledge of a topic distract you - again, you should only answer the question as it bears on the passage. You are not being asked to express your opinions about a passage, or critique the content
- d) Use logic. To correctly answer some questions, you will need to use basic logic. Learn to recognize implicit assumptions made by the author, and draw inferences to see what unstated conclusions might follow from a passage
- e) Apply the process of elimination. For multiple choice questions, you will often be given several potential answers that are more obviously wrong than others. Be sure to dismiss these answers first of all, since even if you don't know which of the remaining options is the right answer, you'll increase your odds of choosing it by dismissing those that are clearly wrong

## **Types of Questions**

There are several types of Reading Comprehension questions that you can expect to find. Reviewing the kinds of questions you can expect to be asked, and looking at strategies for answering them, will help you prepare for the test. The following is a list of typical questions:

- a) What is the main idea?
- b) What is the purpose?

- c) Identify specific details
- d) Identify the purpose of specific details
- e) Infer a conclusion based on evidence presented in the passage
- f) Identify assumptions made by the author
- g) Identify additional evidence that might undermine/bolster the author's argument
- h) Highlight a specific section of text that addresses a question
- i) Other

## **Main Idea**

Some questions will be quite straightforward - you will be asked to answer a “big picture” question about the passage, such as questions about the main topic, intended audience, and scope.

Assuming that you have skimmed the passage well and answered the questions listed above in the section on determining what the passage is about, answering this type of question should be quite easy. Practice reading passages to quickly grasp the key points, and then have confidence in your ability to apply this skill on test day.

## **Purpose**

Some questions will ask you to say something about the purpose of the passage. Here you are being asked to make an educated guess as to why the author bothered to write the passage - did they intend to educate? To entertain? To undermine a commonly held belief? To develop an argument as to why their perspective is better than another?

When answering questions about the purpose of a passage, look for clues in structure and wording. Does the author develop and then dismiss a certain view? What is the tone - is it adversarial or merely stating facts? Does the passage present a course of action, or does it simply present information? Answering questions such as these will help you determine some basic points about the passage, such as whether the author is advocating something or just trying to educate. You can then look over some of the details of the passage to gain a sense of exactly what position the author is advocating, or who the intended audience might be for the information given.

## **Details**

Some questions will ask you to identify specific points within the passage. Here you are being asked to find the place in the passage where the author discusses some particular aspect of the main topic or a detail that supports something that they have said.

To answer these questions, you will need to have developed good skimming skills. As you skim, learn to mentally bookmark the passage so that you know where to find certain information whether or not you have read it carefully or understood it perfectly. Doing this will allow you to quickly refer back to the right section of the passage to find the specific point you are being asked about.

## **Purpose of Detail**

Some questions will ask you to identify why the author chose to use certain details in their discussion. If the author is making an argument, you will need to think why they chose to include a certain point to support it; if they are attempting to educate, you will need to decide why they thought a given detail would help make the discussion more informative.

To do well with these types of questions, you will need to have a good grasp on the topic and purpose of the passage, and you will need to know where to find the relevant detail to see where and how it fits into the whole discussion. As you read through the passage, try to read actively rather than passively - ask yourself why the author has chosen to include particular information, and how it fits into the piece as a whole. If you can get a good sense of how and why things hang together in the passage as you skim through it, you will be able to answer this type of question much more rapidly.

## **Additional Conclusions**

Sometimes you will be asked to put together the evidence provided in a passage to draw a conclusion. In some cases, the author will have stated a clear conclusion and you will be asked to use the evidence presented to find other implied conclusions. In others, the author will have left their conclusions implied, and you will be asked to say something about them given the evidence.

To answer questions about implied conclusions, you need to have grasped the main idea of the passage. There is no way to answer questions about what conclusion you might draw from the passage without knowing the basic big picture information about the passage. Once you have that, you can use clues

from the author's tone and the details they provide to determine what conclusions can be inferred.

## **Assumptions**

Some questions may ask you what assumptions are implied in the passage. Here, you will need to consider what the author is assuming to develop their position - what do they consider so completely uncontroversial that they rely on it without even mentioning it?

To answer questions about assumptions, you will need to have a solid grasp of what the author is trying to say and why, and how they have structured the passage. You need to focus on ideas or points that are essential to what the author is trying to say but have been left unstated.

## **Bolster/Undermine**

Sometimes you will be asked to identify another point that would either strengthen or weaken the author's case in the passage. Here you are looking for any additional evidence that can be brought to bear on the passage.

To answer this type of question, you need to have a clear grasp of the main idea, purpose and structure of the passage. Focus on only those potential answers that have a direct bearing on the topic, and weigh how the additional information would affect the development of the passage.

## **Highlight**

Sometimes you will be asked to find a specific point in the passage and highlight it. For these questions, rather than being given possible answers, you will need to find the answer in the text and highlight it.

If you have skimmed the passage well and know where to find different points, these questions will be quite similar to multiple choice questions that ask for specific details. Focus your attention only on those parts of the passage that deal specifically with the question asked, and answer the question based on that.

## **Other**

You may be asked other types of question about passages, although any additional type of question will test the same skills that the types listed test. To

answer other question types, apply the techniques discussed above in the appropriate combination.

## General Tips for answering Reading Comprehension questions

- a) Be sure that you read the instructions for the question carefully. Remember that Reading Comprehension questions can appear in three distinct formats, and to correctly answer a given question, you'll need to understand the format first of all
- b) For all types of multiple choice questions, always review every potential answer before you choose the correct answer or answers
- c) For multiple choice questions that ask for the single best answer select only the option that best addresses the question
- d) For multiple choice questions that ask you to select one or more answers don't be alarmed if more than one of the options looks correct. For this type of question, you can select all of the options that accurately answer the question
- e) **Don't be deceived by answers that are only partially true**, or do not completely address the question - make sure that you select only those answers that fully and appropriately answer the question you were asked, especially for those questions that ask you to select a single option out of several or a passage

### **KEY STRATEGY # 1**

Always use process of elimination. Many multiple choice questions of any type will have some options that are more obviously wrong than some others - perhaps they fall beyond the scope of the question, perhaps they produce an absurd result. If you are not immediately certain of the correct answer, dismiss those answers that are obviously wrong first of all and work with what remains. Even if you end up having to guess the right answer, you'll increase your odds of guessing right by eliminating answers that are obviously incorrect.

### **KEY STRATEGY # 2**

Some questions on the test are designed to make you waste time if you haven't read effectively. If you did not do a good job of skimming the passage, you could easily waste minutes searching through the passage trying to determine which answers are right and which aren't. Don't let this happen. Hone your

skimming skills so that you already have an idea of which information is right and which isn't before you look back over the passage for any final confirmation.

### **KEY STRATEGY # 3**

You should be careful not to let “fancy” options that sound like they relate to the passage fool you. Some answer choices will be designed to take advantage of the way your mind tends to associate information with the topic. Be wary of this and be sure to ask yourself whether you actually saw anything in the passage that substantiates a possible answer..

### **KEY STRATEGY # 4**

As you work on Reading Comprehension questions, remember to use elementary logic to your advantage. One very basic rule of logic is the following: for two propositions  $p$  and  $q$ , if  $p$  then  $q$  and not  $q$  entails not  $p$ . In other words, if you know that it is true that proposition  $p$  implies proposition  $q$ , and you know that proposition  $q$  is not true, then you know that proposition  $p$  is also not true. Use this and other strategies from basic logic to answer Reading Comprehension questions that require reasoning.

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## Practice Set 1: Arts and Humanities

This chapter is devoted to helping you develop your skill with Reading Comprehension questions using concrete examples. You will find passages related to Arts and Humanities that are similar to the sorts of passages you will encounter on an actual GRE test. Each passage has a set of questions and a detailed explanation of the solution to each question. The questions and their solutions will be presented as follows: **In this chapter:**

- a) A passage related to Arts and Humanities similar to what you can expect on an actual GRE test
- b) Several questions about the passage similar to those you will encounter on an actual GRE test

### **In Explanatory Answers for Practice Set 1: Arts and Humanities:**

- a) For most passages, a quick summary that paraphrases the main issues of the passage and points out important words or phrases that indicate the meaning or intent of the passage. Being able to answer a few basic questions about Reading Comprehension passages before you even see any of the questions is a key skill that will help you answer questions more quickly and more accurately. The summaries provided here will give you some sense of how to approach summarizing when looking at actual questions.
- b) Detailed solutions that explain what the correct answer is, and what strategy of strategies you could use to determine the correct answer. Explanatory answers will usually refer back to the summary.

### **Passage 1**

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following passage.**

Dmitry Shostakovich's first visit to the United States was an appearance at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York City in March 1949. He was serving as one of five delegates from the Soviet Union, and as a delegate he listened as his translators read a prepared speech, mumbled brief answers to a few awkward questions, played on the piano once, attended a few concerts, and then left with cartons of cigarettes under his arm. The conference was described in the popular press as pro-Communist propaganda, and protestors picketed the streets outside the Waldorf. Many Americans, however, were familiar with Shostakovich's music, and many knew about the recent banning of



his works in the Soviet Union.

**For Questions 1 and 2, select only one answer choice.**

1: Which of the following best describes the author's assessment of Shostakovich's first trip to the United States?

- A The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was essentially pro-Communist propaganda and Shostakovich viewed it as such.
- B The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was designed to present Shostakovich's works to the world for the first time but his debut was overshadowed by the controversy surrounding the event.
- C The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace proved to be an inauspicious U.S debut for Shostakovich.
- D Shostakovich's visit focused public attention on his music and the recent banning of his works in the Soviet Union.
- E Despite several problems, Shostakovich's visit boosted his popularity in the United States.

2: What is the author's purpose in closing this passage with the sentence, "Many Americans, however, were familiar with Shostakovich's music, and many knew about the recent banning of his works in the Soviet Union?"

- A To note that despite the lack of attention and exposure given to Shostakovich at the Conference and despite the perception of the Conference as propaganda, the composer's work and political plight were already known in the United States.
  - B To note that the presence of Shostakovich, whose work and political plight were known in the U.S., lent credence to the popular perception of the Conference as propaganda.
  - C To suggest that those Americans familiar with Shostakovich's work and political plight did not share the view that the Conference was pro-Communist propaganda
  - D To suggest that the knowledge of Shostakovich and his political plight led to the protests against the Conference
  - E To suggest that Shostakovich's political troubles were the primary reason for his fame in the United States
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

3: Which of the following statements about Shostakovich's first visit to the U.S. are implied by the passage?

- A The performance of Shostakovich's music was not given priority at the Conference.
- B Shostakovich participated in the conference reluctantly.
- C Shostakovich was a smoker.

4: Select the sentence which provides the most information about Shostakovich's musical compositions.

## Passage 2

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the following passage.

In the Americas, paganism provided a convenient initial excuse for conquest and enslavement of indigenous people. However, as Indians were gradually Christianized, race replaced paganism as a justification for Spanish domination. Furthermore, gender functioned as a facilitator of political negotiation and inter-ethnic relations in the New World. Because more than 80 percent of Spanish immigrants to the Indies between 1492 and 1580 were male, race and gender ideologies interacted to reinforce the political and cultural hegemony of the Spanish in the New World.

For Questions 5 to 7, select only one answer choice.

5: The passage addresses which of the following issues related to the large percentage of male Spanish immigrants during the 16th Century?

- A The question of whether gender issues were more influential than racial ideologies upon the relationship between Spanish immigrants and indigenous peoples
- B The contention that the Spanish immigrants' efforts at converting natives to Christianity were inspired largely by gender ideology
- C The implication that racial attitudes toward the native population might have been different had there been a higher percentage of female Spanish immigrants.
- D The contention that gender ideology, in combination with the Spaniards' attitude toward race, was a significant facilitator of the Spanish domination of the indigenous population.
- E The suggestion that the Spaniard's attitudes towards gender, as well as race, evolved from the largely successful effort to convert the natives to Christianity

6: The passage makes which of the following assertions with regard to racial issues?

- A Racial attitudes tend to shape gender ideology when two cultures meet for

the first time.

B While the Spaniards originally felt superior to the natives because the natives were not Christian, a belief in racial superiority eventually became a long-term influence upon their policies.

C Racial attitudes tended to support the political dominance of the Spanish, while gender issues tended to support cultural hegemony  D The racial attitudes of the natives toward the Spanish interacted with the Spaniards' belief in their own racial superiority to reinforce the cultural hegemony of the period

E The pagan beliefs of the native peoples served as a justification for the Spaniards' racial attitudes toward them 7: In the final sentence, the word "hegemony" most nearly means in the context of the passage:

A The distinctive characteristics of one ethnic group

B The predominant influence of one group or ideology over another  C The decline of a civilization

D The tradition of white, male dominance in Western culture  E Policy based upon religious precepts

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

8: Which of the following does the passage suggest was a primary influence upon the Spanish domination of the Indians?

A Political hegemony

B Racial ideology

C Gender demographics

### Passage 3

**Question 9 is based on the following passage.**

It is little realized how slowly, how painfully, we approach the expression of truth. We are so variable, so anxious to be polite, and alternately swayed by caution or anger. Our mind oscillates like a pendulum: it takes some time for it to come to rest. And then, the proper allowance and correction has to be made for our individual vibrations that prevent accuracy. Even the compass needle doesn't point the true north, but only the magnetic north. Similarly our minds at best can but indicate magnetic truth, and are distorted by many things that act as iron filings do on the compass. The necessity of holding one's job: what an iron filing that is on the compass card of a man's brain!

**Select only one answer choice.**

9. One of the following sentences provides support for the conclusion about "truth". Which one?

- (A) Desperation causes people to do things they wouldn't normally do.
- (B) Compasses sometimes lack accuracy, just like people.
- (C) Truth is not "black or white", it only exists in shades of grey.
- (D) Past experiences have a significant effect on a person's behavior.
- (E) People are often very dishonest, and seldom can be trusted 100%.

## Passage 4

**Questions 10 to 13 are based on the following passage.**

“GOOD!” cried the Idiot, from behind the voluminous folds of the magazine section of his Sunday newspaper. “Here’s a man after my own heart. **Professor Duff, of Glasgow University, has come out with a public statement that the maxims and proverbs of our forefathers are largely hocus–pocus and buncombe.** I’ve always maintained that myself from the moment I had my first copy–book lesson in which I had to scrawl the line, ‘It’s a long lane that has no turning,’ twenty–four times. And then that other absurd statement, ‘A stitch in the side is worth two in the hand’—or something like it—I forget just how it goes—what Tommy–rot that is.”

“Well, I don’t know about that, Mr. Idiot,” said Mr. Whitechoker, tapping his fingers together reflectively. “Certain great moral principles are instilled into the minds of the young by the old proverbs and maxims that remain with them forever, and become a potent influence in the formation of character.”

“I should like to agree with you, but I can’t,” said the Idiot. “I don’t believe anything that is noble in the way of character was ever fostered by such a statement as that it’s a long lane that has no turning. In the first place, it isn’t necessarily true. I know a lane on my grandfather’s farm that led from the hen–coop to the barn. There wasn’t a turn nor a twist in it, and I know by actual measurement that it wasn’t sixty feet long.

**For Questions 10 and 11, select only one answer choice.**

10. Which of the following statements best reflects the author’s main point in this passage regarding the validity of maxims and proverbs?

- (A) These popular phrases are antiquated and useless.

- B Common phrases such as the ones mentioned in the passage are confusing and vague.
- C Phrases that are passed down through generations in still important messages in society through repetition.
- D People who misunderstand the significance of proverbs simply do not understand them.
- E Proverbs and maxims present literal messages for social improvement.

11. The bold-faced sentence contributes to the Idiot's main argument regarding the insignificance of popular sayings in all of the following ways EXCEPT:  A  
It provides evidence to support his opinion.

- B It summarizes his main point.
- C It introduces his opinion.
- D It offers an alternate explanation to support his opinion.
- E It presents an argument.

12. Select the sentence in the passage that best depicts the author's view of the Idiot's lack of intelligence regarding the meaning of proverbs.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

13. Which of the following words could be used to indicate the author's attitude towards people who misuse and misunderstand proverbs and maxims?

- A Derisive
- B Satirical
- C Light-hearted

## Passage 5

**Question 14 is based on the following passage.**

Together with the Mayans, the Andean peoples weave their stories and myths into their clothing. They attire themselves in their myths, legends, and folk stories which, at times, are displayed in their clothing. Histories merge with these tales, augmenting a powerful tradition. The visual metaphors that evolve link these indigenous peoples through their ancestors and varied cultures to the

beginnings of time forging an identity and creating a sense of security and order. The daily dress cultivates this harmony. Thus, it can be said that weavers are bearers of tradition and are representatives of the Archetypal Feminine.

14. Select the sentence that suggests the ways in which the traditional attire promotes a sense of emotional well-being.

## Passage 6

**Question 15 is based on the following passage.**

For Africans, movement is a great way of communicating with others. Because of this, the dances often utilize symbolic mime, gestures, masks, props, visual devices, and body painting. Most of the basic movements of African dances emphasize the use of torso, upper body, and feet. There are also complex dances that use intricate action and various body parts. Team dances are common but there are also times when the dance involves 2-4 individuals taking turns on the dancing ring. There are also different formations used by the dancers like columns, serpentine, circular, and linear 15. Select the sentence that suggests that some dancing exhibitions may be competitive in nature.

## Passage 7

**Questions 16 to 19 are based on the following passage.**

After the splendid outburst of painting in the first half of the fourteenth century, there came a lull. The thoughts and sentiments of medieval Italy had been now set forth in art. The sincere and simple style of Giotto was worked out. But the new culture of the Revival had not as yet sufficiently penetrated the Italians for the painters to express it; nor had they mastered the technicalities of their craft in such a manner as to render the delineation of more complex forms of beauty possible. The years between 1400 and 1470 may be roughly marked out as the second period of great, activity in painting.

**For Questions 16 to 18, select only one answer choice.**

16. Which of the following best describes the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- (A) To describe and explain the progress of Italian painting from the 13th to the 14th centuries.
- (B) To describe the influence of Giotto upon painters of the 14th century.
- (C) To describe the technical superiority of 14th century paintings to their 13th

century predecessors.

- D To describe the end of the Revival around the middle of the 13th century and the beginning of a new era of art in the 14th century.
- E To compare and contrast two important eras of Italian painting.

17. The author implies that a second great period of Italian painting began around 1400 for which of the following reasons?

- A The influential painter Giotto finally established a simple and sincere style for others to emulate.
- B Medieval Italian culture could not be effectively expressed artistically before this time because artistic expression had been limited by the influence of Giotto.
- C Revival Italian culture had had time to ferment and artistic technique had had time to develop.
- D Once Medieval Italian culture had been thoroughly explored in art, painters were able to progress into a new era.
- E New painting techniques were developed around this time, enabling artists to create more complex works.

18. Which of the following is clearly implied by the author?

- A Italian painters of the Revival period expressed Italian culture as effectively as painters of the Medieval period.
- B Italian paintings of the Revival period were aesthetically superior to those of the medieval period.
- C There were very few Italian paintings produced during the second half of the 14th century.
- D Italian paintings of the Revival period tended to be more complex than those of the medieval period.
- E Italian painters of the medieval period were satisfied with a simpler style and not interested in more complex techniques.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

19. The author gives which of the following as a reason for the artistic “lull” described in the passage?

- A Revival culture was too new and unfamiliar for artists to incorporate effectively into their work.
- B Medieval culture had been thoroughly explored artistically.
- C New artistic techniques take time to develop.

## Passage 8

**Question 20 is based on the following passage.**

A pleasant and elevated spot being fixed upon, Sheddad despatched a hundred chiefs to collect skilled artists and workmen from all countries. He also commanded the monarchs of Syria and Ormus to send him all their jewels and precious stones. Forty camel-loads of gold, silver, and jewels were daily used in the building, which contained a thousand spacious quadrangles of many thousand rooms. When finished, Sheddad marched to view it. Suddenly was heard in the air a voice like thunder, and Sheddad, looking up, beheld a personage of majestic figure and stern aspect, who said, "I am the angel of death, commissioned to seize thy impure soul." Sheddad exclaimed, "Give me leisure to enter the garden," and was descending from his horse, when the seizer of life snatched away his impure spirit, and he fell dead upon the ground. At the same time, lightnings flashed and destroyed the whole army of the infidel, and the rose garden of Irim became concealed from the sight of man.

**Select only one answer choice.**

20. Which of the following is an explanation for concealing the rose garden of Irim from the sight of man?

- A To prevent theft of the precious metals and gems used in its construction
- B To reserve its spectacular beauty for God and His angels
- C To prevent Sheddad's heirs from claiming it as their own
- D As a preventive against using the riches of other countries to promote oneself
- E As a moral lesson about the sin of excessive pride

## Passage 9

**Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage.**

I was satisfied with San Francisco, with my interest in the lumber yards, and with my partnership with Colonel Stevenson on the North Beach. My interest in my brig, when it came down, and my prospective interest in what was to be the city of Toulom, and my associations with Mr. R., who was building the first



brewery on the Pacific, which I was backing up with my indorsement, and I was to have one-third interest when it was completed, if I wanted it, at first cost, looked like a very favorable investment for me at that time. I was living an active and enterprising life, with bright hopes of future fortune. One morning when I went down to the North Beach I found there had been a house erected on our land in the night. I, of course, informed the colonel at once. He informed me it was a man by the name of Colton, who pretended to have a title under what he called the "Colton Grant," and that it was bogus, and that he had the building erected to try and force his title. The colonel said he would see the judge of the court in the city, and get an order for its removal. In about two hours he sent a messenger with an order from the judge authorizing us to remove it. He instructed me to employ all the men that were necessary, and have the material removed from the premises and he would pay the bill, which I did, and our title was not disputed after that.

21. Select the sentence in the passage that implies that the Colonel Stevenson enjoys a significant level of respect in San Francisco.

**For Questions 22 and 23, select only one answer choice.**

22. Which of the following is the best description of the author's attitude concerning his experiences in the San Francisco area?

- (A) choleric
- (B) earnest
- (C) objective
- (D) sanguine
- (E) sincere

23. Which of the following is likely to be a topic in the text that immediately follows the passage presented here?

- (A) Steps taken by the government in San Francisco to prevent further bogus land claims.
- (B) The process by which the author built a house on his land in the North Beach.
- (C) The outcome of the author's enterprises in California.
- (D) The arrival of the author's brig.
- (E) The completion of the brewery.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

24: Which of the following statements is a reasonable explanation for Colton's attempt to poach the author's claim to the land?

- A The rapid growth of San Francisco and the towns surrounding it created an urgency to obtain plots of land suitable for building homes.
- B The rights of squatters were seriously considered when encouraging settlement in the early days of San Francisco.
- C An unscrupulous speculator sold the land to Colton under false pretenses.

## Passage 10

**Question 25 is based on the following passage.**

The aim of this little work is, therefore, limited to the gathering of such facts and phenomena as may serve to throw light upon the nature of the magic powers with which man is undoubtedly endowed. Its end will be attained if it succeeds in showing that he actually does possess powers which are not subject to the general laws of nature, but more or less independent of space and time, and which yet make themselves known partly by appeals to the ordinary senses and partly by peculiar phenomena, the result of their activity. These higher powers, operating exclusively through the spirit of man, are part of his nature, which has much in common with that of the Deity, since he was created by God "in His own image," and the Lord "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul.

**Select only one answer choice.**

25. Based on the information in this passage, what makes it likely that the author will find it difficult to conduct an objective investigation?

- A His belief in God
- B His preconceived idea that man has magical powers
- C The lack of previous research on the subject
- D The refusal of the church to cooperate in his endeavor
- E The likelihood that the public will scoff at his ideas

## Passage 11

**Question 26 is based on the following passage.**

I must confess, though, that I am a bibliophile with War books. Any book about the Great War is good enough for me. I am to that class of literature what little

boys are to stamps. Yes; I know well the dread implication. I am aware of the worm in the mind; that I probe a wound; that I surrender to an impulse to peer into the darkness of the pit; that I encourage a thought which steals in with the quiet of midnight, and that it keeps me awake while the household sleeps. I know I consort with ghosts in a region of evil. I get the horrors, and I do not repel them. For some reason I like those ghosts. Most of them have no names for me, but I count them as old friends of mine; and where should I meet them again, at night, but amid the scenes we knew.

26. Select the sentence that suggests that the writer may be performing a cathartic act in this passage.

## Passage 12

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following passage.

Out we drove at last. It was December, but by luck we found a halcyon morning which had got lost in the year's procession. It was a Sunday morning, and it had not been ashore. It was still virgin, bearing a vestal light. It had not been soiled yet by any suspicion of this trampled planet, this muddy star, which its innocent and tenuous rays had discovered in the region of night. I thought it still was regarding us as a lucky find there. Its light was tremulous, as if with joy and eagerness. I met this discovering morning as your ambassador while you still slept, and betrayed not, I hope, any greyness and bleared satiety of ours to its pure, frail, and lucid regard. That was the last good service I did before leaving you quite. I was glad to see how well our old earth did meet such a light, as though it had no difficulty in looking day in the face. The world was miraculously renewed.

**Select only one answer choice.**

27. In the context of this passage, which of the following is the best definition for "lucid"?

- (A) Easily understood
- (B) Shining or bright
- (C) Rational or sane
- (D) Clear, transparent
- (E) Evident

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

28. Select the statement that can replace the second sentence of the passage without altering the overall meaning of the author's words.

- A Although it was December, we were fortunate to discover tranquil weather that seemed a better fit for a warmer month
- B It was December, and we discovered a holiday celebration that we had neglected to observe earlier in the year
- C Because it was December, we felt as carefree on that morning as we had in the summer months

### Passage 13

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following passage.

Friends - This lecture has been delivered under these circumstances: I visit a town or city, and try to arrive there early enough to see the postmaster, the barber, the keeper of the hotel, the principal of the schools, and the ministers of some of the churches, and then go into some of the factories and stores, and talk with the people, and get into sympathy with the local conditions of that town or city and see what has been their history, what opportunities they had, and what they had failed to do - and every town fails to do something - and then go to the lecture and talk to those people about the subjects which applied to their locality. "Acres of Diamonds" - the idea - has continuously been precisely the same. The idea is that in this country of ours every man has the opportunity to make more of himself than he does in his own environment, with his own skill, with his own energy, and with his own friends.

For Questions 29 and 30, select only one answer choice.

29. Based on the information in this passage, select the word that best describes his purpose in delivering his presentation, "Acres of Diamonds".

- A Information
- B Confirmation
- C Innovation
- D Motivation
- E Intimidation

30. What is the relationship of the last two sentences to the preceding portion of the passage?

- A They invalidate the process of the writer's visiting local officials and work places.
- B They contrast the universality of the idea with the specificity of the points for each town or city.

- C They cast aspersions on the officials and townsfolk that he has visited.
- D They summarize the information that he has discovered from his visits to officials and work places.
- E They support the assumption of failure on the parts of the town's inhabitants.

## Passage 14

Questions 31 and 32 are based on the following passage.

Nowhere is there anything just like them. In his best work - and his tales of the great metropolis are his best - he is unique. The soul of his art is unexpectedness. Humor at every turn there is, and sentiment and philosophy and surprise. One never may be sure of himself. The end is always a sensation. No foresight may predict it, and the sensation always is genuine. Whatever else O. Henry was, he was an artist, a master of plot and diction, a genuine humorist, and a philosopher. His weakness lay in the very nature of his art. He was an entertainer bent only on amusing and surprising his reader. Everywhere brilliancy, but too often it is joined to cheapness; art, yet art merging swiftly into caricature. Like Harte, he cannot be trusted. Both writers on the whole may be said to have lowered the standards of American literature, since both worked in the surface of life with theatric intent and always without moral background, O. Henry moves, but he never lifts.

**Select only one answer choice.**

31 Consider the words of this critic and select word or phrase that best identifies what is missing from O. Henry's writing.

- A Tension
- B Style
- C Subtlety
- D Plot
- E Conflict resolution

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

32. Which of the following statements, if true, would have altered this critic's opinion of both O. Henry's and Harte's literary endeavors?

- A The readers of the stories crafted by Harte and O. Henry are left with a sense

of satisfaction **B** Harte's and O. Henry's stories continue to appear in secondary school anthologies **C** The themes in the works of both writers provide significant insight into the motivations of human behavior **Passage 15**

**Questions 33 to 38 are based on the following passage.**

Men's ideas root pretty far back. Their religious creeds are very old. By means of interest and hope and largely fear, they manage to hang on to the old, even when they know it is not true. The idea of man's importance came in the early history of the human race. He looked out on the earth, and of course he thought it was flat! It looks flat, and he thought it was. He saw the sun, and he formed the conception that somebody moved it out every morning and pulled it back in at night. He saw the moon, and he had the opinion that somebody pulled that out at sundown and took it in the morning. He saw the stars, and all there was about the stars was, "He made the stars also." They were just "also." They were close by, and they were purely for man to look at, about like diamonds in the shirt bosoms of people who like them.

This was not an unreasonable idea, considering what they had to go on. The people who still believe it have no more to go on. Blind men can't be taught to see or deaf people to hear. The primitive people thought that the stars were right nearby and just the size they seemed to be. Of course now we know that some of them are so far away that light traveling at nearly 286,000 miles a second is several million light years getting to the earth, and some of them are so large that our sun, even, would be a fly-speck to them. The larger the telescopes the more of them we see, and the imagination can't compass the end of them. It is just humanly possible that somewhere amongst the infinite number of infinitely larger and more important specks of mud in the universe there might be some organisms of matter that are just as intelligent as our people on the earth. So to have the idea that all of this was made for man gives man a great deal of what Weber and Field used to call "Proud flesh."

Man can't get conceited from what he knows today, and he can't get it from what intellectual people ever knew. You remember, in those days the firmament was put in to divide the water below from the water above. They didn't know exactly what it was made of, but they knew what it was. Heaven was up above the firmament. They knew what it was, because Jacob had seen the angels going up and down on a ladder. Of course, a ladder was the only transportation for such purposes known to Jacob. If he had been dreaming now, they would have been going up in a flying machine and coming down in the same way.

Our conceptions of things root back; and that, of course, is the reason for our

crude religions, our crude laws, our crude ideas, and our exalted opinion of the human race.

**For Questions 33 to 35, select only one answer choice.**

33. In the context of this passage, which of the following definitions most closely fits the use of the word "crude" in the last sentence of the passage?

- (A) Lacking in intellectual subtlety, perceptivity
- (B) Unrefined or natural
- (C) Lacking finish, polish, or completeness
- (D) Lacking culture, refinement, tact
- (E) Undisguised; blunt

34. What purpose is served by the author's using the speed of light in the second paragraph?

- (A) To reveal the author's level of education
- (B) To demonstrate how man's understanding of the universe has increased
- (C) To help the reader understand the context of the passage
- (D) To explain how distant the stars actually are
- (E) To show the value of telescopes

35. What does the author's use of the words "blind" and "deaf" in the second paragraph reveal about his attitude toward his topic?

- (A) They make evident his optimism for the human race
  - (B) They demonstrate his fear for the human race
  - (C) They show his scorn for members of the human race
  - (D) They reveal his feelings of superiority over other men
  - (E) They reinforce his sense of hopelessness about science in general
- For Questions 36 to 37, consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

36. Which of the following is akin to the story of Jacob's ladder?

- (A) President Kennedy's declaration that the United States would send a man to the moon by the end of the 1960's
- (B) The belief that the Earth is the center of the universe
- (C) Columbus' calling the natives of the New World Indians

37. What does the author imply when he says at the beginning of the third paragraph that man can't get conceited from what he knows today?

- A Man has failed to make significant progress in knowledge  B Man’s current knowledge will be made insignificant by the knowledge of future generations  C The knowledge that man possesses is not used for the advancement of the human race 38. Select the sentence that supports the author's opinion that man is conceited.

## Passage 16

**Question 39 is based on the following passage.**

Is human nature intrinsically good or inherently evil? One of the most prominent and influential arguments for the latter was put forward by the British political philosopher Thomas Hobbes. In his seminal work, *Leviathan*, Hobbes established his theory of the social contract, in which he claimed that humans without government exist in a state of nature where each individual has a right to everything, engendering a “war against all”. This environment creates a constant fear of death and prevents humans from both obtaining and hoping for the necessities needed to survive. It is only through the establishment of a civil society by way of a social contract that individuals are able to unite and thrive collectively. For Hobbes, society is what tames and controls the ultimately selfish and corrupt natural state of the human being.

39. Select the sentence that best illustrates Hobbes’ view on human nature.

## Passage 17

**Questions 40 and 41 are based on the following passage.**

The Pop Art movement is generally seen as the aesthetic expression of capitalism, its motifs and imagery centering on mass production and consumer culture. The hallmark of Pop Art is its ability to make the viewer feel that it is pretend and not worthy of serious critique. A good example of such a work is pop artist Andy Warhol’s images of Campbell’s Soup cans. While Pop Art seems superfluous at the surface level, it is actually produced with marked intentionality and has a message that splinters in two directions. In Britain, Pop Artists use the capitalist aesthetic to mock and critique the vapidness of American consumer society while American Pop Artists tend to use their work as a celebration of reality and a slight re-imagining of familiar surroundings.

**Select only one answer choice.**

40. How does British Pop Art differ from American Pop Art?



- A There is no difference
- B British Pop Art lampoons American consumer culture while American Pop Art focuses on re-creating reality
- C British Pop Art is not worthy of serious critique while American Pop Art is highly valued as a legitimate form of aesthetic expression
- D British Pop artists are more famous than American Pop artists
- E British Pop artists avoid exploring capitalism in their work while American Pop artists use their work to address issues related to capitalism
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

41. What traits of capitalistic culture does Pop Art seek to explore?

- A Consumerism
- B Mass production
- C Free markets

## Passage 18

**Question 42 is based on the following passage.**

One of the defining features of the Art Nouveau movement was its desire to distance itself aesthetically from previous methods of artistic expression. Art Nouveau arose at the turn of the 20th century as a reaction to the Neoclassicist movement's propensity to simply mimic the style of the Greeks and Romans. Art Nouveau artists sought to create a truly new and distinct way of representing the world and this is best exemplified in their architectural approach. They used asymmetry and curvy lines and forms in conjunction with leaves, vines, and other unusual patterns to construct and decorate their buildings in a way that had never before been seen.

42. Select the sentence that best describes why Art Nouveau artists were looking to radically alter artistic expression.

## Passage 19

**Questions 43 and 44 are based on the following passage.**

Jacques Derrida famously proclaimed, "There is nothing outside the text." By this he meant that analyzing a work of literature could only be done by way of investigating its labyrinthine relationships to other contexts. As a literary critic and founder of deconstructionist theory, Derrida advocated the position that there is no true or objective reference that can serve as a hermeneutical

springboard; narratives can only be understood by deconstructing the various frameworks that inform the interpretive process.

**Select only one answer choice.**

43. It can be inferred that Derrida prefers a subjective approach to literary analysis because

- (A) Textual analysis is dependent on deconstructing complex narratives
  - (B) All texts are context sensitive and thus subjectivity is a more illuminating approach to finding meaning than objectivity
  - (C) Subjectivity accounts for the different ways readers experience and interpret a text
  - (D) Deconstructionist theory is predicated on the inner experience of each reader
  - (E) Subjectivity allows for a wider array of interesting interpretations of a given text
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

44. Derrida’s claim “There is nothing outside the text” can be taken to mean that

- (A) Texts are connected to the myriad of contexts that contribute to their overall meaning
- (B) Texts cannot be studied as independent entities
- (C) There is no reality outside of the text

## Passage 20

**Question 45 is based on the following passage.**

Modernist literature bloomed at the beginning of the 20th century and was characterized by concise language and precise imagery. Modernist writers such as Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot used their poetry and prose to express sentiments of radical individualism and methodical order. However, this conviction quickly deteriorated from praise of autonomy to a more introspective, darker look at humanity and the role of the individual as the exactitude of form that modernists so cherished in their writing came to represent the meticulousness with which the industrialized world could extinguish human life during World War I and World War II.

**Select only one answer choice.**

45. Given the information in the passage, all of the following are true relative to modernist writing except

- (A) Modernist writing evolved to mirror cultural changes
- (B) Modernist writing lauds the primacy of coherent form
- (C) Modernist writing is at its crux deeply reflective.

- D Modernist writing eschews florid prose
- E Modernist writing is mechanical in nature

## Passage 21

Questions 46 and 47 are based on the following passage.

Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* is one of the earliest and most celebrated books on military strategy in the world. *The Art of War* covers a variety of topics related to success on the battlefield and, astoundingly, people at nearly all levels of Chinese society in both the past and present are familiar with the text. One of the most influential themes in the book is its emphasis on the ability to evolve and change plans in the present moment instead of focusing solely on developing rigidly thought-out, long-term strategies. This efficacious strategy defined success as the ability to evolve and utilize a quick wit when the situation calls for such action.

For Questions 46 and 47, select only one answer choice.

46. The author's personal opinion on *The Art of War* can be best described as

- A Light-hearted
- B Aloof
- C Unaligned
- D Inert
- E Phlegmatic

47. The author intends the term "efficacious" in the passage to be analogous to

- A Ambitious
- B Useful
- C Potent
- D Adequate
- E Unorganized

## Passage 22

Question 48 is based on the following passage.

The latter half of the 20th century witnessed the rise of a new epistemological approach in the humanities: postcolonial theory. Postcolonial theory was a

reaction to the Western meta-narratives of European Imperialism that had been deeply entrenched in global society. It sought to give the colonized and their experience a voice in literature, cultural studies, politics, and philosophy in order to illuminate the fact that global reality had been constructed by European cultural power and that cultural space is really a fluid interaction of a “multiplicity of positionalities.”

**Select only one answer choice.**

48. According to the passage, what was the primary consequence of European Imperialism?

- A European imperialism created norms that dictated the structure of global society
- B European Imperialism made it difficult for diversity to thrive
- C The colonized were unable to participate in the political systems erected by colonial societies
- D European Imperialism had little effect on global society
- E European Imperialism promoted a cultural space comprised by a variety of cultural perspectives

### **Passage 23**

**Questions 49 to 54 below are based on the passage below.**

Authorial intent is a vehemently debated topic within the realm of literary criticism. Some critics, such as the Marxists, believe that the author’s intentions and ideological leanings shape the content of his or her work while others insist that the text is a completely independent artistic entity, impervious to external influences. Many scholars engaged with the New Criticism school of thought are proponents of the latter approach to textual analysis.

Narrowing the scope of the authorial intent debate, Franz Kafka is a writer whose narratives lend themselves well to this literary tiff. Kafka is widely regarded as one of the most prolific and inventive writers of the 20th century and is credited with changing the way many readers and writers viewed the form, content, and limits of fiction. His works are penetrated by alienation, persecution, and a metaphysical sense of magical realism that leave the doors wide open to the debate on whether or not Kafka’s prose was an ideological tool or autonomous artistic expression. However, the consensus among scholars tends to hover around the conclusion that Kafka’s texts were intentional metaphors for his ideological beliefs and experiences. Kafka’s use of the law in his stories provides a compelling example of why this might be the case.

As a trained lawyer, Kafka was well aware of the ins and outs of the legal system in his native Prague - at that time a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In his fiction, particularly in the aptly named *The Trial* or *The Penal Colony*, Kafka often portrayed the legal system as rigid, absurd, and tyrannical, as

evidenced by arrests for unspecified crimes or the construction of elaborate tools for punishment. The images and metaphors that Kafka infuses his prose with regarding the law and the legal process are what constitute not only the meaning of his fiction but also his personal view on the law. His fiction is written with intention - the intention to show that the legal system is comprised of arbitrary signs and symbols that neither the lawmen nor laymen seem to understand. Thus, the images and themes in Kafka's works are intentionally placed to promote a deliberate message to the readership.

Kafka's use of the law is just one example of why many literary critics hold fast to the idea that every author produces a narrative that has intentional meaning - it is difficult to imagine that a writer can produce a text without having some kind of interpretive goal or objective in mind. However, since no hermeneutical approach to a fictional work's meaning is ever set in stone, the authorial intent debate, like all points of contention in literary criticism, is now and always will be open to a multiplicity of interpretations.

**For Questions 49 to 51, select only one answer choice.**

49. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Kafka was anti-authoritarian
  - (B) The Marxist's have the best method of textual inquiry
  - (C) Kafka's fiction impacted the practice and implementation of law in the West
  - (D) Authorial intent can always be determined by properly analyzing the form and content of a piece of narrative fiction
  - (E) Literary criticism concerns itself primarily with the search for objective truth
50. Given the information in the passage, how would the author define the concept of authorial intent?

- (A) Authorial intent is the aggregate of the author's personal opinions and experiences that can influence the meaning of a given text
  - (B) Authorial intent is best defined as the author's main impetus for writing a text
  - (C) Authorial intent is the sum of an author's subjective thoughts that always create the meaning of a given text
  - (D) Authorial intent is the term coined by the New Critics for a specific kind of writing style
  - (E) The passage does not give enough information to define authorial intent
51. The author intends the term "hermeneutical" in the last sentence to be analogous to

- (A) Methodological
- (B) Intentional
- (C) Epistemological
- (D) Explicative

Remedial

**For Questions 52 to 53, Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

52. What postulation does the passage put forth to argue that Kafka's works convey his personal opinions on law and legality?

Kafka used metaphor to describe how difficult it was for laymen to understand the law and legal process  Kafka used images and themes of absurdity and tyranny in his fiction to reinforce his belief that the legal process was based on arbitrary authoritarian signs and symbols  Kafka used his prose to show that he did not like the legal system because he was a reluctant lawyer

53. According to the information given in the passage, Kafka believed the legal system to be

Intransigent

Incongruous

Inane

54. Select the sentence that delineates Kafka's tropes.

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## Practice Set 2: Biological Sciences

This chapter is devoted to helping you develop your skill with Reading Comprehension questions using concrete examples. You will find passages related to Biological Sciences that are similar to the sorts of passages you will encounter on an actual GRE test. Each passage has a set of questions and a detailed explanation of the solution to each question. The questions and their solutions will be presented as follows: **In this chapter:**

- a) A passage related to Biological Sciences similar to what you can expect on an actual GRE test
- b) Several questions about the passage similar to those you will encounter on an actual GRE test

### **In Explanatory Answers for Practice Set 2: Biological Sciences:**

- a) For most passages, a quick summary that paraphrases the main issues of the passage and points out important words or phrases that indicate the meaning or intent of the passage. Being able to answer a few basic questions about Reading Comprehension passages before you even see any of the questions is a key skill that will help you answer questions more quickly and more accurately. The summaries provided here will give you some sense of how to approach summarizing when looking at actual questions
- b) Detailed solutions that explain what the correct answer is, and what strategy of strategies you could use to determine the correct answer. Explanatory answers will usually refer back to the summary **Passage 24**

### **Questions 55 to 58 are based on the following passage.**

Just how much muscle a boy should have will depend upon his physical make-up. The gymnasium director in one of our largest colleges, who has spent his whole life in exercise, is a small, slender man whose muscles are not at all prominent and yet they are like steel wires. He has made a lifelong study of himself and has developed every muscle in his body. From his appearance he would not be considered a strong man and yet some of the younger athletes weighing fifty pounds more than he, have, in wrestling and feats of strength, found that the man with the largest muscles is not always the best man.

### **For Questions 55 to 57, select only one answer choice.**

55: Which of the following is an assumption upon which the author's claim rests?

A While some bodybuilders have impressive muscle structures, they may be resorting to illicit methods to reach these goals  B The college gymnasium director is a typical case  C The college gymnasium director stands out as an unusual case  D Eating right is the key to strong muscles and good health  E Exercising consistently has proven results

56: The lesson to be taken from the passage is most nearly:

A Long-term longevity is correlated to health and fitness  B Appearance does not prescribe one's level of physical activity  C Developing exercise habits will manifest itself in lifelong health  D Physical activity does not prescribe one's appearance  E Reliable gauges of health may include physical appearance

57: The logic in the passage is best shown by which of the following situations?

A An expensive motor performs with lower output than expected  B A small car's engine performs at high horsepower  C A large tractor has a surprisingly inefficient motor  D A small car has enough room for its passengers  E A cheap car has a limited warranty on its motor

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

58: The passage suggests which of the following qualities as essential to building strength?

A Capability for introspection  
 B Dedication to weight training over aerobic activity  C Forgetting about traditional training methods

**Passage 25**

**Questions 59 to 62 are based on the following passage.**

The Danger theory of immunity holds that the immune system does not recognize between self and non-self, but discriminates between dangerous and safe by recognition of pathogens or alarm signals from injured or stressed cells and tissues. It contradicts the conventional models which state that the immune system distinguishes between self, which is tolerated, and non-self, which is attacked and destroyed. Danger theory states that when tissue cells are distressed because of injury, infection, oncogenic transformation and so on, they start to secrete the so called danger associated molecular patterns (DAMPs). The Danger model has brought new insights on adaptive and innate immunity. In the past the innate immunity was suggested as a minor part of immune system and the adaptive part was thought to be the most important and effective arm. According to danger theory there is no adaptive immunity without the innate part. This is



because DAMPs lead to activation of antigen presenting cells (APC) to process antigens, induce **expression** of other required molecules and present antigen to T helper cells which are major effectors of adaptive immunity.

**For Questions 59 to 61, select only one answer choice.**

59: Which fact, if true, would undermine the argument in this passage?

- (A) Scientists discover that DAMPs double the activation of antigen presenting cells
  - (B) Scientists discover that tissues do not secrete danger associated molecular patterns
  - (C) Scientists discover that innate immunity is essential for adaptive immunity
  - (D) Scientists discover that T cells are helpful for destroying non-self tissue cells
  - (E) Scientists discover that there is a new antigen that boosts T cell production
- 60: The bolded and underlined word “expression” most nearly means in the context of the passage:

- (A) depiction of emotions
- (B) formation
- (C) compression
- (D) evidence
- (E) feeling

61: Which statement best summarizes how the Danger theory contradicts conventional views of immunity?

- (A) The Danger theory states that the self and non-self are identical, while conventional views state that the immune system only tolerates the self
  - (B) The Danger theory states that the self and non-self are indistinguishable, while conventional views state that cells only recognize the non-self
  - (C) The Danger theory states that cells only recognize the self, while conventional views state that the self and non-self are identical
  - (D) The Danger theory states that the self and non-self are indistinguishable, while conventional views state that cells recognize the self and non-self
  - (E) The Danger theory states that cells only recognize the self, while conventional views state that cells recognize neither self nor non-self
- Consider all three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

62: Which of the following must be true in order for the Danger theory of immunity to be correct?

- (A) Cells must go through a specific process that leads to new molecular patterns
- (B) There must be successful human experiments showing cell tissue

change  Cells with adaptive immunity must have innate immunity **Passage 26**

**Questions 63 to 66 are based on the following passage.**

In evolutionary biology, mimicry is the similarity of one species to another in characters like appearance, behavior, sound and scent which protects one or both the species involved. Mimicry occurs when a group of organisms, the mimics, evolve to share common perceived characteristics with another group, the models. The evolution is driven by the selective action of a signal-receiver, such as birds that use sight to identify palatable insects. As an interaction, mimicry is in most cases advantageous to the mimic and harmful to the receiver, and may or may not have any effect on the model depending on the situation. An example is the moth ash borer (*Podosesia syringae*), which is a mimic of the common wasp in appearance, but is not capable of stinging. A predator that has learned to avoid the wasp would similarly avoid the Ash Borer. The most widely accepted model for evolution of mimicry in butterflies is the two-step hypothesis. The first step involves mutation in modifier genes that regulate a complex cluster of linked genes associated with large changes in morphology while the second step consists of selections on genes with smaller phenotypic effects, leading to increasing closeness of resemblance. The observation that only a few single point mutations cause large phenotypic effects while there are numerous others that produce smaller effects supports this hypothesis.

**For Questions 63 and 64, select only one answer choice.**

63: The author's primary purpose in the passage is:

(A) to give the reader basic information about mimicry  (B) to persuade the reader that mimicry contributes to organisms' evolutionary pathways  (C) to provide a case study of the moth ash borer  (D) to introduce the importance of evolutionary biology  (E) to highlight the genetic mutations that help butterflies adapt

64: All of the following would be helpful information to help show how mimicry is beneficial EXCEPT

(A) a table showing the different organisms that have evolved to mimic other groups  (B) a chart showing a decreasing population after organisms increase closeness of resemblance  (C) a case study of stick insects and how mimicry helps them avoid predators  (D) a chart showing decreasing numbers of moth ash borers caught by predators  (E) a graph showing increasing populations of stick insects after adapting a gene increasing closeness of resemblance

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

65: The passage suggests that mimicry provides which of the following benefits?

A Increases reproductive rates of organisms that adapt using mimicry  B Reduces the numbers of organisms captured by predators if the organisms use mimicry  C Allows organisms to develop faster in order to escape predators 66: Select the sentence that best explains the different ways in which an organism can express mimicry.

## Passage 27

**Question 67 is based on the following passage.**

When we examine a simple cell, we find we can distinguish morphological parts. In the first place, we find in the cell a round or oval body known as the nucleus. Occasionally the nucleus is stellate or angular; but as a rule, so long as cells have vital power, the nucleus maintains a nearly constant round or oval shape. The nucleus in its turn, in completely developed cells, very constantly encloses another structure within itself—the so-called nucleolus. With regard to the question of vital form, it cannot be said of the nucleolus that it appears to be an absolute essential, and in a considerable number of young cells it has as yet escaped detection. On the other hand, we regularly meet with it in fully-developed, older forms, and it therefore seems to mark a higher degree of development in the cell.

**Select only one answer choice.**

67: All of the following would help to clarify the author's point and to improve the passage EXCEPT:

- A A diagram specifying cell parts and their locations  B A brief glossary of infrequently used phrases that the reader is unfamiliar with  C Further explanation of or informed speculation about the function of the nucleolus  D Differences between old and young cells in an organism  E Scaling back the explanation of the nucleus and its functions

## Passage 28

**Questions 68 to 71 are based on the following passage.**

In biology, phylogenetics is the study of evolutionary relationships among groups of organisms discovered through molecular sequencing data and morphological data matrices. Evolution is regarded as a branching process, whereby populations are altered over time and may split into separate branches, hybridize together, or terminate by extinction. This may be visualized in a phylogenetic tree, a hypothesis of the order in which evolutionary events are assumed to have occurred. National Science Foundation funds the Assembling the Tree of Life activity (A To L) project to resolve evolutionary relationships

for large groups of organisms. Phylogenetic methods depend upon an implicit or explicit mathematical model describing the evolution of characters observed in the species included. In general, the more data that are available when constructing a tree, the more accurate and reliable the resulting tree will be. Missing data are no more detrimental than simply having fewer data, although the impact is greatest when most of the missing data are in a small number of taxa. Concentrating the missing data across a small number of characters produces a more **robust** tree. However there is no way to measure whether a particular phylogenetic hypothesis is accurate or not unless the true relationships among the taxa being examined are already known.

**For Questions 68 and 69, select only one answer choice.**

68. The passage provides information on all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) the concept of a phylogenetic tree
  - (B) effects of missing data on phylogenetics
  - (C) significant drawbacks to phylogenetic methods
  - (D) the role of modeling in phylogenetics
  - (E) different outcomes of evolution for a population
69. The bolded and underlined word “robust” most nearly means in the context of the passage :

- (A) vibrant
- (B) extensive
- (C) thriving
- (D) detailed
- (E) blossoming

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

70. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this passage?

- (A) Phylogenetics is a mathematical approach to studying evolution in organisms
  - (B) Phylogenetic hypotheses always show the correct order of evolutionary events
  - (C) Scientists need complete data sets before using phylogenetic methods
71. Select the sentence that best explains the specific tool or tools used in phylogenetics to describe the evolution of organisms.

## Passage 29

Questions 72 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Systems biology is a biology-based inter-disciplinary field of study that focuses on complex interactions within biological systems, using a holistic perspective than traditional reductionism. One of the outreaching aims of systems biology is to model and discover emergent properties of cells, tissues and organisms, typically involving metabolic, transcriptional or cell signaling networks. The formal study of systems biology, as a distinct discipline, was launched by systems theorist Mihajlo Mesarovic in 1966 with an international symposium at the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio entitled "Systems Theory and Biology". With the birth of functional genomics and proteomics in the 1990s large quantities of high quality data became available and the computing power exploded, making more realistic modeling possible. These investigations are frequently combined with large-scale **perturbation** methods, including gene-based and chemical approaches using small molecule libraries, and robots or automated sensors are used for data acquisition. These technologies are still emerging and many face problems in the quality of large-scale of data produced. A wide variety of quantitative scientists are working to improve the quality of these approaches and to create, refine, and retest the models to accurately reflect observations.

**For Questions 72 to 74, select only one answer choice.**

72. The passage could be improved by the addition of what information?

- (A) A glossary explaining the scientific words mentioned
- (B) Images of the robots and automated sensors used to collect data
- (C) A brief history of computers, leading up to their use in systems biology
- (D) More information on Mesarovic's discoveries in 1966

(E) Studies currently being undertaken by systems biologists

73. The author's primary purpose in this passage is:

- (A) to inform the reader of systems biology and its history
- (B) to highlight important discoveries in the field of systems biology
- (C) to question recent scientific advances in biology
- (D) to praise the role of technology in scientific discovery
- (E) to summarize recent data obtained about genes and molecules

74. The bolded and underlined word "perturbation" most nearly means in the context of the passage :

- (A) confusing and complicated
- (B) lacking an exact numerical answer
- (C) unclear or unfinished
- (D) purposely difficult

E lacking sense, direction, or reason

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

75. The passage could be described as which of the following?

- A An overview of the birth of the systems biology field  B An explanation of recent advances in systems biology  C A treatise on the usefulness of systems biology

### Passage 30

**Question 76 is based on the following passage.**

We may note here the meaning of certain terms we shall be constantly employing. The head end of the rabbit is anterior, the tail end posterior, the backbone side of the body-- the upper side in life-- is dorsal, the breast and belly side, the lower side of the animal, is ventral. If we imagine the rabbit sawn asunder, as it were, by a plane passing through the head and tail, that would be the median plane, and parts on either side of it are lateral, and left or right according as they lie to the animal's left or right. In a limb, or in the internal organs, the part nearest the central organ, or axis, is proximal, the more remote or terminal parts are distal. For instance, the mouth is anteriorly placed, the tongue on its ventral wall; the tongue is median, the eyes are lateral, and the fingers are distal to the elbow. The student must accustom himself to these words, and avoid, in his descriptions, the use of such terms as "above," "below," "outside," which vary with the position in which we conceive the animal placed.

**Consider the answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

76. Select the scenario below that best reflects the writer's purpose in this passage.

- A Sailing a yacht in the America's Cup race  
 B Performing brain surgery  
 C Repairing a truck engine

### Passage 31

**Question 77 is based on the following passage.**

From this you can see that it is especially important to know all you can about the life of injurious insects, since it is often easier to kill these pests at one stage of their life than at another. Often it is better to aim at destroying the seemingly harmless beetle or butterfly than to try to destroy the larvae that hatch from its eggs, although, as you must remember, it is generally the larvae that do the most

harm. Larvae grow very rapidly; therefore the food supply must be great to meet the needs of the insect.

**Select only one answer choice.**

77. Consider the information in this passage and select what relationship it likely has to the text that precedes it.

- (A) It functions as the conclusion
- (B) It functions as an explanation of an idea from the preceding paragraph
- (C) It functions as a warning about a situation mentioned in the previous paragraph
- (D) It serves as a transition between the previous paragraph and the conclusion
- (E) It reinforces the idea presented in the previous portion of the text

**32**

**Questions 78 to 80 are based on the following passage.**

We have already given a description of the mammalian skull, and we have stated where the origin of the several bones was in membrane, and where in cartilage; but a more complete comprehension of the mammalian skull becomes possible with the handling of a lower type. We propose now, first to give some short account of the development and structure of the skull of the frog, and then to show briefly how its development and adult arrangement demonstrate the mammalian skull to be a fundamentally similar structure, complicated and disguised by further development and re-adjustment.

**For Questions 78 and 79, select only one answer choice.**

78. Which of the following is the most appropriate audience for the information in this passage?

- (A) Herpetologists
- (B) Zoologists
- (C) Endocrinologists
- (D) Thoracic surgeons
- (E) Craniologists

79. Select from the following list the definition of “fundamentally” that most closely matches the use of the word in this context.

- (A) Primarily
- (B) Basically; underlying
- (C) Of or affecting the foundation or basis

- D Originally
- E Indispensably

**Consider each answer choice separately and select all that apply.**

80. Based on the information in this passage, which of the following is likely to be true about the study of human anatomy.

- A Every aspect of human anatomy has a corresponding structure in a lower life form
- B Examining amphibian anatomy leads to a better understanding of human anatomy
- C Examining anatomical structures of other life forms may lead to a better understanding of human anatomy

### Passage 33

**Questions 81 to 83 are based on the following passage.**

Many attempts have been made and are still being made to increase the length of the staple of the upland types. The methods used are as follows: selection of seed having a long fiber; special cultivation and fertilization; crossing the short-stapled cotton on the long-stapled cotton. This last process, as already explained, is called hybridizing. Many of these attempts have succeeded, and there are now a large number of varieties which excel the older varieties in profitable yield. The new varieties are each year being more widely grown. Every farmer should study the new types and select the one that will best suit his land. The new types have been developed under the best tillage. Therefore if a farmer would keep the new type as good as it was when he began to grow it, he must give it the same good tillage, and practice seed-selection.

81. Select the sentence in the passage that justifies the writer's purpose in this piece.

**For Questions 82 and 83, select only one answer choice.**

82. Which of the following is a reasonable conclusion based on the content of the passage?

- A Hybridization is a long and costly endeavor
  - B The benefit of a hybrid is that it can adapt to any conditions
  - C Fertilization produces the best results with hybrid plants
  - D Overlooking one of the cultivation criteria will reduce the success of a hybrid seed
  - E Farmers should select the hybrid that demands the highest price after harvesting
83. The use of the word "tillage" in this context implies that which of the following is most important to insure crop success?



- (A) Good soil preparation
- (B) Correct nutrient application
- (C) Sufficient use of pesticides
- (D) Adequate irrigation
- (E) Widespread application of mulch

### Passage 34

**Question 84 is based on the following passage.**

The reason for mixing clover and grass is at once seen. The true grasses, so far as science now shows, get all their nitrogen from the soil; hence they more or less exhaust the soil. But, as several times explained in this book, the clovers are legumes, and all legumes are able by means of the bacteria that live on their roots to use the free nitrogen of the air. Hence without cost to the farmer these clovers help the soil to feed their neighbors, the true grasses. For this reason some light perennial legume should always be added to grass seed.

84. Select the sentence in this passage that demonstrates that growing clover is preferable to adding nitrogen-rich fertilizer to the soil.

### Passage 35

**Questions 85 to 87 are based on the following passage.**

It may seem somewhat superfluous to say that fish cannot live in any water unless that water contains the food supply necessary for them to thrive upon, and yet this is the point most often overlooked in stocking waters with fish. Small attempts at stocking with creatures suitable for food, particularly after the fish have been already introduced, are not at all likely to succeed. Such an important matter when treated as a small afterthought is almost sure to end in failure of the whole business of stocking.

85. Select the sentence that most closely exemplifies the adage, “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”.

**For Questions 86 and 87, select only one answer choice.**

86. What assumption about fish is the reader apt to make after reading this passage?

- (A) Fish have specific diets

- B Fish in a pond with no food source will be easier to catch  C Fish are slow to adapt to a new food source
- D Fish become cannibalistic when deprived of a natural food source  E Fish will migrate to a source of food

87. In a presentation on stocking a pond with fish, where, in the sequence, is the best place for the information in this passage?

- A The introduction
- B The conclusion
- C Immediately following a discussion of the types of food necessary for fish to thrive in a pond
- D Immediately prior to a discussion of the types of food necessary for fish to thrive in a pond
- E Immediately prior to a discussion of the vegetation needed in the pond

### Passage 36

**Questions 88 to 90 are based on the following passage.**

Whether, therefore, a tree might possibly continue living and growing forever is a question of less entertainment than the question of its possible duration in the common state of nature and under the irreversible conditions of climate, soil, and the elements. What age may we ascribe to some of our largest specimens, either still existing or recorded in trustworthy history? Is the period of one thousand years, the favorite figure of tradition, a common or probable period of arboreal longevity, or have our proudest forest giants attained their present size in half the time that is commonly claimed for them?

In the discussion of this question we have but few known data to guide us, since statistics of the rate of growth, as afforded by careful measurement, date only from about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Of such statistics we may dismiss at once measurement of height or of the spread of a tree's boughs, the measurement of girth being far easier and more conclusive.

88. Select the sentence that implies that the ages of apparently old trees were arbitrarily determined.

**For Questions 89 and 90, select only one answer choice.**

89. Select the most accurate definition of entertainment as it appears in the first sentence of this passage.

- A Amusement
- B Something affording pleasure

- Ⓒ A performance
- Ⓓ An agreeable occupation of the mind
- Ⓔ Consideration

90. Use the progression of ideas in this passage to select which of the following is the most probable topic of the writer's next paragraph.

- Ⓐ Other means of determining the age of trees
- Ⓑ How soil and climate conditions contribute to arboreal longevity
- Ⓒ The progress made in aging trees between the end of the eighteenth century and the end of the nineteenth century
- Ⓓ An argument for replacing the one-thousand-year measurement for very old trees with a more moderate five-hundred-year measurement
- Ⓔ The part of the world that is home to the oldest trees

### Passage 37

**Question 91 is based on the following passage.**

Research on barn swallows gives us insight into the ways in which hormones affect the behavior of various species, including our own. Male barn swallows with the most vibrantly colored feathers are most attractive to females and thus mate much more frequently than their dull-feathered male counterparts. Scientists, however, have discovered that simply darkening the feathers of the lusterless males with a marker can change their hormone levels, turning beta males into alpha males since their mating rates increase dramatically. This is due not only to an increase in attractiveness to females but also an increase in the confidence of the males, consequently engendering higher levels of testosterone.

**Select only one answer choice.**

91. Given the information in the passage, what is the relationship between confidence and hormones in male barn swallows?

- Ⓐ Confidence plays a minor role in the increase of certain hormones in male barn swallows
- Ⓑ Physically attractive male barn swallows are more confident and thus experience higher levels of testosterone
- Ⓒ Only inherently attractive alpha male barn swallows have confidence due to high testosterone levels
- Ⓓ Confidence is the sole factor in raising the testosterone levels of male barn swallows
- Ⓔ Confidence plays no role in the hormonal patterns of male barn swallows; mating is the key factor in fluctuating hormone levels

**Questions 92 to 94 are based on the following passage.**

According to anthropologists, observing primates in Senegal is like opening a

window to the world of understanding the behavior of early humans, particularly related to sharing. They have found that the chimpanzees display an intentional willingness to share food and rudimentary hunting tools with each other, an important detection since it was previously thought that chimpanzees usually only shared meat. However, this sharing is not altruistically motivated. Since it is an exchange that primarily takes place from males to females, anthropologists have postulated a “food for sex” theory. This claim is further backed up by the fact that sexually receptive females in their reproductive years were most likely to receive food and supplies from males.

**For Questions 92 and 93, select only one answer choice.**

92. What is inferred by the “food for sex” theory in primates?

- (A) Attractive females have the best chances for survival
- (B) Sexual gratification is the primary motivation of male primates
- (C) Male primates are ultimately exploitative
- (D) Primates display a high level of magnanimity
- (E) Male primates are lazy

93. According to the passage, understanding group behavior in primates is important because

- (A) Primates are closely related to humans and thus can help us better understand our own species
  - (B) Group behavior in primates can help us understand specifically the way males and females share
  - (C) Primates can help humans see why it is important to learn to be altruistic
  - (D) Group behavior in primates is the key to understanding behavior patterns in all species
  - (E) The sexual habits of primates can enlighten humans as to their own motivations for sex
94. Select the sentence that makes use of the rhetorical device of the trope.

## Passage 39

**Question 95 is based on the following passage.**

Starvation-induced antibiotic resistance is one of the primary reasons many bacteria are elusive when it comes to treatment and as a result some infections are actually impossible to cure. This situation proves paradoxical to scientists, as many of the bacteria that are antibiotic-sensitive still exhibit remarkable survival skills. As soon as bacteria, which typically gather in clusters, sense that their supply of nutrients is waning, they issue a chemical warning that causes them to

modify their metabolic rates as a means of defending against starvation, which in turn halts their growth. Many forms of antibiotic treatment, which target active bacteria, are then rendered ineffective since starving bacteria stall cellular growth and lie dormant.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

95. According to the passage, starvation protects bacteria from medications by

- A Modifying its growth patterns
- B Making it impervious to antibiotic attack
- C Changing its chemical composition

## Passage 40

**Questions 96 to 98 are based on the following passage.**

Ocean acidification due to the absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide is a major threat to coral reef ecosystems worldwide and scientists are looking for ways to both understand and combat this phenomenon. This is an especially vital area of exploration since coral reefs are home to 25% of all marine species.

Studies pertaining to ocean acidity and the coral reef have been conducted at the submarine springs near the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, a perfect environment due to the naturally occurring high acidity (low pH). They have found that the type of coral that serves as the foundation of the reef is unable to calcify and grow in high acidity, which means that the continued absorption of carbon from the atmosphere could halt or dramatically change the growth of the ocean's coral reefs - a terrible catastrophe for the delicate balance of life undersea.

**For Questions 96 and 97, select only one answer choice.**

96. From the information given in the passage, what are the implications of the continued occurrence of low pH levels in the world's oceans?

- A The atmosphere will continue to absorb carbon from the high acidity ocean
  - B At least 25% of all marine species will die
  - C The low acidity will negatively impact the growth of the foundation of the coral reefs
  - D Since many types of coral can grow in high acidity, coral reefs are not in any dramatic danger
  - E Continued acidification will make it difficult for coral reefs to grow and support marine life
97. The rhetorical goal of this passage is

- A To delineate the danger atmospheric carbon dioxide poses to the world's oceans
- B To invoke an emotional response in the reader relative to ocean

acidification (C) To persuade the reader that ocean acidification is harmful (D)  
To delve deeper into the specifics of how pH levels affect coral reefs (E) To  
persuade the reader that the coral reefs are in grave danger 98. Select the  
sentence that best describes the importance of coral reefs in the ocean  
ecosystem.

## Passage 41

**Question 99 is based on the following passage.**

Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease that attacks its victims by way of parasites within the red blood cells that cause serious illness that can result in coma and death. Researchers have recently gained a crucial understanding of the disease after discovering why people who have sickle-cell anemia, a prominent hereditary mutation of the red blood pigment hemoglobin, are immune to malaria. The successful transmission of malaria requires that the red blood cells infected by the parasite establish a trafficking system that allows the parasite to access the exterior of the blood cells via its adhesive proteins known as adhesins. However, the mutated hemoglobin present in sickle cell anemics causes these adhesions to occur rarely and often not at all. Thus, mutated hemoglobin (which does not only occur in sickle cell anemia) protects the human body from the malaria parasite.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

99. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's contention?

- (A) Hemoglobin mutations facilitate the bonding of adhesins  (B) Adhesins have the ability to attach to blood cells  (C) Malaria is able to infect the blood cells of sickle cell anemics

## Passage 42

**Questions 100 to 102 are based on the following passage.**

Oxytocin, also known as the love hormone, bonds mothers to their children and promotes intimacy and relationships in various species including humans. Researchers have recently discovered that administering oxytocin nasally enhances prosocial choices among macaque monkeys. Exposure to the oxytocin caused the monkeys to more frequently share their juice without the expectation of receiving something in return. Scientists believe that it is important to understand how the hormone can impact the behavior in a positive way and monkeys provide valuable information in this regard since they are so closely related to humans.

**For Questions 100 and 101, select only one answer choice.**

100. Based on the information given in the passage, what can be inferred about the scientific motivation to study oxytocin relative to humans?

(A) Humans are closely related to macaques and thus will behave in the same way as them under the influence of oxytocin (B) Understanding the behavior of macaque monkeys under the influence of oxytocin can help scientists discern how oxytocin can potentially affect behavior in humans (C) Scientists can find ways of treating antisocial behavior in humans with oxytocin (D) Scientists can learn how to reproduce oxytocin synthetically as a treatment for depression (E) Humans are not the focal point of scientific motivation for studying oxytocin

101. What is meant by “prosocial choices” in the second sentence?

(A) Choices that promote the well-being of others (B) Choices that are made as a result of higher levels of altruism (C) Choices that create a hierarchy in the community (D) Choices that influence hormonal patterns

(E) Choices that cannot be made without the influence of oxytocin

102. Select the sentence that best describes why oxytocin is a crucial component of social attachment.

### Passage 43

Question 103 is based on the following passage.

Scientists have taken another step in the direction of better understanding the biological underpinnings of various psychiatric disorders. They have homed in on the gene named RNF123 because of affect on the hippocampus, the area of the brain that is altered in people with major depression. They hope to be able to then ascertain more information about the relationship between the gene, the hippocampus, and the subjective experiences of the patient in order to establish a more holistic approach to understanding the delicate amalgamation of nature vs. nurture in psychiatry and mental health treatment.

103. Select the sentence that best indicates scientists’ initial interest in the role of genetics in depression.

### Passage 44

Questions 104 to 106 are based on the following passage.

Stem cells are found in all multicellular organisms and their value in research is their ability to differentiate into specialized types of diverse cells as a result of

mitosis (cell division). Medical researchers are convinced that human embryonic stem cell therapy has the potential to treat or cure various diseases and physical ailments from cancer to muscle damage; many even go as far as to claim it is a miracle treatment. However, many people stand in opposition to embryonic stem cell therapy, as they believe it is interfering with and exploiting natural life. Furthermore, some scientists believe that stem cell therapy could potentially aggrandize medical conditions rather than cure them. Thus, human embryonic stem cell research remains a highly controversial method of medical treatment.

**For Questions 104 and 105, select only one answer choice.**

104. Mitosis is a specifically important factor in stem cell research because

- (A) Mitosis allows scientists to use large quantities of stem cells since they reproduce so quickly
- (B) Stem cells after mitosis are stronger and easier for scientists to study
- (C) Mitosis generates cells that can be manipulated for a variety of medical purposes
- (D) Mitosis is not really an important factor in stem cell research
- (E) Stem cells undergo mitosis and become diversified as a result

105. The author would agree with all of the following except

- (A) Stem cell therapy is a sensitive issue
  - (B) Medical benefits sometimes come at a cost
  - (C) The outcomes of scientific research do not always align themselves with social mores
  - (D) The exploitation of natural life is the white elephant in the room of stem cell therapy debate
  - (E) Stem cells are a testament to the regenerative nature of the human body
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

106. According to the passage, stem cell therapy is an ethical conundrum because

- (A) Some believe that, despite its efficacy, it is the immoral treatment of natural life
- (B) Many maintain that it promotes a culture of death, despite the fact that it is an extremely useful form of medical treatment
- (C) Despite its flexibility as a treatment, stem cell therapy can also have adverse effects

**Passage 45**

**Questions 107 to 110 are based on the following passage.**

It has been a long-held belief within the field of biology that our DNA is fixed and unchangeable. While environmental factors may cause us to gain weight, lose a limb, or contract a virus, our underlying genetic sequence will remain constant. However, this popular view among scientists is beginning to shift towards a more fluid definition of the human genome; a new subfield within genetics, epigenetics, is exploring how environmental factors can actually



change the expression of our genetic code throughout the course of our lives.

Epigenetics is the study of heritable changes to the cellular phenotypes of the DNA sequence, changes that have occurred as a result of external environmental factors after conception. Environmental factors are able to stimulate a particular gene, switching it on or off or altering it in some way. Through cellular division, the changes to the gene then have the potential to be passed on as heritable traits in subsequent generations.

One way that scientists are delving into epigenetic inquiry is by studying heritability in animals. Scientists have been able to show that when a rat is subjected to a stressful environment during pregnancy, epigenetic changes to the fetus can engender behavioral problems in the rat's progeny as they mature and reach adulthood.

Scientists are also using human twins to better understand epigenetics and a related process called DNA methylation. DNA methylation causes genes to be expressed either stronger or weaker. By testing DNA samples taken from identical twins, scientists are able to identify areas where DNA methylation has impacted the expression of a particular gene in the sequence. Since identical twins have identical DNA, creating a methylation profile for each twin allows scientists to account for any subtle to extreme differences in behavior, opening the window to understanding how epigenetic processes affect both our personalities and our genetic code.

Epigenetics is still in the nascent stages of its development as a field of biological study, but it is nonetheless an incredibly exciting and groundbreaking area. It throws a wrench into Darwin's theory of evolution since it demonstrates how evolutionary changes can occur within one generation instead of spanning thousands of years. The possibility of such rapid evolutionary changes has major implications for how we think of not only life on earth but also the power we have to impact it, for better or worse.

**For Questions 107 and 108, select only one answer choice.**

107. What is meant by "nascent" in the last paragraph of the passage?

- A Nascent means that epigenetics is an old and established field of study within the biological community
  - B Nascent means that epigenetics should not be seen as a valid method of biological inquiry
  - C Nascent means that epigenetics should be seen as a valid method of biological inquiry
  - D Nascent means that epigenetics is in the early stages of its development as a biological field of study
  - E Nascent means that epigenetics is at a confusing stage in its development as a method of biological inquiry
108. According to the passage,

why are DNA methylation profiles of identical twins important to epigenetics?

- A The DNA methylation profiles of identical twins are not important to epigenetics
  - B The DNA methylation profiles of identical twins can be compared to see how epigenetic changes affect the genetic code of identical DNA
  - C Investigating the DNA methylation profiles helps scientists better understand the process of cell division and how it affects the genetic code
  - D The DNA methylation profiles of identical twins help scientists understand how twins inherit their genetic code
  - E DNA methylation profiles show where DNA methylation has affected the gene sequence
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

109. According to the information given by the author, why do scientists use twins in epigenetic studies?

- A Twins have identical DNA
  - B Twins are ideal for testing the DNA methylation process and its effects on the genome
  - C Twins look alike and thus it is easier for scientists to identify the expression of a particular phenotype
110. The claims of epigenetics have major implications for the future of the field of biology. Select the sentence from the passage that best describes why.

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## Practice Set 3: Business

This chapter is devoted to helping you develop your skill with Reading Comprehension questions using concrete examples. You will find passages related to Business that are similar to the sorts of passages you will encounter on an actual GRE test. Each passage has a set of questions and a detailed explanation of the solution to each question. The questions and their solutions will be presented as follows: **In this chapter:**

- a) A passage related to Business similar to what you can expect on an actual GRE test
- b) Several questions about the passage similar to those you will encounter on an actual GRE test

### **In Explanatory Answers for Practice Set 3: Business:**

- a) For most passages, a quick summary that paraphrases the main issues of the passage and points out important words or phrases that indicate the meaning or intent of the passage. Being able to answer a few basic questions about Reading Comprehension passages before you even see any of the questions is a key skill that will help you answer questions more quickly and more accurately. The summaries provided here will give you some sense of how to approach summarizing when looking at actual questions
  - b) Detailed solutions that explain what the correct answer is, and what strategy of strategies you could use to determine the correct answer. Explanatory answers will usually refer back to the summary
- Passage 46**

**Questions 111 to 114 are based on the following passage.**

He says: "If under changed conditions of life a structure, before useful, becomes less useful, its diminution will be favoured, for it will profit the individual not to have its nutriment wasted in building up an useless structure... Thus, as I believe, natural selection will tend in the long run to reduce any part of the organization, as soon as it becomes, through changed habits, superfluous." **If, as Darwin powerfully urges (and he here ignores his usual explanation), ostriches wings are insufficient for flight in consequence of the economy enforced by natural selection, why may not the reduced wings of the dodo, or the penguin, or the apteryx, or of the Cursors generally, be wholly attributed to natural selection in favour of economy of material and adaptation of parts to changed conditions?** The great principle of economy is continually at work shaping organisms, as sculptors shape statues, by removing the superfluous

parts; and a mere glance at the forms of animals in general will show that it is well-nigh as dominant and universal a principle as is that of the positive development of useful parts. Other causes, moreover besides actual economy, would favour shorter and more convenient wings on oceanic islands. In the first place, birds that were somewhat weak on “the wing would be most likely to settle on an island and stay there. Shortened wings would then become advantageous because they would restrain fatal migratory tendencies or useless and perilous flights in which the birds that flew furthest would be most often carried away by storms and adverse winds. Reduced wings would keep the birds near the shelter and the food afforded by the island and its neighbourhood, and in some cases would become adapted to act as fins or flappers for swimming under water in pursuit of fish.”

111: Select the sentence in the passage that states the thesis whose exclusivity as an explanation for changes in an individual the author amends here.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

112: Which of the following statements is a main idea expressed by the author of this passage?

- A Rather than adapting, some organisms seek a habitat that is favorable to traits they already possess.
- B Despite their habitats, some organisms discover a means to make all of their features or characteristics useful.
- C As characteristics become superfluous, organisms stop using them.

**For Questions 113 and 114, select only one answer choice.**

113: The theory of economy as expressed in this passage includes which of the following pair of concepts?

- A Adaptation and extinction of organizations.
- B Evolution and mutation of organizations.
- C Environmental effects and genetic influences.
- D Reduction and development of features based on usefulness.
- E Reduction and removal of features based on the environment.

114: Which of the following describes the author’s tone in the sentence

highlighted in the passage?

- (A) Critical
- (B) Provocative
- (C) Disdainful
- (D) Reverent
- (E) Cynical

## Passage 47

Questions 115 and 116 are based on the following passage.

Time is an asset that is critically important to the health of a business, particularly in the upper management domain; wasted time can be especially noxious to an organization's overall success. Despite the prevalence of the platitudes "time is money" and "time is of the essence", many people working in the higher echelons of a company are unaware of how they distribute their time relative to the tasks that they need to accomplish. Such oversight of fundamental management principles can cause a business to stagnate because it shows a lack of self-reflexivity that leads to disorganization, wasted resources, and a lack of solid leadership.

Select only one answer choice.

115: Based on the information in the passage, the reader can infer all of the following except

- (A) Upper management in an organization is often characterized by disorganization
- (B) The principles of business theory are not often practiced
- (C) Time management skills correspond to money management skills
- (D) A lack of organizational leadership is a harbinger of poor time management
- (E) Successful organizations have the ability to critically evaluate themselves

Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.

116: Poor time management is paradoxical in businesses because

- (A) Upper management is the guilty party
- (B) Businesses know that time is a valuable asset
- (C) It leads to poor business decisions

## Passage 48

Questions 117 and 118 are based on the following passage.

Industry is becoming more information-intensive and less labor and capital-intensive. This trend has important implications for the workforce; workers are becoming increasingly productive as the value of their labor decreases. However, there are also important implications for capitalism itself; not only is the value of labor decreased, the value of capital is also diminished. In the classical model, investments in human capital and financial capital are important predictors of the performance of a new venture. However, as demonstrated by Mark Zuckerberg and Facebook, it now seems possible for a group of relatively inexperienced people with limited capital to succeed on a large scale **For Questions 117 and 118, select only one answer choice.**

117: Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements best defines the word “capital” in this context?

- (A) material wealth owned by an individual or business enterprise and wealth available for or capable of use in the production of further wealth
  - (B) any assets or resources, especially when used to gain profit or advantage and the nominal value of the authorized or issued shares
  - (C) the ownership interests of a business as represented by the excess of assets over liabilities and material wealth owned by an individual or business enterprise
  - (D) the nominal value of the authorized or issued shares and the abilities and skills of any individual
  - (E) wealth available for or capable of use in the production of further wealth and the abilities and skills of any individual
- 118: Including the example of Mark Zuckerberg and Facebook at the end of the passage achieves which of the following purposes?

- (A) It supports the claim that industry is becoming more information – intensive.
  - (B) It illustrates the rapid growth of social media as an important component of modern industry.
  - (C) It contrasts with the idea that the amount of human and capital investment in a company is proportional to the success of the company.
  - (D) It suggests that a company doesn’t have to be especially productive to be successful.
  - (E) It supports the idea of getting more work from employees while providing lower salaries
- Passage 49**

**Questions 119 to 122 are based on the following passage.**

Politeness and civility are the best capital ever invested in business. Large stores, gilt signs, flaming advertisements, will all prove unavailing if you or your

employees treat your patrons abruptly. The truth is, the more kind and **liberal** a man is, the more generous will be the patronage bestowed upon him. **The man who gives the greatest amount of goods of a corresponding quality for the least sum will generally succeed best in the long run.** This brings us to the golden rule, "Whatever you want men to do to you, do also to them" and they will do better by you than if you always treated them as if you wanted to get the most you could out of them for the least return. Men who drive sharp bargains with their customers, acting as if they never expected to see them again, will not be mistaken.

**For Questions 119 and 120, select only one answer choice.**

119: The bolded sentence performs which of the following roles in the passage?

- (A) It provides an insight and a result
- (B) It shows a trait and a reward
- (C) It suggests a strategy and an outcome
- (D) It shows a tip for longevity and the financial benefits
- (E) It suggests an equation and its negation

120: The underlined and bolded word "liberal" means most nearly in the context of the passage:

- (A) Open-minded
- (B) Larger than life
- (C) Considerate
- (D) Generous
- (E) Thoughtful

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

121. The passage implies that which of the following strategies would be effective in creating a successful business?

- (A) Dedicating resources to an employee mediation department for the company
  - (B) Performing in-person follow-ups with employees
  - (C) Providing refunds to unsatisfied customers
122. Select the sentence that gives the most specific and concrete instructions for ensuring the success of one's business.

## Passage 50

Questions 123 to 126 are based on the following passage.

The transfer of land in England requires an uncertain time and cost - usually some weeks or months, and 5 to 25 percent on the purchase money. The common idea is that this peculiar difficulty, delay, and cost in the transfer of land arise from the law of inheritance and the legal machinery of entail; but stock in the funds can be virtually entailed and made to "follow the estate," and yet this stock can be transferred just as readily as any other stock.

The point is that, under English law, the trusts in the case of stock attach to the trustees, not to the stock; in the case of land, the trusts attach to the land itself as well as to the trustees. Hence, when I purchase stock of trustees I need not trouble about how they apply the purchase money; in the case of land I have to go into the whole title.

It follows, therefore, that if, with a Government Land Registry Office, you required the purchaser only to get in the legal estate, i.e. holding him not responsible for the trusts or the application of the purchase money, then land could be transferred exactly as money in the funds is now, in spite of all the complications of our law (or rather custom) of entail.

**For Questions 123 to 125, select only one answer choice.**

123. This passage would most likely be found in:

- A A newspaper article
- B A textbook on foreign laws
- C A land title for a farm
- D The back of a legal document
- E A guide for new English citizens

124: The author presumes that the reader is familiar with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A Land titles
- B The Law of Inheritance
- C Selling commercial shares
- D Trusts and trustees
- E Basic land rights



125: The author's primary purpose in the passage is to show:

- (A) How lengthy the land transfer process is in England
- (B) An overview of the process of transferring land rights
- (C) A summary of important English law
- (D) Requirements of the purchaser in land transfer
- (E) Downsides to acting as trustee in land rights cases

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

126. The passage allows the reader to draw which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Land rights vary globally, especially in Europe
- (B) English land rights should be simplified
- (C) Owning land is occasionally risky

## Passage 51

**Questions 127 to 130 are based on the following passage.**

The history of money-getting, which is commerce, is a history of civilization, and wherever trade has flourished most, there, too, have art and science produced the noblest fruits. In fact, as a general thing, money-getters are the benefactors of our race. To them, in a great measure, are we indebted for our institutions of learning and of art, our academies, colleges and churches. It is no argument against the desire for, or the possession of wealth, to say that there are sometimes misers who hoard money only for the sake of hoarding and who have no higher aspiration than to grasp everything which comes within their reach. As we have sometimes hypocrites in religion, and demagogues in politics, so there are occasionally misers among money-getters.

**For Questions 127 and 128, select only one answer choice.**

127: Which of the following social hierarchies does the author suggest?

- (A) Laypeople > money-getters > priests
- (B) Money-getters > laypeople > misers
- (C) Misers > money-getters > laypeople
- (D) Money-getters > scientists > laypeople
- (E) Politicians > laypeople > money-getters

128: The passage uses all of the following to make its point EXCEPT:

- (A) Social standings
- (B) Moral stance
- (C) Figurative language
- (D) Formal tone
- (E) Analogy

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

129. The passage suggests which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Money-getters benefit society, but the arts and sciences have longer-lasting impacts.
- (B) Society should thank money-getters, but should frown upon misers for failing to acquire money.
- (C) An excellent money-getter should be immune to greed and selfish interests, as those could lead to being a miser.

130: Select the sentence that best states the legacy of money-getters.

## Passage 52

**Questions 131 to 135 are based on the following passage.**

Economists tend to assume that liberalizing markets is almost always a good thing. However, evidence suggests that deregulation is more of a mixed bag than orthodox economic theory would admit—sometimes it works well, and other times it doesn't. A case in point is capital market liberalization in developing economies. In nations moving toward more open markets in the late 1990s, capital market liberalization—the process of making the cross-border exchange of financial instruments more open—was a mixed blessing.

Capital market liberalization can have tremendous benefits for a developing economy. By allowing foreign capital to flow into developing nations, capital market liberalization can help to finance foreign trade and domestic investment opportunities that would likely be impossible otherwise. However, liberalization can also pose significant risks. Foreign capital can easily flow out of a country as fast as it flows in, putting the nation's financial sector under strain and adversely affecting foreign exchange rates.

Because of the unique combinations of benefits and risks posed by capital market liberalization, developing nations are often faced with difficult policy-making decisions. For instance during the 1990s, Chile restricted borrowing from abroad in an attempt to prevent capital from flowing in and out of its economy too rapidly. However, by the beginning of the 21st century, stiffer competition for foreign investment from other Latin American nations forced Chile to reconsider its policy and deregulate its capital markets.

By over-regulating, developing economies make themselves less attractive to potential investors and thus effectively get left behind in economic development. On the other hand, too much deregulation can put economies at risk for abuses and capital flight. Because of the highly delicate balance between under and over-regulation, economists have tended to suggest that developing economies focus on effective regulation of their domestic financial sector while allowing gradual capital market liberalization.

**Select only one answer choice.**

131. Which of the following best describes the scope of the passage?

- (A) an explanation of the macroeconomic situation in developing countries
- (B) a discussion of the history of development economics
- (C) a discussion of the impact of capital flows on the Chilean economy in the 1990s
- (D) a discussion of the benefits and risks of a particular kind of market liberalization
- (E) all of the above

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

132. Based on the passage, which of the following is likely true?

- (A) Free market capitalism is the only economic system that efficiently distributes goods and services
  - (B) Economies that liberalize their capital markets face a risk of capital flight
  - (C) Capital market liberalization can help to finance foreign trade and stimulate investment
- Select only one answer choice.**

133. Which of the following best characterizes the author's reason for mentioning Chile?

- (A) The passage is mainly about Chile
- (B) Chile has recently been a dictatorship, and the passage is about the economic conditions in countries emerging from dictatorships
- (C) Chile is an example of a country that has experienced negative consequences from capital market deregulation
- (D) Chile has a more developed economy than other Latin American countries
- (E) Chile exemplifies the dilemma that developing

countries face when trying to decide whether to liberalize their capital markets  
134. Select the two sentences that best explain the potential benefits and risks of capital market liberalization.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

135. Based on the passage, all of the following are likely true EXCEPT

- A developing nations should open their capital markets to foreign investors  B developing nations should not regulate their capital markets at all  C foreign capital always has a positive effect on a nation's economy **Passage 53**

**Questions 136 and 137 are based on the following passage.**

The normal situation is that the business enterprise is aiming at net profits, having an interest in large sales, heavy transactions and gross profits only so far as these are expected to lead finally to net profits, the real goal. Now these net profits are, of course, the remainder of earnings left on hand after providing for all costs and expenses, for depreciation and every other factor causing loss, destruction, and deterioration during the business period under consideration. In short, the business capital as it was at the beginning of the period is first fully restored and made intact at the end of the period before a net profit emerges. This net profit therefore becomes in a true sense a creation of new capital and may indeed be retained in the business as an addition to capital funds. Even when it is paid out in dividends, partly or wholly, it becomes new capital in the hands of the individual stockholders who then in their private capacity may of course spend it, but by proper investment may keep it permanently stored as capital. It is the creation of capital then that is in reality the ultimate money-making making aim of the business enterprise.

**Consider each of the three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

136. Which of the following statements is true based on the information in this passage?

- A Large sales, heavy transactions and gross profits lead inevitably to net profits  B Gross profits must be greater than the initial capital in any fiscal period in order to create net profits  C Investors benefit most by spending their dividends from a company **Select only one answer choice.**

137. Which of the following actions has the potential to increase net profits even though gross profits remain the same?

- A Freezing wages and salaries

- B Concealing losses
- C Reducing inventory
- D Installing energy efficient lights
- E taying open more hours

## Passage 54

Questions 138 to 141 are based on the following passage.

Men should be systematic in their business. A person who does business by rule, having a time and place for everything, doing his work promptly, will accomplish twice as much and with half the trouble of him who does it carelessly and **slipshod**. By introducing system into all your transactions, doing one thing at a time, always meeting appointments with punctuality, you find leisure for pastime and recreation; whereas the man who only half does one thing, and then turns to something else, and half does that, will have his business at loose ends, and will never know when his day's work is done, for it never will be done. Of course, there is a limit to all these rules. We must try to preserve the happy medium, for there is such a thing as being too systematic.

For Questions 138 to 140, select only one answer choice.

138. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A One must be systematic, as this ensures that one will have excellent management strategies.
- B To be an excellent businessman, one should be rigidly systematic in one's work.
- C A man should be systematic, but maintain temperance.
- D The benefits of organization can be felt in varied areas of life.
- E Systematic men will be respected in business for their organization.

139. The underlined and bolded word "slipshod" means more nearly in the context of the passage:

- A Bedraggled
- B Slovenly
- C Incorrectly shod
- D Absentmindedly

E Painstakingly

140. Which of the following must be true in order for the author's claim to be valid?

- A Systematic methods always improve one's working ability  
 B One can excel by performing one task at a time, or by taking short breaks between tasks  
 C The most successful businessmen developed organizational strategies early in life  
 D It is more important to follow a routine than an organization strategy  
 E To be systematic, businessmen should utilize employees beneath them
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

141. The author would probably support which of the following statements?

- A Systematic business practices will lower one's overall stress levels.  
 B One must carefully budget time between projects instead of spending hours at a time on one.  
 C Successful men will not change their organizational methods.

## Passage 55

**Question 142 is based on the following passage.**

Older workers have prospered in the recent economic downturn. Currently, workers aged 55-64 account for 12% of the nation's workers, an increase of nearly 2% since 2000, and by 2010, nearly one in three workers will be at least age 55. A number of factors and trends are contributing to the increase in older adults in the work force including demographics, financial concerns, changing concepts of retirement, longer and healthier life spans, and demand for the knowledge and skills possessed by the current generation of older workers.

Older adults in the work force are not the only ones who remain engaged in productive activities. Many adults who have retired look for expanded opportunities and options - either paid or unpaid - that may represent "a new chapter in life embodying a new definition of success". For these older adults, retirement represents another stage of life - which may extend for as much as 25 years - in which to accomplish many things. Because they have differing abilities, desires, and needs in terms of both paid and unpaid work, adults in late midlife are not homogeneous. As a group, however, they typify some of the changing conceptions of career.

**Select only one answer choice.**

142. What additional information does the reader need to calculate the impact of older citizens' remaining in the workforce on younger people's ability to obtain employment?

- (A) The number of people in each demographic group that is currently in college
- (B) The average annual salary of workers aged 55-64
- (C) The average amount of debt carried by workers aged 55-64
- (D) The percentage of the total population represented by workers aged 55-64
- (E) The geographic areas in which most of the workers aged 55-64 live

**Passage 56**

**Questions 143 to 148 are based on the following passage.**

By the early 20th century, paper currency was in widespread use all over the world. The failures in paper currency were not really due to the fact that the paper money wasn't adequately backed by gold or silver. Although many nations clung to the gold standard well into the 20th century, all money amounts to is a medium of exchange, allowing the citizens of a country to engage in transactions. The US finally completely abandoned the gold standard in 1971. All nations now use "fiat currencies", money which has no intrinsic value and is not backed by precious metals.

The problem with paper currencies was not that they were often inadequately backed by precious metals. The money circulating in a society, in a sense, mirrors the material wealth of a country. It is relatively easy to print more banknotes, but not so easy to increase the overall material wealth of a nation, and so if twice the number of banknotes is printed given the same amount of wealth, the value of each banknote is more or less cut in half. This happened automatically, as if by magic, every time a government cheated on the system. The most famous example was the Weimar Republic that ran post-World War I Germany, where inflation took place by a factor of trillions. It was actually done more or less deliberately, to reduce the burden of foreign war reparations payments, at the expense of wiping out the savings of the citizens. More recently, the African nation of Zimbabwe printed their currency into worthlessness, to finally establish the US dollar as the national currency.

The idea that there is an "inherent" value even to gold and silver is something of an illusion. A money supply based on precious metals is not absolutely more stable than one based on paper. When the Spaniards and Portuguese conquered much of what would become Latin America in the 16th century, they seized

large quantities of gold and also obtained rich gold and silver mines, with the result that the value of their gold and silver currencies plunged to about a third of their original value.

Some astrogeologists have calculated the value of the metals in a single typical metallic asteroid; if some future generation were able to nudge one into orbit around the Earth and then render it down, the haul would be so huge that it would dramatically devalue every precious metal in circulation. Even without such a monstrous kick in the teeth, the price of gold tends to fluctuate drastically, dropping or rising relative to relatively stable fiat currencies. Money, as the saying goes, "is worth what everyone thinks it's worth", and that rule applies just as much to gold as to paper bills. The real concern is discipline in the printing of money. If too much money is printed, it becomes devaluated. If too little is printed, it stifles commerce.

Mainstream economists will admit that it may be harder to cheat with a gold standard, but point to its restrictiveness as a crippling flaw; some accuse those who push the gold standard of simply trying to restore a system that would give them personal control over the money supply by hoarding gold. There is still a school of thought that believes money should at least have some hard currency backing, but it's well off the mainstream. In 1998, the highly respected US Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan commented: "I am one of the rare people who still has some nostalgic view about the old gold standard but I must tell you I am in a very small minority among my colleagues on that issue." As for advocates of a strict gold standard, mainstream economists regarded them as pushing "the economic equivalent of leeching."

**For Questions 143 to 145, select only one answer choice.**

143. In this context, the word "fiat" most closely matches which of the following definitions?

- (A) Decreed
- (B) Sanctioned
- (C) Acceptable
- (D) Solvent
- (E) National

144. What is implied by the information in the first sentence of the third paragraph?

- (A) Gold is the most appropriate foundation for a monetary system
- (B) Gold is



an arbitrary choice of foundation for a monetary system  C Latin America has greater quantities of gold than other areas of the world  D Gold is an unreliable foundation for a monetary system

E Spanish and Portuguese conquerors are responsible for gold's acceptance as the foundation of modern monetary systems 145. Based on your understanding of the information in the passage, what would be the likely result of the discovery of twenty previously unknown paintings by the nineteenth-century artist, Van Gogh?

A They would be found to be counterfeit

B They would be appraised based on the completeness, originality, and the quality of the work  C The value of already known works of Van Gogh would be reduced

D The value of already known work of Van Gogh would be inflated

E They would be donated to a museum for tax purposes

**For Questions 146 and 147, consider each of the three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

146. Which of the following scenarios has an effect similar to that of the Weimar Republic's devaluing its currency after World War I?

A A clothing store putting its seasonal merchandise on sale at the end of the season

B High-school students taking Advanced Placement courses to raise their GPAs

C A college admissions' policy that adds 100 points to the SAT scores of applicants from culturally deprived areas

147. Use the information in this passage to determine which of the following is an example of a medium of exchange.

A Replacing a traditional baby-shower gift with a coupon for 5 hours of free babysitting

B Revising a writing assignment for a higher grade

C A mechanic providing a free oil change for the electrician who did not charge him for replacing a faulty switch in his office 148. Select the sentence that explains the weakness inherent in the use of the gold standard.

## Passage 57

**Question 149 is based on the following passage.**

In 1980, the federal government began encouraging academic-industry relationships by creating a uniform federal patent policy, allowing federal grantees to collaborate with commercial interests to promote inventions, and

permitting universities to retain the title on inventions developed through government funding.

As a result, as many as 90 percent of life-science companies now have a financial relationship with academia. Corporate licensing of academic inventions account for more than \$20 billion of the universities' annual revenue. In most cases, the researchers making the discoveries get some portion of the money.

Another recent byproduct of the increased privatization of research has been the right of companies under patent law to refuse to allow foreign competitors to create generic -- and often significantly cheaper -- treatments for life-threatening diseases. Poorer countries in Africa, particularly, say they need the less-expensive generic drugs to fight AIDS, leaving the federal government in the awkward position of equivocating between protection of U.S. corporate interests and global humanitarian interests.

**Select only one answer choice.**

149. Select a word from the following list that would be a better choice than "equivocate" in the final sentence of the passage.

- (A) Hesitate
- (B) Prevaricate
- (C) Pontificate
- (D) Vacillate
- (E) Abrogate

## **Passage 58**

**Question 150 is based on the following passage.**

The United States has been the largest producer of greenhouse gases, so what we do makes a big difference. And the U.S. has been reluctant to act aggressively on curbing emissions, worried about the economic consequences. But this is generally agreed to be a global problem requiring worldwide action. Many European nations like Britain and France, and Japan as well, have acted much more aggressively on cutting emissions. They rely more on nuclear power and relatively clean natural gas than we do. They have also mandated significantly higher fuel efficiency standards for cars and invested more in mass transit and rail. The story is mixed in developing countries, especially the economic powerhouses like China and India. Because their economies are growing so rapidly, they are using much more energy and producing more greenhouse gases

than they have in the past. At the same time, they have the chance to start fresh with cleaner and more efficient technologies if they can be persuaded to do so.

**Select only one answer choice.**

150. Use your understanding of this passage to determine which of the following can be inferred about the challenges faced by rapidly growing economies.

(A) They cannot train enough workers to meet the demands of industry  (B) They are reluctant to use examples set by other nations

(C) Their isolation makes them unaware of more efficient technologies  (D) They cannot institute more efficient technologies fast enough to keep pace with their growth  (E) They do not recognize their impact on global warming

## Passage 59

**Question 151 is based on the following passage.**

A nation's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) at purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates is the sum value of all goods and services produced in the country valued at prices prevailing in the United States. This is the measure most economists prefer when looking at per-capita welfare and when comparing living conditions or use of resources across countries. The measure is difficult to compute, as a US dollar value has to be assigned to all goods and services in the country regardless of whether these goods and services have a direct equivalent in the United States (for example, the value of an ox-cart or non-US military equipment); as a result, PPP estimates for some countries are based on a small and sometimes different set of goods and services. In addition, many countries do not formally participate in the World Bank's PPP project that calculates these measures, so the resulting GDP estimates for these countries may lack precision. For many developing countries, PPP-based GDP measures are multiples of the official exchange rate (OER) measure.

**Select only one answer choice.**

151. Based on your understanding of the information in this passage, which of the following statements is likely to be true?

(A) The difference between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for developing countries is generally much smaller  (B) The difference between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for most of the wealthy industrialized countries is generally much greater  (C) The difference between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for countries who do not participate in the World Bank's PPP project is generally much greater  (D) The difference

between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for countries who do not participate in the World Bank’s PPP project is generally much smaller (E) The difference between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for most of the wealthy industrialized countries is generally much smaller.

## Passage 60

**Question 152 is based on the following passage.**

In recent years, the business world has placed increasing emphasis on the inner-work lives of their employees. A recent study published in McKinsey Quarterly has shown that productivity, commitment, and creativity increase in the work place when employees’ experience in the office includes a positive flow of emotions, motivations, and perceptions. This environment can best be fostered by leadership that promotes the connection between meaning and work tasks through active engagement and positive, consistent feedback.

**Select only one answer choice.**

152. Which of the following rhetorical strategies is employed by the author to discuss the work environment and the inner work life of employees?

- (A) Logos rhetoric
- (B) Pathos rhetoric
- (C) Ethos rhetoric
- (D) Comparative rhetoric
- (E) Narrative rhetoric

## Passage 61

**Question 153 is based on the following passage.**

According to a recent study conducted at the University of Minnesota, men spend more money when there is a dearth of women in their locale. Researchers were able to determine that U.S. cities with a higher male to female ratio had correspondingly higher levels of male debt. Consequently, men are much more willing to take financial risks and engage their consumer habits in the aforementioned areas than men in regions with gender equilibrium.

**Select only one answer choice.**

153. The author intends “a dearth of women” to be analogous to

- (A) An abundance of women

- B The rarity of women
- C A surplus of men
- D A total lack of women
- E A paucity of women

## Passage 62

**Question 154 is based on the following passage.**

Although professional women make up over 40% of the employees at organizations in the United States, they are still woefully underrepresented in the corporate upper echelons; only 21% of women serve among the ranks of business executives. However, in the post-feminism world this is not due to outright discrimination but rather covert bias. There is a strong pipeline of female talent that is fed into the corporate sphere but women rarely make the executive suite due to high levels of attrition that typically occur after they have reached the management level. Many researchers claim that this is due to the fact that U.S. businesses make it extremely difficult for women to advance up the chain of command when they decide to have a family - U.S. businesses do not focus on maternity leave options for women that allow them to easily re-access the upper levels of the company.

**Select only one answer choice.**

154. According to the passage, in what clandestine way are U.S. businesses anti-female?

- A U.S. businesses do not provide women with the professional development needed for career advancement
- B U.S. businesses do not afford women the opportunity to the management level
- C U.S. businesses do not provide women with maternity leave
- D U.S. businesses do not equip themselves to deal with issues important to women in the work place
- E U.S. businesses do not place emphasis on family friendly policies

## Passage 63

**Questions 155 to 157 are based on the following passage.**

Social entrepreneurship has become a vitally important concept in the business world. Global attitudes increasingly desire the promotion of the unselfish concern for the common good. Social entrepreneurs believe that business emphasis should be placed on the creation of social capital and not the traditional goals and objectives of industry that revolve around profit and return. Social capital is the value of social relations. It is engendered when

entrepreneurs identify a pressing social problem and then use the principles of business and management to erect ventures that address these issues by way of social dialogue and collaboration. Thus, cooperation and social relationships facilitate economic results.

**For Questions 155 to 157, select only one answer choice.**

155. Based on the information given in the passage, what main difference can be inferred between social entrepreneurs and conventional entrepreneurs?

- (A) Social entrepreneurs build better relationships with clients than traditional entrepreneurs
  - (B) Social entrepreneurs don't rely on the axioms of business while traditional entrepreneurs do
  - (C) Social entrepreneurs are concerned with quality of life and traditional entrepreneurs are concerned with fiscal gain
  - (D) Social entrepreneurs are more concerned with climate change than traditional entrepreneurs
  - (E) Social entrepreneurs and traditional entrepreneurs are essentially the same
156. The author would agree with all of the following statements regarding social capital except

- (A) Social capital is the product of collaborative problem solving
- (B) Social capital is the salient feature of social entrepreneurship
- (C) Social capital is a tangible feature of social entrepreneurship
- (D) Business management principles support social capital
- (E) Social capital has monetary value

157. According to the information given in the passage, what is meant by the term social capital?

- (A) The author does not give enough information to define social capital.
- (B) Social capital means building community.
- (C) Social capital means building relationships.
- (D) Social capital is synonymous with social problems.
- (E) Social capital is money created by people sharing in a concerted effort towards a common goal.

## Passage 64

**Questions 158 and 159 are based on the following passage.**

In the last twenty years trading on the stock market has gone from the stock room floors to computer screens. This has resulted in the rapid rise of high

frequency trading, which researchers now believe leads to increased volatility in the stock market. High frequency trading makes it possible for large volumes of stocks to be traded in milliseconds, much faster than they can be tracked with the human eye. Multitudinous problems arise from high frequency trading, one of the most potent being the potential to disrupt the global economic balance more frequently and with little warning.

**For Questions 158 and 159, select only one answer choice.**

158. Based on the information given in the passage, how does the author intend to define high frequency trading?

- (A) High frequency trading is when stocks are traded continuously
  - (B) High frequency trading is computer-generated stock trading on a grandiose scale
  - (C) High frequency trading is computer generated stock trading
  - (D) High frequency trading is stock trading that is done at a rapid pace
  - (E) High frequency trading is when large volumes of stock are traded on the stock room floor
159. Based the information given in the passage, what can be inferred about the global economic balance?

- (A) The global economic balance cannot be sustained if high frequency trading is continued
  - (B) High frequency trading keeps the global economic balance at a healthy equilibrium
  - (C) High frequency trading makes rapid and unforeseen fluctuations in the global market more possible
  - (D) Nothing can be inferred about the global economic market based on the information given in the passage
  - (E) The global economic balance was more stable before the introduction of high frequency trading
- Passage 65**

**Question 160 is based on the following passage.**

The economic crisis that broke through the global floodgates in 2008 has placed the system of capitalism under attack from its opponents. Capitalism, however, has been under scrutiny since its inception, and thus this is not a new phenomenon. However, as society has evolved so have the criticisms launched against capitalism; imperialistic oppression, market failure and the wasteful and inefficient use of resources are all common gripes that constitute the anti-capitalism jeremiad. One of the prominent denunciations vaulted against capitalism over the course of the last fifteen years is its opposition to sustainability. Critics claim that capitalism promotes a milieu of exploitation because of its unbridled focus on consumption. Consequently, capitalism is a danger to a world that is increasingly strapped for natural resources, the foundation stones of capitalist enterprise.

**Select only one answer choice.**

160. According to the information given in the passage, why is consumption seen as a negative attribute of capitalism?

- (A) Consumption led to the financial crisis in the late 2000s (B) Consumption results in the overuse of natural resources that are currently in high demand globally (C) Consumption contributes to the destabilization of the market in a capitalist economic system (D) Consumption is the way in which proponents of capitalism distract people from the system's penchant for imperialistic oppression (E) Consumption leads to an increase in wasteful consumer choices

### Passage 66

**Questions 161 to 163 are based on the following passage.**

Sustainability has become a paragon virtue in business endeavors, an essential ingredient for corporate success at a time when social, economic, and environmental issues permeate the heart of public discourse, particularly in Western societies. However, civic pressure for companies to mold themselves based on the capacity to endure is not the only reason that businesses have homed in on sustainability; over the course of the last twenty years, research has shown that there is a widening chasm between organizations characterized as high-sustainability and companies deemed low-sustainability relative to accounting measures and stock market success. Thus, sustainability is just as much about success as it is about showing a good entrepreneurial face to the public. According to a study conducted by Dr. Robert G. Eccles of the Harvard Business School, several major factors show that long-term corporate success is determined by iterations of a rudimentary principle in business: meeting the expectations of both shareholders and stakeholders.

One factor in the success rate of high-sustainability companies is a three-pronged approach to business that involves placing equal value on the organization's social, environmental, and financial performance. Traditionally, low-sustainability companies focus solely on profit and turn a blind eye towards the wider ramifications of their business practices on society. This leads them to a kind of tunnel vision that misjudges the expectations of stakeholders; additionally, they undervalue the importance of building good relationships with employees, customers and members of civil society, causing their venture to stagnate. Conversely, high-sustainability companies make both fiscal and socio-environmental issues the crux of their corporate goals and objectives, facilitating their capacity to build meaningful relationships with stakeholders by taking their needs and opinions into account and finding a way to amalgamate them with business decisions that are financially sound. This is done by a process of active



engagement and the creation of shareholder sub-committees focused on environmental, social, and financial issues.

Another contributing factor to the recent primacy of high-sustainability organizations is their propensity to be more forward thinking than their low-sustainability counterparts. High-sustainability companies have long-term communications strategies that render them more attractive to long-term investors and diverse stakeholders, something that all ambitious businesses crave as well as need to stay in top form.

Like all facets of life, the business world is an evolving world. It depends on foresight, creativity, and the ability to identify new ways of presenting and reinforcing the fundamentals of enterprise, in this case the way in which the mutual happiness of shareholders and stakeholders is propelled by a wider scope that includes social and environmental responsibility.

**Select only one answer choice.**

161. Given the information in the passage, it can be inferred that sustainability is a paragon virtue in the business world because  A Sustainability creates an atmosphere that is based on relationships and engagement between stakeholders and shareholders  B Sustainability seeks to keep environmental concerns at the forefront of organizational practices, thus helping to mitigate the impact of climate change  C Sustainability concerns itself with helping businesses maintain a high level of success in the face of the perpetually changing elements that constitute global society  D Sustainability is about finding an adequate balance between social, economic, and environmental issues  E Sustainability is in vogue in the realm of public discourse **Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

162. Corporate success can be seen as an iterative process because

- A It relies on the repetition of business principles to find the right method of meeting the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders  B It is adaptive to social, fiscal and environmental changes  C It is a forward thinking way of approaching business practices
163. Select the sentence that best illustrates the perils of fiscal aggrandizement within an organization.

## Passage 67

**Questions 164 and 165 are based on the following passage.**

In recent years, American businesses have considered adoption of various business methods of Japanese companies. The most important of these methods,

one that can influence the entire company is Just in Time. Just in Time (JIT), refers to the practice of having material delivered to the factory as it is needed, rather than having a quantity delivered and then stored in a warehouse. The practice greatly reduces overhead costs as there is no need for so much storage space. The practice calls for high coordination between suppliers and customers so that neither has to store material. JIT can lead to increases in quality, productivity, and adaptability to change. General Motors, for example, used JIT and was able to reduce its costs for inventory by 75%. The use of JIT creates the need for a number of other practices, among them is Strict Quality Control. Since the material arrives just as it is needed, there is no time for a complete inspection. The supplier has, therefore, to verify on its own the quality of the product sent to the customer. Supplier and customer have to work closely together. Another feature of JIT is single sourcing. Since JIT requires that buyer and customer work closely together, having many suppliers makes it difficult to work closely together with all of them. Companies using JIT, therefore, tend to have fewer suppliers than companies that do not rely on JIT. General Motors, for example, which does rely on JIT to some extent, uses 3,500 suppliers. Toyota, a company that completely relies on JIT, uses fewer than 250 suppliers.

**Consider each of the three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

164. Based on the reading, advantages resulting from the use of Just in Time include

- A Less redundancy in the supply system, since there are fewer suppliers
- B No margin for error in the delivery of material
- C Buyer and customer work closely together

165. Select the sentence that best describes the general benefits of Just in Time (JIT).

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## Practice Set 4: Everyday Topics

This chapter is devoted to helping you develop your skill with Reading Comprehension questions using concrete examples. You will find passages related to Everyday Topics that are similar to the sorts of passages you will encounter on an actual GRE test. Each passage has a set of questions and a detailed explanation of the solution to each question. The questions and their solutions will be presented as follows: **In this chapter:**

- a) A passage related to Everyday Topics similar to what you can expect on an actual GRE test
- b) Several questions about the passage similar to those you will encounter on an actual GRE test

### **In Explanatory Answers for Practice Set 4: Everyday Topics:**

- a) For most passages, a quick summary that paraphrases the main issues of the passage and points out important words or phrases that indicate the meaning or intent of the passage. Being able to answer a few basic questions about Reading Comprehension passages before you even see any of the questions is a key skill that will help you answer questions more quickly and more accurately. The summaries provided here will give you some sense of how to approach summarizing when looking at actual questions
  - b) Detailed solutions that explain what the correct answer is, and what strategy of strategies you could use to determine the correct answer. Explanatory answers will usually refer back to the summary
- Passage 68**

**Questions 166 to 171 are based on the following passage.**

The English Cup is probably a bigger attraction to a footballer than any other. To a Scottish footballer his International cap against England is to achieve the height of his ambition, but somehow in England, to participate in the final at the Crystal Palace in April is the heart's desire of the average player. There is a glamour surrounding the English Cup Competition that nothing else can compare with.

I well remember when the Scottish clubs were entitled to enter into the arena, and great clubs such as Queen's Park, Glasgow Rangers, Cowairs, Heart of Midlothian entered in the lists against the best clubs that prevailed at the time in England. Queen's Park, still the premier amateur club in Scotland, and the Heart of Midlothian, made history in this competition, but the first-named must be

given the laurels.

There are still many old players in Scotland who maintain that in the first year, when they were beaten by Blackburn Rovers, the result should have gone the other way. As it was before my day I cannot, naturally, go into the matter as thoroughly as I should desire, but when such players as Messrs. Smellie and Campbell have assured me that they should have had the victory, I rather feel inclined to believe their statement. Queen's Park, as already stated, were for many years the greatest club in Scotland, and they played the game for the love of it; in the two finals which were played at the Oval most of their members had to travel overnight to play on the following day which shows their dedication. A great deal has been said, as well as written, about this matter, and it is often asked if the "Queens" deserved to win.

Perhaps the finest Cup-tie that has been seen at the Palace was the meeting of Everton and Aston Villa in 1897. I had thought at one time to participate in this final, but after playing three rounds I got knocked out, and was unable to play. I must say that my substitute at centre forward did exceedingly well, and I could not grumble in any way at being left out. **The ordinary London man will always remember this match, when the Villa eventually finished winners by three goals to two.** I followed it very keenly, and in one way my sympathy went to the losers, because there was little or nothing to choose between them.

**Select only one answer choice.**

166: The underlined and bolded word “laurels” most nearly means in the context of the passage:

- A A plant-based wreath, given as a prize
- B A trophy given as a prize
- C A modern version of the original Greek prize wreath
- D First place ranking
- E A designation as a medal winner

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

167. The passage discusses which of the following topics related to football?

- A Nationalistic viewers’ support of football teams
  - B The rivalry between teams from different countries, as compared to the rivalries of everyday citizens
  - C A retrospective of a football career and memories made seeing games
- Select only one answer choice.**

168: The sentence in bold plays which of the following roles in the passage?

- A Conveying to the reader the sense of relief at the English victory
  - B Emphasizing how important football is
  - C Transitioning from a personal anecdote to the following paragraph
  - D Revealing the match's outcome
  - E Tying together the author's previous statements about the match
- 169: Select the sentence that first shows a change in the author's style of writing.

**Select only one answer choice.**

170: The author displays all of the following traits EXCEPT:

- A Personal bias in favor of English footballers
- B Regret at being unable to play in the final
- C Admiration for the English players
- D Appreciation for the sport of football
- E Attention to detail in matches

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

171: The author would probably agree with which of the following statements?

- A It is acceptable to support teams of different nationalities, as long as you witness them play
- B Playing a sport makes it easier to appreciate a sport
- C The best way to watch a sport is in a stadium venue.

## Passage 69

**Questions 172 to 175 are based on the following passage.**

New Urbanism is an urban design movement which promotes walkable neighborhoods containing a range of housing and job types. It arose in the United States in the early 1980s, and has gradually permeated many aspects of real estate development and urban planning. New Urbanists support regional planning for open space, context-appropriate architecture and planning, and the balanced development of jobs and housing. They believe their strategies can reduce traffic congestion, increase the supply of affordable housing, and rein in suburban sprawl.

According to this model the neighborhood has a discernible center, often a square or a green, with a transit stop. Most of the dwellings, usually houses, row houses, and apartments, are within a five-minute walk of the center. At the edge

of the neighborhood are shops and offices of sufficiently varied types to supply the weekly needs of a household. Elementary schools and playgrounds are close enough so that most children can walk from their home. Streets within the neighborhood, relatively narrow and shaded by rows of trees, form a connected network to disperse the traffic, and networked with pedestrian walkways. The neighborhood is organized to be self-governing where a formal association debates and decides matters of maintenance, security, and physical change. Taxation is the responsibility of the larger community.

**For Questions 172 and 173, select only one answer choice.**

172: All of the following could be found in a community that has embraced New Urbanism EXCEPT:

- (A) Many parks and gardens
- (B) Boarding schools
- (C) Safe walkways
- (D) Formal voting at community gatherings
- (E) Increased taxes

173: Which of the following, if true, would most undermine the main point of the second paragraph?

- (A) Some people protest New Urbanism
  - (B) The principles of New Urban social planning vary widely from region to region
  - (C) People in communities that have adopted New Urbanism have smaller social circles
  - (D) It is expensive to leave open spaces in construction
  - (E) Some buildings and open walkways look old-fashioned
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

174. The author would most likely agree with which of the following?

- (A) New Urbanism principles are hard to implement after construction is finished
- (B) New Urbanism should only be embraced in countries with lots of open space
- (C) People can begin small-scale New Urbanism practices on their own

175: Select the sentence that shows which members of the community bear responsibility for decisions.

## Passage 70

Questions 176 to 179 are based on the following passage.

Coffee is a brewed beverage prepared from the roasted seeds of several species of an evergreen shrub of the genus *Coffea*. Coffee is one of the most consumed drinks in the world. The earliest evidence of coffee drinking appears in the middle of the 15th century in the Sufi monasteries in Yemen. From the Middle East coffee spread to different places around the world and gained popularity as a drink.

The primary psychoactive chemical in coffee is caffeine, an adenosine antagonist that is known for its stimulant effects. Coffee also contains the monoamine oxidase inhibitors  $\beta$ -carboline and harmane, which may contribute to its psychoactivity. Although recent research suggests that moderate coffee consumption is benign or mildly beneficial, coffee can worsen the symptoms of conditions like anxiety due to the caffeine and diterpenes it contains.

Polymorphisms in the CYP1A2 gene may lead to a slower metabolism of caffeine and in patients with a slow version of this enzyme the risk for myocardial infarction is increased by a third to two thirds, depending on the amount of coffee consumed (2–3 cups and >4 cups respectively). Interestingly, paper coffee filters bind to lipid-like compounds, removing most of the cafestol and kahweol found in coffee, and might present health benefits compared to boiled coffee or espresso.

**For Questions 176 and 177, select only one answer choice.**

176: The passage addresses which of the following issues revolving around caffeine use and coffee drinking?

(A) The higher risk to geriatric patients leading from coffee consumption  (B) The long-term risks of psychoactive chemicals  (C) The side effects of psychoactive chemicals

(D) The reasoning doctors have for suggesting a limited caffeine intake  (E) The knowledge needed for patients to choose to abstain from caffeine

177: The passage explains or implies the potential physiological effects of ingesting all of the following EXCEPT:  (A) harmane

(B) caffeine

(C) cafestol

(D) diterpenes

(E) monoamine oxidase inhibitors

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

178. The author would most likely agree with which of the following?

- A Caffeine's stimulating effect is somewhat mitigated by potential side effects.
- B Caffeine has made itself indispensable to humans.
- C People should drink no more than 4 cups of coffee per day.

179: Select the sentence that could be used as evidence in an argument for abstaining from coffee.

## Passage 71

Questions 180 to 185 are based on the following passage.

Social media marketing refers to the process of gaining website traffic or attention through social media sites. Social media marketing programs usually center on efforts to create content that attracts attention and encourages readers to share it with their social networks. In the context of the social web, engagement means that customers and stakeholders are participants rather than viewers. Social media allows everyone to express and share an idea along a business's path to market. This engagement process is fundamental to successful social media marketing.

Availability of mobile phones has contributed significantly to social media marketing in recent times. They allow companies and advertisers to remind and update consumers about their capabilities and status of their products. Moreover, mobile phones help advertisers to identify specific habits of the consumers, and this data is invaluable to build statistics as well as to develop personalised advertisements. **Online advertising industry is repositioning itself to take advantage of the huge market that is offered by customers who are always online on their mobile phones.**

Emergence of social media marketing as a tool that can be analysed to measure brand product performance and to obtain consumer information has led to its application in other areas of online activities as well. For example, social media optimization is becoming increasingly important for search engine optimization. Search engines are increasingly utilizing recommendations of users of social networks to rank pages in the search engine result pages. Consumer's online brand related activities (COBRAs) is one of the methods used by advertisers for identifying performance of products using social media. Monitoring the uploading of a photo of a branded product to your social networking site is an example for this. Another technique for social media marketing analysis is



electronic word of mouth (eWOM), which are recommendations and appraisals promoted via “consumer-to-consumer” interactions. Companies and advertisers use these methods to gain insight into a brands' overall visibility. It can also be used to measure the social impact of advertising campaigns and to identify new opportunities for engagement or product development. Moreover these techniques can help to identify emerging trends or impending crises.

**However privacy rights advocates warn users about intrusive monitoring of social media to gain information on their habits and preferences.** This monitoring and data gathering is often made easier by uninformed users who make their personal information available online. These may be captured without the user's knowledge or consent, such as through electronic tracking and third party application on social networks, and used for personalized advertising. Such advertisements are often propagated throughout the networks of a person, often with specific pointers that help identification. Development of such techniques for analysis and personalized advertising shows that stringent laws are required for monitoring social media and its use as a marketing device.

**For Questions 180 to 182, select only one answer choice.**

180. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) Explicate the consumer benefits of social media marketing
  - (B) Inform the reader that the risks of maintaining an online presence are acceptable
  - (C) Question the risks of social media marketing compared to the payoff
  - (D) Analyze the methods and downsides to social media marketing
  - (E) Make the case that the invasion of privacy is necessary for ad targeting
- 181: Which of the following best summarizes the author's point in paragraph two?
- (A) The prevalence of mobile phones allows for more intensive marketing
  - (B) Mobile phone use is linked to increased social media activity in users
  - (C) Online advertising adapts to the latest technology, such as mobile phone use
  - (D) Customers who use mobile phones can always have access to ads and videos
  - (E) Frequent product updates and alerts sent via phone boost revenues
- 182: The sentences in bold play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first shows a new marketing frontier, the second presents a related concern.
- (B) The first highlights a commonly used tool, the second draws attention back to the thesis.
- (C) The first suggests a new approach, the second warns against that approach.
- (D) The first anticipates a new trend, the second suggests an alternative

approach.

E The first presents new evidence, the second returns to the passage's argument.

**For Questions 183 to 184, consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

183. The author would most likely support which of the following reforms to social media marketing?

A Changing targeted ads based on location, not gender or age  B Banning the use of a user's friends as potential advertising targets  C Limiting the number of ads per page

184: Which of the following could accurately describe the author's tone?

A Anachronistic, because of the formal language  B Imperious, because of the authoritative statements  C Informed, because of the explanation of terms 185: Select the sentence recommending, as opposed to simply describing, a specific course of action.

## Passage 72

**Questions 186 to 189 are based on the following passage.**

It is estimated that more than 1.1 billion people smoke tobacco as a daily habit. It is a major health hazard that causes reduction in life span and contributes to 500,000 deaths yearly in the United States. Smoking is a deep-rooted habit that developed in early human history and is widespread in societies and cultures. Some behavioral analysts state that peer pressure is a significant factor for initial tobacco use, while others stress that factors like family and education are also as important. Several health campaigns have reduced smoking habits in developed countries, but it is on a rise in developing countries, especially in young people who are influenced by advertisements and visual media.

Compounds like nicotine stimulate release of pleasure-associated neurotransmitters, like dopamine and endorphins, causing persistence of smoking. Tobacco smoke contains hundreds of chemicals, most of which are harmful to health. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons like benzopyrene, for example, cause DNA damage and mutations. Even occasional smoking can lead to cancer and diseases of heart and lungs, like heart attacks and chronic

obstructive pulmonary disease. Passive smoking is also harmful and causes medical complications. Smoking during pregnancy is harmful to the developing fetus. Cost to healthcare and loss of man power have major economic impact, but powerful lobbies often prevail over social movements, especially in developing countries.

**For Questions 186 to 188, select only one answer choice.**

186. Smoking harms all of the following people EXCEPT:

- (A) Geriatric smokers
- (B) Someone who smokes once a year
- (C) A pregnant, nonsmoking woman whose father quit smoking
- (D) Young (18-24 year old) students who smoke on weekends
- (E) Someone living with a smoker

187. Which of the following is an assumption upon which the author's claim rests?

- (A) Cigarettes and pipes are both deadly
  - (B) The reader is a smoker or knows a smoker
  - (C) The side effects of working in a tobacco factory are harmful
  - (D) Lobbyists sacrifice tax revenue to ensure that tobacco stays on the market
  - (E) Some cancers and lung diseases cannot be attributed to smoking
188. Which of the following would be the best example with which to continue the passage?
- (A) Anecdotes about former smokers who have quit
  - (B) Scientific diagrams of the hydrocarbons mentioned
  - (C) History of tobacco lobbyists' actions
  - (D) Rising and falling taxes on tobacco over the last century
  - (E) Overview of the ban on flavored cigarettes

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

189. The passage suggests which of the following views of smoking?

- (A) Smoking can be a deeply ingrained cultural behavior, regardless of risk
- (B) Younger smokers are more likely to contract disease than older smokers, as younger immune systems are weaker
- (C) The risks of smoking are barely mitigated by quitting smoking

**Questions 190 and 191 are based on the following passage.**

The number of homeless female military veterans in the United States has

intensified, with rates nearly doubling between 2006 and 2010 according to the most recent government surveys. While it is true that this increase can be attributed to an overall increase in female representation in the U.S. military, the trend is nonetheless deeply disturbing. Women are particularly vulnerable since many have to care for young children and a lack of access to veteran shelters that also provide family services only compounds the problem - more women and children have nowhere to go while many male veterans can still rely on traditional veteran shelters.

**For Questions 190 and 191, select only one answer choice.**

190. Rhetorically speaking, the author is appealing to the reader's

- (A) Logos
- (B) Pathos
- (C) Metaphysical sensibilities
- (D) Ethos
- (E) Political sensibilities

191. The reader can most reasonably infer that

- (A) The United States military does not take care of its veterans
- (B) United States veterans are usually homeless
- (C) Gender inequality is a problem among military veterans
- (D) Women should not serve in the U.S. military
- (E) Female veterans of the U.S. military have more children than male veterans

**Passage**  
**74**

**Question 192 is based on the following passage.**

Lenny's Lemonade provides concession stands for large agricultural fairs throughout New England between the months of May and October each year. Lenny's Lemonade squeezes fresh organic lemons into filtered water and adds just the correct amount of organic cane sugar while the customer waits. Over the years, Lenny has developed a loyal following, and his lemonade is in great demand. In fact, last year, Lenny's sales increased twenty percent over the previous year. Lenny predicts that sales will continue to climb and has placed an order for twenty-five percent more lemons for the coming season.

**Select only one answer choice.**

192. Which of the following, if true, undermines Lenny's prediction?

- (A) The price of organic lemons has increased by twenty percent.

- B Last summer, almost all of New England experienced record high temperatures.
- C Sales of organic products have increased in stores across New England.
- D Fair organizers have announced a decrease in the entrance fee for attendees.
- E Fair organizers have increased the percentage of sales that concessionaires must pay to reserve their spaces.

## Passage 75

**Question 193 is based on the following passage.**

Realtors in Commonville have noticed a marked increase in home sales in the neighboring town of Placeton. Additionally, those houses are selling for 5 to 10 percent over the asking price, which, in turn, increases the realtors' commissions. Last year, a home staging company opened in Placeton, and several homeowners have used their services when putting their houses on the market. The realtors in Commonville have recommended that their clients use the staging company and predict that not only will their homes sell more quickly but for higher prices.

**Select only one answer choice.**

193. Which of the following conditions weakens the prediction made by the Commonville realtors?

- A Realtors in Commonville use a variety of media to market the houses they are selling.
- B Homes in Placeton have consistently been priced below market value.
- C A large employer in Commonville recently reduced its workforce by half.
- D A majority of the homes in Placeton are ranch style, while a majority of the homes in Commonville are Victorian style.
- E Thirty percent of Commonville homeowners are single parents.

## Passage 76

**Question 194 is based on the following passage.**

Over the past few years, the deer population in northern Maine has declined significantly. Three years ago, a large landowner began clear cutting woodlands in areas of northern Maine, destroying underbrush that the deer feed on. Stopping the clear cutting will reestablish a healthy deer population.

**Select only one answer choice.**

194. Which of the following, if true, weakens the argument?

- (A) The large landowner has placed salt licks near the deer yards.
- (B) Five years ago, the state issued a large number of doe permits to hunters in northern Maine.
- (C) The landowner has plans to plant seedlings where it has clear cut.
- (D) The clear cutting has led to erosion which has caused soil to wash into a nearby river.
- (E) The state has employed more game wardens to curtail the illegal hunting of deer.

### **Passage 77**

**Question 195 is based on the following passage.**

Robin has reduced her consumption of saturated fat and sugars by fifty percent. Her next blood test will reveal a significant decrease in her cholesterol levels.

**Select only one answer choice.**

195. On which of the following assumptions does this argument depend?

- (A) Reducing saturated fat and sugar intake is the only way to lower cholesterol.
- (B) Reducing consumption of saturated fats alone will not lower cholesterol levels.
- (C) Robin has increased her consumption of lean meat and fish. .
- (D) Six months will elapse between Robin's change in eating habits and the administering of the blood test.
- (E) Robin is thirty pounds overweight.

### **Passage 78**

**Questions 196 to 199 are based on the following passage.**

Then West leaned down and cleared a pebble from before his ball. It was the veriest atom of a pebble that ever showed on a putting green, but West was willing to take no chances beyond those that already confronted him. His mind was made up. Gripping his iron putter firmly rather low on the shaft and bending far over, West slowly, cautiously swung the club above the gutty, glancing once

and only once as he did so at the distant goal. Then there was a pause. Whipple no longer studied his own play; his eyes were on that other sphere that nestled there so innocently against the grass. Joel leaned breathlessly forward. Professor Beck muttered under his breath, and then cried "S--sh!" to himself in an angry whisper. And then West's club swung back gently, easily, paused an instant--and--Forward sped the ball--on and on--slower--slower--but straight as an arrow--and then--Presto! it was gone from sight!

**For Questions 196 to 198, select only one answer choice.**

196 . Which of the following is most correct about the ending of the passage?

- (A) Joel and Professor Beck distract West, and the ball vanishes from sight
- (B) West hits the ball expertly, but the grass slows it down too quickly
- (C) The golf club hits the ball, but the drive is evidently unsuccessful
- (D) The fate of the golf ball is not clear, but the ending has a positive tone
- (E) The ending leaves the reader in suspense

197. The themes of this passage include all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Golf's reliance on technology
  - (B) Competition among men
  - (C) Pressure in sporting events
  - (D) The suspense and drama inherent in a single golf swing
  - (E) The exhilaration of achieving a difficult task
198. The passage shows which character development over the course of the passage?
- (A) Professor Beck becomes angry at West, then calms himself
  - (B) Joel waits in anticipation, and then is relieved
  - (C) West prepares mentally, then relaxes
  - (D) Joel waits for West to hit the ball, then sighs
  - (E) West becomes stressed, and then succeeds

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

199. The passage could be which of the following genres?

- (A) Sports biography, because of the description of golfing and personal details
- (B) Sports fiction, because of the setting of a golf game
- (C) A bildungsroman, because of West's development

**Passage 79**

**Questions 200 and 201 are based on the following passage.**

A fourth approach advocates using the power of the free market to improve

public education. Supporters assert that public schools don't improve because they have no real competition. By giving parents vouchers that could be used for students to attend either public or private schools, parents could choose the best school for their child, and public schools would be forced to improve to compete. "School choice" programs for public schools are now officially part of the No Child Left Behind Act, which permits parents in failing schools to transfer their children to another public school. Only a few communities, like Milwaukee, Cleveland, Dayton, Fla., and Washington D.C., have attempted to include private and religious schools in their voucher plans. That raises concerns about the separation of church and state, but the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld Cleveland's plan.

**For Questions 200 and 201, select only one answer choice.**

200. Which of the following attitudes is a likely result of the lack of competition to enroll students in public schools?

- (A) Optimism
- (B) Pessimism
- (C) Complacency
- (D) Defeatism
- (E) Lethargy

201. In addition to concerns about separation of church and state, what other weakness lies in choosing a private or religious school in an effort to improve public education?

- (A) Students may have to purchase their own books and uniforms
- (B) Private schools do not have to comply with the No Child Left Behind act
- (C) Private schools may not offer extracurricular activities
- (D) Religion classes may be part of the curriculum
- (E) Private schools might not offer transportation to school

**Passage 80**

**Questions 202 to 204 are based on the following passage.**

It is an even thing: New York society has not taken to our literature. New York publishes it, criticises it, and circulates it, but I doubt if New York society much reads it or cares for it, and New York is therefore by no means the literary centre that Boston once was, though a large number of our literary men live in or about New York. Boston, in my time at least, had distinctly a literary atmosphere, which more or less pervaded society; but New York has distinctly nothing of the



kind, in any pervasive sense. It is a vast mart, and literature is one of the things marketed here; but our good society cares no more for it than for some other products bought and sold here; it does not care nearly so much for books as for horses or for stocks, and I suppose it is not unlike the good society of any other metropolis in this. To the general, here, journalism is a far more appreciable thing than literature, and has greater recognition, for some very good reasons; but in Boston literature had vastly more honor, and even more popular recognition, than journalism.

**For Questions 202 to 204, select only one answer choice.**

202. The author uses which of the following formats to achieve his purpose in this passage?

- (A) Persuasive writing
- (B) Logical appeal
- (C) Narrative
- (D) Symbolism
- (E) Compare/contrast

203. According to this writer, in what way is New York similar to any other large city?

- (A) It is home to many writers
- (B) It treats literary work as a commodity
- (C) It is a center of commerce
- (D) It has great journalists
- (E) It has a stock exchange

204. Consider the content of this passage as you select the pair of descriptors that contrast New York City and Boston  (A) Pragmatic versus aesthetic

- (B) Industrial versus agrarian
- (C) Competitive versus complacent
- (D) Stereotypical versus unique
- (E) Progressive versus stagnant

**Passage 81**

**Question 205 is based on the following passage.**

The rise in popularity of Oxycontin, an addictive prescription pain reliever, illustrates the challenge facing authorities trying to prevent drug use. The drug was first released in 1995, and its use has particularly spiked in the Appalachian states, which are more isolated from traditional illegal drug routes. Oxycontin is obtained through fake prescriptions, other people's legal prescriptions, theft, diversion from pharmacies and the practice of "doctor-shopping," in which people go from one doctor to another seeking multiple prescriptions. The problem for officials is how to separate legitimate users and legitimate prescription-writing doctors from addicts and dealers.

**Select only one answer choice.**

205. Which of the following, if true, might weaken the position that isolation from traditional illegal drug routes is the reason for increased use of OxyContin in Appalachian states?

- (A) Residents of the Appalachian states, where coal mining is a common occupation, more commonly suffer from painful injuries
- (B) There are fewer pharmacies per capita in the Appalachian states
- (C) There are fewer doctors per capita in the Appalachian states
- (D) The population density in the Appalachian states is lower than in other areas of the country
- (E) OxyContin is more expensive than other prescription pain killers

**Passage 82**

**Questions 206 and 207 are based on the following passage.**

The year 1919 awarded coffee one of its brightest honors. An American general said that coffee shared with bread and bacon the distinction of being one of the three nutritive essentials that helped win the World War for the Allies. So this symbol of human brotherhood has played a not inconspicuous part in "making the world safe for democracy." The new age, ushered in by the Peace of Versailles and the Washington Conference, has for its hand-maidens temperance and self-control. It is to be a world democracy of right-living and clear thinking; and among its most precious adjuncts are coffee, tea, and cocoa - because these beverages must always be associated with rational living, with greater comfort, and with better cheer.

**Select only one answer choice.**

206. If this paragraph were an introduction to a longer piece of writing, which of the following topics would logically be the focus of the next paragraph?

- (A) How the properties of bacon sustained the soldiers during the war
- (B) How bread served as the most important food item for the troops during the

war  C How important right living and clear thinking are to democracy  D  
How coffee, tea, and cocoa are associated with rational living, greater comfort,  
and better cheer  E How coffee, tea, and cocoa might have deleterious effects  
on humans **Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that  
apply.**

207. Which of the following is a possible topic for the longer piece of writing  
that contains this passage?

- A Coffee has accumulated a number of honors throughout history  B  
Throughout history, a number of relatively commonplace commodities have  
helped to make the world safe for democracy  C Coffee, tea, and cocoa are  
essential to a world democracy of right living and clear thinking **Passage 83**

**Questions 208 and 209 are based on the following passage.**

The debate surrounding the Second Amendment to the United States  
Constitution has the ability to bring out the pugnacious nature of American  
politicians and civilians alike. Gun control discussions often raise pulses, but  
more importantly, they underscore the myopic nature of the American civic  
milieu. For example, the Virginia Tech University Massacre in 2007 engendered  
public and political outrage and gun control issues took center stage in American  
public discourse. At the time, many Americans believed that gun control laws  
were too lax and that stricter regulations needed to be put in place to protect the  
public from firearms. However, in just five short years the gun control tides have  
turned. Americans have relaxed their oppositions to and de-centered their focus  
from firearms control, likely resulting in the new laws that allow the carrying of  
concealed weapons in states like Wisconsin and even on university campuses,  
such as the University of Texas.

**For Questions 208 and 209, select only one answer choice.**

208. What overall message does the author intend to convey to the reader about  
American society?

- A America needs stricter gun control laws  
 B Issues related to the Second Amendment typically do not concern  
Americans  C American society is characterized by emotionally driven  
rhetoric  D American public discourse is often short-sighted relative to civic  
issues  E The Second Amendment is the cornerstone of American society

209. The author mentions “the pugnacious nature of American politicians and  
civilians alike” as

- A A way to show how confused Americans are when it comes to the rules

governing civil society (B) A method of underscoring the belligerence of the American national character (C) A means of capturing the reader's attention (D) An argumentative strategy to convince the reader that Americans are aggressive by nature (E) A narrative rhetorical strategy to convince the reader that Americans are short-sighted relative to civil issues **Passage 84**

**Questions 210 and 211 are based on the following passage.**

The number of homeless female military veterans in the United States has intensified, with rates nearly doubling between 2006 and 2010 according to the most recent government surveys. While it is true that this increase can be attributed to an overall increase in female representation in the U.S. military, the trend is nonetheless deeply disturbing. Women are particularly vulnerable since many have or care for young children and a lack of access to veteran shelters that also provide family services only compounds the problem - more women and children have nowhere to go while many male veterans can still rely on traditional veteran shelters.

**For Questions 210 and 211, select only one answer choice.**

210. Rhetorically speaking, the author is appealing to the reader's

- (A) Logos
- (B) Pathos
- (C) Metaphysical sensibilities
- (D) Ethos
- (E) Political sensibilities

211. The reader can most reasonably infer that

- (A) The United States military does not take care of its veterans
- (B) United States veterans are usually homeless
- (C) Gender inequality is a problem among military veterans
- (D) Women should not serve in the U.S. military
- (E) Female veterans of the U.S. military have more children than male veterans

**Passage 85**

**Question 212 is based on the following passage.**

The term domestic violence generally conjures images of defenseless women being attacked by abusive and domineering men. However, statistics show that males account for 2 out of 5 cases of domestic violence; thus, men are frequently at the receiving end of abuse. Researchers also believe that these numbers could be misleading; in many Western societies, there is still a strong social stigma

surrounding men being victims of abuse. Many men feel that it is socially unacceptable for them to display weakness or seek help in abusive situations. This may very well cause many cases of female on male domestic violence to go unreported.

**Select only one answer choice.**

212. The statistics relative to the domestic abuse of males are inaccurate because

- (A) Women in Western society stigmatize abused men
- (B) Researchers demonstrate a bias that supports the feminist agenda
- (C) Men worry that reporting abuse will negatively impact their relationships with women
- (D) Statistics in general can never be 100% accurate
- (E) Men worry that reporting abuse will tarnish their image

**Passage 86**

**Questions 213 to 215 are based on the following passage.**

Debt is a hot topic and a major concern at all levels of American society and yet there is one group of Americans who are less troubled by the financial albatross that they bear than the rest: college students. Despite the high average student loan debt of \$23,000 for graduating seniors, many students are not stressed about the money they owe - they in fact feel confident and empowered. Researchers attribute this response to student loan debt as atypical and evidence that college students see their education as an investment and feel that their level of debt indicates their commitment to opportunities for greater growth and later career advancement.

**For Questions 213 to 215, select only one answer choice.**

213. What can be inferred about American college students based on the information given in the passage?

- (A) American college students have high levels of student debt
- (B) American college students resent taking out student loans
- (C) American college students are not as heavily affected by debt as their older adult counterparts
- (D) American college students choose to view debt through a positive lens
- (E) American college students feel that debt is not an important issue

214. College students' attitude to student loan debt is best described as

- (A) Naive
- (B) Predictable
- (C) Preternatural
- (D) Banal
- (E) Unexceptional

215. The author intends the term “albatross” in the passage to be analogous to

- (A) The level of debt
- (B) The burden of debt
- (C) The stresses in American society
- (D) A bank account
- (E) Credit card debt

### Passage 87

Questions 216 and 217 are based on the following passage.

**One of the major roadblocks impeding equal opportunities for success in the United States is low literacy rates.** While many people often lump low literacy and children together as one problem set, experts estimate that nearly 30 million American adults have literacy skills that are “below basic.” This phenomenon is particularly harmful because low literacy among adults engenders a cycle of literacy problems; the children of adults with low literacy are more likely to struggle with school, drop out of school, and live in poverty. **This is why literacy initiatives are such an important part of the fabric of American society: they help keep opportunities for success open to all individuals by fostering the development of critical language skills.**

Select only one answer choice.

216. The two parts in bold-face demonstrate how the author

- (A) Delineates the problems associated with low literacy
  - (B) Appeals to the reader’s emotional sensibilities relative to low literacy
  - (C) Reinforces his or her beliefs as well as opposing beliefs relative to low literacy
  - (D) Reaches a solution to the problem posed in his or her original claim
  - (E) Makes use of paradox relative to low literacy
- Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

217. The author would agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) Low literacy is especially problematic in children
- (B) Low literacy stonewalls equal opportunities
- (C) Low literacy leads to higher crime rates

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## Practice Set 6: Social Sciences

This chapter is devoted to helping you develop your skill with Reading Comprehension questions using concrete examples. You will find passages related to Social Sciences that are similar to the sorts of passages you will encounter on an actual GRE test. Each passage has a set of questions and a detailed explanation of the solution to each question. The questions and their solutions will be presented as follows: **In this chapter:**

- a) A passage related to Social Sciences similar to what you can expect on an actual GRE test
- b) Several questions about the passage similar to those you will encounter on an actual GRE test

### **In Explanatory Answers for Practice Set 6: Social Sciences:**

- a) For most passages, a quick summary that paraphrases the main issues of the passage and points out important words or phrases that indicate the meaning or intent of the passage. Being able to answer a few basic questions about Reading Comprehension passages before you even see any of the questions is a key skill that will help you answer questions more quickly and more accurately. The summaries provided here will give you some sense of how to approach summarizing when looking at actual questions
  - b) Detailed solutions that explain what the correct answer is, and what strategy of strategies you could use to determine the correct answer. Explanatory answers will usually refer back to the summary
- Passage 115**

**Questions 271 to 274 are based on the following passage.**

The study of the history of the Negroes of Cincinnati is unusually important for the reason that from no other annals do we get such striking evidence that the colored people generally thrive when encouraged by their white neighbors. This story is otherwise significant when we consider the fact that about a fourth of the persons of color settling in the State of Ohio during the first half of the last century made their homes in this city. Situated on a north bend of the Ohio where commerce breaks bulk, Cincinnati rapidly developed, attracting both foreigners and Americans, among whom were not a few Negroes.

**For Questions 271 and 272, select only one answer choice.**

271. The phrase “breaks bulk” most nearly means in the context of the passage:

- A) Loses size



- B Stagnates
- C Embraces diversity
- D Disrupts tradition
- E Unloads and disseminates

272. The passage implies that which of the following statements is true?

- A African-Americans made up a smaller percentage of Cincinnati's population than foreign immigrants.
- B Other locations might benefit from following Cincinnati's example.
- C Cincinnati's geographic location caused 75% of African-American settlers in Ohio to avoid it.
- D White citizens in Cincinnati accepted African-Americans as their equals.
- E White foreign immigrants offered encouragement to their African-American neighbors because they sympathized with their plight.

**Consider each of the three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

273: Which of the following is given as a reason for the large number of African-American settlers in 19th Century Cincinnati?

- A Encouragement from white citizens
- B Economic opportunity
- C Geographic convenience

274: Choose the sentence which presents a specific example that illustrates a general principle.

## Passage 116

**Questions 275 to 278 are based on the following passage.**

**The emotions of the ignorant man are continuously kept at a pitch by the most blood-curdling stories about Anarchism.** Not a thing too outrageous to be employed against this philosophy and its exponents. Therefore Anarchism represents to the unthinking what the proverbial bad man does to the child,—a black monster bent on swallowing everything; in short, destruction and violence.

Destruction and violence! How is the ordinary man to know that the most violent element in society is ignorance; that its power of destruction is the very thing Anarchism is combating? **Nor is he aware that Anarchism, whose roots, as it were, are part of nature's forces, destroys, not healthful tissue, but parasitic growths that feed on the life's essence of society.** It is merely clearing the soil from weeds and sagebrush, that it may eventually bear healthy fruit.

Someone has said that it requires less mental effort to condemn than to think. The widespread mental indolence, so prevalent in society, proves this to be only too true. Rather than to go to the bottom of any given idea, to examine into its origin and meaning, most people will either condemn it altogether, or rely on some superficial or prejudicial definition of non-essentials.

**For Questions 275 and 276, select only one answer choice.**

275: The author's feelings towards anarchism could best be described by which of the following statements?

- Ⓐ Anarchists are people who tend to act before they think which gives Anarchism a bad reputation despite its honorable intent.
- Ⓑ Anarchists hinder progress in society by disrupting progressive thought patterns that would otherwise encourage people to think for themselves.
- Ⓒ People who uphold anarchistic beliefs create the same type of fear amongst well-educated adults that imaginary monsters create in the minds of children.
- Ⓓ Anarchism, though often associated with negative beliefs, creates a positive impact on society by doing away with the types of thoughts and actions that hold people back from reaching their full potential.
- Ⓔ People who condemn anarchism are too afraid to rebel against the current order of society and therefore criticise others who are willing to take a stand against injustice.

276: What function do the sentences in boldface type serve in the passage?

- Ⓐ The first sentence introduces the myth of anarchism that uninformed people believe; the second presents an explanation of another common misconception regarding anarchism and refutes it.
- Ⓑ Both sentences express the ignorance that anarchism creates amongst rebellious groups of people who do not realise the destruction that they cause.
- Ⓒ The first depicts the horror behind stories of anarchism, and the second explains the way that anarchism destroys combative forces in society.

D The first sentence introduces the way that rumors about anarchism exacerbate common misconceptions, and the second sentence refutes the previous points about the problems that stem from ignorance.

E Both sentences criticise the way that uneducated people base their decisions on hearsay rather than facts.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

277. What message does this passage primarily strive to impart?

A Anarchism causes fear and impedes progress in society, much like weeds in a garden delay healthy growth.

B Anarchism is a useful tool in encouraging social progress, yet uninformed people discourage such rebelliousness and by doing so impede the positive effects of anarchism.

C People who pass judgement on issues without investigating the root cause of their opinion tend to base their beliefs on unreliable facts.

278: Select the sentence in the passage that would, if true, most effectively support the idea that anarchism is an essential factor in strengthening society despite its seemingly destructive forces.

## Passage 117

**Questions 279 to 284 are based on the following passage.**

“It ought to be matter of surprise how men live in the midst of marvels, without taking heed of their existence. The slightest derangement of their accustomed walks in political or social life shall excite all their wonder, and furnish themes for their discussions, for months; while the prodigies that come from above are presented daily to their eyes, and are received without surprise, as things of course. In a certain sense, this may be well enough, inasmuch as all which comes directly from the hands of the Creator may be said so far to exceed the power of human comprehension, as to be beyond comment; but the truth would show us that the cause of this neglect is rather a propensity to dwell on such interests as those over which we have a fancied control, than on those which confessedly transcend our understanding. Thus is it ever with men. The wonders of creation meet them at every turn, without awakening reflection, while their minds labor on subjects that are not only ephemeral and illusory, but which never attain an

elevation higher than that the most sordid interests can bestow.

For **ourselves, we** firmly believe that the finger of Providence is pointing the way to all races, and colors, and nations, along the path that is to lead the east and the west alike to the great goal of human wants. Demons infest that path, and numerous and unhappy are the wanderings of millions who stray from its course sometimes in reluctance to proceed; sometimes in an indiscreet haste to move faster than their fellows, and always in a forgetfulness of the great rules of conduct that have been handed down from above. Nevertheless, the main course is onward; and the day, in the sense of time, is not distant, when the whole earth is to be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, "as the waters cover the sea."

One of the great stumbling-blocks with a large class of well-meaning, but narrow-judging moralists, are the seeming wrongs that are permitted by Providence, in its control of human events. Such persons take a one-sided view of things, and reduce all principles to the level of their own understandings. If we could comprehend the relations which the Deity bears to us, as well as we can comprehend the relations we bear to him, there might be a little seeming reason in these doubts; but when one of the parties in this mighty scheme of action is a profound mystery to the other, it is worse than idle, it is profane, to attempt to explain those things which our minds are not yet sufficiently cleared from the dross of earth to understand. Look at Italy, at this very moment. The darkness and depression from which that glorious peninsula is about to emerge are the fruits of long-continued dissensions and an iron despotism, which is at length broken by the impulses left behind him by a ruthless conqueror, who, under the appearance and the phrases of Liberty, contended only for himself. A more concentrated egotism than that of Napoleon probably never existed; yet has it left behind it seeds of personal rights that have sprung up by the wayside, and which are likely to take root with a force that will bid defiance to eradication. Thus is it ever, with the progress of society. Good appears to arise out of evil, and the inscrutable ways of Providence are vindicated by general results, rather than by instances of particular care. **We** leave the application of these remarks to the intelligence of such of **our** readers as may have patience to peruse the work that will be found in the succeeding pages.

279: Select the sentence in the last paragraph that implies that the author believes that people should strive to understand Providence by its effect on the greater good instead of answering the prayers of the individual.

**For Questions 280 and 281, consider each of the three choices separately**

**and select all that apply.**

280: What does the author supply as a reason for man's failure to contemplate the mysteries of the world?

- A He lacks the ability to understand them.
- B Man has no interest in events beyond his control.
- C Man's propensity is to dwell on the mundane

281: What purpose is served by the author's including his comments about Napoleon's oppression of Italy?

- A It prefaces the author's further discussion of despots and their legacies throughout history.
- B It prefaces additional examples from history when political oppression led to increased determination on the part of the oppressed to secure individual rights.
- C It serves as an introduction to a further discussion of the hand of Providence directing the lives of men.

**For Questions 282 to 284, select only one answer choice.**

282: Which of the following is the best description of the author's attitude toward his potential readers as expressed by the last sentence in the passage?

- A Apathetic
- B Sincere
- C Obsequious
- D Condescending
- E Contemplative

283: Which of the following explains the relationship between Providence, the Creator, and the Diety as they are used in this passage?

- A They represent the Holy Trinity in Christianity.
- B The Creator and the Diety can be used interchangeably, and Providence is the result of the Diety's actions on behalf of mankind.
- C They create a hierarchy with the Creator at the top followed by the Diety and then Providence.
- D All three can be used interchangeably, as each is another term for God in

the Christian belief system.

(E) They are metaphorical representations of predestination.

284: What do the highlighted plural pronouns reveal about the author of this passage?

(A) He is a member of a group that presumes to be superior to the possible readers of the content to follow the passage provided here.

(B) He has written an introduction to an anthology in which various others with ideas similar to his own will address the failure of most men to acknowledge the wonders that Providence has provided.

(C) He is a member of a group that feels responsible for correcting the errors of mankind.

(D) He recognizes his own weaknesses and uses the pronouns to identify with his audience.

(E) He and other writers of the content that follows this passage hope that their readers will find some ideas that they can adapt for their own enlightenment.

## Passage 118

Questions 285 to 290 are based on the following passage.

There is a saying of an ancient Sanskrit poet which, being translated into English, runs: "In a hundred ages of the gods I could not tell you of the glories of Himachal." This every writer on things Himalayan contrives to drag into his composition. Some begin with the quotation, while others reserve it for the last, and make it do duty for the epigram which stylists assure us should terminate every essay.

Some there are who quote the Indian sage only to mock him. Such assert that the beauties of the Himalayas have been greatly exaggerated—that, as regards grandeur, their scenery compares unfavourably with that of the Andes, while their beauty is surpassed by that of the Alps. Not having seen the Andes, I am unable to criticise the assertion regarding the grandeur of the Himalayas, but I find it difficult to imagine anything finer than their scenery.

As regards beauty, the Himalayas at their best surpass the Alps, because they exhibit far more variety, and present everything on a grander scale.

The Himalayas are a kind of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. They have two faces—the fair and the plain. In May they are at their worst. Those of the hillsides which are

not afforested are brown, arid, and desolate, and the valleys, in addition to being unpleasantly hot, are dry and dusty. The foliage of the trees lacks freshness, and everywhere there is a remarkable absence of water, save in the valleys through which the rivers flow. On the other hand, September is the month in which the Himalayas attain perfection or something approaching it. The eye is refreshed by the bright emerald garment which the hills have newly donned. The foliage is green and luxuriant. Waterfalls, cascades, mighty torrents and rivulets abound. Himachal has been converted into fairyland by the monsoon rains.

A remarkable feature of the Himalayas is the abruptness with which they rise from the plains in most places. In some parts there are low foothills; but speaking generally the mountains that rise from the plain attain a height of 4000 or 5000 feet.

It is difficult for any person who has not passed from the plains of India to the Himalayas to realise fully the vast difference between the two countries and the dramatic suddenness with which the change takes place.

The plains are as flat as the proverbial pancake—a dead monotony of cultivated alluvium, square mile upon square mile of wheat, rice, vetch, sugar-cane, and other crops, amidst which mango groves, bamboo clumps, palms, and hamlets are scattered promiscuously. In some places the hills rise sheer from this, in others they are separated from the alluvial plains by belts of country known as the Tarai and Bhabar. The Tarai is low-lying, marshy land covered with tall, feathery grass, beautifully monotonous. This is succeeded by a stretch of gently-rising ground, 10 or 20 miles in breadth, known as the Bhabar—a strip of forest composed mainly of tall evergreen sal trees (*Shorea robusta*). These trees grow so close together that the forest is difficult to penetrate, especially after the rains, when the undergrowth is dense and rank. Very beautiful is the Bhabar, and very stimulating to the imagination. One writer speaks of it as "a jungle rhapsody, an extravagant, impossible botanical tour de force, intensely modern in its Titanic, incoherent magnificence." It is the home of the elephant, the tiger, the panther, the wild boar, several species of deer, and of many strange and beautiful birds. Whether from the flat plains or the gently-sloping Bhabar, the mountains rise with startling suddenness.

The flora and fauna of the Himalayas differ from those of the neighbouring plains as greatly as the trees and animals of England differ from those of Africa. Of the common trees of the plains of India the nim, mango, babul, tamarind, shesham, palm, and plantain—not one is to be found growing on the hills. The lower slopes are covered with sal trees like the Bhabar. These cease to grow at

elevations of 3000 feet above the sea-level, and, higher up, every rise of 1000 feet means a considerable change in the flora. Above the sal belt come several species of tropical evergreen trees, among the stems and branches of which great creepers entangle themselves in fantastic figures. At elevations of 4000 feet the long-leaved pine (*Pinus longifolia*) appears. From 5000 to 10,000 feet, several species of evergreen oaks abound. Above 6000 feet are to be seen the rhododendron, the deodar and other hill cypresses, and the beautiful horse-chestnut. On the lower slopes the undergrowth is composed largely of begonias and berberry. Higher up maidenhair and other ferns abound, and the trunks of the oaks and rhododendrons are festooned with hanging moss.

285. Select the sentence that implies that the contrast between the living aspects of the plains and the mountains is, despite their relative proximity to each other, surprisingly greater than one might expect.

**For Questions 286 and 287, consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

286. The first paragraph, which includes the quote from the ancient Sanskrit poet, serves which of the following purposes?

- A It shows contempt for writers who have overused the quote from the ancient Sanskrit poet.
- B It demeans writers who contrive to follow formulaic style of writing.
- C It serves as a contrast to the author's attitude toward the poet's words.

287. Based on the author's description of the seasons in the area of the Himalayas, which of the following might the reader infer about the climate?

- A Periods of rain are followed by periods of drought.
- B The climate is influenced by the great disparities in elevation of the area.
- C The climate creates periods of scarcity and abundance.

**For Questions 288 to 290, select only one answer choice.**

288. Which of the following best identifies the organizational structure of this passage?

- A Least important to most important
- B Cause and effect



- C Problem/ solution
- D Specific to general
- E Compare and contrast

289. Based on the progression of ideas in the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the author's next topic?

- A The vegetation at elevations above 10,000 feet.
- B The contrast between the cultures of the inhabitants of the plains and the inhabitants of the higher elevations.
- C How the features of the Alps contrast with those of the Himalayas.
- D The fauna that can be found at higher altitudes.
- E The manner in which the inhabitants cultivate the alluvial plain.

290. Considering his choice of words, select the tone displayed by the author in the fourth paragraph.

- A Quizzical
- B Lyrical
- C Fanciful
- D Whimsical
- E Intimate

## Passage 119

Questions 291 and 292 are based on the following passage.

The Japanese remained almost entirely ignorant of these preparations. Many of the Japanese military command were suffering from "senshobyō (victory disease)". They had easily won almost every battle they had fought, and they had no reason to believe they would not win just as easily in the future. The defeat at Midway had not been made public and did not disturb this belief. Few senior military officers believed there would be a serious Allied counterstroke against Japan until well into 1943.

There were those among them who were more realistic in their thinking, including Lieutenant Commander Ito Haruki of the Naval Intelligence Center in Tokyo. In late July, his unit identified two new Allied radio callsigns, both

operating on the 4.205 megahertz band and communicating with Pearl Harbor. On 1 August, Japanese radio direction finders pinpointed the location of the stations as Melbourne and Noumea. Ito correctly guessed these were headquarters for Allied operational forces, massing for an attack on New Guinea or the Solomons. He relayed an urgent warning to Truk, the main Japanese base in the central Pacific, and Rabaul. The warning was ignored.

**For Questions 291 and 292, select only one answer choice.**

291. Based on the information in the passage, select the most likely symptom of senshobyō from the following list.

- (A) Optimism
- (B) Courage
- (C) Overconfidence
- (D) Complacency
- (E) Satisfaction

292. What purpose is served by the writer's including the specific details of Lieutenant Commander Haruki's intelligence?

- (A) To show the level of efficiency in the Naval Intelligence Center in Tokyo
- (B) To establish a foundation for Haruki's warning
- (C) To provide information about the location of the Allies in the Pacific
- (D) To justify Haruki's rise to the level of Lieutenant Commander
- (E) To demonstrate the lack of preparedness on the part of the Japanese Navy

### **Passage 120**

**Questions 293 to 295 are based on the following passage.**

This distinction must be borne in mind - that while the early chiefs were spokesmen and leaders in the simplest sense, possessing no real authority, those who headed their tribes during the transition period were more or less rulers and more or less politicians. It is a singular fact that many of the "chiefs", well known as such to the American public, were not chiefs at all according to the accepted usages of their tribesmen. Their prominence was simply the result of an abnormal situation, in which representatives of the United States Government made use of them for a definite purpose. In a few cases, where a chief met with a violent death, some ambitious man has taken advantage of the confusion to thrust himself upon the tribe and, perhaps with outside help, has succeeded in usurping the leadership.

**For Questions 293 to 295, select only one answer choice.**

293. Which of the following terms describes tribal structure prior to interference by the American government?

- (A) Matriarchal
- (B) Patriarchal
- (C) Oligarchal
- (D) Egalitarian
- (E) Tyrannical

294. What question might be created in the mind of the reader after reading this passage?

- (A) How did tribal chiefs get their names?
- (B) How many tribes were negotiating with the American government?
- (C) What other misconceptions about Native Americans have been perpetuated?
- (D) Why did the chiefs meet with violent deaths?
- (E) Did early politicians model their behavior after that of tribal chiefs?

295. Which of the following is the best definition for the word "singular" in the context of this passage?

- (A) Extraordinary
- (B) Unusual or strange
- (C) Distinctive; unique
- (D) Separate; individual
- (E) A form in the singular

## **Passage 121**

**Questions 296 to 299 are based on the following passage.**

The Baluch character is influenced by its environment as much as by its origin, so that it is impossible to select any one section of the general community as affording a satisfactory sample of popular Baluch idiosyncrasies. They are not a homogeneous race. Peoples of Arab extraction intermixed with people of

Dravidian and Persian stock are all lumped together under the name of Baluch. The Marri and Bugti tribes, who occupy the most southern buttresses of the Suliman Mountains, are Sind Baluchis, almost certainly of Arab extraction. They came to Sind either with the Arab conquerors or after them, and remained there mixed up with the original Hindu inhabitants. The Arab type of Baluch extends through the whole country at intervals, and includes all the finest and best of Baluch humanity. Taking the Sind Baluch as the type opposed to the Afridi Pathan, the Baluch is easier to deal with and to control than the Pathan, owing to his tribal organization and his freedom from bigoted fanaticism or blind allegiance to his priest. The Baluch is less turbulent, less treacherous, less bloodthirsty and less fanatical than the Pathan. His frame is shorter and more spare and wiry than that of his neighbour to the north, though generations have given to him too a bold and manly bearing. It would be difficult to match the stately dignity and imposing presence of a Baluch chief of the Marri or Bugti clans. His Semitic features are those of the Bedouin and he carries himself as straight and as loftily as any Arab gentleman. Frank and open in his manners, fairly truthful, faithful to his word, temperate and enduring, and looking upon courage as the highest virtue, the true Baluch of the Derajat is a pleasant man to have dealings with. As a revenue payer he is not so satisfactory, his want of industry and the pride which looks upon manual labour as degrading making him but a poor husbandman. He is an expert rider; horse-racing is his national amusement, and the Baluch breed of horses is celebrated throughout northern India. Like the Pathan he is a bandit by tradition and descent and makes a first-rate fighting man, but he rarely enlists in the Indian army. He is nominally a Mahomedan, but is neglectful of the practices of his religion.

296. Select the sentence in the passage that explains why the Baluchi are not likely to be farmers.

**Consider each of the three answer choices separately and select all that apply.**

297. Which of the following is the best explanation for the Baluch's reluctance to join the Indian army?

- A They feel that their superior fighting skills make joining the Indian army beneath their dignity  B Their allegiance to their own tribes is stronger than their allegiance to India  C Their tendency to flout social expectations makes it difficult for them to develop a sense of patriotic duty **For Questions 298 and 299, select only one answer choice.**

298. The writer's use of the phrase, influenced by its environment as much as by its origin, in the first line of the passage and the phrase, tradition and descent, in the next-to-last sentence allow the reader to reach which of the following conclusions about the Baluch?

- A The Baluch scoff at the traditions of Indian culture
  - B Heredity has determined a greater portion of the Baluch character than environment has
  - C Environment has determined a greater portion of the Baluch character than heredity has
  - D The Baluch's behavior and character has been formed by both nature and nurture
  - E Their tribal organization is more tolerant of individual differences
299. In which of the following texts would you be likely to find this passage about the Baluch?

- A A gazetteer
- B An atlas
- C An almanac
- D A digest
- E An anthology

## Passage 122

**Question 300 is based on the following passage.**

Botel Tobago is an island in the South Seas which has lately been visited by a party of United States naval officers. They were surveying a rock east of the South Cape of Formosa, and called at this island. They found a curious race of Malay stock. These aborigines did not know what money was good for. Nor had they ever used tobacco or rum. They gave the officers goats and pigs for tin pots and brass buttons, and hung around the vessel all day in their canoes waiting for a chance to dive for something which might be thrown overboard. They wore clouts only, ate taro and yams, and had axes, spears, and knives made of common iron. Their canoes were made without nails, and were ornamented with geometrical lines. They wore the beards of goats and small shells as ornaments.

**Select only one answer choice.**

300. Based on the information in this passage, select the list of adjectives that best describes the inhabitants of Botel Tobago.

- A Aggressive, amenable, cunning
- B Naive, narcissistic, opportunistic

- C Vain, opportunistic, overt
- D Herbivorous, humble, hardy
- E Social, stoic, omnivorous

## Passage 123

**Question 301 is based on the following passage.**

In this way will the whole problem of freedom be solved, that natural laws be ascertained by scientific discovery, and the knowledge of them be universally diffused among the masses. Natural laws being thus recognized by every man for himself, he cannot but obey them, for they are the laws also of his own nature; and the need for political organization, administration and legislation will at once disappear. Nor will he admit of any privileged position or class, for "it is the peculiarity of privilege and of every privileged position to kill the intellect and heart of man. The privileged man, whether he be privileged politically or economically, is a man depraved in intellect and heart." "In a word, we object to all legislation, all authority, and all influence, privileged, patented, official and legal, even when it has proceeded from universal suffrage, convinced that it must always turn to the profit of a dominating and exploiting minority, against the interests of the immense majority enslaved."

**Select only one answer choice.**

301. Based on your understanding of the purpose served by this passage, determine which of the following terms identifies its structure.

- A Manifesto
- B Proclamation
- C Edict
- D Fiat
- E Mandate

## Passage 124

**Question 302 is based on the following passage.**

Toch estimates that 50% of home schooled children attend college, the same percentage as children educated in public schools. But are these students skilled enough to compete successfully with conventionally-schooled students in the college setting? Galloway concludes that home schoolers and traditionally

educated students demonstrate similar academic preparedness for college and academic achievement. And according to Rudner, achievement test scores of home schooled students are high. The students' average scores were typically in the 70th to 80th percentile, with 25% of home schooled students enrolled one or more grades above their age-level peers in public and private schools.

Christopher Klicka, Senior Counsel for the Home School Legal Defense Association, reports that home schoolers tend to score above the national average on both the SAT and ACT, the primary tests used by colleges in evaluating college applicants. A study of 2219 students who reported their home schooled status on the SAT in 1999 showed that these students scored an average of 1083--67 points above the national average of 1016; similarly, the 3616 home schooled students who took the ACT scored an average of 22.7--1.7 points above the national average of 21.

**Select only one answer choice.**

302. What additional information is needed to support a conclusion that home schooled students typically perform better on standardized college entrance exams than do traditionally educated students?

- (A) Socioeconomic statistics of the students
- (B) Student scores on other standardized tests
- (C) The curriculum of both home schoolers and traditional classroom teachers
- (D) At least two previous or subsequent years' SAT and ACT results
- (E) The colleges to which the students were accepted

## Passage 125

**Questions 303 and 304 are based on the following passage.**

Total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population change in the country. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population, resulting in relative stability in terms of total numbers. Rates above two children indicate populations growing in size and whose median age is declining. Higher rates may also indicate difficulties for families, in some situations, to feed and educate their children and for women to enter the labor force. Rates below two children indicate

populations decreasing in size and growing older. Global fertility rates are in general decline and this trend is most pronounced in industrialized countries, especially Western Europe, where populations are projected to decline dramatically over the next 50 years.

**For Questions 303 and 304, select only one answer choice.**

303. Which of the following is a probable challenge for western European countries as their fertility rates decline over the next few decades?

- (A) Caring for the children who are born during this time
- (B) Rising unemployment
- (C) Providing for the elderly
- (D) Increased poverty
- (E) Reduced expenditures for education

304. What is a possible reason for higher fertility rates in non-industrialized countries?

- (A) Lower divorce rates
- (B) Fewer women in the workforce
- (C) More live births
- (D) Lower infant mortality
- (E) Higher number of extended families

## Passage 126

**Question 305 is based on the following passage.**

Malaysia is a destination and, to a lesser extent, a source and transit country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, and men, women, and children for forced labor; Malaysia is mainly a destination country for men, women, and children who migrate willingly from South and Southeast Asia to work, some of whom are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude by Malaysian employers in the domestic, agricultural, construction, plantation, and industrial sectors; to a lesser extent, some Malaysian women, primarily of Chinese ethnicity, are trafficked abroad for commercial sexual exploitation. Malaysia improved from Tier 3 to the Tier 2 Watch List for 2008 when it enacted comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation in July 2007; however, it did not take action against exploitative employers or



labor traffickers in 2007; the government has not ratified the 2000 UN TIP Protocol (2008).

**Select only one answer choice.**

305. Which of the following statements most closely reflects the probable conditions that facilitate human trafficking and/or labor exploitation in Malaysia?

- (A) There is a lack of employment opportunities in South and Southeast Asia
- (B) Malaysia has fewer cultural taboos about sexual activity
- (C) The Southeast Asian and Malaysian cultures deem it acceptable for children to work in agriculture and industry
- (D) The 2000 UN TIP Protocol is too restrictive
- (E) Industrialized nations outsource much of their factory production to Malaysia

**Passage 127**

**Question 306 is based on the following passage.**

These caves were inhabited by man during an immense stretch of time, and, as you dig down, you light upon one layer after another of his leavings. But note in such a case as this how easily you may be baffled by someone having upset the heap of clothes, or, in a word, by rearrangement. Thus the man whose leavings ought to form the layer half-way up may have seen fit to dig a deep hole in the cave-floor in order to bury a deceased friend, and with him, let us suppose, to bury also an assortment of articles likely to be useful in the life beyond the grave. Consequently an implement of one age will be found lying cheek by jowl with the implement of a much earlier age, or even, it may be, some feet below it.

**Select only one answer choice.**

306. How do archaeologists reconcile apparent contradictions in the location and age of artifacts uncovered in a dig?

- (A) They examine written records of early inhabitants of the area
- (B) They interview current residents of the area
- (C) They create a scenario that explains the juxtaposition of artifacts from different time periods
- (D) They make note of the level of preservation of the artifacts
- (E) They sort the artifacts according to their function

**Passage 128**

**Question 307 is based on the following passage.**

Research into the eating habits of women shows that they are mimetic; women

tend to want to mirror the way their fellow female diners enjoy their food. Psychologists theorize this has to do with the fact that women are more prone to same-gender imitation than their male counterparts - men seem to be oblivious to the behavior of other eaters in the dining group. Underpinning women's copycat eating habits is likely a stronger need to both belong to and be liked by the group, particularly the other females in the group.

**Select only one answer choice.**

307. All of the following can be inferred from the passage except

- (A) Same-gender conformity is a more feminine trait
- (B) Men are the less conventional gender
- (C) Women in a dining group tend to eat the same amount of food
- (D) Women value how they are perceived by others
- (E) Men in a dining group eat disparate amounts of food

## **Passage 129**

**Questions 308 to 310 are based on the following passage.**

Although it seems hard to imagine, humans originated in one place and then spread across the globe to create the vast network of cultures and nations that constitute our modern world. This phenomenon fascinates many, including scientists who are deeply interested in the Diaspora of modern man from the Horn of Africa to the far-reaching corners of the globe. While it is no longer disputed that modern man originated in northern Africa, many anthropologists debate the area from which human settlers organized and then colonized the rest of the world. Recent research suggests that the first humans out of Africa settled in Arabia and from there staged the global dispersal of modern man. This conclusion was drawn based on DNA comparisons between populations in Europe, North Africa, and the Near East. Scientists were able to determine that all the populations were most closely related with the Arabians samples. Thus, the Arabian settlers are the common denominator in the dispersal of modern man.

**For Questions 308 to 310, select only one answer choice.**

308. The primary purpose of this passage is to

- (A) Discuss the African Diaspora of early humans
- (B) Show how the interests of scientists and laymen intersect
- (C) Discuss the dissemination point of modern man

D Show how DNA analysis can be used in anthropological research  E Start a debate about man's origins in Africa

309. The author's attitude towards DNA analysis as an anthropological research method can best be described as

- A Skeptical
- B Leery
- C Impartial
- D Favoring
- E Devoted

310. According to the author, polemics surrounding the dispersal of early humans tend to focus on

- A Whether or not early humans originated in the Horn of Africa
- B Whether or not Europe or Arabia were the starting points of modern man's colonization of the globe
- C The Near East's role in the dispersal of humans throughout the world
- D The point of origin for organized human dispersal across the globe
- E Whether or not DNA analysis is an effective way of determining the point of origin of the organized human Diaspora

### Passage 130

**Question 311 is based on the following passage.**

According to recent psychological research published in the British Journal of Psychology, men are more likely to display altruistic behavior in the presence of attractive women. Conversely, women's behavior remains constant regardless of the attractiveness of their male company. Psychologists conclude that male behavior is determined by the need to impress prospective mates, while female behavior is based less on the need to impress and more on the need to be selective and receptive with respect to potential male partners.

**Select only one answer choice.**

311. The author primarily makes his or her point by

- A Objectively evaluating the facts
- B An emotional appeal to the reader
- C Providing both a view and counterview
- D Criticizing the opinions of the psychologists
- E Offering a source of authority

## Passage 131

**Question 312 is based on the following passage.**

It pays to work hard in college. Literally Researchers have concluded that slacker students in college are at the highest risk for credit card debt, unemployment, and hunkering down for a permanent stay in mom and dad's basement. Even more troubling is the fact that these students lack critical job skills - they run the highest risk of not improving their reasoning, writing, and critical thinking skills by the time they walk across the stage to accept their diploma. Many students believe college to be a time of fun and exploration, but if such experiences are not combined with hard work, future success is not a guarantee.

**Select only one answer choice.**

312. The author's claims about slacker students would be weakened by all of the following except

- A Several examples of students who were slackers yet still succeeded after college
- B Research that demonstrated slacker college students improving their academic skills despite low work ethics
- C Evidence that slacker college students obtained post-graduation jobs as easily as their hardworking counterparts
- D Evidence that slacker students do not struggle with financial issues any more than their hard working counterparts
- E Evidence that hardworking and slacker college students had similar post-graduation living conditions

## Passage 132

**Questions 313 and 314 are based on the following passage.**

Many scholars hold Karl Marx to be one of the founding fathers of modern day social science. Karl Marx is and always has been a polemical figure, but his conceptualization of the dialectic that shapes all societal conflicts, class struggle, has fundamentally changed the way that many politicians, academics, and lay people view and analyze global power relationships. The theories of Karl Marx, known as Marxism, are most often employed as methods of critiquing not only capitalism, but also the very political systems that they engendered: socialism and communism. Thus, Marxism can be a highly useful and self-reflexive analytical tool.

**For Questions 313 and 314, select only one answer choice.**

313. According to the author, Marxism is a self-reflexive analytical tool because

- A It accurately deconstructs power structures within capitalistic societies
- B

It can be used as a method of critically examining its own economic systems

- C It elucidates important issues related to class conflict
- D It helps academics set up a dialectical research framework
- E It enables free-thinking academic exchange

314. The term “dialectic” in the passage is most analogous to

- A The scientific method
- B Reason engendered by discussion
- C Protest
- D Political dialogue
- E Exploitation of workers

### Passage 133

**Question 315 is based on the following passage.**

Art is often considered a defining characteristic of civilization, but recent anthropological finds suggest otherwise. The oldest known painting kits were recently unearthed in a South African cave, and anthropologists estimate the artifacts are over 100,000 years old. The painting kits consisted of stone and bone tools for crushing, mixing, and applying paint to cave walls, animal skins and maybe even body parts. The paint was made from red and yellow ochres and housed in sea snail shells. Thus, art predates not only modern man, but also complex human societies.

**Select only one answer choice.**

315. The author suggests that the painting kits found in South Africa are important because

- A They give us insight into the early humans
- B They illuminate the kinds of tools available to early humans
- C They give us information on the earliest forms of art as body decoration
- D They show that art predates civilization
- E They help us trace the development of artistic methods in human civilization

### Passage 134

**Questions 316 and 317 are based on the following passage.**

Niccolo Machiavelli’s seminal work, *The Prince*, is considered to be one of the first works of modern political philosophy; it is also one of the most

controversial. Nonetheless, *The Prince* has influenced Western thought related to governance ever since its publication in 1532. Machiavelli uses his treatise to outline leadership and success relative to royal (or political) rule. **In today's world it is quite controversial as *The Prince* negates the importance of personal virtue in leaders and lofty political idealism - realism is the goal of the treatise and the reality of the world is that successful outcomes go to the strongest in the fight for survival and the battle of the wits.** Despite its controversial message, *The Prince* is written in eloquent, yet simple language that relays its message with surgical precision. **Nearly all English speakers are well-acquainted with the polemical aphorism that lies at the thematic heart of *The Prince*: The end justifies the means.**

**For Questions 316 and 317, select only one answer choice.**

316. The two portions in boldface are related to each other in which of the following ways?

- (A) The first boldfaced section undermines the conclusion drawn by the second boldfaced section
- (B) The first boldfaced section is an extrapolation on the conclusion drawn by the second boldfaced section
- (C) Both boldfaced sections challenge the author's position
- (D) The first boldfaced section is a position that the author does not agree with; the second boldfaced section is a position that the author does agree with
- (E) Both boldfaced sections undermine the goals and objectives of the modern day political landscape

317. The author most clearly makes a case for the fact that

- (A) Polemical books are often among the most influential
- (B) Leadership requires a combination of virtue and vice
- (C) Political ideas often evolve
- (D) Human nature remains the same as political systems change
- (E) Political goals are best achieved by way of a Machiavellian approach

**Passage 135**  
**Questions 318 to 321 are based on the following passage.**

Millions of people across the globe struggle with depression, some for only days and some for a lifetime. It is a universal mental malaise that effects people from every socio-economic background in every country. Depression is defined by psychologists as a mood disorder characterized by sadness, low activity, apathy, and hopelessness. Since depression hinders sufferers from obtaining a good quality of life, researchers make it a priority to both understand the cause of the mood disorder and discover ways to treat it.

In the 1950s psychologists and neuroscientists teamed up to proclaim that

depression was the result of a chemical imbalance, more specifically low levels of serotonin, and a milieu was born that sought to frame mental health issues as curable deficiencies. Medications like Prozac, more formally known as Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors, became the main method of treatment for depression and other mood disorders.

The belief that low serotonin levels cause depression is ubiquitous, but psychologists have begun to change their tune regarding the link between so-called chemical imbalances and mental health issues. New research shows that neurotransmitters such as serotonin control moods and mental health much less than previously thought.

A study conducted in the 1990s showed that depleting the serotonin levels of people without depression did not in turn cause them to become depressed; this action in fact had little effect on their mood and behavior. This information coupled with more insight into the nuances of genetics and how they affect mood and personality has led many psychologists and medical researchers to look for new treatment methods and possibilities. Although it is still widely acknowledged that depressed people do have some type of serotonin aberration, serotonin as the primary controller of human moods is a belief that is outmoded; pills as a means of solving mood problems may hopefully become a thing of the past (bad news for pharmaceutical companies).

Whether low serotonin levels, genes, or environment are the cause of depression, one thing is clear: scientists don't really know what causes mood disorders. While this may seem like a discomfoting thought for those who suffer from depression or other mental health issues, the good news is that many treatment methods such as talk therapy still have high rates of success. Life can still be lived in a world of uncertainty.

**For Questions 318 and 319, select only one answer choice.**

318. The author's attitude towards Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) can best be described as

- (A) Candid
- (B) Positive
- (C) Castigating
- (D) Leery
- (E) Condescending

319. Given the information in the passage, all of the following can be inferred

except

- A Genes determine whether or not a person will become depressed
- B Serotonin does not directly affect a person's mood
- C Talk therapy can help heal people from depression
- D Depression is a phenomenon common to all humans regardless of culture or ethnicity
- E Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

## 320. Depression is likely caused by

- A Genes that contribute to a person's biological profile
  - B Environmental factors that contribute to a person's mental health profile
  - C The combination of past and present experiences, as well as biological factors
321. Select the sentence that best describes why Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) have been promoted as a method of treating depression.

## Passage 136

**Questions 322 to 325 are based on the following passage.**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

**For Questions 322 to 324, select only one answer choice.**

322. This passage specifically addresses which of the following?

- A The right of citizens accused of crimes to face an unbiased jury
  - B The right of soldiers accused of crimes during war time to face a jury of their peers
  - C The right of citizens accused of crimes to have an attorney
  - D Exceptions to the right of just compensation for the seizure of property
  - E The right of citizens to refuse to provide incriminating evidence against themselves
323. In



this passage, the phrase “due process of law” may be defined as which of the following?

- (A) Indictment of a grand jury
- (B) Just compensation
- (C) The phrase is compound in meaning, referring to all of the other legal requirements in the passage combined together.
- (D) The phrase is general in meaning, referring to whatever legal measures are appropriate in a given situation.
- (E) The phrase is archaic and its meaning cannot be determined by the context of its usage here.

324. The word “infamous” is used in this passage in which of the following ways?

- (A) It is used to mean “serious.”
- (B) It is used to mean “notorious.”
- (C) It is used to mean “hidden or concealed.”
- (D) It is used to mean “less serious.”
- (E) It is used as a direct synonym for “capital.”

**Consider each of the three choices separately and select all that apply.**

325. The exception for members of the military discussed in the passage applies explicitly to which of the following?

- (A) The taking of private property for public use without just compensation
- (B) A person being held to answer for a crime without the presentment of a grand jury
- (C) A person being held to answer for a crime without an indictment by a grand jury \*\*\*\*\*

## Explanatory Answers

### Practice Set 1: Arts and Humanities

#### Passage 1

##### Answer to Question 1:

The correct answer is C. A is incorrect because the passage describes this view as that of the popular press, not as the author's assessment and not of Shostakovich. B is incorrect because the passage does not describe this as the Conference's purpose nor does it describe the controversy as having an adverse effect on the Conference. D is incorrect because Shostakovich is described as being far from the focus of attention of the Conference and the public is said to have been already aware of these matters. E is incorrect because the passage in no way suggests the composer's popularity was increased by the Conference. C is the correct answer. The passage lists several examples of the composer's experiences at the conference that contribute to the impression of a debut that was not particularly glorious. Shostakovich was one of five delegates. He played piano only once. He mumbled and listened passively to translators. Finally, he is depicted as concerned with stocking up on cigarettes.

##### Answer to Question 2:

The correct answer is A. B is incorrect because the sentence does not draw any connection between Shostakovich and the overall public reception of the Conference. C is incorrect because the sentence does not describe or imply the feelings of those aware of Shostakovich. D is incorrect because the sentence does not describe or imply any causality between the two things. E is incorrect for the same reason. A is the correct answer. The use of the word "however" indicates that the point stands in spite of the negative factors described in the rest of the passage.

##### Answer to Question 3:

A and C are correct. A is clearly implied by the passage by the statement that he played the piano only once and attended concerts by others. B is not justified. It is not clear whether the composer wanted to be there or not. C is implied by the passage. It is technically possible that the cigarettes were for others, but the passage clearly gives the impression he bought them for himself.

**Answer to Question 4:**

The correct answer is “Many Americans, however, were familiar with Shostakovich’s music, and many knew about the recent banning of his works in the Soviet Union”.

The passage does not give much information at all about the composer’s works. The second sentence gives a great deal of information about his experience at the Conference, but none at all about his compositions. The final sentence, at least, tells us that they were banned in the Soviet Union and were known in America. The answer is “Many Americans, however, were familiar with Shostakovich’s music, and many knew about the recent banning of his works in the Soviet Union”.

**Passage 2****Answer to Question 5:**

D is correct. The passage traces several influences which led to Spanish domination of the natives. Paganism is mentioned as an initial excuse but the passage then explains that attitudes about both gender and race gave significant support to the Spaniards’ cultural domination of the natives. A is incorrect. The passage discusses race and gender even-handedly and does not suggest that either was more influential. B is incorrect. The passage discusses gender issues as a separate matter, not as a factor in conversion efforts. C is incorrect. The passage discusses race and gender separately and does not mention how one might affect the other. There may be an implication that gender ideology would have been different with more females, but not racial ideology. E is incorrect. The impulse toward conversion is presented as an initial excuse for Spanish dominance, but is not presented as the origin of race and gender issues. Rather, they are said to have replaced religious attitudes once the conversion was successful.

**Answer to Question 6:**

B is correct. The beginning of the passage states that race replaced religious attitudes as a prime influence and the final sentence reinforces this. A is incorrect. The passage makes no statement about the effect of racial and gender attitudes upon one another. C is incorrect. The sentence “race and gender ideologies interacted to reinforce the political and cultural hegemony of the Spanish in the New World,” is correctly parsed to mean both ideologies influenced both forms of hegemony. D is incorrect. The natives’ racial attitudes are not discussed or implied in the passage. E is incorrect. Racial attitudes are

said to have replaced religious attitudes, not to have been justified by them.

**Answer to Question 7:**

B is correct. The point of the passage is to explain the factors that influenced the Spaniards' domination of the natives. The term is used in the final sentence to summarize this thesis. A is incorrect. The passage discusses a few characteristics of the native and Spanish groups, but context makes clear that the passage is about domination, not distinguishing the two groups from one another. C is incorrect. The hegemony mentioned belonged to the Spanish and the passage is about their cultural ascendance, not their decline. D is incorrect. Race and gender traditions are cited as influences upon hegemony, not as synonyms for it. E is incorrect. Religious-inspired policy is discussed early in the passage, but only as a precursor to two other influences upon hegemony.

**Answer to Question 8:**

B and C are correct. The passage makes clear that both racial attitudes and the gender make-up of the Spanish populace influenced Spanish dominance. A is incorrect. Political hegemony refers to one of the modes of dominance that was influenced by race and gender.

**Passage 3**

**Answer to Question 9:**

The correct answer is "C". This comment indicates that truth does not exist on a 100% basis. Truth varies according to experiences and needs. What is considered "true" may have tinges of dishonesty in it, changing the "color" from white to grey.

## Incorrect responses

“A” This passage refers to people's behavior most of the time. Just as a compass doesn't point true north, neither are people entirely honest. The sentence just describes the unusual times.

“B” Again, the passage just speaks of usual behavior of people and of compasses. This sentence describes an unusual situation.

“D” While past experience do affect a person, that is only a small portion of what this article addresses. Therefore this is not the best answer.

“E” This statement is too extreme for the passage. The passage didn't focus on extreme dishonesty and lack of trust worthiness. The passage just suggested that people have trouble being 100% honest, on account of other situations influencing them.

## Passage 4

### Answer to Question 10:

The correct answer is (C). This question asks the reader to identify the author's main point, not the Idiot's; though the Idiot is the main character, his name implies the author's view of him as an unreliable source. Therefore, it can be inferred from the passage that the author's viewpoint of proverbs and maxims differs from the Idiot's view, and is best represented by the correct answer, “C”, which states the idea that these popular sayings are indeed important.

“A” and “B” are incorrect as they state the Idiot's incorrect perspective, that these widely-used expressions are meaningless and ambiguous.

“D” is incorrect because this passage does not address the issue of why some people may not understand proverbs, as this option states. Though the passage depicts a character who does not see the meaning behind them, the passage does not delve into why that is so, other than the fact that these types of people may be categorized as ‘idiots’.

“E” is also incorrect in stating that these sayings are to be taken literally. While the Idiot attempts to understand them in a literal sense, depicting the inaccuracy of the lane at his grandfather's farm in regards to the statement about “long lanes”, it is clear from the author's satirical treatment of this character that such an approach to understanding these phrases misses the point of their metaphorical meaning.

### Answer to Question 11:

The correct answer is (D). “D” is the correct answer as it is the only choice that is inconsistent with the information found in the passage. By stating that this sentence provides an alternate explanation, this option incorrectly identifies this sentence as an alternate explanation for the Idiot’s opinion when in fact it is not an explanation of his opinion but rather an introduction of his perspective.

“B”, “C”, and “E” all correctly explain the function of this sentence by identifying how it encompasses the Idiot’s opinion that popular phrases are useless. By stating that he agrees with this professor, the Idiot establishes consistency between his own opinion and that of the professor, thus summarizing his main point and presenting his argument. It also introduces his opinion by explaining how he feels about this topic in the beginning of the passage.

“A” is also correct, as the professor’s statement is presented as a fact, which can function as evidence to further the Idiot’s stance on the subject.

#### **Answer to Question 12:**

The correct answer is "There wasn't a turn nor a twist in it, and I know by actual measurement that it wasn't sixty feet long."

This sentence most accurately illustrates the Idiot’s lack of understanding by demonstrating the way that he approaches proverbs literally, rather than figuratively, as they are meant to be analyzed. By referring to a specific lane and discussing the measurements in contrast to the information in the proverb, the Idiot makes it clear that he judges the accuracy of these statements on their literal details rather than their deeper potential meaning.

#### **Answer to Question 13:**

A and B are correct. Choices “A” and “B” both correctly reflect the author’s apparent treatment of people who tend to misunderstand popular phrases. By calling the main character an ‘idiot’, the author clearly mocks these types of people, indicating a derisive attitude. Also, by identifying this character as an imbecile by assigning him the ‘name’ of Idiot rather than simply stating outright that he is idiotic, this passage takes on a satirical quality.

“C” is also a likely option; though the author is clearly insulting this character, the issues being discussed do not cross over into anything that is too serious or political.

### **Passage 5**

#### **Answer to Question 14:**

The correct answer is "The visual metaphors that evolve link these indigenous peoples through their ancestors and varied cultures to the beginnings of time forging identity and creating a sense of security and order."

The last part of this sentence informs the reader that the clothing helps to forge an identity and create a sense of security and order, all of which lead individuals to feel better about their place in society.

### **Passage 6**

#### **Answer to Question 15:**

The correct answer is "Team dances are common but there are also times when the dance involves 2-4 individuals taking turns on the dancing ring."

The other sentences in the passage describe the types of movement and props that the dancers incorporate. The statement "individuals taking turns on the dancing ring", suggests that some competition may have existed. The remaining sentences in the passage fail to mention individual dances. The previous sentence suggests that various body parts (e.g., legs, arms, and head) performed intricate motions but not necessarily by individuals in a competitive manner.

### **Passage 7**

#### **Answer to question 16:**

A is correct. The passage describes, in a linear fashion, the two great periods of painting of this era, the lull between them and why the lull occurred. B is incorrect. Giotto is discussed as an important figure of the era, but his influence is not discussed. C is incorrect. The passage may imply that 14th century painting was technically superior, but does little more than allude to a greater complexity of form. It certainly does not describe any specific superior elements in a manner that suggests this is the author's primary purpose. D is incorrect. The "lull" described in the passage is simply a lull in painting achievement. The passage notes that the Revival was still new and implies that it continued through the next century. E is incorrect. The passage does mention two important eras, but mainly in terms of chronological progression. There is no explicit qualitative comparison between the two, and not enough implied comparison to make it the author's main purpose.

#### **Answer to question 17:**

The correct answer is C. The passage notes that after the first half of the 14th century, Medieval Italian culture had been thoroughly expressed artistically. The

passage further notes that Revival culture had not had time to sink in and that artists had not yet developed the technical skills needed to execute Revival-style paintings. Because the passage asserts that the next great era of painting began in 1400, the implication is that the half-century gap provided time for Revival culture to become assimilated and for artists to sufficiently develop their skills for the next great period. A is incorrect. Giotto's achievement is presented as an endnote for the medieval period, not a starting point for the next period. B is incorrect. Giotto is presented as a key figure, not a limiting influence and the passage clearly states that Medieval Italian culture had been thoroughly explored artistically. D is incorrect. The passage clearly points to a lull between the two periods because artists were not yet ready to progress, despite having finished off the old period. E may be partially correct but the passage notes that the artists had not yet mastered their craft to create complex works. New techniques may be part of the mastery, but E is definitely not the complete reason.

**Answer to question 18:**

D is correct. The author distinguishes the two periods by noting that Medieval period painters had not mastered the technical skills necessary for complicated works, implying that Revival artists had done so. A is incorrect. The author does not compare the depiction of culture between the two periods. B is incorrect. The author does imply greater complexity of the Revival works but not an overall superiority. The passage states that while Revival culture existed in Italy during the 14th Century, it had not yet had enough influence for painters to express it. The same sentence states that the painters had not yet developed the technical skills necessary for more complex paintings. This implies that a comparative complexity of beauty was a feature of the later Revival period. The author does not assert or imply an aesthetic superiority between the two. C is incorrect. The lull described is a lull in "splendid" painting. A literal cessation of painting is unlikely and not justified by the passage. E is incorrect. The passage states simply that painters of the period had not yet mastered a complex style, not that they were uninterested in doing so.

**Answer to question 19:**

A, B and C are correct. The passage states that Revival culture had not had enough influence on artists for them to have the ability to express it. It also states emphatically that the culture and perspective of Italy's Medieval period had been expressed thoroughly by artists, suggesting little further could be expressed. And finally, the passage notes that the artists of the early 14th century had not yet developed the technical skills necessary to create complex works. By noting the half-century gap before the commencement of the next



period, the passage implies that the skillset took that long to develop.

### **Passage 8 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage tells the story of Sheddad. The main idea is that although Sheddad was very powerful, he was struck down by a divine force for his impurity. The major points are (a) that Sheddad used his power to construct a lavish garden and (b) that before he had the opportunity to enjoy his garden, he was struck dead for his “impure soul”. The purpose of the passage is to warn the reader that no amount of worldly power and wealth can save a bad man.

#### **Answer to Question 20:**

The correct answer is E. Sheddad has built a garden to rival the beauty of heaven and has assembled his slaves and courtiers to view it. In the construction of this garden, Sheddad has angered God, who sends the angel of death to take Sheddad's life before he can see the fruits of his labor. Sheddad's pride has caused his downfall, making E the correct answer. There is no evidence in the story to suggest that others might steal the precious metals and jewels, so A is not correct. God and the angels have no need for a beautiful garden on earth, making B an incorrect choice. Based on the words of the angel of death, one cannot presume that the garden was hidden to prevent Sheddad's heirs from claiming it, eliminating C as a correct answer. It appears that Sheddad used the resources of other countries for hundreds of years; if preventing that were the object of the lesson, it likely would have happened before the construction had been completed. D is incorrect.

### **Passage 9 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about Social Darwinism. The main idea is that Social Darwinism was used to justify oppressive and racist views and policies. The major points are (a) that Social Darwinism is nothing more than the notion that “might makes right” dressed in a quasi-scientific guise and (b) Social Darwinism was used to justify segregation and a belief in a master race. The purpose of the passage is to explain Social Darwinism and how it was used to justify racist ideologies.

#### **Answer to Question 21:**

The correct answer is "In about two hours he sent a messenger with an order from the judge authorizing us to remove it."

That the colonel expedited a judicial decision in such a short period of time is likely an acknowledgement of his status in the community.

**Answer to question 22:**

The correct answer is D, sanguine. The author is both cheerful and optimistic. His life is both active and enterprising. Answer choice A is incorrect because choleric is hot-tempered and easily angered. Even when obstacles present themselves, the author remains calm. Answer choice B is also incorrect. Earnest implies more seriousness than the author exhibits in his writing. To be objective is to remain impartial. If the author were objective, the reader would not get a sense of his enjoyment and excitement with his enterprises. Answer choice C, therefore, is incorrect. Sincerity is genuine. The author is genuinely happy with his life in California, but he's not attempting to convince the reader about the benefits of living there. Overall, his tone is happy and upbeat; sincere implies some level of seriousness. Answer choice E is also incorrect.

**Answer to question 23:**

The correct answer is B. Having had his land poached, the author may feel it necessary to erect a structure on it to secure the property for himself and signal that it is not available. Answer choice A is incorrect because it goes beyond the author's personal narrative. The text here focuses on his own enterprises and not those of the city. Answer choice C is incorrect because it is too broad. The reader may discover the outcome of the author's enterprises after several more pages or chapters of his narrative, as his interests were many and varied. The author does not indicate when he expects his brig to arrive. It is difficult to imagine his interrupting his narrative to await its arrival before continuing. Answer choice D is incorrect. The reader may expect the author to reveal the result of his interest in the brewery, but that may not be his immediate concern. Its tale may appear later in the author's narrative. Answer choice E is also incorrect.

**Answer to question 24:**

The best answer is A. Answer choice B is questionable. Although one might repeat the maxim that possession is nine-tenths of the law, there is no indication on the part of the author or the colonel that they might have to consider squatters rights in this case. The speed with which the colonel was able to get a judgment on the land supports this. Answer choice C is incorrect because Colton himself pretended to have a title, which implies that he was the only person involved in the land grab. He did not protest that someone had sold him the title. By process of elimination, answer A remains as the only logical choice. Colton obviously has a strong desire to reside in the area, and all choice pieces of real estate may already have been sold.

### **Passage 10 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about supernatural powers for humans. The main idea is that, since man is created in God's image, man too must possess supernatural abilities. The major point is that the work from which the passage is excerpted hopes to demonstrate that humans possess powers "not subject to the general laws of nature"; in other words, that humans have supernatural powers. The purpose of the passage is to serve as a primer for demonstrating that humans are capable of possessing magical abilities.

#### **Answer to Question 25:**

The correct answer is B. The author states his conviction that man is undoubtedly endowed with magic powers. This belief may lead him to make the facts fit his theory, which is contrary to objective, scientific research. B is the correct answer. His belief in God should not be an impediment, as many who conduct scientific research also believe in God, making A an incorrect answer choice. The reader cannot tell from the information presented here if there is little or no research on this topic, eliminating C as the correct answer choice. The reader cannot assume that the church will not cooperate, nor that the public will scoff at his ideas, making both D and E incorrect.

### **Passage 11– Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the author's fascination with books about WWI. The main idea is that although the author is aware that his fascination may seem horrific, he is nonetheless unable to resist it. The major point is that the author feels comfortable in the setting and characters of the war, however appalling the war itself may have been. The purpose of the passage is confessional: the author is admitting the oddities of his fascination while justifying and affirming it.

#### **Answer to Question 26:**

The correct answer is "I must confess, though, that I am a bibliophile with War books."

Confession is generally a form of catharsis. One may confess to a priest or someone he/she has harmed in the past. In this case, the author thinks that others may find his love of war books strange as the author; himself was most likely a witness to the horrors about which he reads. By revealing his love of these books, he has eliminated the necessity to keep it a secret and probably feels relieved.

### **Passage 12 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about morning as a metaphor for renewal. The main idea is that, although the author is apparently rather world weary, the beauty of the morning renews some sense of hope in the world. The major points contrast (a) the freshness and innocence of the morning to (b) the sense of the world as “trampled” and the characters as ‘grey’ and ‘sated’. The purpose of the passage is to contrast the author’s general state of mind with the symbolic purity of the morning.

#### **Answer to Question 27:**

The correct answer is B. The narrator is speaking about morning and the manner in which it is regarding this portion of the earth early in the day.

#### **Answer to Question 28:**

The correct answer is A. When the author says that this particular morning must have got lost in the year's progression, he implies that it should have occurred earlier in the year. Halcyon, when describing weather, means calm, or peaceful, or tranquil. A is the only answer that includes both of these descriptors of the day in question. There is no suggestion of a holiday celebration, making B an incorrect choice. The author mentions nothing about the emotions or attitudes of the “we” in the passage. He is describing the morning rather than people. C is not the correct choice.

### **Passage 13 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the author’s strategy for speaking to local populations. The main idea is that the author always attempts to learn some particulars about the place where he is going to speak before overlaying the particulars with a more general theme. The major points are (a) that the author speaks to various townsfolk to find out about their town, what they are proud of, and where they see failures and (b) that the author then modifies his speech with its general themes of civic pride with certain specific features. The purpose of the passage is to reveal the author’s way of addressing each town. The rhetoric suggests that the author may be somewhat cynical about his vocation.

#### **Answer to Question 29:**

The correct answer is D. The purpose of his presentation is to help the residents realize their potential for improvement. He aims to motivate them, making D the best answer. The writer gathers information in order to confirm what he believes

about the inhabitants of towns everywhere. He hopes that their behavior will become new or innovative. There is nothing in this passage that he attempts to intimidate them or cause fear. He desires to use what he knows to motivate them to realize their full potential. D is the correct answer.

**Answer to Question 30:**

The correct answer is B. The writer's basic assumption is that, although each town has its unique characteristics, they all fail in the same way. The last two sentences provide the general idea that he uses to illuminate the specific failure of the town he is visiting. B is the correct answer. A is incorrect because he uses those visits to tailor his presentation. There is no indication that he looks down on the people in positions of power in the town, making C incorrect as well. This passage is an overview of his process and reveals nothing specific about any town, eliminating D as a possible answer. The lecture focuses on possibilities, not failures. E is incorrect.

**Passage 14 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about O. Henry. The main idea is that although O. Henry was a superb literary craftsman, his work is gimmicky and lacking in depth. The major points are (a) O. Henry was a unique and skillful writer (b) that his work favors sensation and surprise over genuine substance and (c) that he can be accused of lowering the overall standards of American literature. The main purpose of the passage is to severely critique O. Henry's works while giving some credit for certain topical skill.

**Answer to Question 31:**

The correct answer is C. The writer's use of words like caricature and cheapness describe the overall effect of O. Henry's writing, and they point to a lack of subtlety, making C the correct choice. The critic states that the reader can never be sure of himself, indicating that the stories do create tension, eliminating A as the correct answer. The writer of this passage deals with O. Henry's style extensively, so B is not the correct answer. The writer also provides information about plot elements, so it would be incorrect to assume that plot is a weakness; D is not correct. There is too little information here to select conflict resolution, answer E, as a weakness.

**Answer to Question 32:**

Both A and C are correct choices. The author of this passage implies that both writers entertain but fail to reach the level of important literature. Their writing

lacks moral background. Answer B does not provide enough information to justify a change in the critics' opinions. One would need to know the reason for the authors' inclusion in those anthologies.

### **Passage 15 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is a critique of the human race's self-importance. The main idea is that people have always tended to view the world with an erroneous belief in their own importance and that this way of looking at things continues to influence important aspects of our beliefs. The major points are (a) people hold on to old, outmoded beliefs for fear of the unknown (b) that out of ignorance, people formed all manner of wrong beliefs about the nature of their world, tending to privilege things relatively close at hand (c) that modern science has proven the bulk of our earlier beliefs wrong and destroyed our ability to hold ourselves above the rest of creation (d) our tendency to hold onto the old is the reason for our "crude religions, our crude laws, our crude ideas, and our exalted opinion of the human race." There is a minor point that uses the story of Jacob's ladder to illustrate our way of understanding the world according to our most current knowledge. The purpose of the passage is to give the author's view of why we maintain older beliefs in the face of countervailing evidence.

#### **Answer to Question 33:**

The best choice is A. B refers to resources in their natural state, such as crude oil. C could describe a creative product like an essay or a hand-made piece of furniture. D and E describe behavior rather than beliefs and ideas.

#### **Answer to Question 34:**

The correct answer is B. The writer is contrasting what man knew in the past with what he now knows to be true. B is the correct answer. The writer is not attempting to show off his own level of education or intelligence, nor is he touting the value of telescopes, eliminating both A and E as correct choices. Answer D is what he is telling the reader but not why. The figure does nothing to enhance the words surrounding it; C is incorrect.

#### **Answer to Question 35:**

The correct answer is C. The writer has a low regard for those who refuse to revise their opinions and ideas despite the availability of new information, making C the correct choice. There is nothing in the passage that leads the reader to believe that the writer has any optimism for the human race, so A is incorrect. He does not speculate about the future of the human race, nor reveal any fears

about that future, making B the wrong answer. The writer does not tout his own beliefs, so does not express superiority over others, eliminating D as the correct answer. The writer may feel that humankind is hopeless in its desire to hold on to old ideas, but it is overshadowed by his contempt for them. E is not the best answer.

**Answer to Question 36:**

A, B and C are correct. All of the answers are acceptable choices based on the premise that the people in question were basing their statements or beliefs on what they had to go on. President Kennedy probably could not have imagined the day that scientists would say that human travel to Mars is likely. Until advances in astronomy and physics and mathematics evolved, it was reasonable to assume that everything revolved around the Earth. Columbus believed that he had found a shorter route to India and, logically, called the inhabitants of the New World Indians.

**Answer to Question 37:**

B is the best answer choice. The author suggests that, at each stage of history, men thought that they had discovered all of the answers only to be proven wrong by successive generations. The same is true for man today. The next best answer is just around the corner. The writer does not suggest that man has made no progress despite his fondness for old ideas. A is not a good answer choice. Although the author expresses contempt for those who cling to old ideas, he does mention the way in which new technology has created new, beneficial understanding, making C an incorrect choice.

**Answer to Question 38:**

The correct answer is "So to have the idea that all of this was made for man gives man a great deal of what Weber and Field used to call "Proud flesh." Conceitedness comes from having a high opinion of oneself. The idea that the universe and everything in it was created for man's comfort and/or amusement is the height of conceitedness.

**Passage 16 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. The main idea is that Hobbes developed a theory in which humans are seen as naturally inclined to do evil and require a government to reign in their naturally evil tendencies. The main points are: (a) that Hobbes believes that in a state of nature, humans are engulfed in perpetual state of conflict (b) that Hobbes

believes that only in civil society governed by a social contract are humans able to escape the evils of their “natural” condition. A minor point, the mention of the age old debate between whether human nature is inherently good or bad, is used to introduce the discussion of Hobbes’ ideas. The purpose of the passage is to briefly summarize Hobbes’ political thought: although the passage presents a potentially controversial matter, the author avoids any indication of bias and merely presents the content.

**Answer to Question 39:**

The correct answer is “For Hobbes, society is what tames and controls the ultimately selfish and corrupt natural state of the human being.”

Hobbes’ view on human nature is clearly stated: it is corrupt and selfish.

**Passage 17 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the relation between Pop Art and capitalism. The main idea is that while Pop Art may appear trivial on the surface, it often has deeper and more serious ramifications. The main points are: (a) that Pop Art is an artistic development of the mass production and consumerism that are the hallmarks of capitalism and (b) that Pop Artists have used the medium to both mock and critique capitalist culture, and represent and re-imagine familiar aspects of everyday life. A minor point that distinguishes British and American Pop Art develops the second major point more fully. The purpose of the passage is to inform: the author briefly summarizes several key points about the Pop Art movement. There is a slight indication that the author may be trying to convince the reader to take Pop Art seriously, as indicated by the phrase “While Pop Art seems superfluous at the surface level, it is actually produced with marked intentionality”.

**Answer to Question 40:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage clearly states that there is a difference between British and American Pop Art.

B. Correct. The passage states that British Pop artists mocked (lampooned) America’s consumer culture while American Pop artists were more interested in representations of reality.

C. Wrong. Both American and British Pop Art is worthy of critique according to the passage.

D. Wrong. The passage does not discuss whether or not British or American Pop



artists are more famous.

E. Wrong. The passage clearly states that British Pop Artists explored capitalism in their work since they were highly critical of American consumer culture.

**Answer to Question 41:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. The passage lists consumerism as one of Pop Art's themes relative to its exploration of capitalism.

B. Correct. The passage lists mass production as one of Pop Art's themes relative to its exploration of capitalism.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that Pop Artists used free markets as a part of their artistic expression relative to capitalism.

**Passage 18 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the Art Nouveau movement. The main idea is that Art Nouveau developed art in directions that had never before been seen. There is a major point that Art Nouveau represents a conscious break from Neoclassicist attempts to mimic Greco-Roman aesthetics. A minor point develops the ways in which Art Nouveau differs from art based in classical aesthetics by discussing the use of asymmetry and unusual patterns. The purpose of the passage is to inform, which is reflected in the descriptive tone.

**Answer to Question 42:**

The correct answer is “Art Nouveau arose at the turn of the 20th century as a reaction against the Neoclassicist movement’s propensity to simply mimic the style of the Greeks and Romans.”

Art Nouveau artists wanted to find new ways of creating art because they were tired of forms that were constantly mimicking the past.

**Passage 19 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about Jacques Derrida’s critical theory. The main idea is that Derrida believed that the critical analysis of a literary work could only be done by thoroughly investigating its context. The major points are that (a) Derrida believed that there was no objective starting point to begin the analysis of a work and (b) analysis of narrative could only begin by deconstructing the assumptions underlying the interpretive process. The main purpose of the passage is to introduce the reader to Derrida’s idea about critical theory.

**Answer to Question 43:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. While this statement is true according to the passage, it does not explicate why subjectivity is needed to deconstruct complex narratives.

B. Correct. The passage shows that Derrida insisted that textual analysis was ultimately dependent on understanding and interpreting the various contexts that inform the text, an act that is an exercise in subjectivity since subjectivity is concerned with engaging a diversity of perspectives.

C. Wrong. The passage does not give enough information about how readers read in order to make a judgment as to whether or not subjectivity accounts for the interpretive process of readers.

D. Wrong. The passage does not give enough specific information about readers to make the inference that the inner experience of the reader is what characterizes deconstructionist theory.

E. Wrong. The problem word here is interesting. While it may be true that subjectivity may allow for a wider array of textual interpretations, this does not necessarily mean that they would be more interesting than objective interpretations, or at least there is not enough information given in the passage for the reader to make such an inference.

**Answer to Question 44:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. The passage states that Derrida believed that the contexts informing a given text's content are not outside of but in relationship with the text.

B. Correct. Texts cannot be independent of contexts: they can never exist completely alone.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that Derrida believed that the text was the only form of reality - reality can still exist without a text.

**Passage 20 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about modernist literature. The main idea is that the events of the early to mid-20th century caused modernist writers to shift their tone from a relatively optimistic to a relatively pessimistic tone. The major points are that (a) writers such as Eliot and Pound celebrated the individualism and order of the modern age and (b) that the advent of the World Wars marked a shift to a more pessimistic tone about the same subjects. The main purpose of the passage is to

describe an important aspect in the development of modern literature.

**Answer to Question 45:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage states that modernist writing shifted towards a more cynical, introspective tone to reflect the realities surrounding the World Wars, thus is evolved to mirror cultural changes.

B. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that modernist writing is characterized by concise language and structure, thus the coherency of form is a highly esteemed feature of modernist writing.

C. Correct. While the passage states that modernist writing evolved to become more introspective in nature, introspection is not a hallmark feature of modernist writing - autonomy and the exactitude of form lie at the heart of modernist writing.

D. Wrong. Since precise language is a hallmark feature of modernist writing, modernist writers avoid florid or elaborate prose.

E. Wrong. Modernist writing has a very mechanistic quality since it is chiefly concerned with form, structure, and precision.

**Passage 21 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about Sun Tzu's *The Art of War*. The main idea is that *The Art of War* is seminal text on military strategy that is familiar to a broad swath people. The major point is that *The Art of War* emphasizes the ability to be flexible and alter strategies as required by circumstances. The main purpose of the passage is to inform: the tone of the passage emphasizes summary facts about the work.

**Answer to Question 46:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. While the author clearly delineates that *The Art of War* is a seminal work on military strategy, the tone does not betray a sense of buoyancy or positivity and liveliness; the author is in fact quite neutral relative to Sun Tzu's work.

B. Wrong. While the author's personal opinion can be best described as dispassionate towards *The Art of War*, the tone is not cold. Aloof can also be a synonym for dispassionate, but in a way that is uppity or icy and thus it is not the accurate term to describe the author's personal attitude.

C. Correct. Unaligned is a synonym for dispassionate and detached, which are

the characteristics of the author's personal opinion of The Art of War. Unaligned is also a synonym for dispassionate that does not come with any overly positive or negative connotations, so it is very much a good term to use to convey neutrality.

D. Wrong. The author's personal opinion of The Art of War is neutral because it is never directly expressed, but inert is too strong of a word to equate with neutrality; to be inert is to be apathetic, immobile or indolent.

E. Wrong. The author's personal opinion of The Art of War is neutral in that the author never explicitly conveys his or her opinion. Phlegmatic is a term more appropriate for describing a demeanor that is calm and collected but not necessarily neutral and thus it is not the best option for describing the author's personal opinion towards The Art of War.

#### **Answer to Question 47:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. Ambitious is not a synonym for efficacious as ambitious means the determination to succeed and efficacious means the power to produce a desired effect.

B. Wrong. Useful can be a synonym for efficacious but the author is making the point that Sun Tzu's strategy is more than just useful - it leads to military success which demands a stronger adjective.

C. Correct. Efficacious means the power to produce a desired effect and thus potent can be substituted here since potent can also mean the power to produce a desired effect and the author intends to show that Sun Tzu's military strategy is powerful and effective.

D. Wrong. Adequate can also be a synonym for efficacious, but again it does not properly describe, from the author's viewpoint, the power of Sun Tzu's military strategy.

E. Wrong. Unorganized is not a synonym for efficacious as it means not organized or incoherent and efficacious means the power to produce a desired effect.

#### **Passage 22 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about a recent theoretical development in the humanities called postcolonial theory. The main idea is that later 20th century academics reacted to the dominant occicentric paradigm with a more pluralistic theory. The main points are (a) that postcolonial theory attempts to give colonized peoples more of

a voice in the humanities and (b) that postcolonial theory looks at the “cultural space” as a complex interaction of European and other cultures. The main purpose of the passage is to give a brief primer on what postcolonial theory is.

**Answer to Question 48:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The passage states that the main consequence of European Imperialism was that it shaped global society by exercising cultural dominance.

B. Wrong. It is true that diversity could not thrive under European Imperialism, but this is more of a byproduct of the fact that European cultural norms were dominant.

C. Wrong. The passage does not discuss whether or not the colonized participated in the colonial political process.

D. Wrong. The passage clearly states that global society was heavily influenced by colonialism.

E. Wrong. The passage clearly shows the culturally hegemonic nature of European Imperialism.

**Passage 23 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the debate in literary criticism over authorial intent. The main idea of the passage is that while there are two main schools of thought about authorial intent, one makes more sense than the other. There are several main points: (a) some critics believe that the author’s intentions and ideologies form the content of the work where others take the view that the work is independent of external factors (b) that Kafka is an author whose work is exemplary for highlighting the points of the debate (c) that most critics tend to believe that Kafka’s experiences and beliefs shaped the content of his work (d) the author believes that there is significant evidence for the received critical view and (e) a reaffirmation of the view that, in general it makes sense for authors’ intentions and beliefs to strongly influence the content of their works. There are several minor points that underscore key issues raised by the major points: (a) that the often bizarre nature of Kafka’s works makes them especially open to the interpretations of either school of criticism (b) that Kafka’s legal training coupled with his fascination with the law in his literary works support the notion that his experiences and beliefs shaped his works. The main purpose of the passage is to describe two conflicting schools of literary criticism and use an example to demonstrate why one makes more sense than the other. The author’s

stance is made definitively clear in the final paragraph with the phrase “it is difficult to imagine that a writer can produce a text without having some kind of interpretive goal or objective in mind.” The rhetorical bow to multiplicity of interpretive possibilities does not take away from the author’s clear stance on the issue.

**Answer to Question 49:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. Kafka’s literature was critical of what he saw as the arbitrariness and tyranny of the legal system and thus it can be inferred that Kafka himself was anti-authoritarian.

B. Wrong. The passage does not provide any indication that Marxist literary criticism is the most efficient way of extracting meaning from a text or knowing with certainty the intent of the author of a fictional work.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that Kafka’s fictional representations of the law had any bearing on actual, real-world legal practices and policies.

D. Wrong. The passage in no way indicates that the intent of the author can ever be determined with certainty.

E. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that finding absolute truth in literature is neither the goal of literary criticism nor within the realm of possibility.

**Answer to Question 50:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. According to the information given in the first paragraph, authorial intent can be defined as the intentions and ideological leanings of an author that have the potential to shape the meaning of his or her text.

B. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that authorial intent is the term for the catalyst behind an author’s decision to write, rather that it is the conglomeration of an author’s subjective thoughts and experiences that could influence the text.

C. Wrong. While it is true that authorial intent is the sum of an author’s thoughts and experiences, the passage makes it clear that the literary community does not agree that they always shape the meaning of a text - they only have the potential to do so.

D. Wrong. Authorial intent is not shown to be a type of writing style and furthermore the New Critics rejected the concept of authorial intent all together.

E. Wrong. The first paragraph of the passage gives enough information for the reader to form a solid definition of authorial intent.

**Answer to Question 51:**

The correct answer is D.

- A. Wrong. Methodological means relating to a type of discipline and hermeneutical means interpretive therefore the two terms are not analogous.
- B. Wrong. Hermeneutical means interpretive and intentional is the expression of intention or purpose; therefore the two terms are not analogous.
- C. Wrong. Epistemological is related to the study of the nature of knowledge while hermeneutical is related to the interpretation of knowledge and therefore the two terms are not analogous.
- D. Correct. Explicative is a synonym for interpretive and thus can also be a synonym for hermeneutical, which is also analogous to interpretive.
- E. Wrong. Remedial means curative and hermeneutical means interpretive and thus both terms are not analogous.

**Answer to Question 52:**

The correct answers are A and B.

- A. Correct. The passage indicates that, according to Kafka, both laymen and lawmen did not understand the law or legal process.
- B. Correct. The passage indicates that Kafka's imagery representations of law and legality convey his opinion that the legal system was arbitrary and oppressive.
- C. Wrong. The passage in no way indicates how Kafka felt about being a trained lawyer.

**Answer to Question 53:**

The correct answers are A, B and C.

- A. Correct. The passage states that Kafka believed the legal system to be rigid and intransigent is a synonym for rigid, both meaning uncompromising.
- B. Correct. The passage states that Kafka believed the legal system to be absurd and incongruous can be a synonym for absurd, both meaning senseless.
- C. Correct. The passage states that Kafka believed the legal system to be absurd and inane can be a synonym for rigid, both meaning senseless.

**Answer to Question 54:**

The correct answer is "The images and metaphors that Kafka infuses his prose with regarding the law and the legal process are what constitute not only the meaning of his fiction but also his personal view on the law."

Tropes are rhetorical strategies that include metaphors and images and thus the sentence above both identifies and describes the tropes used by Kafka in his prose.

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## Practice Set 2: Biological Sciences

### Passage 24

#### Answer to Question 55:

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as nothing in the passage depends on the use of illicit substances. Choice C is incorrect. If the director is an unusual example, this would undermine the passage's point about people increasing muscle mass in different ways. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage makes no claims about the best way to be healthy. Choice E is incorrect, as this is true, but it is not the point of the passage. Choice B is correct, as the passage makes the general assertion that different people gain muscle and strength in different ways and gives the director as a specific example. This assumes that there are a significant number of people like the director.

#### Answer to Question 56:

The correct answer is D. The logic of the passage is that something that looks unimpressive can actually be quite strong. Choice A is incorrect, as the point of the passage is that people are not always as they appear to be. Choice B is almost correct, but the sentence should be flipped: appearance cannot prescribe activity. Choice C is incorrect, as this does not fit the point of the passage about appearances being deceiving. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage implies that appearance does not always show someone's true health. Choice D is correct, as the passage says that appearance does not always reflect health. Thus, it is true that physical activity will not always prescribe appearance.

#### Answer to Question 57:

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as this represents something doing less than was expected (the expensive motor should work well, but it does not). Choice C is incorrect, as this shows that the tractor's appearance is deceiving, but in a negative sense (the large tractor should be powerful, but it is not powerful). Choice D is incorrect, as the passage is concerned more with power rather than capacity. Choice E is incorrect, as a cheap car coming with a warranty does not reveal something special about the car. Choice B most nearly captures the logic of the passage, as the unimpressive car is actually more than it seems in a positive sense, just as how the director looks thin, but is quite strong.

#### Answer to Question 58:

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage does not favor one

type of exercise over another. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage notes that the traditional big muscle look is not necessary to fitness and strength, but does not advocate any specific training practices. Choice A is correct, as the passage states that the gymnasium director has made a life-long study of himself, which implies that those who want to follow his example must also be capable of this kind of self-study.

## **Passage 25**

### **Answer to Question 59:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, because the Danger theory states that DAMPs lead to activation of antigen presenting cells. Choice C is incorrect because the Danger theory states that innate immunity is essential for adaptive immunity. Choice D is incorrect because it is known that T cells can destroy non-self tissue. Choice E is incorrect because the discovery of a new antigen would not affect the Danger theory. Choice B is correct, because the Danger theory is based on the idea that tissues secrete danger associated molecular patterns.

### **Answer to Question 60:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, because it is an accurate definition of the word, but it does not fit the sentence. Choice C is incorrect because it has nothing to do with expression. Choice D is incorrect because it has nothing to do with expression. Choice E is a semi-accurate definition of the word, but it does not fit the sentence. Choice B is the correct answer, because the sentence says that these cells lead to other molecules being created.

### **Answer to Question 61:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, because the self and non-self are not identical. Choice B is incorrect, because the conventional view states that cells distinguish between self and non-self. Choice C is incorrect, because the Danger theory states that cells do not recognize the self. Choice E is incorrect, because the Danger theory states that cells do not recognize the self. Choice D is correct, as the Danger theory states that the self and non-self are indistinguishable, and the conventional views state that cells recognize the self and target the non-self.

### **Answer to Question 62:**

The correct answers are A and C. Choice A is correct, because the Danger theory states that cells that are distressed begin secreting DAMPs, which are molecular

patterns. Choice B is incorrect, because the passage says nothing about experiments. Choice C is correct, because Danger theory states that there is no adaptive immunity without innate immunity. Choices A and C are correct.

### **Passage 26 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The author provides an overview of the concept of mimicry, along with a real-world example of an organism using mimicry. The author does not present an argument or opposing views.

#### **Answer to Question 63:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, because evolutionary pathways are never mentioned in the passage. Choice C is incorrect because the author uses the ash borer as an example, but it is not the focus of the passage. Choice D is incorrect because the author mentions a specific observation from evolutionary biology, but does not provide an overview of the field. Choice E is incorrect because the author never specifies which mutations help the butterflies adapt. Choice A is correct, because the passage provides general information about mimicry.

#### **Answer to Question 64:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, because the table would show the prevalence of mimicry in organisms. Choice C is incorrect, because avoiding predators is the goal of mimicry. Choice D is incorrect because mimicry is responsible for the decreasing numbers of moth ash borers caught. Choice E is incorrect because mimicry would boost the population of stick insects. Choice B is correct, because decreasing populations who adapted using mimicry would show that mimicry did not help them survive.

#### **Answer to Question 65:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect because the passage never mentions reproductive rates. Choice C is incorrect because the passage mentions organisms developing closeness of resemblance, not speed. Choice B is correct because mimicry increases the chance that a predator will avoid a certain type of organism.

#### **Answer to Question 66:**

The correct answer is "In evolutionary biology, mimicry is the similarity of one species to another in characters like appearance, behavior, sound and scent which protects one or both the species involved."

The first sentence is the only sentence to explicitly list appearance, behavior,

sound, and scent as ways in which an organism can adapt to better mimic another organism.

### **Passage 27**

#### **Answer to Question 67:**

The correct answer is (B). Choice A is incorrect, as a diagram would help show the cell structure. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage speculates about the development of the nucleolus but leaves open the questions of what it does and why it might not be absolutely essential. Choice D is incorrect, as comparing old and young cells would help the passage make its point. Choice E is incorrect, as the sentence provided gives just enough detail for the reader to understand the nucleus. Choice B is correct, as all technical and uncommon words are defined in the passage, with the possible exception of “morphological.” But a full list would be unnecessary.

### **Passage 28 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage provides a general overview of phylogenetics and the methods used to determine evolutionary relationships. There is no argument present, and the author mentions no opposing views.

#### **Answer to Question 68:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect because the passage explains what a phylogenetic tree is. Choice B is incorrect because the passage states that missing data makes phylogenetic trees less accurate. Choice D is incorrect because the passage states the phylogenetic methods depend on mathematical models. Choice E is incorrect because the passage states that populations can branch, hybridize, or terminate. Choice C is correct, because the passage mentions no significant drawbacks to phylogenetic methods.

#### **Answer to Question 69:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, because vibrant is a correct synonym for robust, but it does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Choice B is incorrect, because it does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Choice C is incorrect, because thriving is a correct synonym for robust, but it does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Choice E is incorrect, because blossoming is not a synonym for robust. Choice D is correct because it expresses the ideal state of a phylogenetic tree

#### **Answer to Question 70:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, because the passage states that one can only determine the accuracy of a hypothesis if one knows the true relationship among taxa. Choice C is incorrect because the passage states that more data makes results more accurate, but it never says complete data is necessary. Choice A is correct, because the passage explains that phylogenetics uses math to show the evolutionary relationships of organisms.

**Answer to Question 71:**

The correct answer is "Phylogenetic methods depend upon an implicit or explicit mathematical model describing the evolution of characters observed in the species included."

The fifth sentence is the only sentence to explicitly link phylogenetics to a mathematical model. While the first sentence is promising, it does not mention a specific technique, just sequencing data and matrix data. The correct answer is the fifth sentence.

**Passage 29**

**Answer to Question 72:**

The correct answer is E. Choice A is incorrect because there are no complex scientific words in need of definition. Choice B is incorrect because the images would distract the reader, and because the robots and sensors are only mentioned briefly. Choice C is incorrect because computer use is not part of the main point of the passage. Choice D is incorrect because the passage is about systems biology, not its founder. Choice E is correct, because information on current research would show the reader how the field has evolved to be today.

**Answer to Question 73:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, because the passage does not go into detail about important discoveries. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not mention recent advances. Choice D is incorrect because the passage's tone never praises technology. Choice E is incorrect because the passage never shows data that has been obtained. Choice A is correct, because the passage provides an overview of the field and its history.

**Answer to Question 74:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect because confusing and complicated are similar words to perturbation, but it would make no sense to have confusing and complicated scientific methods. Choice C is incorrect because unclear and unfinished are not synonyms of perturbation. Choice D is

incorrect because purposely difficult is not a synonym of perturbation, and because it would make no sense to have purposely difficult methods. Choice E is incorrect because lacking sense, direction, or reason does not make sense for a scientific technique. Choice B is correct, because it is the only choice that makes sense considering the context of a type of scientific method.

**Answer to Question 75:**

The correct answers are A and B. Choice C is incorrect because this is a short passage, while a treatise is an extensively researched academic work. Choice A is correct because the passage describes the beginning of the study of systems biology. Choice B is correct because the passage mentions recent advances due to technology. Choices A and B are correct.

**Passage 30 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about basic locational terminology in anatomy. The main idea is that students of anatomy need to master a specialized lexicon of locational terms. The major point is the discussion of key locational terms used in anatomy. The major point is supported by (a) several examples of how to use the terms when discussing the anatomy of a rabbit and (b) a brief justification for why anatomists prefer a specialized locational terminology to more general terms. The purpose of the passage is to introduce the reader to anatomical terminology.

**Answer to Question 76:**

The correct answers are A, B and C. The passage emphasizes the importance of using correct and uniform terminology depending on the task or occupation. When sailing, for example, it is crucial to know the parts of a ship in relation to the bow. If one were to use the word left instead of port, the listener might think that the speaker is referring to his own left rather than the left side of the boat. When performing brain surgery, the terms front, back, top, or bottom can change depending on the patient's position. Medical terminology for the parts of the brain and their relative position in the cranium remain constant enabling everyone involved in the procedure to understand what is happening. In the same way, a mechanic must know and use the correct names for parts of an engine, especially if he is working with another mechanic or ordering parts.

**Passage 31 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about strategies for dealing with insect pests. The main idea is that while an insect may do the most harm during one point in its lifecycle, it

may be easier to destroy at another point in its cycle. The major point is that it may be easier to destroy a mature insect than its larvae even though the larvae may be more harmful. There is a minor point that underscores the potential harmfulness of larvae by explaining that larvae require a large food supply to furnish their tremendous growth rate. The purpose of the passage is to provide information on pest control. Although the passage features normative language such as “it is better to”, it is mainly factual; the reader is not being told that they ought to kill pests, merely the most strategic approach to dealing with them should they desire pest control.

**Answer to Question 77:**

The best answer is E. The first words of this passage, "from this", indicates that an explanation or example has been given in the earlier portion of the text. The content of the text here presented reinforces it. There is too little information to assume that this is a conclusion. The writer may very well continue with the topic. Answer choice A is incorrect. The writer is really restating what he has said or shown in the previous text, rather than providing an example, so B is also incorrect. The writer presents the reader with alternatives rather than issuing a warning, making C incorrect as well. There is no indication that the writer is going to further develop an idea presented in this passage, so D is the wrong answer choice.

**Passage 32 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the mammalian skull. The main idea is that mammal skulls can be better understood in comparison to the skulls of lower life forms. The major point is that by comparing a mammal skull to a frog skull, one can see how they are similar, but also how the mammal skull is more developed and more complex. The purpose of the passage is to develop an illustration of the mammal skull.

**Answer to Question 78:**

The correct answer is E. Herpetologists study snakes and amphibians; even though the frog is an amphibian, it is not the focus of the information in this passage, so A is not the correct answer choice. Zoologists study animals. Since the apparent focus of the writer's words is the human skull, answer B is also incorrect. Endocrinologists study and treat malfunctions and disorders of the endocrine system, making C incorrect. Thoracic surgeons operate in the area of the chest, eliminating D as a correct answer choice. The correct answer is E, craniologists since they study the cranium, another word for skull.

**Answer to Question 79:**

The best definition is answer B. Primarily means first and does not fit in this context, so A is incorrect. In this case, answer C is also incorrect because fundamentally is not modifying the word similar in this way, nor does fundamentally mean originally similar, eliminating D as the correct choice. The structure is not indispensably similar; E is incorrect.

**Answer to Question 80:**

The correct answer is C. Because the author has mentioned the skull only in this passage, it would be incorrect to assume that other human anatomical structures have corresponding structures in lower life forms, making A an incorrect answer choice. The same reasoning may be applied to answer choice B. There is no indication that all of amphibian anatomy corresponds to human anatomy. Answer choice C is the best response. It may be that, because studying the frog's skull leads to a better understanding of the human skull, studying anatomical structures of other life forms leads to a better understanding of human anatomy in its various parts.

**Passage 33 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about strategies for cotton growing. The main idea is that through a variety of methods, farmers have succeeded in generating cotton crops with higher yields than were possible historically. The major points are: (a) that using seed selection, special cultivation, and hybridization, cotton farmers have created new varieties of cotton that produce unprecedented yields and (b) that farmers need to carefully consider numerous factors in order to optimize their results when using one of these new varieties. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about how cotton varieties affect yields, and advise on how to optimize them.

**Answer to Question 81:**

The correct answer is “Many of these attempts have succeeded, and there are now a large number of varieties which excel the older varieties in profitable yield.”

The writer is advising farmers to select and plant hybrid cotton. His justification for this recommendation is the success that others have had doing so. The increasing popularity of the hybrids is evidence of their effectiveness.

**Answer to Question 82:**

The correct answer is D. The writer reveals that hybrids are grown in ideal



conditions before being made available to farmers. For farmers to produce the best crop with the highest yields, they should mimic the conditions under which the hybrid was developed. Hybridization may be a long and costly process, but this passage does not reveal any information that would make this a reasonable conclusion. A is not correct. Contrary to the conclusion expressed in answer choice B, hybrids are developed for very specific soil and climate conditions. It is likely that all plants need fertilizer to increase their yields, but it is not the only factor in a plant's success, so C cannot be correct. The price of a harvested crop depends on factors that are sometimes beyond the control of the grower. He may have planted a pricey hybrid, but there may be no demand for it at the time of harvest. E is not the best answer choice.

**Answer to Question 83:**

The correct answer is A. Tillage most commonly means soil that has been plowed in preparation for planting. The writer implies that each hybrid has been raised in the best tillage, meaning the best-prepared soil. A farmer can apply fertilizer, water, pesticides, and mulch and still have a crop fail because the soil was not prepared correctly. Answer A is the correct choice.

**Passage 34 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about effective planting. The main idea is that true grasses thrive best with the addition of another type of plant, legumes. The major points are: (a) that true grasses will exhaust the nitrogen supply in soil because they can only get nitrogen from the soil (b) that legumes such as clover are able to extract free nitrogen from the air as well as from the soil and (c) that in order to optimize planting, farmers should add legume to grass seed in order to keep the grass from exhausting all the nitrogen in the soil. The main purpose of the passage is to inform and persuade by explaining to the reader why it is optimal to add in legume.

**Answer to Question 84:**

The correct answer is “Hence without cost to the farmer these clovers help the soil to feed their neighbors, the true grasses.”

Adding fertilizer with the correct proportion of nitrogen is probably as effective as growing clover in tandem with the true grasses. The downside is the cost. Since the clover is perennial, it will grow every year without replanting, whereas chemical fertilizers must be added to the soil every year at great cost to the farmer.

### **Passage 35 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about stocking water with fish. The main idea is that despite it seeming obvious that it is necessary to provide feed for fish that are being stocked, the issue of feeding is often forgotten. There is a major point that stocking feed after the fish have been introduced is often a failure. The main purpose of the passage is to inform. The author leaves unstated the explanation of why introducing feed after the fish does not work.

#### **Answer to Question 85:**

The correct answer is “Small attempts at stocking with creatures suitable for food, particularly after the fish have been already introduced, are not at all likely to succeed.”

Attempting to treat an illness is more time-consuming and expensive than taking steps to prevent the illness in the first place. One may succeed in curing the patient, but success is not guaranteed. In much the same way, stocking the body of water with food before introducing the fish is more likely to have a successful result than stocking the water with fish and, then, introducing the food. Many or all of the fish will have already died.

#### **Answer to Question 86:**

The correct answer is A. There is no evidence in the passage to suggest that the fish will migrate; a pond may not even provide an egress for that purpose. Answer choice E is not correct. Answer choice D is also incorrect based on the lack of evidence to suggest cannibalism. The writer says that an appropriate food source is necessary but does not say that fish will adapt to a new type of food, making answer choice C incorrect. Although one may stock a pond in order to catch the fish, no mention of this is made in the passage, eliminating B as the correct answer. The best answer choice is A, and failing to provide food that the fish will eat insures their death.

#### **Answer to Question 87:**

The correct answer is C. The writer's use of the word "superfluous" should lead the reader to believe that he has already discussed the creatures that are suitable as food for the fish to be stocked in the pond. The writer is now admonishing his audience that neglecting to create a food supply before putting the fish in the pond will cause the fish to die. For this reason, C is the correct answer choice.

### **Passage 36 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about determining the age of trees. The main idea is that many methods of determining a tree's age are unreliable. The major points are that (a) scientifically rigorous measurement of growth rates has only existed since the 18th century and (b) that only the measurement of a tree's girth is reliable for telling its age. The main idea of the passage is primed by an extensive preamble that ponders questions of our knowledge of a tree's age. The purpose of the passage is to briefly discuss the longevity of trees and several methods for determining it.

**Answer to Question 88:**

The correct answer is "Is the period of one thousand years, the favorite figure of tradition, a common or probable period of arboreal longevity, or have our proudest forest giants attained their present size in half the time that is commonly claimed for them?"

The phrase "favorite figure of tradition" suggests that scientific methods were not used to determine the ages of old trees. It may be that the only way people could judge the age of an apparently antique specimen was through a family or village oral history. As in the popular childhood game, Telephone, the initial information can undergo several transformations before reaching the final participant, so exactly when a tree was planted may be impossible to determine.

**Answer to Question 89:**

The correct answer is E. The writer is not talking about something that amuses; therefore, A is not the correct choice. Pleasure and amusement have similar connotations, so, for the same reasons, answer choice B is also incorrect. Answer choice C may be the easiest to eliminate, as the author is clearly not describing a performance of any kind. To entertain an idea is to consider it; one may also do this with a question, which is why E is a better answer choice than D.

**Answer to Question 90:**

The correct answer is A. By the end of this passage, the writer has mentioned ways in which scientists have measured the ages of trees. It is logical to assume that he will continue in this vein. He does mention, at the beginning of this passage, that it would be proper to consider where trees grow and how that affects their chances of longevity, but he does not elaborate and moves on to other topics, eliminating B as the correct answer. This same reasoning can be used to claim that answer choice C is wrong. The purpose of this passage is not to persuade, so the writer's creating an argument is not logical. Answer choice D is not correct. To this point in the passage, the writer has made no mention of specific geography, nor is it likely to be the next topic, making E incorrect.

### **Passage 37 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the effects that hormones have on behavior. The main idea is that hormone levels have a more significant effect on mating potential than other indicators such as attractiveness. There are two major points: (a) that the behavior observed in swallows correlates to other animal species, including humans and (b) that the increased confidence and higher testosterone levels affected mating outcomes as much as the changes to the vibrancy of the birds' coloring. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader of the important role that hormones play in animal behavior

#### **Answer to Question 91:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage lists confidence as one of two main factors involved in increasing male barn swallows' testosterone levels.

B. Correct. The passage claims that confidence is caused by an attractive physical appearance.

C. Wrong. The passage states beta males can turn into alpha males and thus have increased levels of testosterone, ruling out the idea that high levels of testosterone are inherent or unchangeable.

D. Wrong. The passage lists confidence as one of two main factors involved in increasing male barn swallows' testosterone levels.

E. Wrong. The passage does not attribute fluctuating levels solely to mating.

### **Passage 38 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about primate behavior. The main idea is that sharing among primates is often not strictly altruistic. The main points of the passage are (a) that anthropologists believe that chimpanzee behavior is analogous to the behavior of early humans and (b) that chimpanzees are mainly motivated to share food and tools in exchange for sex. Major point (b) is backed up by additional facts that male chimpanzees are most likely to share food and supplies with sexually receptive females. The purpose of the passage is to inform and to draw a comparison between human behavior and that of other primates.

#### **Answer to Question 92:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. Since sexually receptive females in their reproductive years have a

higher chance of receiving food and supplies, they have the highest chance for survival.

B. Wrong. The passage actually infers that male primates' motivation is to perpetuate the species since they are most likely to exchange food for sex with females in their reproductive years.

C. Wrong. Male primates trade food for sex as a means of survival not exploitation. Their ultimate goal is to perpetuate the species.

D. Wrong. The passage states that the food for sex process is not altruistically motivated therefore primates cannot possess a high level of magnanimity or selflessness.

E. Wrong. The passage does not infer that male primates are in any way lazy, in fact it infers the opposite: that male primates work to gather supplies to exchange.

**Answer to Question 93:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage states that primate behavior likely mirrors that of early humans, but then goes on to make it clear that sharing is the primary reason anthropologists are interested in understanding group behavior in primates.

B. Correct. The passage explores gender relationships among primates and homes in on sharing as the central reason anthropologists want to study their behavior.

C. Wrong. Since the author makes it clear that the sharing among primates is not altruistically motivated, group behavior in primates cannot teach humans about the importance of altruism.

D. Wrong. The passage indicates that group behavior in primates can only be related to humans.

E. Wrong. The sexual behavior of primates (or humans for that matter) is not the primary focus of the passage; sex is mentioned as a byproduct of the main goal of anthropological studies on group behavior in primates: sharing.

**Answer to Question 94:**

The correct answer is "According to anthropologists, observing primates in Senegal is like opening a window to the world of understanding the behavior of early humans, particularly related to sharing."

One type of trope is a metaphor employed for rhetorical purposes - to either clarify or enhance a reader or listener's understanding of something. The first

sentence uses a metaphor comparing anthropological research to a window that opens to knowledge and thus makes use of the trope rhetorical device.

### **Passage 39 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about bacterial resistance to antibiotics. The main idea is that even bacteria that are affected by antibiotics are capable of surviving an antibiotic onslaught. The main points are that (a) many antibiotic treatments work by targeting active bacteria, with the implication that they do so by cutting nutrients and (b) some bacteria are able to slow their growth rate into dormancy when their source of nutrients is threatened, thus rendering them immune to the antibiotic. The purpose of the passage is to explain how some bacteria resist antibiotics.

#### **Answer to Question 95:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. Starvation causes the bacteria to stop growing and lie dormant.

B. Correct. The passage states that starving bacteria are immune to medications because they are dormant; most antibiotics are only effective against active bacteria.

C. Wrong. Starvation does not change bacteria's chemical composition according to the passage.

### **Passage 40 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the phenomenon of ocean acidification. The main idea is that increasing acid levels in ocean waters are disrupting the growth of coral reefs that are vital to maintaining the diverse ecosystem of the ocean. There are several major points: (a) that increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are leading to the acidification of the oceans due to the way the ocean absorbs atmospheric carbon dioxide (b) that increased acidification of ocean water prevents the proper growth of coral reefs and (c) the alteration of coral reefs could be disastrous for oceanic life, since coral reefs support a notable percentage of marine species. The main purpose of the passage is to explain and call to action; the process by which carbon dioxide affects the oceans is concisely explained, and loaded rhetoric such as the use of terms like “threat” and “terrible catastrophe” indicates that there is an implied intention we take action on atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.

#### **Answer to Question 96:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. The ocean absorbs carbon from the atmosphere.

B. Wrong. While it is true that 25% of marine species depend on the coral reef ecosystem, low pH in the ocean does not mean they will all go extinct.

C. Wrong. The statement is correct except that low pH means high acidity and not low acidity and thus the answer is ultimately incorrect.

D. Wrong. While it is true that many types of coral reefs can grow in low pH environments, the passage nonetheless leads us to believe that the coral reef ecosystems are still in danger from acidification.

E. Correct. The information in the passage implies that since the base of the coral reefs cannot calcify in low pH environments the reefs as an aggregate will struggle to grow and this will harm the marine life they support.

**Answer to Question 97:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. While it is true that the passage delineates the dangers of carbon dioxide in the world's oceans, description is not a rhetorical strategy; the goal of rhetoric is always to persuade and not describe.

B. Wrong. While the information in the passage may stimulate an emotional response in the reader, the actual rhetorical goal of the passage is to persuade the reader of the harms of ocean acidification.

C. Wrong. Persuasion is always the goal of rhetoric and this passage seeks to persuade the reader that ocean acidification is harmful, but the answer needs to be more specific - the author ultimately wants to convey the danger that coral reefs are in as a result of ocean acidification.

D. Wrong. Again, a rhetorical goal must always be persuasive and not merely descriptive; therefore, explaining the specifics of pH levels' affect on coral reefs is not a rhetorical goal.

E. Correct. The rhetorical goal of the passage is to convince the reader that ocean acidification is harmful specifically because of the damage it does to coral reefs.

**Answer to Question 98:**

The correct answer is "This is an especially vital area of exploration since coral reefs are home to 25% of all marine species."

While the passage later goes on to describe how ocean acidification damages corals reefs, the primary importance of the coral reefs, from an ecological standpoint, is that they house 25% of the world's marine species.

### **Passage 41 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the parasitic disease malaria. The main idea is that the pathology of malaria makes those affected by sickle-cell anemia immune. The main points are that (a) malaria requires access to the exterior of blood cells by using certain adhesive proteins and (b) that mutations to the hemoglobin of those affected by sickle cell anemia mean that they rarely, if ever, possess the adhesive proteins needed for the malaria parasite to establish itself. The purpose of the passage is to inform - the tone is mostly dry and factual.

#### **Answer to Question 99:**

The correct answers are A and C.

A. Correct. Sickle cell anemics are protected from malaria because of a hemoglobin mutation, but this mutation does not facilitate adhesin bonding, it impedes it. The author's contention is that sickle cell anemics are protected from malaria as a result of a hemoglobin mutation that impedes adhesin bonding and thus the author's contention would be incorrect if sickle cell anemic hemoglobin mutations facilitated adhesin bonding.

B. Wrong. Adhesins can sometimes attach to the blood cells of sickle cell anemics and therefore this statement merely reinforces the author's claim that adhesin adhesions occasionally occur in sickle cell anemics, but still not frequently enough to successfully transmit the malaria virus.

C. Correct. According to the information given in the passage, the malaria parasite is not able to infect the blood of sickle cell anemics; sickle cell anemics are immune to malaria and hence this statement would weaken the author's contention if true

### **Passage 42 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about how hormones influence primate behavior. The main idea is that exposure to oxytocin, known as the "love hormone", has been shown to increase altruistic behavior in monkeys. The main point is that since the monkeys are closely related to humans, study of the hormone's effects in the monkeys can help us better understand how it affects human behavior. There are minor points that underscore the effect of the hormone: (a) its effects on developing intimate relationships such as that between mother and child and (b) a specific instance of the prosocial behavior it helped to promote in the affected monkeys. The purpose of the passage is to explain and inform.



**Answer to Question 100:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Humans may be closely related to the macaque but the passage does not indicate that oxytocin will affect humans in the exact same manner as the monkeys.

B. Correct. The information in the passage implies that studying oxytocin's affects on monkeys can be used to have deeper insight into human behavior related to the hormone.

C. Wrong. While oxytocin could theoretically be used for this purpose, the passage does not indicate that the information garnered from the study on the macaques will be used to create medication to treat antisocial behavior in humans.

D. Wrong. The passage actually infers that scientists have already produced oxytocin synthetically for research purposes.

E. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that studying macaques could have long-term benefits on understanding humans relative to oxytocin.

**Answer to Question 101:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The passage indicates that prosocial choices are about sharing, which clearly benefits the well-being of two parties, in this case the two macaques.

B. Wrong. The passage states that prosocial choices.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that prosocial choices play a role in the creation of social hierarchies.

D. Wrong. According to the passage, prosocial choices are the result of changes in hormonal patterns and thus do not influence them.

E. Wrong. The passages states that prosocial choices are often made under the influence of oxytocin.

**Answer to Question 102:**

The correct answer is "Oxytocin, also known as the love hormone, bonds mothers to their children and promotes intimacy and relationships in various species including humans."

This sentence explicates why oxytocin is vital to the forging of social connections among species.

### **Passage 43 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the biological causes of psychiatric disorders. The main idea is that scientists hope to be able to combine their findings about the RNF123 gene with a holistic understanding of mental health. The main points are (a) that the RNF123 gene affects the hippocampus and (b) that the hippocampus is altered in people with depression and (c) that scientists are looking at this information along with the experiences of patients to form a fuller understanding of the issues affecting mental health. The purpose of the passage is to present an objective account of a current trend in the life sciences.

#### **Answer to Question 103:**

The correct answer is “Scientists have taken another step in the direction of better understanding the biological underpinnings of various psychiatric disorders.”

While the passage ultimately indicates that scientists are interested in both genes and environment, at first their main interest is discerning the biological factors underlying mental health issues.

### **Passage 44 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about stem cell research. The main idea is that while some scientists have promoted stem cells as having “miracle cure” potential, there is considerable trepidation about using stem cells in both the scientific community and among laymen. The main points are (a) that stem cells have been posited as a potential treatment for a wide variety of diseases and conditions (b) that there is opposition to stem cell research from those who see it as a disruption of the natural order of life and (c) there is caution from some scientists who worry that stem cell research may not be as effective as some claim. The main purpose of the passage is to briefly summarize the chief arguments for and against the use of stem cell research.

#### **Answer to Question 104:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage does not claim that mitosis is specifically useful because it allows scientists to use stem cells in abundance.

B. Wrong. The passage does not claim that stem cells are stronger after mitosis.

C. Correct. Diverse cells, the byproducts of mitosis, can be controlled by scientists and manipulated towards diverse medical outcomes, thus rendering mitosis a key factor in stem cell research.

D. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that mitosis is important to stem cell research because it engenders a diversity of cells.

E. Wrong. This answer is true but more information should be given to explain exactly why diversified cells are useful in stem cell research; the reason why and not just the fact that diverse cells are useful to stem cell therapy specifies the importance of mitosis.

**Answer to Question 105:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author agrees that stem cell therapy is a highly sensitive issue given that he or she highlights the fact that many people believe stem cell therapy exploits human life.

B. Wrong. The author states that many medical doctors believe that stem cell therapy can have adverse effects despite the fact that it is an extremely useful treatment method. Thus, the benefits of stem cell therapy are sometimes overshadowed by its pitfalls.

C. Wrong. The author would agree that the outcomes of scientific research do not always align with social mores since stem cell therapy is a successful treatment method that also causes social controversy.

D. Correct. For the author to believe that the exploitation of natural life was the elephant in the room of the stem cell therapy debate, he or she would have to be anti-stem cell therapy; “the white elephant in the room” is a metaphor in the English language that serves as a rhetorical strategy to underline a glaring truth that is being ignored. Since the author’s tone is objective regarding stem cell therapy as a whole in the passage, the author would not agree with the elephant in the room idiom for stem cell therapy, in this case because that would mean the author also believes that stem cell therapy is the exploitation of life.

E. Wrong. The entire passage is about how stem cells regenerate and can be used to treat a diverse variety of medical conditions and thus the author would agree that stem cells underscore the regenerative nature of the human body.

**Answer to Question 106:**

The correct answers are A and C.

A. Correct. The passage states that some people believe that stem cell therapy exploits and interferes with natural life even though it is a very effective method of medical treatment.

B. Wrong. The passage does not explicitly state that those opposed to stem cell therapy believe it promotes a culture of death.

C. Correct. The passage states that scientists worry about the potential for stem cell therapy to worsen various medical conditions despite its ability to treat a wide array of medical issues.

### **Passage 45 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about human genetics. The main idea is that the long-held view that our DNA was immutable has been challenged by recent evidence that suggests our genetics can in fact change in response to environmental factors. The major points are: (a) that epigenetic has discovered that a stimulus can alter a gene after conception, and that through cell division, the alterations in the gene can be passed on to further generations (b) that experimental evidence suggests that when pregnant rats are subjected to negative stimulus, it will cause behavioral problems in the baby (c) by studying and testing the genetic code of identical twins, scientists can determine the extent of genetic alteration. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about a cutting-edge area of genetics, and also to invite some speculation in the implications of these discoveries. The tone is largely factual, showing no obvious bias.

#### **Answer to Question 107:**

D is correct. Nascent literally means, “beginning to exist” and therefore epigenetic “being in its early stages of development” is the only correct answer. No other answer given contains a synonym for nascent.

#### **Answer to Question 108:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that the DNA methylation profiles of twins are important to epigenetic since they allow scientists to compare and understand epigenetic changes to identical DNA.

B. Correct. The main reason it is important to collect the DNA methylation profiles of identical twins is so that scientists can see the epigenetic changes that have occurred in identical DNA.

C. Wrong. While it is likely true that DNA methylation profiles gives scientists a better understanding of the process of cell division, this answer does not account for why it is specifically important for scientists to study the DNA methylation profiles of identical twins.

D. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that DNA methylation profiles help scientists understand how twins inherit their DNA; the passage places emphasis on scientists investigating what happens to the already inherited DNA in twins.

E. Wrong. This statement is correct given the information in the passage but it does not give enough information about why it is important to specifically study the DNA methylation profiles of identical twins.

**Answer to Question 109:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. The passage states that identical twins' identical DNA can help scientists identify DNA methylation patterns.

B. Correct. The passage clearly states that scientists use twins to better understand the DNA methylation process.

C. Wrong. The passage does not mention anything about twins' looks and their relationship to phenotypic expressions.

**Answer to Question 110:**

The correct answer is "It throws a wrench into Darwin's theory of evolution since it demonstrates how evolutionary changes can occur within in one generation instead of spanning thousands of years."

Darwin's theory of evolution is one of the foundation stones of modern biology and since epigenetic calls this theory into question by calming that evolutionary changes can occur within only one generation, the entire field of biology may have to reevaluate the way it conceptualizes the history of life on the planet.

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## Practice Set 3: Business

### Passage 46

#### Answer to Question 111:

The correct answer is "Thus, as I believe, natural selection will tend in the long run to reduce any part of the organization, as soon as it becomes, through changed habits, superfluous."

The author quotes Darwin's theory that natural selection is responsible for the reduction of a feature due to disuse. The author, on the other hand, suggests that an organism may select the most beneficial use of features it already has using the possibility of weak-winged birds' choice to live on an island where it is more likely to survive than if it had to fly great distances to seek food and shelter.

#### Answer to Question 112:

The correct answer is A. The author provides an example of birds with weak wings who may choose an island for their habitat. It is to their advantage to avoid long flights to obtain food and shelter. An island habitat would insure their survival. Answer choice B is incorrect because it is contrary to the theory of natural selection, which states that features that are not useful for survival in a particular habitat will eventually be diminished. Organisms, in their quest for survival, cannot afford to allocate nutrition to maintaining a feature that serves little or no purpose. Answer choice C is incorrect because the author speaks only of these parts becoming diminished. In fact, he suggests that these diminished features may serve as an impetus for the organization to seek a more favorable habitat.

#### Answer to Question 113:

The correct answer is D. In the fourth sentence of the passage, the author states that the reduction of less useful features is no more important than the development of positive features. As features become less useful, they are diminished, and those features that are useful become more developed. Answer choice A is incorrect because the author does not mention the extinction of entire organizations, only the diminishment or disappearance of features that become less useful. Answer choice B is incorrect because the author does not address evolution, per se, or mutation. Neither does he mention genetic influences or hereditary traits, so answer choice C is also incorrect. The author briefly mentions adaptation to an environment in the last sentence of the passage, but

not as an aspect of economy in organizations. Answer choice E is incorrect.

**Answer to Question 114:**

The correct answer is B. The author asks the question to provoke consideration of other explanations beyond that of Darwin for the diminishing or strengthening of features of organizations. Answer choice A is incorrect, because the author is not criticizing Darwin's theory. He acknowledges the validity of Darwin's claim but thinks that other explanations for changes in an organization's features have merit as well. Answer choice C is incorrect because the author is not treating Darwin's theory with disrespect. Although the author believes that Darwin's theory may be valid in many regards, he does not display reverence for the man or his theory. He wishes to amend it. Reverence implies awe. Answer choice D is incorrect. The author does not display cynicism toward Darwin. He does not question Darwin's sincerity or his motives, so answer choice E is incorrect.

**Passage 47 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the importance of time management in business. The main idea is that inefficient time management among higher management may lead a business to stagnate. The major point is that in spite of many platitudes about the importance of effective time management, many business leaders actually use their time poorly. A minor point reinforces this notion by explaining how poor time management affects a business. The purpose of the passage is to raise awareness of the harmful effects of poor time management.

**Answer to Question 115:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage pinpoints upper management as an area of a business where time is most often poorly managed, so the reader can infer that upper management is in general disorganized because the ability to distribute time correctly is a feature of the ability to organize.

B. Wrong. The passage indicates that time management is a principle of business and thus it can be inferred that businesses struggle to implement their theoretical maxims in actuality.

C. Correct. While the author does draw attention to the fact that sayings like "time is money" highlight a link between time management and money, there is not enough information given to draw the conclusion that time management skills are analogous to money management skills.

D. Wrong. The passage claims that businesses lacking in time management skills

also lack the ability to be self-evaluative which often leads to poor leadership, thus poor leadership is a major indicator that an organization is also time management deficient.

E. Wrong. The passage points out the fact that businesses stagnate when they lack organizational self-reflexivity and thus the reader can infer that businesses do better when they are able to critically evaluate their own methods and practices.

The passage is about the importance of time management in business. The main idea is that inefficient time management among higher management may lead a business to stagnate. The major point is that in spite of many platitudes about the importance of effective time management, many business leaders actually use their time poorly. A minor point reinforces this notion by explaining how poor time management affects a business. The purpose of the passage is to raise awareness of the harmful effects of poor time management.

#### **Answer to Question 116:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. People in upper management should be the most responsible and time conscious given their position of power, but according to the passage they are the party that lacks critical time management skills and hence the understanding of the principles of business management - a clear incongruence.

B. Correct. Despite the fact that people know how valuable time is, as evidenced by the aphorisms "time is money" and "time is of the essence", businesses still commit the crime of wasting time.

C. Wrong. While wasting time may indeed lead to making poor business decisions, this is not a paradox; poor time management would logically lead to poor decision making. A paradox would require that the result was in logical conflict with the original statement.

#### **Passage 48**

#### **Answer to Question 117:**

The correct answer is E. The phrase, investments in human capital and financial capital, suggests more than one meaning for the word capital in this passage. The correct choice should include definitions of both human and financial capital as elements to invest in a business. Both definitions in the answer must be correct. In choice A, the second definition could be correct, but the first part is not correct. In choice B, the first definition could be correct in a broad sense if one



considered humans as an asset to a business, but the second part, referring to shares in a business, is not correct. The first part of C defines capital as the money that is left after the bills have been paid not as something to invest, eliminating this as the correct answer. D is incorrect because it defines an investment that already exists. E is the best choice; wealth available for use in the production of further wealth implies investing it, and the abilities and skills of any individual define human capital.

**Answer to Question 118:**

The correct answer is C. The phrase, relatively inexperienced people with limited capital, supports choice C. Facebook is likely information-intensive, and it is a form of social media, but those ideas do not address the model of limited capital and inexperience leading to success. Value and salary are not synonymous; lower value of labor does not mean that the laborers are being paid low salaries, so E is incorrect. The reader is not given enough information to determine that Facebook is not productive, eliminating D as the correct choice.

**Passage 49**

**Answer to Question 119:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the statement is not an insight, it is a way of conducting business. Choice B is incorrect, as this is not a trait of businessmen, it is a strategy for selling products. Choice D is incorrect, as the sentence does not provide specific financial benefits. Choice E is incorrect, as the sentence does not provide a negation. Choice C is correct, as the sentence suggests that giving goods for a low sum (price) is a good strategy for businessmen, as this will result in the business succeeding long-term.

**Answer to Question 120:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, as this is a synonym for liberal, but it does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Choice B is incorrect, because larger than life has nothing to do with the word liberal. Choice C fits the meaning of the sentence, but it is not a synonym for liberal. Choice E is incorrect, as thoughtful is not a synonym for liberal. Choice D is correct, as generous is a synonym for liberal, and because generous fits the sentence.

**Answer to Question 121:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as instituting a mediation department for the company would have no effect on the company's relationship with clients, which is the focus of the passage. Choice B is incorrect, as this may

help employees, but the point of the passage is to run a business and treat customers well in order to succeed. Choice C is correct. The passage cautions against driving a sharp bargain and urges kindness and liberality when dealing with customers. A generous refund policy would be a practical example of this advice.

**Answer to Question 122:**

The correct answer is “The man who gives the greatest amount of goods of a corresponding quality for the least sum... will generally succeed best in the long run.”

The first sentence is incorrect as it recommends only the abstract qualities of politeness and civility. Sentence 2 is incorrect. While it mentions several specific strategies, these are noted as much less essential than the somewhat vague instructions to not treat customers abruptly. Sentence 3 recommends the abstract qualities of kindness and liberality and is incorrect. Sentence 4 gives the most specific and concrete instructions to provide the most goods for the least sum and is correct. Sentence 5 presents the very general and non-specific “Golden Rule” and is incorrect. Sentence 6 advises against driving sharp bargains but is not very specific about what this entails and is thus incorrect.

**Passage 50**

**Answer to Question 123:**

The correct answer is E. The passage uses first person, so the language is not formal enough for choices B, C, and D. Choice A is incorrect, both because of the first person use and because the passage contains too much specific data for a newspaper article. Choice E is correct, as this passage would suit a guide explaining land laws to new citizens.

**Answer to Question 124:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the reader must have a basic understanding of the concept of land titles to understand the passage. Choice B is incorrect, as the reader must be familiar with the law of inheritance to fully understand the passage. Choices D and E are incorrect, as the reader must be familiar with the relationship between trusts and trustees as well as the basic concept of land rights to fully understand the passage. Choice C is correct, as the passage does not discuss or pertain to selling shares of companies.

**Answer to Question 125:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as the author states that it is

lengthy, but moves past this fact. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage only discusses one type of law. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage mentions certain requirements, but they are not the main point of the passage. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage mentions no downsides to acting as trustee. Choice B is correct, as the passage summarizes the process for transferring land rights.

**Answer to Question 126:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage only mentions one country. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage never makes the point that it is too complicated to own land. Choice B is correct, as the land laws for England are presented as too extreme, so it is reasonable to think that they should be revised.

**Passage 51**

**Answer to Question 127:**

The correct answer is B. Choices A, D, and E are incorrect, as the passage never actually mentions priests, scientists, or politicians, just religion, science, and politics. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage clearly states that misers are the worst kind of money-getters, because they hoard money instead of spending it. Choice B is correct, as money-getters are more important than laypeople, but misers are even worse than everyday people, because misers hoard money and fail to perform the tasks of money-getters.

**Answer to Question 128:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the author expresses two opinions based on his judgment of others. First, he thinks that misers are inferior to money-getters because misers hoard, showing that he does not respect hoarding. Second, the author mentions that different fields have hypocrites, which shows that the author does not approve of people who are hypocrites. Choice C is incorrect, as the author refers to arts and sciences as “noblest fruits;” since art and science are clearly not fruits, the author is speaking in a metaphor, which is figurative language. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage uses a formal, academic tone. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage does present an analogy comparing hypocrisy in religion and demagoguery in politics to miserly behavior among “money-getters”. Choice A is correct, as the author does not draw on social standings or hierarchies to make his point: the passage never talks about class differences or social hierarchies in the context of money-getting.

**Answer to Question 129:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage does not suggest

that arts and sciences are more important than money-getters. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage does not discuss the moral struggles that money-getters may have. Choice B is correct, as money-getters should be praised for benefiting society, but people should not approve of misers and their hoarding.

**Answer to Question 130:**

The correct answer is “To them, in a great measure, are we indebted for our institutions of learning and of art, our academies, colleges and churches.”

Only the third sentence states that money-getters are responsible for bringing the arts and sciences into society, which money-getters have done by bringing more money into society, which can be used for things other than necessities. The third sentence is correct.

**Passage 52 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the effects of certain economic policies on particular types of economies. The main idea is that developing economies need to balance the potential risks and rewards of liberalizing their capital markets. There are three major points:

First, capital market liberalization carries the risk of capital flight and other potential economic problems

Second, failure to liberalize capital markets can leave developing countries behind

Third, in light of these risks and benefits, developing economies need to tread a careful line between too much and too little regulation

The passage seems mainly designed to inform rather than convince -although the author suggests that regulators must take care not to over-or under-regulate capital markets, the claim isn't presented as something that regulators should do, merely as something that economists suggest. Chile is discussed to provide a concrete example of the sorts of challenges that developing economies face when making decisions on regulating their capital markets.

**Answer to Question 131:**

The correct answer is D. Answering this question should be fairly straightforward, based on the passage. Skimming the passage should give you a clear sense that has to do with a very particular sort of economic policy for developing countries. Realizing that rules out A and B, which in turn rules out E. That leaves only C and D as potential answers. Although the passage mentions Chile, it is not specifically about Chile, ruling out C. This leaves D as the only

option.

**Answer to Question 132:**

The correct answers are B and C. Although you might infer from the passage that free market capitalism is the best system, such a claim is far beyond the scope of the passage; therefore A cannot be correct. At first glance, you might think that only one of B and C could be right, since they seem to be contradictory. However, the passage indicates that capital market liberalization has both positive and negative potential for developing economies. B and C suggest the respective risks and benefits that the passage indicates attend capital market liberalization—they are therefore the best choices to answer the question.

**Answer to Question 133:**

The correct answer is E. The first two options are absurd and obviously incorrect—the passage is clearly not mainly about Chile, and there is no mention of dictatorship anywhere in the passage. Option C is true, since the passage does mention that “Chile restricted borrowing from abroad in an attempt to prevent capital from flowing in and out of its economy too rapidly” suggesting that Chile faced some of the negative consequences of deregulating its capital markets, but glancing back at the paragraph where Chile is mentioned, you can note that Chile has also faced pressure to liberalize, so although true, option C is not clearly the right answer. There is some indication in the passage that D might be true, but it seems beyond the scope of the passage. Option E, however, accurately suggests that Chile is mentioned as an example of the sorts of challenges that developing nations face when trying to decide whether to liberalize their capital markets. Therefore, option E is the choice that fits most logically with the rest of the passage.

**Answer to Question 134:**

The correct answer is “By allowing foreign capital to flow into developing nations, capital market liberalization can help to finance foreign trade and domestic investment opportunities that would likely be impossible otherwise.”

and

The correct answer is “Foreign capital can easily flow out of a country as fast as it flows in, putting the nation’s financial sector under strain and adversely affecting foreign exchange rates.”

The best options are found in the second paragraph: “By allowing foreign capital to flow into developing nations, capital market liberalization can help to finance foreign trade and domestic investment opportunities that would likely be impossible otherwise” gives an indication of what the positive consequences of liberalization can be while “ Foreign capital can easily flow out of a country as fast as it flows in, putting the nation’s financial sector under strain and adversely affecting foreign exchange rates” suggests the corresponding dangers. To find the correct sections to highlight, you will want to focus your attention on parts of the passage that discuss the issue in fairly general terms. The first paragraph is too general, and doesn’t give any substantive explanation of the pros and cons. The third paragraph is a specific example of the dilemma, so it is not general enough. The last paragraph appears somewhat promising, and it does reiterate the positive and negative consequences of deregulation; however, the two sentences (listed above) from the second paragraph are better for actually explaining the potential benefits and risks, and are thus the best choices to answer the question.

### **Answer to Question 135:**

The correct answers are B and C. Remember, that the question asks you to identify the options that are NOT TRUE of the passage. Looking over the options, A seems likely to be true—the passage indicates that although there are accompanying risks, opening capital markets is crucial to economic development. This leaves B and C. B is obviously not true, as the general tenor of the passage and especially the points of the last paragraph make clear. C is a little less obvious; however, given the overall tone of the passage which suggests that an influx of foreign capital has both positive and negative aspects, it seems unlikely that it ALWAYS has a good effect. Therefore C is also not true of the passage.

### **Passage 53 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the aim of business. The main idea is that while a net profit can only come about after the original capital outlay is recovered, net profit can actually be viewed as the creation of new capital. The major points are: (a) that net profit is the share of revenue left over after expenses are covered (b) that

even with the payment of dividends; net profit is often reinvested in the business as capital. The purpose of the passage is to demonstrate that the true aim of business is the creation of capital.

**Answer to Question 136:**

The correct answer is B. Answer choice A is incorrect. Gross profits lead to greater net profits only if money remains after all expenses are met. That same reasoning makes answer choice B correct. If a business has money left over after subtracting initial capital from gross profits, they have made a net profit.

Investors may benefit from spending their dividends, but they may also benefit from reinvesting or saving their dividends. The word "most" makes answer choice C incorrect.

**Answer to Question 137:**

The correct answer is D. The only way to increase net profits is to reduce expenses. Freezing wages means that they stay the same, so this action cannot lead to greater net profit, making A an incorrect choice. Concealing losses is not effective, because the losses will show up in the inventory, so B is not correct. Purchasing less inventory simply means that a business will have less inventory at the end of the period but has no effect on net profit. Answer C is not correct. Staying open more hours may generate more sales, but it also generates more expenses in wages and utilities like heat and electricity, so E is the wrong answer. The best answer is D. Spending less on electricity affects the bottom line and increases the net profitability of a business.

**Passage 54**

**Answer to Question 138:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage never mentions developing management strategies. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage says that men should be systematic, but retain balance. Choice D is incorrect, as this is true, but it is not the point of the passage. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage does not mention respect for others; it suggests that organized businessmen will be respected, but this is not the main point of the passage. Choice C is correct, as the passage mentions that people should be systematic, but also says that they must retain balance in their lives.

**Answer to Question 139:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, as bedraggled is not a synonym for slipshod. Choice B is incorrect, as slovenly is a synonym of slipshod, but it

does not fit the meaning of the sentence. Choice C is incorrect, as it is not a synonym for slipshod. Choice E is incorrect, as painstakingly is an antonym of slipshod. Choice D is correct, as it is the closest in meaning to slipshod.

**Answer to Question 140:**

The author's claim is that being systematic and organized in moderation will help people become better businessmen and work most efficiently.

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the author suggests that working on one task at a time is most efficient. The author does not say that taking breaks will help efficiency, so the validity of breaks increasing efficiency does not matter for this claim. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage does not depend on people learning to be organized early in life. Choice D is incorrect, as the author suggests that a routine and a way of organizing are both important. Choice E is incorrect, as while this might be true, the passage discusses being systematic as an individual, so working with others is not relevant to the author's point. Choice A is correct, as the passage assumes that being systematic will always help people work better.

**Answer to Question 141:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage says that productive people will work on one task at a time. Choice C is incorrect, as nothing in the passage says that one's organizational methods cannot change over time and the passage cautions against being too systematic. Choice A is correct, as the passage implies by noting that the organized businessman will not be at "loose ends" and will have time for leisure activities.

**Passage 55 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about changing demographics in the workforce. The main idea is that people are staying more active in the workforce later into life than ever before. The major points are: (a) that adults at or near retirement age make up a significantly greater proportion of the workforce than they did a decade ago and (b) that even adults who have officially retired are more likely to remain actively engaged in paid or unpaid work than ever before. Two minor points explore the reasons behind the major points: (a) that a variety of practical concerns are keeping older workers in the workforce and (b) that shifting concepts of retirement and the desires of older adults are changing earlier notions of career. The main purpose of the passage is to inform the reader and explain some of the factors behind a demographic shift in the workforce.



**Answer to Question 142:**

The correct answer is D. It might be logical to conclude that older workers' remaining in the workforce for more years means that there are fewer job opportunities for younger workers or those trying to enter the workforce for the first time. If, however, the percentage of the total population represented by workers aged 55-64 is small, it should have little detrimental effect on younger workers' ability to obtain employment. The correct answer is D.

**Passage 56 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the way that countries are responding to the threat of global warming. The main idea is that the response has been mixed. The major points are: (a) the United States, historically the largest producer of greenhouse gases, has not acted aggressively on climate change because of fear of the economic consequences (b) other developed nations have been more successful in curbing emissions through the use of nuclear power and cleaner natural gas (c) developing economies such as China and India are poised to become major producers of greenhouse gases and also have the possibility of developing the infrastructure for cleaner energy. The main purpose of the passage is to give an overview of how different countries are responding to global warming.

**Answer to Question 143:**

The correct answer is A. A fiat is an order or a decree. A is the correct answer. Because the government has decreed it, the use of paper money is acceptable, or sanctioned. Most countries have their own national currency. These characteristics of currency result from the government's decree. Solvent refers to having enough money to satisfy one's creditors.

**Answer to Question 144:**

The correct answer is B. The writer says that gold has no innate quality that makes it more suitable than anything else as a foundation for a monetary system. It could just as easily be tin or copper or coal. The choice is arbitrary, answer B. This arbitrary choice makes both A and D incorrect answers. Answer choice A contradicts the writer's statement that a money system based on precious metals is not necessarily more stable than one based on paper. In the same vein, gold is no more or less unreliable than any other foundation of a monetary system, making answer choice D incorrect. There is nothing in the paragraph to suggest that Latin America has greater resources for gold than other areas in the world, making C incorrect. The paragraph implies that gold was highly valued in Europe before the Spaniards and Portuguese visited Latin America, so E is not

correct.

**Answer to Question 145:**

The correct answer is B. The value of existing Van Gogh paintings is unlikely to fall or rise. Examples in the passage show how the value of precious metals can be manipulated by controlling the supply, but, because Van Gogh is dead and cannot create new paintings, all existing paintings and any newly discovered works would remain rare and very valuable. The paintings would be carefully examined to determine their authenticity; they would not necessarily be declared counterfeit. Donating the paintings would have tax advantages only after ownership is determined. The value of the paintings would be determined only after thorough examination, making B the correct answer.

**Answer to Question 146:**

The correct answers are B and C. Both B and C are acceptable choices because they cause inflation. Advanced Placement classes are generally worth more points toward a GPA than are regular classes. As a result, they devalue the high grades that students earn in regular classes. Colleges that award supplementary points to SAT scores earned by students from culturally deprived areas devalue the true scores of other students. Answer choice A is not correct; when items are put on sale, the value of a dollar actually increases. End-of-season sales are temporary, and their intention is to get rid of old merchandise to make room for new items.

**Answer to Question 147:**

The correct answer is C. A medium of exchange allows individuals, groups, businesses, etc., to engage in transactions. The most common transaction involves exchanging money for goods or services. In the example in answer C, the transaction involves an exchange of services making it the only correct answer. The coupon in answer A is a gift; nothing is expected in return. Answer B only benefits the student. There is no exchange, eliminating it as the correct answer.

**Answer to Question 148:**

The correct answer is “Even without such a monstrous kick in the teeth, the price of gold tends to fluctuate drastically, dropping or rising relative to relatively stable fiat currencies.”

Because the price of gold fluctuates on a daily basis, currency values based on the gold standard would, in theory, also change daily. Businesses would be challenged to purchase inventory if they sold their goods at today's value and

had to replace the goods after the price of gold had risen. Consumers would face uncertainty in their buying power from day to day.

### **Passage 57 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about changes to patent law. The main idea is that while the privatization of research was designed to promote innovation, it has had some adverse effects as well. The major points are: (a) the government allowed commercial interests and public institutions to collaborate and share revenues in order to foster innovation (b) firms now have the right to deny foreign competitors the right to produce generic versions of products for which they hold the patent (c) the exclusivity of the licensing process makes it difficult for poorer countries to produce generic drugs to combat diseases such as AIDS. The purpose of the passage is to raise awareness of a flaw in the way the patent process works.

#### **Answer to Question 149:**

The correct answer is D. To equivocate is to use ambiguous or unclear language. The context of the passage suggests that America has difficulty deciding between economic or humanitarian concerns. The best word to express that behavior is vacillate, answer D. Hesitate would be correct if they eventually made a decision. To prevaricate is to lie. Pontification is similar to preaching, and to abrogate is to abolish. None of these other words are suitable choices in this context, eliminating answer choices A, B, C, and E.

### **Passage 58 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the way that countries are responding to the threat of global warming. The main idea is that the response has been mixed. The major points are: (a) the United States, historically the largest producer of greenhouse gases, has not acted aggressively on climate change because of fear of the economic consequences (b) other developed nations have been more successful in curbing emissions through the use of nuclear power and cleaner natural gas (c) developing economies such as China and India are poised to become major producers of greenhouse gases and also have the possibility of developing the infrastructure for cleaner energy. The main purpose of the passage is to give an overview of how different countries are responding to global warming.

#### **Answer to Question 150:**

The correct answer is D. Rapid growth is a challenge. It is easier to use the

technologies that already exist to meet the demands of a growing economy. Stopping to install cleaner and more efficient means of production would slow the economy. The information in this passage makes no mention of the work force, so A is not the correct answer choice. There is no evidence that they are reluctant to use examples set by other countries or that they are unaware of more efficient technologies, eliminating B and C as correct answers. The passage does not reveal any ignorance about global warming on the parts of the emerging economies, eliminating E as a correct answer.

### **Passage 59 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about measuring GDP. The main idea is that although economists prefer to calculate GDP using purchasing power parity (PPP), doing so is difficult. The major points are (a) that computing a PPP exchange rate is difficult, since it is not always possible to find equivalent sets of goods and services to base the calculation off and (b) some countries do not provide data on PPP, making GDP calculations imprecise. The purpose of the passage is to explain the challenges economists face when calculating GDP.

#### **Answer to Question 151:**

The correct answer is E. Another way of stating the information in the last sentence of the passage is to say that the OER measure is a fraction of the PPP measure, which would make the difference between the OER-and PPP-denominated GDP values for developing countries generally much greater. This eliminates answer choice A as the correct one. The reader would expect different results for industrialized countries, so answer choice B cannot be correct. This difference cannot be calculated for countries who do not participate in the World Bank's PPP project, so both C and D can be eliminated as correct answer choices. Because wealthy industrialized nations have products similar to those in the United States, it is easier for economists to assign US-dollar values to their goods and services. As a result, the difference between OER-and PPP-denominated values is likely to be smaller. E is the correct answer choice.

### **Passage 60 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about employers' concern with their employees' emotional attitudes. The main idea is that certain leadership behaviors can contribute to making employees more efficient. The major points are that (a) research indicates that employees tend to be more productive and creative when their work experience is positive and (b) that leadership that develops the meaning of

work tasks and invites active engagement with projects fosters a positive work environment. The purpose of the passage is to persuade the reader to adopt the leadership practices described by explaining the positive effects of those practices.

**Answer to Question 152:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The author uses deductive reasoning to underscore why improving the inner work lives of employees improves their performance in the work place.

B. Wrong. Pathos rhetoric is a persuasive strategy based on ethics and the character or reliability of the author. Since the reader has no information about the author to go on, and the author does not specifically make claims about improving the inner work life of the employee from a distinctly ethical dimension, the passage does not make use of pathos as a rhetorical strategy.

C. Wrong. The author uses both deductive reasoning and a dispassionate tone to appeal to the importance of improving inner work the work place environment. Since ethos is a rhetorical appeal to the emotions, it cannot be applied as the rhetorical strategy of the passage in question.

D. Wrong. The author does not make comparisons to illuminate the importance of improving workplace conditions for employees; the author only deductively deduces why it is important to improve the inner work life of the employee.

E. Wrong. The author does not use narrative, or a recounting, to shed light on why improving workplace conditions benefits the inner work life of the employee and thus does not make use of narrative rhetoric.

**Passage 61 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the spending habits of men. The main idea is that men tend to spend more liberally if they live in a region with a disproportionately high male population than if they live in a region with relative gender equilibrium. The main idea is supported by the mention of a relevant study. The purpose of the passage is to inform, as indicated by the dispassionate rhetoric and clear summary of research findings.

**Answer to Question 153:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The word dearth is not synonymous with abundance under any circumstances, regardless of the author's intent.

B. Wrong. While rarity can be a synonym for dearth, in this context dearth is more indicative of a higher rate of men than women and not the fact that women are rare.

C. Correct. The author uses this passage to discuss the implications of higher ratios of men than women on debt, and thus a dearth of women can be a synonym for a surplus of men.

D. Wrong. A total lack of women would mean that there were no women at all and the author clearly states that there are women, just less women than men.

E. Wrong. Paucity is synonymous with scarcity and thus not an adequate synonym in terms of the author's intention for dearth of women to indicate a surplus of men.

### **Passage 62 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about gender disparity in upper management. The main idea is that while women play an increasing role in the corporate world, they are far less likely to be represented in higher management. There are two major points: (a) that the gender disparity is not the result of explicit discrimination and (b) that the relative lack of women in high management positions can be attributed to a “covert bias” that can discourage women from advancing. There is a minor point that specifies an example of “covert bias”: corporate policies on maternity leave that force women to choose between their career and having a family. The purpose of the passage is to explain - the passage tackles a known phenomenon and offers an explanation of why it is the case.

#### **Answer to Question 154:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. The passage does not discuss professional development and in fact infers that women have adequate professional development based on their ability to rise to the management level.

B. Wrong. The passage states that the attrition of female employees occurs after they have reached the management level, and thus women have the ability to reach the management level but are typically unable to rise beyond it.

C. Wrong. The passage does not state that U.S. businesses do not provide maternity leave, just that the maternity leave options do not allow women to easily reintegrate into the company.

D. Wrong. The passage does not mention anything about women's issues.

E. Correct. The passage states that U.S. businesses do not provide adequate maternity leave that allows for the successful re-entry of women into the company after their time off. Thus, it is difficult for women with children to balance family with work obligations and this impedes their ability to rise to the upper echelons of business organizations.

### **Passage 63 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about social entrepreneurship. The main idea is that social entrepreneurship is a form of doing business that places a higher value on serving the common good than traditional business practices. The main points are that (a) attitudes have shifted so that people now demand businesses to conduct themselves in a more socially conscious fashion and (b) social entrepreneurship is a corollary of these shifts. There is a minor point that socially responsible business can have positive economic outcomes, although it is not developed. The purpose of the passage is to inform.

#### **Answer to Question 155:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that social entrepreneurs build better client relationships than traditional entrepreneurs. While it is true that social entrepreneurs must be adept at building relationships as means of promoting social capital, traditional entrepreneurs can be just as adept at creating client relationships as a means to the end of profit

B. Wrong. The passage clearly states that social entrepreneurs rely on the traditional principles of business and in the case of the passage above, axiom is analogous to principle.

C. Correct. It can be inferred from the passage that social entrepreneurs are more concerned with quality of life than their traditional entrepreneur counterparts because their main objective is to use business as a method of addressing social problems.

D. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that social entrepreneurs are more concerned with climate change.

E. Wrong. The passage delineates clear differences between the two categories, particularly in their conceptions of capital.

#### **Answer to Question 156:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The author states that social capital is engendered by social dialogue and collaboration and thus the author would agree that it is a product of collaborative problem solving.

B. Wrong. The author states that social capital is the prominent feature that distinguishes social entrepreneurship from other business ventures and entrepreneurs and would thus agree that social capital is the salient feature of social entrepreneurship.

C. Correct. While it is true that social capital is a feature of entrepreneurship, the author would not agree that social capital is concrete or tangible; he or she describes it as the value of social relations which in and of itself cannot be materially embodied.

D. Wrong. The passage states that the principles of business management are used to create social relations and social capital.

E. Wrong. Since the passages states that social capital facilitates economic results, the author would clearly agree that it has monetary value.

**Answer to Question 157:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. The author clearly gives enough information to define social capital in stating that cooperation and social relationships facilitate economic growth.

B. Wrong. The author intends social capital as capital in the traditional sense that it refers to financial assets and thus it does not mean community building.

C. Wrong. The author intends social capital as capital in the traditional sense that refers to financial assets and thus it does not mean relationship building.

D. Wrong. The author intends social capital as capital in the traditional sense that refers to financial assets and thus it does not mean social problems.

E. Correct. The passage indicates that social capital is the monetary result of people cooperating and building relationships in order to reach a goal.

**Passage 64 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about changes in the way stock market trading is conducted. The main idea is that increased computerization in stock market trading has led to greater volatility in the global economy. The main points are (a) computerization has facilitated high frequency trades and (b) high frequency trading can disrupt global economic equilibrium without warning. The purpose of the passage is to inform and explain; the passage summarily informs the reader about the



volatility caused by high frequency trading while explaining why this is the case.

**Answer to Question 158:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Stocks being traded continuously does not account for the fact that a high volume of stocks are being traded digitally as is the case with high frequency trading per the information relayed by the author in the passage.

B. Correct. High frequency trading occurs rapidly and on a massive scale with the assistance of a computer program.

C. Wrong. While high frequency trading is computer generated, this answer does not account for the fact that the author makes it explicitly clear that high frequency trading entails the rapid transference of huge quantities of stocks.

D. Wrong. It is true that high frequency trading means that stocks are being traded rapidly but this does not account for the fact that stocks are also being traded digitally as is the case per the information relayed by the author in the passage.

E. Wrong. The passage makes it clear that high frequency trading is done by computers and not on the stock room floor.

**Answer to Question 159:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The author does not indicate that the global market cannot be sustained if high frequency trading continues, just that high frequency trading is potentially dangerous to the global economic balance.

B. Wrong. The author makes it explicitly clear that high frequency trading has a negative impact on the global economic balance and thus it does not facilitate equilibrium, so this inference is not accurate.

C. Correct. The information in the passage indicates that the global economic balance can be affected quickly and in an unforeseen manner by high frequency trading, thus it can be inferred this will lead to trends of irregularity.

D. Wrong. The author gives plenty of information for the reader to make inferences regarding the global economic balance.

E. Wrong. The passage does not give indications regarding the state of the global economic balance before high frequency trading was introduced as a method on the stock market.

**Passage 65 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the evolution of criticisms leveled against capitalism. The main idea is that critiques of capitalism tend to evolve to match the concerns of the day. The major points are (a) that critics of capitalism carry over many older complaints and (b) in light of current concerns about the environment and resource depletion, current critiques of capitalism claim that it is a danger to the world itself as well as its social structures. The main purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about the history of the ways in which capitalism has been attacked. The tone of the passage suggests that the author may be trying to undermine current critiques of capitalism by lumping them with earlier critiques - the phrase “this is not a new phenomenon” seems dismissive in the context.

**Answer to Question 160:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage does not in any way discuss consumption leading to the financial crisis of the late 2000s.

B. Correct. The passage states that consumption leads to the exploitation of natural resources that are in high demand and since the passage states that consumption is a main focus of capitalism it is thus also a negative attribute of capitalism.

C. Wrong. While the passage does mention that market failure (a result of destabilized markets) is often seen as a negative attribute of capitalism, it does not directly link consumption with this specific issue.

D. Wrong. The passage makes no claims directly linking imperialistic oppression and consumption within the paradigm of capitalism.

E. Wrong. While it is true that consumption leads to the overuse (and waste) of natural resources, the passage does not explicitly state that consumption leads directly to wasteful consumer choices, even if the reader can make this inference based on the information given in the text.

**Passage 66 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about sustainability in business practice. The main idea is that businesses that show a robust concern for sustainability tend to outperform those that do not along a variety of metrics. The major points are: (a) sustainable business practice has become important for the public image of many firms, especially those in the West (b) that there is strong evidence to suggest that high-sustainability businesses tend to outperform low-sustainability businesses along traditional measures of profitability. Several minor points support the major

points: (a) a Harvard study indicates that business success is determined by repeatedly meeting the expectations of both shareholders and stakeholders (b) that high-sustainability businesses are better at consistently meeting shareholder and stakeholder expectations over the long-run by being able to assimilate those needs into fiscally sound practices and (c) that due to their already-progressive practices, high-sustainability businesses are often more forward-thinking, and thus better able to attract long-term investment. The main purpose of the passage is to persuade the reader that sustainable business practices are better than non-sustainable practices by explaining why high-sustainability businesses tend to do better than low-sustainability businesses. While the rhetoric of the passage does not show overt bias, the fact that such strong emphasis is placed on the benefits of sustainability gives away the intent.

**Answer to Question 161:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. While this statement is true, it does not account for what the passage suggests: That sustainability is such a vital factor in business because it facilitates both relationships and success by executing a forward-thinking, integrative approach to enterprise.

B. Wrong. The passage claims that environmental issues are a component of business sustainability, but it does not suggest that sustainability relative to corporations will assuage the problems associated with climate change.

C. Correct. The passage suggests that sustainability is of paramount importance in business because it will keep businesses enduring and successful despite the fact that the environmental, economic, and social milieu is in a constant state of flux.

D. Wrong. While it is true that sustainability is primarily concerned with helping businesses balance social, economic, and environmental factors related to organizational success, this answer does not specifically account for why the passage suggests that sustainability itself is vitally important: its ability to keep a company healthy and at the cutting edge despite the fact that global social, economic and environmental issues are in a constant state of flux. Sustainability is fosters adaptability, which keeps companies successful.

E. Wrong. The passage claims that sustainability is a popular topic in public discourse but again this does not account for why sustainability is crucial to the success of business endeavors.

**Answer to Question 162:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The first paragraph in the passage states that long-term business success is determined by iterations or repetitions on business principles to meet the needs to both shareholders and stakeholders; thus an iterative process is also a repetitive process.

B. Wrong. While it is true that sustainable businesses are adaptable to social, fiscal and environmental changes, this answer does not relate to the iterative process since it does not mention iteration or repetition.

C. Wrong. The passage does not give any indication that an iterative process is a forward thinking process; an iterative process is defined by the repetition of business principles to meet shareholder and stakeholder demands.

**Answer to Question 163:**

The correct answer is “This leads them to a kind of tunnel vision that misjudges the expectations of stakeholders; additionally, they undervalue the importance of building good relationships with employees, customers and members of civil society, causing their venture to stagnate.”

This sentence explicates how low-sustainability organizations’ over-focus on the financial aspects of enterprise contributes to their inability to perform as successfully as high-sustainability companies; their overemphasis on the fiscal side of enterprise causes their ventures to stagnate.

**Passage 67 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about Just In Time (JIT) method. The main idea is that JIT method is adopted by many American businesses due to its various benefits. The purpose of the passage is to elaborate on the advantages of using JIT method.

**Answer to Question 164:**

The correct answer is A. B is not an advantage and C having buyer and customer work together is not necessarily an advantage.

**Answer to Question 165:**

The correct answer is “JIT can lead to increases in quality, productivity, and adaptability to change.”

It lists general advantages of Just in Time. The other options present specific advantages which may not necessarily be applicable to other manufacturers.

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## Practice Set 4: Everyday Topics

### Passage 68 - Summary / Paraphrase

The author speaks about the difference between Scottish and English soccer players and their respective prestige. The author clearly recognizes the English teams as carrying more prestige, but he still appreciates Scottish soccer. He does not present opposing views.

#### Answer to Question 166:

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, as this is the literal meaning of “laurels,” but it does not fit the meaning of the sentence, because the football club was not given a wreath of vines. Choice B is incorrect, as this is not the correct meaning of laurel. Choice C is incorrect, as again, the author does not mean that the football club was given a wreath of vines. Choice E is incorrect, as the author does not mean that the football club has won a medal. Choice D is correct, as laurels are given to the winners of competitions, so it is acceptable to use laurels to refer to first place.

#### Answer to Question 167:

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as he clearly states that the English clubs are superior. Choice C is incorrect, as he appears to appreciate the skill of football players. Choice D is incorrect, as the author clearly enjoys watching football and knows much about it. Choice E is incorrect, as the author remembers the scores of games that happened years ago. Choice B is correct, as the author says that he could not “grumble” at being replaced.

#### Answer to Question 168:

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as the author did not leave the reader in suspense, so the sentence does not convey a sense of relief. Choice C is incorrect, as the sentence does not function as a transition, that is, a sentence connecting one paragraph to the following paragraph. Choice D is incorrect, as while the sentence shows the outcome, the sentence does more than just this: the point is to show that it will never be forgotten. Choice E is incorrect, as the sentence does not tie together the author’s previous opinions about football; the sentence states the end result of a football game. Choice B is correct, as saying that ordinary men remember it emphasizes football’s importance.

#### Answer to Question 169:

The correct answer is "I well remember when the Scottish clubs were entitled to enter into the arena, and great clubs such as Queen's Park, Glasgow Rangers, Cowlairs, Heart of Midlothian entered in the lists against the best clubs that prevailed at the time in England."

The first paragraph is written entirely without using the first person. The first sentence of the second paragraph shows the author using first person, which is new to the passage. This shift shows a change in style from more formal writing (not using first person) to slightly less formal writing (using "I.") This less formal tone continues throughout the rest of the passage.

**Answer to Question 170:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as he clearly states that the English clubs are superior. Choice C is incorrect, as he appears to appreciate the skill of football players. Choice D is incorrect, as the author clearly enjoys watching football and knows much about it. Choice E is incorrect, as the author remembers the scores of games that happened years ago. Choice B is correct, as the author says that he could not "grumble" at being replaced.

**Answer to Question 171:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as the author would not require that someone watch a team play to appreciate them. Choice C is incorrect, as the author makes no such statement about only watching sports in stadiums. Choice B is correct, as the author mentions playing football himself, and then discusses his appreciation for the sport.

**Passage 69**

**Answer to Question 172:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as New Urbanism embraces more outdoor spaces. Choice C is incorrect, as people need to have a safe place to walk. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage states that the community votes on matters. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage does not state whether taxes are high or low. Choice B is correct, as there is no need for boarding schools in such a small community.

**Answer to Question 173:**

The correct answer is B. The main point of the second paragraph is to set out the structure of a society using New Urbanism principles. Choice A is incorrect, as some people may not like New Urbanism, but this does not affect the structure of a New Urbanism society. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage is not

concerned with the size of social circles within New Urban communities. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage focuses on describing the precepts of New Urbanism, not advocating it or supporting its viability. Choice E is incorrect, as creating old-fashioned buildings is a design choice; this assessment could be correct, but this is irrelevant to the passage's effort to describe New Urbanism. Choice B is correct, since the main point of the passage is to describe these principles and the fact that the principles are not firm or generally adhered to would undermine the reliability of the passage.

**Answer to Question 174:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage does not state or imply the necessity of a great deal of open space for New Urbanism. Choice A is correct, as New Urbanism consists of maintaining open spaces and planning the layout of buildings; this would be difficult to do after construction is already finished. Choice C is correct, as anyone can walk more frequently, which is a key component of New Urbanism.

**Answer to Question 175:**

The correct answer is “The neighborhood is organized to be self-governing where a formal association debates and decides matters of maintenance, security, and physical change “

The second-to-last sentence explains that each community is self-governing, meaning that its citizens collect taxes and vote on community matters, so it is the correct sentence.

**Passage 70**

**Answer to Question 176:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage does not focus on older patients. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage does not mention long-term risks. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage does not say anything about doctors' suggestions to drink coffee or not to drink coffee. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage does not advocate abstaining from caffeine. Choice C is correct, as the passage mentions side effects such as anxiety.

**Answer to Question 177:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage mentions that harmaline may be psychoactive. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage suggests caffeine may worsen anxiety. Choice C is correct; the passage implies that there may be some benefit to removing cafestol, but does not suggest or imply the



physiological effects of this compound. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage mentions that diterpenes may worsen anxiety. Choice E is incorrect. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors are the general class of potentially psychoactive compounds to which harmine belongs.

**Answer to Question 178:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as while the drink may be the most popular drink worldwide, it is not a necessity. Choice C is incorrect, as four or more cups can lead to a risk for only certain people and the author stops short of actually recommending this limit. Choice A is correct, as the passage describes the general popularity of coffee but then notes some possible undesirable side-effects.

**Answer to Question 179:**

The correct answer is “Although recent research suggests that moderate coffee consumption is benign or mildly beneficial, coffee can worsen the symptoms of conditions like anxiety due to the caffeine and diterpenes it contains.”

Sentence seven correctly states how caffeine can exacerbate existing conditions like anxiety. While the last paragraph does mention risks to people with mutations of the CYP1A2 gene, the rest of the population will experience minimal risk.

**Passage 71 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage describes the process of marketing using social media and the prevalence of such marketing. The author does not present an argument, but the author raises the question of the safety of such practices.

**Answer to Question 180:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage does not mention benefits to the consumer of social media marketing. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage does not focus on the nature of the risks of an online presence. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage does not question social media marketing; it questions the abuse of privacy that monitoring consumers’ actions online and data collection may bring about. Further, it does not suggest social media marketing, but describes how it works. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage does not argue for using personal information and data collection to make social media marketing succeed. Choice D is correct, as the passage sets out methods and drawbacks (data collection and monitoring consumers’ actions that may lead to invasion of privacy) that play important roles in social media marketing.

**Answer to Question 181:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect; it may be true that consumers who use phones spend more time on social media, but the paragraph does not continue to argue this point. Choice C is incorrect, as online advertising may adapt to suit new technology, but the point of the paragraph is discussing media marketing on mobile phones. Choice D is incorrect, as this is not the main point of the paragraph. Choice E is incorrect, as the paragraph does not explicitly say that revenues increase. Choice A is correct; the paragraph focuses on how many people have mobile phones, which shows how advertising has adapted to suit the new, prevalent technology that consumers depend on.

**Answer to Question 182:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect; while the first sentence does highlight the commonly used tool of social media marketing via phones, the second sentence introduces a negative consequence; it does not return to the argument of the thesis. Choice C is incorrect; the first sentence describes a new approach but does not actually suggest it. Also, the second sentence mentions a negative consequence, but does not specifically caution against social media marketing on cell phones. Choice D is incorrect; while the first sentence may anticipate a new trend, the second does not suggest any alternative. Choice E is incorrect. The first sentence asserts a fact without providing evidence and the second sentence does not return to the passage's argument. Choice A is correct, as the first sentence states that phones may be an important place for social media marketing to take place, and the second sentence mentions a drawback of social media marketing in general.

**Answer to Question 183:**

The correct answer is B. Choice A is incorrect, as targeting ads based on location is still using someone's personal information. Choice C is incorrect, as the author does not care as much about the number of ads, it is the way the ads are targeted that is unacceptable. Choice B is correct, as the author would probably support making it more difficult for companies to use personal information.

**Answer to Question 184:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, because nothing in the passage suggests an anachronism (something out of chronological order.) Choice B is incorrect, because the passage is not commanding the reader to do anything. Choice C is correct, because the author appears to know what he is writing about, and the passage seems like a reliable source of information.

**Answer to Question 185:**

The correct answer is "Development of such techniques for analysis and personalized advertising shows that stringent laws are required for monitoring social media and its use as a marketing device."

The last sentence recommends that legislation be passed. All other sentences are assertions of fact or general marketing principles.

## **Passage 72**

### **Answer to Question 186:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as older people who smoke are still at risk. Choice B is incorrect, as even occasional smoking is harmful. Choice D is incorrect, as moderate smoking is still harmful. Choice E is incorrect, as the nonsmoker will still suffer secondhand smoke effects. Choice C is correct, as a nonsmoking pregnant woman whose father stopped smoking will not carry any health risks to her fetus.

### **Answer to Question 187:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, because it is not important for the reader to smoke or know a smoker to understand the risks of tobacco. Choice C is incorrect, as nothing about tobacco factories is in the passage. Choice D is incorrect, as lobbyists make more tax revenue when tobacco is on the market. Choice E is incorrect, as this would only prove that people can contract diseases in several ways. Choice A is correct, as the passage mentions the adverse effects of tobacco, but does not specify what kind of smoking is done.

### **Answer to Question 188:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as anecdotes would not match the formal tone of the passage. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage would become more confusing with the addition of diagrams. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage never mentions changing tax rates. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage never mentions flavored cigarettes. Choice C is correct, as continuing the passage with this information would show the influence of tobacco companies on everyday people.

### **Answer to Question 189:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage mentions nothing about immune systems. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage clearly argues that smoking is unhealthy, so the reader can assume that quitting smoking is better to continuing to smoke. Choice A is correct, as the passage states that it is a cultural behavior.

### **Passage 73 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about homelessness among female veterans in the United States. The main idea is that homelessness among female veterans can be attributed to a combination of increased female participation in the military and a lack of veterans' services targeted specifically at women. The major point of the passage is the problematic increase in homelessness among female veterans. There are two minor points: (a) that the increase in homelessness is partly attributable to an increase in female enlistment and (b) that traditional veterans' shelters do not provide enough appropriate services for female veterans. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader of a problem. The tone of the passage suggests that problem of homelessness among female veterans needs to be addressed. The passage implies that increasing veterans' services targeted specifically at females is a remedy for the problem.

#### **Answer to Question 190:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage does not appeal to the *logos*, or logical reason, to make his or her argument regarding the increase of homeless female veterans. The author appeals to the emotional sensibilities of the reader by showing that this homelessness is a problem through the example that homeless female veterans cannot care for their children - an emotional appeal.

B. Correct. The author uses the example of homeless female veterans not being able to care for their children to underscore the problem of homelessness among female veterans, which is a classic emotional (*pathos*) appeal that plays on the needs, values and emotional sensibilities of the reader.

C. Wrong. The passage in no way addresses metaphysical concerns (the fundamental question of being in the world according to philosophy) and thus does not appeal to the metaphysical sensibilities of the reader.

D. Wrong. Since the reader does not have any knowledge of which the author is, *ethos* does not apply here since *ethos* is an ethical appeal based on the reputation of the author.

E. Wrong. The political level is not addressed directly in this passage and thus the author is not appealing to the reader's political sensibilities.

#### **Answer to Question 191:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that the U.S military offers its veterans

no services, just that these services are lacking particularly when it comes to helping female veterans and their children.

B. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that all U.S. military veterans are homeless, just that the homeless phenomenon is increasing among female veterans.

C. Correct. It can be inferred from the information given in the passage that gender inequality exists among U.S. military veterans because veteran services are not inclusive of women and their children, thus leaving them more vulnerable.

D. Wrong. The passage in no way indicates that women should not serve in the U.S. military, just the fact that female veterans need more assistance.

E. Wrong. Based on the information given in the passage it cannot be inferred that more female veterans have children than male veterans overall, but it can be inferred that more female veterans are responsible for their children than male veterans.

## **Passage 74**

### **Answer to Question 192:**

The correct answer is B. Higher temperatures can explain the increase in lemonade sales. Record high temperatures occur infrequently, and expecting to sustain high sales numbers during an average summer may be too optimistic. Answer choice A is incorrect because it is outside of the scope of the argument. It is impossible to say if this factor would have any impact on sales. Answer choice C is incorrect because the general increase in the sale of all organic products does not necessarily affect lemonade sales at seasonal events. In fact, it could make Lenny's lemonade more attractive to a number of fair attendees. Answer choice D may encourage higher attendance numbers at the fairs. They will have more money to spend on food and entertainment, so Lenny might sell more lemonade as a result. Answer choice E also has no predictive value concerning lemonade sales. Increased rent may force Lenny to raise his lemonade price, but the argument does not indicate that customers either choose or ignore Lenny's product because of price.

## **Passage 75**

### **Answer to Question 193:**

The correct answer is C. The economy of Commonville has suffered a serious

blow. It is not likely that any type of marketing, including home staging, will help homeowners sell their homes more quickly and for higher prices. Answer choice A is incorrect because using a variety of media makes real estate inventory more visible to the public. If sellers use the staging service, they will want the results to be visible in every medium used by the realtors. Answer choice B is incorrect because it does not address the advantages or disadvantages of home staging and does not relate to results that Commonville residents can expect from staging their homes. Answer choice D is incorrect because the argument does not reveal what style of home the staging company provides its services to. If staging is the difference between a quick sale or having a home sit on the market for several months, the style of home is irrelevant. Answer choice E is incorrect because it doesn't provide enough information. Without knowing the incomes of the single parents or how many children are in their care, the reader cannot discount them as potential buyers.

### **Passage 76**

#### **Answer to Question 194:**

The correct answer is B. Hunters' having been given more permits to hunt does five years ago would have had an effect on the number of fawns born in the following spring. It would take a few years to return the deer population to numbers that existed before the doe permits were issued. The argument does not provide enough information to conclude that the landowner clear cut woodlands near the deer yards or interfered with the deer's ability to find enough food. Answer A is incorrect because it is outside the scope of the argument. Salt licks cannot replace a main source of food for the deer. Answer C is incorrect because it does not address the issue of clear cutting. There is not enough information in the passage to indicate that the clear cutting occurred where the deer seek food. Answer D is incorrect because the erosion of soil into a nearby river does not address the availability of food for the deer herds. Answer E is incorrect. The passage does not address illegal hunting of deer, nor does the answer choice specify where the game wardens will watch for illegal hunting.

### **Passage 77**

#### **Answer to Question 195:**

The correct answer is D. Of the answer choices available, this one makes the clearest connection between her change in eating habits and a lower cholesterol level. After six months of a diet change, she is likely to see improved blood test

results. Answer choice A is incorrect because a restrictive diet may not be the only way to lower cholesterol levels. Answer choice B is incorrect because some people may lower their cholesterol level by following this diet regimen and doing nothing else. Answer choices with restrictive words like “only” and “alone” must always be examined carefully. Answer choice C is incorrect because it restates the first part of the argument but fails to reveal how her diet leads to lower cholesterol levels. Answer choice E is incorrect because Robin’s weight may have no effect on her cholesterol levels. It is not an assumption that ties the two statements in the argument together.

### **Passage 78**

#### **Answer to Question 196:**

The correct answer is D. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage does not suggest that the people distracted West. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage describes a strong forward momentum for the ball and does not describe the grass impeding its movement. Choice C is incorrect, as the results of the swing are not absolutely clear but nothing firmly indicates that it is unsuccessful. Choice E is incorrect, as the passage is a bit suspenseful, but the reader can infer the results from the generally positive tone of the ending, connoted by words such as “presto”. Choice D is correct, as even though the ending does not state the exact result of hitting the ball, the happy tone makes it clear that the outcome is good.

#### **Answer to Question 197:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage has elements of competition among men on the putting range. Choice C is incorrect, as West is clearly under pressure in the passage. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage clearly details the suspense and drama of this moment in time. Choice E is incorrect, as the ending of the passage clearly conveys a sense of emotional exhilaration with its rhythm and word choice. Choice A is correct, as the passage does not focus on any characteristics or description of the golf clubs or other equipment.

#### **Answer to Question 198:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as it is more likely that the professor is annoyed at Joel for blocking his view. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage never shows Joel’s reaction. Choice D is incorrect, as the passage does not show Joel’s reaction. Choice E is incorrect, as West never seems to lose control. Choice C is correct, as West is composed, and then he relaxes after he’s hit the ball.

**Answer to Question 199:**

The correct answer is A. Choice B is correct, as the passage focuses on the drama of a game of golf. Choice C is incorrect, as a bildungsroman would show a character growing up, and the reader only sees West for a few moments. Choice A is correct, because the passage could indeed be a detailed, non-fictional account of an important golf game.

**Passage 79 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about methods for improving outcomes in primary education. The main idea is that introducing a market system to primary education might be one way to improve outcomes. The main points: (a) that a voucher system will make primary education a free market and (b) that market forces will pressure underperforming public schools to improve their performance vis a vis their better-performing peers in order to compete. There is a minor point that some districts have tried to include private and even parochial schools, in their voucher program, raising a potential constitutional issue regarding separation of church and state. The main purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about an approach to improving outcomes in primary education: while the issue is often a charged one, the passage presents relevant information without clearly espousing a position.

**Answer to Question 200:**

The correct answer is C. When there is no sense of urgency to improve the way a business or school, *etc.* does business, that institution may suffer from complacency. When schools have a captive student body that has nowhere else to go, there is the temptation to think, "We're doing all right." It is easy to become complacent, or satisfied with the status quo. C is the best answer. Only when a school is striving to improve and is seeing some progress is there a reason to feel optimistic. Conversely, a school that is trying to improve and failing has reason to feel pessimistic or defeated. Lack of competition does not lead to A, B, or D. Lethargy implies a lack of energy, which can result from complacency. E is not the best choice.

**Answer to Question 201:**

The correct answer is B. If the purpose of the voucher system is to ensure that students get the best educational opportunities, then private schools who attract students under this system should have to conform to the guidelines set by the No Child Left Behind act. There is no oversight to insure that private schools offer a curriculum that is any better than that of a public school. The best answer



is B. Answer A is not correct; parents do not have to select a private school and may choose not to do so because of the added expense of books and uniforms. Extracurricular activities are not a measure of excellence of education offered by a school, so C is not correct. Again, parents would be aware of religion courses offered at religious schools, and can choose to send their children elsewhere. The same reasoning applies to answer E.

### **Passage 80 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about differences in attitudes toward literature in New York and Boston. The main idea is that although New York is a literary center, Boston society appreciates literature more than New York society. The major points are (a) New York is a center for writers and publishing and (b) New York society values commerce more than literature, while Boston society esteems literature. The purpose of the passage is to compare the attitudes of two major eastern cities toward literature. The author makes a latent assumption that his experience accurately reflects wider attitudes.

#### **Answer to Question 202:**

The correct answer is E. The writer is comparing and contrasting the attitudes of New York City's and Boston's regard for literary endeavors. The repetitive use of the word but is a standard tool for this purpose. The writer may be making a case for his point of view, but he is not asking the reader to take some action, which is the point of persuasive writing; A is not the correct answer choice. A logical appeal is a technique used in persuasive writing and not a format in itself, making B incorrect as well. A narrative is simply a story and does not describe the author's purpose here. C is incorrect. The writer has not employed symbolism to achieve his purpose here, eliminating D as a correct answer.

#### **Answer to Question 203:**

The correct answer is B. The writer claims that New York cares more for horse and stocks than it does for books and supposes that this attitude exists in other large cities. The writer tells the reader that New York is the home of many writers but does not say this about other cities, making A the wrong choice. It would be correct to say that New York City is a center of commerce and that it has great journalists, but that does not fulfill the purpose of comparison to other cities, eliminating both C and D as correct answers.

#### **Answer to Question 204:**

The correct answer is A. New York City has a more pragmatic or practical

attitude toward the literary world; it cares more for the factual reporting of journalism than it does for the aesthetics of great literature. Boston, on the other hand is more enamored of literature than journalism, preferring its aesthetic sensibilities. The reader may conclude that New York is industrial in focus, but there is no evidence that Boston is an agrarian, or agricultural, city, so B cannot be correct. There is also no evidence that New York is more competitive than Boston in any sense, so answer choice C cannot be correct. Although the author reveals contrasts between the two cities, he makes no mention of New York's being a stereotypical American city or that Boston is one of a kind. D is the wrong answer. Boston is not described as being less progressive than New York, simply different from New York, making answer choice E also incorrect.

### **Passage 81 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about prescription drug abuse. The main idea is that the difficulty of determining legitimate drug use from abuse makes the prevention of prescription drug abuse difficult. The major point is that prescription drug abusers can obtain the drug in a variety of ways, many of them difficult to distinguish from proper use. The purpose of the passage is to illustrate the difficulties authorities face in preventing prescription drug abuse.

#### **Answer to Question 205:**

The correct answer is A. Fewer pharmacies and doctors might result in a lower use of all prescription drugs, including OxyContin, so neither B nor C is correct. Population density has nothing to do with the rate of drug use; that rate would be determined per capita, regardless of how those individuals are scattered in a geographic area; D is incorrect. Because OxyContin is expensive does not make it unlikely to be abused. The cost of a particular drug has little to do with its being abused by the public, so E is also incorrect. A spike in the use of OxyContin in Appalachian states may not indicate abuse of the painkiller. Its arrival on the scene may simply mean that residents of this area finally have a more effective drug for injuries or conditions that are painful.

### **Passage 82 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about public perceptions of coffee. The main idea is that coffee is a symbol of American values. The major points are (a) that an American general remarked that coffee helped the allies win WWI and (b) that coffee is associated with temperance and rationality, qualities needed for the functioning of democracy. The purpose of the passage is to celebrate coffee, and to associate

coffee with what the author thinks are essential values of democracy.

**Answer to Question 206:**

The correct answer is D. It is typical of good writing that the last sentence of a paragraph previews the content of the subsequent paragraph. That being the case, it is correct to assume that the next paragraph will provide an explanation for or examples of the benefits of coffee, tea, and cocoa. D is the best answer choice. Answer choice A is incorrect; bacon is mentioned briefly in the second sentence of the passage, and the writer provides no reason to suspect that he will return to that subject. The same can be said for bread as a topic, eliminating B as a correct answer. It would be more correct to assume that coffee, tea, and cocoa contribute to clear thinking and right living than vice versa, so it is incorrect to assume that answer choice C is the best one. This writer extols the benefits of the three beverages rather than any harm they might cause; E is the wrong answer choice.

**Answer to Question 207:**

The correct answers are A, B and C. An argument can be made to support all three choices. Because the writer uses the word "one" in the first sentence, it is logical to expect a listing of the other awards that coffee has garnered. It could be that the writer wants to identify other everyday items that have had a greater impact on world democracy than their intrinsic value would lead one to believe. Finally, the writer might expand on the ideas about coffee, tea and cocoa that he has introduced in this passage.

**Passage 83 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is focused on the gun control debate in the United States. The main idea of the passage is that the debate over gun control is a good example of the short-sighted nature of American civic discourse. The major point of the passage is that the reversal of the dominant public opinion on gun control within a 5 year span is a prime example of how short-sighted American public policy debates can be. There is a minor point that Americans are often aggressive in their views on topics such as gun control. The purpose of the passage is to illustrate a point about the nature of civic discourse in the United States. There is an underlying assumption that the legislative initiatives mentioned toward the end of the passage are an accurate reflection of current overall public opinion.

**Answer to Question 208:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author does not clearly indicate his or her personal opinion on the state of gun control in American society, just that it is a hot-button issue that serves as a good example of rapidly fluctuating public opinions within the context of American public discourse.

B. Wrong. The author makes it very clear that gun control issues are an important aspect of American public discourse.

C. Wrong. While the passage states that American society can be very combative and intense in its debates, this is not the author's primary message since what the author really wants to convey is the fact that issues in American public discourse change rapidly - gun control can go from center stage to the periphery in a few short years.

D. Correct. The author states that the gun control debate demonstrates how myopic (short-sighted) American public discourse can be and then uses the remainder of the passage to provide an example that supports this claim.

E. Wrong. This answer cannot be inferred given the information provided by the author in the passage. The author claims that gun control issues play an important role in American society but not the central role.

**Answer to Question 209:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that Americans are confused by the rules governing civil society - on the contrary their knowledge of the Second Amendment illustrates that they at least have some understanding of the law. The author's primary goal in the passage is to draw attention to the short-sighted nature of civil society, not the confused nature of it.

B. Correct. The author wants the reader to understand the short-sighted nature of American civic debate by way of a belligerent character - that is anger and aggression are easily triggered when the issue of gun control comes up.

C. Wrong. While this phrase may very well capture the reader's attention, there is more to its significance: it serves to highlight the fact that American civic debate is not only myopic but also aggressive.

D. Wrong. An argumentative strategy requires that the author convince the audience of his claim through reasoning and since the author in the passage above only convinces the reader that American civic society is myopic by way of reason, the phrase in question cannot be an argumentative strategy to convince the reader of American aggression.

E. Wrong. It is correct that the author wants to convince the reader that

American civil debate is short-sighted, but the phrase in question is not an example of a narrative rhetorical strategy. A narrative rhetorical strategy would require the recounting of an event, the telling of a story.

### **Passage 84 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about homelessness among female veterans in the United States. The main idea is that homelessness among female veterans can be attributed to a combination of increased female participation in the military and a lack of veterans' services targeted specifically at women. The major point of the passage is the problematic increase in homelessness among female veterans. There are two minor points: (a) that the increase in homelessness is partly attributable to an increase in female enlistment and (b) that traditional veterans' shelters do not provide enough appropriate services for female veterans. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader of a problem. The tone of the passage suggests that problem of homelessness among female veterans needs to be addressed. The passage implies that increasing veterans' services targeted specifically at females is a remedy for the problem.

### **Answer to Question 210:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage does not appeal to the logos, or logical reason, to make his or her argument regarding the increase of homeless female veterans. The author appeals to the emotional sensibilities of the reader by showing that this homelessness is a problem through the example that homeless female veterans cannot care for their children - an emotional appeal.

B. Correct. The author uses the example of homeless female veterans not being able to care for their children to underscore the problem of homelessness among female veterans, which is a classic emotional (pathos) appeal that plays on the needs, values and emotional sensibilities of the reader.

C. Wrong. The passage in no way addresses metaphysical concerns (the fundamental question of being in the world according to philosophy) and thus does not appeal to the metaphysical sensibilities of the reader.

D. Wrong. Since the reader does not have any knowledge of which the author is, ethos does not apply here since ethos is an ethical appeal based on the reputation of the author.

E. Wrong. The political level is not addressed directly in this passage and thus the author is not appealing to the reader's political sensibilities.

**Answer to Question 211:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that the U.S military offers its veterans no services, just that these services are lacking particularly when it comes to helping female veterans and their children.

B. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that all U.S. military veterans are homeless, just that the homeless phenomenon is increasing among female veterans.

C. Correct. It can be inferred from the information given in the passage that gender inequality exists among U.S. military veterans because veteran services are not inclusive of women and their children, thus leaving them more vulnerable.

D. Wrong. The passage in no way indicates that women should not serve in the U.S. military, just the fact that female veterans need more assistance.

E. Wrong. Based on the information given in the passage it cannot be inferred that more female veterans have children than male veterans overall, but it can be inferred that more female veterans are responsible for their children than male veterans.

**Passage 85 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about domestic violence. The main idea is that, contrary to popular belief, men are quite often the target of domestic violence. There are two major points: (a) 40% of domestic violence victims are male and (b) due to societal attitudes toward male weakness, domestic violence incidents involving men may be underreported. The main purpose of the passage is to (a) debunk the myth that men are rarely the victims of domestic violence and (b) give one potential reason that domestic violence against men may be underreported.

**Answer to Question 212:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. The passage does not suggest women stigmatize abused men, it suggests that Western society as a whole stigmatizes abused men.

B. Wrong. The passage does not suggest that researchers of the domestic abuse of males harbor any pro or anti female bias.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that reporting domestic abuse harms the overall quality of the male victim's relationships with women.

D. Wrong. The passage does not give general drawbacks of statistical methodology as a reason for faulty statistics relative to male domestic abuse.

E. Correct. The passage states that men face social stigma if they admit to being victims of domestic abuse; society equates this with male weakness. Hence, male domestic abuse is underreported.

### **Passage 86 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about college students' attitudes toward their student loan debt. The main idea is that college students have an unusual attitude about their debt burden. There are two major points: (a) students are optimistic about their ability to use their education to succeed, and thus inclined to take a positive view of their debt. There is also an implied point (b) that most other Americans who are in debt do not share this positive view of their debt. There is a minor point that student views on empowerment through education are a key influence on their feelings about their debt burden. The main purpose of the passage is to point out an atypical attitude within the broader context of how people respond to being in debt.

#### **Answer to Question 213:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. This answer is not an inference about American college students given that it is a fact taken directly from the passage.

B. Wrong. The passage indicates that American college students feel that debt is a positive thing as it is evidence of their commitment to the future and a wider array of opportunities.

C. Wrong. The passage does not provide enough information about other adult debt levels to infer this comparison; additionally, the passage states that American college students are heavily affected by high levels of student loan debt.

D. Correct. The passage states that American college students see student loan debt as a way of advancing their careers and opportunities and thus it can be inferred that they are choosing to view debt through a positive lens.

E. Wrong. The passage states that American college students don't view student loan debt as a negative thing, which does not indicate that American college students feel that debt as an issue lacks importance - it is just not a negative issue for them.

#### **Answer to Question 214:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage states that researchers see students' reaction to their debt level as atypical or unusual and since naïve means child-like; naïve is not a term that accurately reflects the attitude of college students.

B. Wrong. The passage states that researchers see students' reaction to their debt level as atypical or unusual and since predictable means reliable or typical; predictable is not a term that accurately reflects the attitude of college students.

C. Correct. The passage states that researchers see students' reaction to their debt level as atypical or unusual and since preternatural means unusual and is thus a synonym for atypical; preternatural is a term that accurately reflects the attitude of college students.

D. Wrong. The passage states that researchers see students' reaction to their debt level as atypical or unusual and since banal means trite or commonplace; banal is not a term that accurately reflects the attitude of college students.

E. Wrong. The passage states that researchers see students' reaction to their debt level as atypical or unusual and since unexceptional means typical or usual; unexceptional is not a term that accurately reflects the attitude of college students.

### **Answer to Question 215**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. An albatross is a figure of speech for a burden and so it cannot be synonymous with the level of debt because that would require albatross to refer to an actual number.

B. Correct. An albatross is a figure of speech for a burden and in the passage it is used to indicate the burden of debt.

C. Wrong. An albatross is a figure of speech for a burden and thus it cannot be used as a figure of speech that represents the stresses in American society.

D. Wrong. An albatross is a figure of speech for a burden does not indicate anything about a bank account; furthermore, substituting bank account for albatross in the passage would be illogical syntactically and semantically.

E. Wrong. An albatross is a figure of speech for a burden and credit card debt is a debt and thus a burden. However, the passage does not mention credit card debt specifically and thus credit card debt cannot be substituted for albatross.

### **Passage 87 – Summary / Paraphrase**



The passage is about the difficulty of achieving equal educational opportunities in the United States. The main idea is that while there is a tendency to focus on literacy rates and children, the problem of low literacy has broader implications. There is an explicitly stated major point that low literacy among adults engenders poor educational results in the children of the affected population. In addition, there is an implied major point that literacy is crucial to equal opportunity. The purpose of the passage is to rally support for literacy initiatives by explaining why they are important. Rhetorical cues such as the use of the word 'harmful' and the discussion of adverse outcomes indicate that the passage is a call to action.

**Answer to Question 216:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author actually delineates or describes the problems associated with low literacy in the section of the passage not in bold-face; the sections in bold-face demonstrate how the author finds a solution to his or her claim.

B. Wrong. The author actually appeals to the reader's emotional sensibilities in the part of the passage that are not highlighted in bold-face by invoking the problems children face when they struggle with low literacy.

C. Wrong. The author's beliefs are congruent and the author only discusses one belief and no opposing beliefs relative to low literacy: it obstructs equal opportunities.

D. Correct. The two-bold face parts demonstrate how the author presents his or her claim that low literacy obstructs access to equal opportunities and then reaches the solution to the problem: literacy initiatives.

E. Wrong. Since the two bold-face parts are congruent and serve to illustrate the author's contention that low literacy impedes equal opportunities in society; thus, they are not paradoxical.

**Answer to Question 217:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The author spends the majority of the passage highlighting why low literacy is a major problem among adults, which leads to a cycle of low literacy perpetuated by the children of low literacy adults.

B. Correct. The passage discusses how low literacy rates in American adults impede equal opportunities.

C. Wrong. The passage does not indicate the effect of low literacy in American adults on crime rates.

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## Practice Set 5: Physical Sciences

### Passage 88

#### Answer to Question 218:

The correct answer is “Present surface conditions, of low relief, considerable humidity, and with the water table usually not more than 100 feet from the surface, do not promise ore deposits at great depth.”

The weather conditions and surface features, such as high humidity and low relief, are not conducive to the formation of large deposits of iron ore. In contrast, earlier conditions, which included low humidity and great relief, were favorable for creating these deposits.

#### Answer to Question 219:

Both A and B are correct answers. The second paragraph states that, under specific conditions, erosion carries away weathered surface material. The term weathering implies the effect of weather such as sun, wind, or water on a surface. Erosion, as described in the passage, also results from weather conditions, especially, rain. Answer choice C is incorrect because wet conditions can lead to weathering or erosion.

#### Answer to Question 220:

The best answer is B. A clearer picture of the actual depth and distribution of ores is beneficial for enterprises that seek to extract the ores. They can spend their time and resources more economically when they know more precise locations of the deposits. Using present surface conditions yield less precise results. Answer A is incorrect because, even though pre-Cambrian surfaces may more accurately predict the location, depth, and distribution of ore deposits, they cannot predict how large the deposits are. Without first uncovering the deposits, exploration cannot be assumed to yield amounts of ore to insure great profits. There is no indication in the passage that these new methods of locating ore deposits will have any effect on residential development or be used to either encourage or discourage development of any type. Therefore, choice C is incorrect.

#### Answer to Question 221:

The correct answer is B. The author states that, in areas of heavy erosion, the ores have been removed. The author states in the third sentence of the second

paragraph that it is important to know the location of slight erosion because deposits of ore are more likely to occur in these areas. Answer choice A is incorrect because ore deposits are more likely to occur where the water has deeply penetrated the surface as the author states in the first paragraph. Answer C is incorrect because the author provides too little information about bauxite deposits. He does not mention their occurring in serpentine areas. Sedimentation is the result of erosion. The author touches briefly on sedimentation but does not suggest that locating regions of light erosion in Cuba leads to a better understanding of it. So, answer choice D is incorrect. Answer choice E is incorrect, again, because these placer deposits appear to arise from sedimentation and not light erosion.

**Answer to Question 222:**

The best choice is D, respectful. He is presenting specific and specialized information without dumbing down the content. The writer, thus, demonstrates respect for his audience by assuming that they have the requisite knowledge to understand his presentation. Answer choice A is incorrect because there is no evidence that the author feels reverence or awe for his audience. Earnest suggests some intensity which might be necessary if he were attempting to get his audience to take some action or he were warning them about some inherent or imminent danger. Since that is not the case, answer choice B is incorrect. An author would use a reflective tone to examine his feelings or motives, an unlikely event in scientific writing. Answer choice C is incorrect. The writer of this passage may, indeed, be erudite or learned and scholarly, but his tone is more informative than scholarly. Answer choice E is not correct.

**Answer to Question 223:**

The correct answer is C. If he has written the passage as part of an entry in a scholarly journal, he has likely remained objective. If he has been commissioned to compile this information for a mining company that is seeking investors, he may have applied some bias in order to appeal to prospective investors. In that case, reliability may suffer. The author need not have spent any time in the areas he mentions in the passage in order to collect and compile reliable information, so answer choice A is incorrect. The author gives the reader no indications that commercial applications have anything to do with the information in the passage, making answer choice B incorrect. The reader does not know that the writer is a geologist, so identifying the university where he earned his degree is a moot point. Answer choice D is the wrong one. For the same reason, answer choice E is incorrect. The reader does not know that the writer is a geologist. He is just as likely to have researched this topic for a college paper.

### **Passage 89 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about asteroids. The main idea is that astronomers originally had little knowledge of asteroids. The main idea is developed by two major points: (a) until the mid-19th century, astronomers had little accurate notion of how many asteroids there were and (b) astronomers mistakenly believed that Vesta was the largest asteroid due to its relative brightness, whereas the largest asteroid is in fact Ceres. A minor point explains that the mistake in determining the relative size of the asteroids stemmed from differences in the reflectivity of Ceres and Vesta. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about the history of our knowledge of asteroids.

#### **Answer to Question 224:**

The correct answer is D. Answer choice D is the most reasonable explanation. When one considers that several years passed between sightings before spotters began seeing them with increasing regularity, the logical conclusion is that, in some way, the spotters were better able to see the asteroids. The writer makes no mention of weather affecting the spotters' ability to identify more asteroids, so answer choice A is not the most reasonable. Offering more courses in astronomy does not inevitably lead to more astronomers; B is also incorrect. There is nothing in this passage to suggest that there had been a period of volcanic activity, the ash from which may have blocked the view of the sky, so C is incorrect. It is not clear in this passage that astronomers were confused about the characteristics of asteroids, eliminating E as the most reasonable explanation.

#### **Answer to Question 225:**

The correct answer is A. After periods of relatively slow advances in the discovery and accurate measurement of asteroids, the pace of both increased rapidly. It would be fair to predict that this pace would continue or increase. An important idea in this passage is the revision of current or previous understanding about objects in the universe. Regardless of the scientific field, ideas and theories are under continuing scrutiny as the ability to examine objects becomes more advanced. After all, humans for centuries believed that the Earth was the center of the universe. Although the other 4 answer choices are likely true, their truth doesn't have an impact on the entirety of science.

### **Passage 90 - Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage describes an old-fashioned piece of exercise equipment and the

ways one can use it to practice balancing. The author does not present an argument or an opposing view.

**Answer to Question 226:**

The correct answer is B. The passage mainly focuses on balancing. Choice A is incorrect, as the balancing is more important than the combat in the context of the passage. Choice C is incorrect, as the passage suggests that these muscles will be involved, but does not specifically focus upon them. Choice D is incorrect, as nothing in the passage mentions wrestling. Choice E is incorrect, as there is nothing in the passage about swinging from a hanging crossbar. Choice B is correct, as this would test balance.

**Answer to Question 227:**

The correct answer is C. Choice A is incorrect, as the passage is focused on contemporary use of such machines, not their history. Choice B is incorrect, as the passage is concerned with various balancing exercises and equipment and a general discussion of exercising with partners would not be a natural extension of the topic. Choice C is correct, as the passage could be improved with more specific instructions for putting its general principles into practice. Choice D is incorrect, as age does not seem to be particularly relevant to the point of the passage. Choice E is incorrect, because the passage is focused more on the equipment and its uses than the general benefits of sparring.

**Answer to Question 228:**

The correct answer is B. The point of the passage is that several types of beneficial exercise may be performed on the equipment described. Choice A is incorrect, as the cost of the bridge has nothing to do with its effectiveness. Choice C is incorrect, as the availability of bridges does not diminish their effectiveness as exercise equipment. Choice B is correct, as this discovery would undermine the benefits of using the equipment.

**Answer to Question 229:**

The correct answer is "This, it will be evident, is an exercise for the organ of equilibrium, and exercises the muscles of the calf, of the neck, and anterior part of the neck, and those of the back, very gently."

The fourth sentence shows that balancing acts involve the whole body and are the most thorough exercise for which the bridge may be used. The fifth sentence does suggest other ways to exercise, but they do not necessarily work the entire body.

## Passage 91

### Answer to Question 230:

The correct answer is A.

A is the correct answer; it explains that although identical sounds may be emitted by an object, the way that these sounds are heard varies based on several factors, such as a person's location in relation to that object. The paradox is created by the reliability of the sound emitted versus the unreliability of how those same sounds will be heard.

B is a true statement, though it does not present a paradox. It mentions more the unusual nature of this hypothetical situation rather than contrasting two ideas.

C is irrelevant; though the passage mentions two trains passing each other, the point at which they meet is a fact rather than a paradox.

D is incorrect because the sound emitted by these trains is not in fact irrelevant to this argument, and even if it were true, this statement still fails to present a paradox.

E can be supported by the text yet similarly to other incorrect choices does not identify two conflicting ideas.

## Passage 92

### Answer to Question 231:

The correct answer is B.

This passage focuses on how wear affects a gas valve, namely one that is 'well-designed'. B is the correct answer; it identifies the main argument of this passage by designating the topic of how an engine's performance is affected not only by wear over time but more importantly by how well the gas valve is designed. If more reason why a gas valve's design impacts overall engine performance were added to this passage, the author's argument would have further evidence to support the idea that gas valve quality matters.

D is irrelevant because this passage states that there are few destructive effects of wear on a gas valve, especially one that has been well-designed. Therefore, adding evidence of ways that gas valves deteriorate over time would weaken the author's point that quality matters more than the age of the gas valve.

A is incorrect because this passage does not supply instructions for how to maintain overall engine function as it discusses the gas valve in particular rather than the entire engine. Thus, adding more information about the overall function

of an engine would weaken the author's focus on gas valves.

C makes an accurate statement but does not relate to the passage's main concern. Though this information is relevant in determining the quality of performance in a gas valve, it does not target the reasons behind why a gas valve may or may not function optimally and thus delineates from the author's main point.

E is incorrect because it mentions several factors which the passage does not discuss and thus focuses on irrelevant information; by assuming that, for the sake of argument, "other conditions [remain] the same" the author is able to focus on just one topic of engine performance rather than other various causes that could affect the engine overall.

### **Passage 93**

#### **Answer to Question 232:**

The correct answer is "The vegetable oil and methanol are placed in a small quantity of an alkaline catalyst and it is in this process that the chemical makeup of the vegetable oil is altered."

Prior to the addition of the catalyst, the mixture of vegetable oil and methanol has no ability to be used as fuel. They cannot complete the ester interchange by simply being combined. The information following the highlighted sentence details the byproducts of the ester interchange.

### **Passage 94 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the chemical properties of iron. The main idea is that iron can form two chemically distinct series of compounds. The major points are that: (a) iron can form a series of compounds with chemical similarities to zinc compounds and (b) that iron can also form a series of compounds that are chemically similar to aluminum compounds. The primary purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about the chemical properties of iron compounds.

#### **Answer to Question 233:**

The correct answers are A, B and C. All three statements are accurate. The prefix di-means two, and the prefix tri-means three. It logically follows that the suffix -ous is used with metals that have a lower valence number than those with the suffix -ic. Using the knowledge of common words, the reader can agree that the definitions of the two suffixes are correct. For example, beauteous means possessing beauty. If B is correct, then C must also be correct.



### **Passage 95 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the way that particle structure affects how matter interacts with matter. The main idea is that mercury is unusual in that it behaves like a solid even in a liquid state. The major points are: (a) that particles in solids cohere to each other more strongly than they adhere to the particles in other objects (b) that liquid mercury particles also cohere to one another more strongly than they adhere to the particles in other objects. The main purpose of the passage is to inform.

#### **Answer to Question 234:**

The correct answer is “In scientific language, the cohesion of the mercury is stronger than its adhesion to your finger or handkerchief.”

The writer's use of the phrase “in scientific language” implies that the text before this is not written in scientific language. The writer also follows this sentence with an example that uses a common object to illustrate the topic of the passage. This indicates that the intended audience is not other scientists.

### **Passage 96 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about how snowflakes and raindrops form. The main idea is that snowflakes and raindrops form through a very similar process. The major points are: (a) raindrops form when water vapor reaches cooler temperatures and begins to condense to form droplets and (b) that snowflakes form in almost the exact same conditions except that it is cold enough to freeze the newly condensed water. There is a minor point that speculates on why snowflakes have the crystalline structure they have, and another that mentions that snow and rain are both part of the water cycle. The purpose of the passage is to inform.

#### **Answer to Question 235:**

The correct answer is C. The writer has wandered away from the topic of how rain and snow are formed in the upper atmosphere. He uses the phrase, in any case, to let the reader or audience know that he is returning to the original topic. Answer A is incorrect because the information is not essential to the main topic of the effect of cooling air on water vapor. Although the writer appears to be speculating about the manner in which snowflakes develop six points, the phrase, in any case, does not address that, making B incorrect. Answer D is incorrect for the same reason. There is no evidence that the writer does not find the information interesting, eliminating E as the correct answer.

**Answer to Question 236:**

The correct answer is E. The writer in this passage reveals how rain and snow are formed in the same manner although temperatures in the upper atmosphere determine whether raindrops or snowflakes are formed. This is mentioning both similarities and differences, therefore, the passage compares and contrasts, answer E. A narrative tells a story which is not the writer's goal here, making A an incorrect choice. Expository writing reveals, usually information about setting or characters. B is not the correct answer choice. Both editorials and persuasive writing present a point of view and support for that point of view, and this passage does not attempt to persuade, so neither C nor D are correct choices.

**Answer to Question 237:**

The correct answer is B, fog. Fog forms when cool air on the surface comes in contact with warm air vapor and small droplets of water form. A rainbow forms when light passes through water droplets in the air; A is incorrect. Wind chill is a measure of the effect of wind on the ambient air temperature, so C cannot be correct. A degree day is a measure of heating or cooling and not a weather event at all, making D incorrect. Thunder is, essentially, the sound made by lightning. Answer E is also incorrect.

**Passage 97 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about sound. The main idea is that sound is a sensation caused by clearly delineated physical phenomena. The major points are: (a) that sound is a sensation rather than a physical phenomenon (b) that the sensation of sound is caused by a physical phenomenon known as “sonorous vibration” and (c) the sonorous vibrations cause the sensation of sound by reaching the skin of the ear. A minor point that compares sonorous vibrations to ripples in water serves to illustrate the phenomenon. The main purpose of the passage is to clarify and explain the link between a physical phenomenon and a bodily sensation.

**Answer to Question 238:**

The correct answer is D. Sound is neither odd nor uncommon to the ear; it is the exact opposite. Neither A nor B is the correct answer. The definition in C means unusual; it is not the correct choice. Answer E would be correct if the author had written that the peculiar ability of the ear is to hear sound. In this case, if the reader were to replace peculiar with belonging characteristically in the sentence, the meaning would remain the same.

**Answer to Question 239:**

The best answer is C, students. The passage is about the sensation of sound and is not related to any particular field of interest. The writer uses the violin as an example of an object that vibrates when a bow is applied, but he is not addressing musicians specifically, making A an incorrect choice. The content is not an instruction manual for manufacturers of violins as it doesn't deal with the specific measurements or materials needed to build the instrument, eliminating B as a correct answer. Sonography technicians administer sonograms to diagnose medical issues or to provide pictures of a fetus in utero. The passage has nothing to do with this procedure, so D is incorrect. Acoustics engineers design buildings or rooms to make sound in the rooms as clear as possible. Answer choice E is also not correct. The use of the violin as an example of how vibrations affect the eardrum would be appropriate for students, making C the best answer.

**Answer to Question 240:**

The correct answer is “The surface of the sounding-board is thus set trembling, and these tremors, or vibrations, spread through the air in all directions around the instrument, somewhat in the manner that water-waves spread around the place where a stone has been dropped into a quiet pond.”

This sentence, in fact, uses some of the same language that is used to report earthquakes such as tremors and trembling. The effects of an earthquake are similar in that the movement of the earth radiates out from the epicenter.

**Passage 98 – Summary / Paraphrase**

**Answer to Question 241:**

The correct answer is C. Both Venn diagrams and T-charts are used for comparison and contrast which is not the purpose of this passage. Neither A nor E are the correct choices. A list doesn't necessarily require an organizational pattern and would not fit the purpose of the information in this passage, eliminating B as the correct choice. A time line generally puts events in a chronological order and would include dates or times of the day. D is not the best choice. The passage describes a cycle; therefore C is the best choice as a means for creating a visual of the information in the passage.

**Answer to Question 242:**

The correct answer is D. The passage reveals the process by which precipitation is formed and leads to a description of how ice caps and glaciers are formed by a particular type of precipitation. The paragraph can be assumed to be an introduction to a discussion of ice caps and glaciers. The correct answer is D.

Clouds and air currents are mentioned in the paragraph but not with any specificity. If the passage were an introduction to a longer piece about precipitation, the topic sentence should include more forms of precipitation. The passage does not appear to be about all of the sources of water vapor that rise and form clouds, so it is unlikely that a subsequent paragraph would be about lakes and ponds.

### **Passage 99 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the geology of a certain region. The main idea is that the author is unable to find a geologic explanation for the rock-basin lakes discussed in the first paragraph. The major points are (a) that some lakes are formed in a basin scooped out of solid rock (b) that the lake bottoms are often scratched or grooved apparently by rocks or boulders that are sometimes found nearby (c) that erosion by the ocean was ruled out as a possible cause for these lakes due to dissimilarities in the geology. Two minor points serve to develop two of the major points: (a) the rock-basin lakes are described as “spoon-shaped” in order to give the reader a clearer impression of the phenomenon and (b) the effects of tidal erosion are discussed prior to being ultimately dismissed. The purpose of the passage is to discuss a geological mystery and rule out one possible solution.

#### **Answer to Question 243:**

The correct answer is “The problem now was to discover what forces in Nature could polish and scratch both rock-surfaces and detached stones, and could also transport masses of rock, tons in weight, far from their native home.”

In the first paragraph of the passage, the writer reveals observations that he has made. These observations lead him to state the problem, which, in turn, leads him to investigate in order to find a solution to the problem or to answer a question. Without clearly stating the problem, the writer would have no direction for his investigation, and the scientific process would not continue.

#### **Answer to Question 244:**

The correct answer is B. The writer's hypothesis appears to be based on his observations at Table Bay. At the very least, he should visit several other locations to discover if the conditions at Table Bay are typical. Ideally, the writer should conduct a series of experiments to test his hypothesis. The writer should collect and label samples from Table Bay, but that is not sufficient to prove his hypothesis. The comment, "as facts accumulate", leads the reader to believe that background research has already been done and should be done before developing a hypothesis, so C is not the correct answer choice. Scientists should

never publish the results of their research before testing the hypothesis, making answer choice D incorrect as well. Seeking the perspectives of other scientists might be helpful in formulating a hypothesis, perhaps in order to create an experiment, but it is not a step that would prove the hypothesis to be correct. E is not the correct answer.

### **Answer to Question 245:**

The correct answers are A and B. Both A and B are acceptable choices. How to explain the appearance of boulders in New York and Ohio that seem to have their origins in regions to the north plays a role in the writer's question about the condition of the rocks in and around lakes. The bottoms of the lakes and boulders in the vicinity have scratches in their otherwise smooth surfaces while rocks on the edges of the lakes are smooth without scratches. How can these two conditions occur in the same location? There is no evidence that the writer is testing the veracity of previous conclusions, making choice C incorrect.

### **Passage 100 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about sun spots. The main idea is that although the surface of the sun appears to be perfectly placid, it is actually covered with potential sun spots. The major points are (a) that observing the sun with a telescope, one can see that it is covered with "pores" (b) the pores open during times of solar disturbance, giving rise to a sun spot. There is a minor point that people refused to admit the existence of sun spots for many centuries because the sun was seen as a symbol of purity. The purpose of the passage is to briefly inform the reader about sun spots, and the history of human response to them.

### **Answer to Question 246:**

The correct answers are A, B and C. Support exists for all three statements. Humans considered the sun to be the symbol of purity, a mythological concept. The name, King of the Heavens, denotes the sun's importance in the lives of humans. Humans thought of scientists as fools and idiots because of their attempts to demystify the sun and its power.

### **Passage 101 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about silver plating. The main idea is that silver plating is done using a process known as electroplating. The major points explain the process of electroplating: (a) the object to be plated is dipped in silver salt (b) an electrical connection is made with the object serving as the cathode and the silver solution

serving as the anode (c) a current is passed through, and the silver dissolves and deposits on the cathode. There is a minor point that minor alterations to the process allow it to be applied to gold and other metals as well. The purpose of the passage is to explain the process of silver plating.

**Answer to Question 247:**

The correct answer is E. The writer states that silver has a pleasing appearance. A pleasing appearance would add aesthetic appeal to an object, making answer choice E the best choice. There is no mention of planting's being done to either fool consumers or to add value to an object, eliminating A and B as correct answers. The author fails to say that electroplating makes objects shiny, so C is also incorrect. Anodes and cathodes are the poles of a battery and have plenty of uses other than electroplating, making D the wrong choice. Answer E is the best choice.

**Passage 102 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about induced magnets. The main idea is that induced magnets have some unusual properties that are unlike other magnets. The major points are (a) that induced magnets are caused when an ordinary magnet is brought near a magnetic pole (b) that induced magnets have a single pole evenly distributed over their surface and (c) that induced magnets become weak ordinary magnets when they are moved beyond the field of the inducing pole. A minor point details the way that iron filings behave on an induced magnet. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about an unusual form of magnetism.

**Answer to Question 248:**

Both A and B are correct. The conclusion in answer B can be derived from the next-to-last sentence in the passage, "the filings at the remote end will generally be held permanently". Answer choice A is confirmed in the fifth sentence of the passage, "the single pole is pretty evenly distributed over the whole surface." The writer reveals that a bar of iron is used in the experiment, but there is nothing to indicate that it must first be magnetized, so C is not a correct choice.

**Answer to Question 249:**

The correct answer is A. Alleged is not proven, and exaggerated is beyond what is provable. The writer is expressing skepticism; he needs proof. A is the correct answer. He is not expressing reluctance to believe; in fact, he wants to believe the claim. There are no words that express admiration. The passage is a fairly straightforward narrative. Neither B nor C is correct. Convinced is the opposite

of skeptical. If the writer were convinced, he would not use words like Alleged and exaggeration. If the writer were being critical, he would reveal weaknesses and/or mistakes. D and E are not acceptable choices

### **Passage 103 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about GPS satellites. The main idea is that by exploiting new orbital patterns, GPS satellites can perfect their coverage. The major points are (a) that signals from GPS satellites were not always easy to pick up due to blockages from building or landforms (b) that by sending satellites into irregular orbits, the problem areas could be covered. The purpose of the passage is to briefly explain a problem with GPS coverage and how it was solved.

#### **Answer to Question 250:**

The correct answer is “The GPS satellites provide coded timing signals that allow a receiver to determine its location on Earth, but GPS signals are not always easy to pick up in Japan's mountainous regions or skyscraper-studded cities like Tokyo.”

One of the difficulties with traditional GPS in Japan occurred as a result its being a mountainous country. The reader can assume that the same difficulties would arise in other areas of the world where mountains are a dominant feature of the geography.

### **Passage 104 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about a “miracle drug” that is being developed to treat radiation sickness. The main idea is that although scientists claim to have found a simple pill that can decontaminate a human body within two weeks, we should be guarded and skeptical of these claims. The major points are: (a) the most dangerous effect of a nuclear disaster is long-term radiation contamination, which leads to grave illness and death in those affected (b) that scientists working on decontaminating victims of radiation poisoning have discovered a pill that claims to quickly cure radiation sickness (c) that this “miracle cure” is almost undoubtedly too good to be true because (1) if a claim is too good to be true, it usually is (2) the pill may have untold side effects. The discussion is framed by a minor point that discusses our current and historic concern with fallout from nuclear disasters. The main purpose of the passage is to question the trustworthiness of the claim that a pill can rapidly cure radiation sickness. The tone is highly skeptical and shows a strong bias against the idea that the

proposed miracle cure is really a cure. The author also assumes that past instances of things being too good to be true is evidence enough that the proposed cure is too good to be true, without citing any evidence against it.

**Answer to Question 251:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author is not recounting the story of scientific research relative to radiation treatment, rather using this passage to persuade the reader that the anti-radiation treatments are likely ineffective and unhealthy.

B. Wrong. There is absolutely nothing objective or unbiased about this passage; it is driven by the author's personal opinions in an attempt to persuade the reader that anti-radiation drug treatments are likely ineffective and potentially harmful.

C. Wrong. The passage itself is not a scientific theory, it is a piece of persuasive prose that the author is using to try to convince the reader that the radiation treatment being developed at the Berkeley Lab is likely ineffective and predicated on a false promise: the quick fix.

D. Correct. The author uses this piece as a platform to persuade the reader to believe his or her opinion that the effectiveness and safety of the radiation treatment being developed at the Berkeley Lab is unproven and likely a false promise.

E. Wrong. The author does not draw any comparisons relative to the research and development of radiation treatment, rather uses this piece as a platform to persuade the reader to believe his or her personal opinion on the matter: the effectiveness of the radiation treatment is likely a false promise.

**Answer to Question 252:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The first section is the claim of the Berkeley Lab scientists, which is that they can cure radiation exposure with a pill. The second section demonstrates that the author is trying to undermine the claim of the scientists by stating that their assertion is suspect and drawing attention to the fact that the side effects of the radiation treatment are still unknown.

B. Wrong. Only the first bold-faced section is an assertion; the second bold-faced section is the author's attempt to undermine the Berkeley's scientists claim that they can cure radiation exposure with a pill - it is a demonstration of the author's personal opinion. The second section is not in itself a claim and hence both sections cannot be congruent assertions.

C. Wrong. While the first section is correctly identified as the scientist's claim,



the second section is not the author's main claim; it is the author's attitude or position towards the main claim of the scientists. The author's main claim is that the assertions of the scientists should not be believed until more proof can be given relative to the effectiveness of their radiation treatment.

**Answer to Question 253:**

The correct answer is "While it is no doubt of the utmost importance to find a way to cure the effects of radiation, one must be skeptical of the treatment method proposed by the Berkeley Lab scientists because things that sound too good to be true are good to be true."

In this sentence the author acknowledges the efforts of the Berkeley Lab scientists (concession), but ultimately he or she uses the remainder of the sentence to demonstrate that their claims "sound too good to be true" (rebuttal).

**Passage 105 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the hypothetical Higgs boson. The main idea is that while calling the Higgs boson "the God particle" may be misleading, actually finding the particle would unlock some of the profoundest mysteries of modern physics. There are two main points: (a) discovery of the Higgs boson would not have any bearing on the existence of spiritual beings (b) discovery of the Higgs boson would explain the origins of particle mass, and would indicate that string theory is on the right track. The main purpose of the passage is to clarify and inform. The author wants to debunk the notion of the Higgs boson having supernatural implications, while affirming its profound implications.

**Answer to Question 254:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. The passage indicates that the God particle is another name for the Higgs boson particle.

B. Correct. The passage does not claim that the Higgs boson itself is the origin of particle mass in the universe, just that its discovery could potentially explain the origins of particle mass in the universe.

C. Wrong. Since the passage makes it clear that there is no proof of the Higgs boson then it is still just a hypothesis.

D. Wrong. The passage states that the Higgs boson is an elementary particle in physics.

E. Wrong. The passage states that finding the Higgs boson particle would

reinforce the hypothesis of string theory.

### **Passage 106 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the impact of scientific progress on health. The main idea is that developments in all scientific fields can have an impact on medical progress. The main idea is supported by a major point: that chemists have recently discovered new materials that could potentially be used for a variety of medical diagnoses and treatments. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about the extent to which medical progress draws on broader scientific progress.

#### **Answer to Question 255:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage indicates that disease diagnostics and the engineering of new human tissues are indeed a byproduct of the new “smart” polymer, but since *avant-garde* is analogous to groundbreaking; the real merit in the new scientific discovery is the fact that the “smart” polymer could assist light in being used as a medicine.

B. Wrong. The passage does not discuss and does not give any information from which one could infer as to whether or not the development of the “smart” polymer will give chemists a competitive edge in the medical field.

C. Correct. The passage states that the new “smart” polymer is groundbreaking, which can be a synonym for *avant-garde*, and it specifically points out that this is true because the “smart” polymer would allow light to be transformed into a medicine.

D. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that the “smart” polymer was a product of scientific interdisciplinary cooperation.

E. Wrong. The passage makes it very clear that the “smart” polymer is special, specifically because it could facilitate the use of light for medicinal purposes.

#### **Answer to Question 256:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. While it is true that the section in bold-face shows that scientists and doctors cooperate, it is primarily intended to draw attention to the fact that our medicine develops in ways we never think of or expect.

B. Wrong. The primary purpose of the section in bold-face is to draw attention to the fact that medical advances are often beyond the grasp of our imaginations, not to merely show us those doctors and scientists are creative.

C. Correct. The section in bold-face draws special attention to the fact that we cannot imagine the various ways in which medicine will evolve.

D. Wrong. The section in bold-face does not indicate that medical advances could not occur without the cooperation of scientists and doctors, rather draws attention to the fact that their cooperation creates medical advances that are hard to imagine.

E. While the section in bold-face draws attention to the fact that we cannot always imagine the medical developments, this does not mean that our imaginations in and of themselves are limited.

**Answer to Question 257:**

The correct answer is “Chemists report that their new polymer (plastic-like) material could help diagnose diseases and engineer new human tissues; whether or not these claims can be substantiated is another matter.”

For the majority of the passage the author’s tone towards the new “smart” polymer is one of excitement and intrigue. However, the last sentence demonstrates that the author is actually skeptical as to whether or not the new “smart” polymer can live up to the promises of the scientists.

**Passage 107 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about astrophysics. The main idea is that astrophysics now believes that it is not uncommon for planets in other solar systems to orbit more than one star, a notion that was once largely relegated to the realm of science fiction. The major points are (a) that the climate on a planet orbiting two stars would be quite unstable (b) that scientists are unsure of how or if life would come to be on such planets. The main purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about a recent development in astrophysics.

**Answer to Question 258:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The author does draw a comparison between circumbinary planets in both Star Wars and now in scientific reality, but this does not mean that the author is drawing a parallel between science fiction and science overall, not enough information is given by the author to support such a broad, sweeping claim.

B. Wrong. This is a far-fetched inference that the reader could draw from the author’s mention of Star Wars, but it is not the intent of the author to invoke Star Wars as a commentary how science fiction precedes scientific knowledge.

C. Correct. The author's use of Star Wars is a stylistic device used to peak the readers interest in a scientific text by relating the content of the passage to a common cultural reference.

D. Wrong. While the author does invoke Star Wars to peak the reader's interest in the text, this is a stylistic strategy rather than a rhetorical strategy: the author is not using Star Wars as a means of persuading the reader to adhere to a particular viewpoint. Furthermore, the narrative rhetorical strategy requires a recounting of events which clearly does not take place with reference to Star Wars.

E. Wrong. The author is in no way advocating or advertising for Star Wars, merely introducing it as a stylistic strategy to peak the reader's interest.

**Answer to Question 259:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The passage indicates that scientists are unsure how life manifests and evolves on other planets, so circumbinary planets cannot help us better understand the way life materializes or evolves on other planets.

B. Wrong. The passage does not give enough information to indicate that researching circumbinary planets will help scientists understand climate change on Earth.

C. Correct. The passage only gives us enough information to let us know that circumbinary planets can help us better understand the way the sun controls planetary climates.

**Passage 108 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about advances in biotechnology. The main idea is that while biochemical research is coming ever closer to creating life, actually doing so could have severely adverse consequences. The major points are that (a) biochemists are using a new chemical reaction to create self-assembling cell membranes (b) scientists hope the understanding cell-membranes, which are one of the basic building blocks of life, will lead to insights into how non-living matter becomes life and (c) in the author's view, some questions are best left unanswered, especially in view of the potentially destructive potential of such breakthroughs. The main purpose of the passage is to caution against research that digs too deeply into the origins of life. Rhetorical devices such as the mention of Pandora's Box and the vague danger of total annihilation indicate that the author has a strong bias against the research under discussion.

**Answer to Question 260:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The author does provide the facts related to the potential creation of artificial life forms, but the entire passage is infused with the author's bias against this line of scientific inquiry; there is no purely objective evaluation of the facts.

B. Wrong. While the last line of the passage is certainly a dramatic way of driving home the author's point about the dangers of the creation of artificial life, the author primarily reinforces his or her claim by providing a counterview to the argument in delineating what scientists think about the matter.

C. Correct. The author's point that the creation of artificial life is problematic is driven home by the fact that the author also provides a counterview to his point, showing that the author is willing to both understand the other side and yet still maintain his or her own viewpoint.

D. Wrong. The author does not directly and harshly criticize the opinions of the scientists, just disputes them.

E. Wrong. The author provides no specific authority who agrees with his or her claims; the author's authority in this passage is merely his or her own opinions.

**Answer to Question 261:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. Whether or not the reader understands the meaning of the Pandora's box metaphor, the author still clearly delineates what it means in the same sentence by saying that creating artificial life would engender a situation in which scientists could not undo the consequences. The author's strategy is double-layered and provides both the metaphor and its literal meaning simultaneously, showing that the Pandora's box trope is not used to test the reader's intelligence.

B. Wrong. Pandora's Box is a metaphor for an action with consequences that cannot be undone and its use does not necessitate that the consequences can never be controlled.

C. Wrong. Pandora's Box is a metaphor for an action whose consequences can never be undone and but this does not mean that the consequences are evil. Hence, invoking Pandora's Box does not show that the creation of artificial life is evil.

D. Correct. The author is making the point that the creation of artificial life may have far reaching consequences that can never be undone and uses the trope or

metaphor of Pandora’s Box as a rhetorical device to reinforce this point.

E. Wrong. Pandora’s Box is not a red herring since it is a metaphor that reinforces the author’s main claim and not a rhetorical device that distracts the reader from the issue at hand.

**Answer to Question 262:**

The correct answer is E.

A. Wrong. The last sentence of the passage is meant to persuade the reader to believe in the author’s opinion by way of a rhetorical appeal to the reader’s emotions or sense of values (pathos).

B. Wrong. The author does not believe that the scientific research mentioned in the passage is important, rather that it is dangerous.

C. Wrong. The author does not generalize a specific argument in the last sentence of the passage, but instead uses the end of the passage to appeal to the sensibilities of the reader as a means of persuading the reader to agree with his or her viewpoint.

D. Wrong. The last sentence does not lay out more details related to self-assembling membranes; it actually seeks to convince the reader that scientific research vis-a-vis self-assembling membranes is dangerous.

E. Correct. The author uses the last sentence to appeal to the reader’s sense of values or emotions (pathos).

**Passage 109 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about our understanding of the universe. The main idea is that physicists’ lack of clear understanding of dark matter is a good example of how little we really understand the universe. The major points are (a) that scientists posit dark matter to explain sizable stretches of the universe that emit no light or electromagnetic radiation and (b) that there is no definite evidence that dark matter exists. The main purpose of the passage is to use dark matter to illustrate a point about the limits of human knowledge.

**Answer to Question 263:**

The correct answer is “Thus, dark matter provides a good example of how little we really know about the structures that compose our universe.”

In the last sentence of the passage, the author makes it clear that he or she believe that astrophysics still has a long way to go in fully elucidating the structure and functioning of the universe.

### **Passage 110 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the way physical geography divides up the earth by climate zones. The main idea is that climactic zones, known as biomes, are crucial to understanding the balance of life on earth. The major points are (a) that biomes support a rich variety of plant and animal life and (b) the diversity of biomes is vital to sustaining the balance of life. A minor point specifies the major types of biome. The purpose of the passage is to raise awareness of biomes and their importance.

#### **Answer to Question 264:**

The correct answer is “There are four main types of biome: aquatic, forest, desert, and grassland and while all are different, all equally important because they are like threads woven into the same tapestry: planet earth.”

The last sentence creates a metaphor that likens the earth and its biomes to a tapestry and the author does this to underscore the fact that each part of the biome is unique but all are equally important.

### **Passage 111 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about climate change. The main idea is that although people are prone to jump to conclusions about the climate based off transitory trends in the weather, the real picture is more complex. The major points are (a) that people tend to see extreme temperatures, depending on the nature of the extreme, as either a confirmation or a refutation of global warming and (b) research suggests that factors associated with extreme high temperatures can also be used to explain severe winters. The purpose of the passage is to caution the reader from drawing glib solutions about the phenomenon about climate change by showing at least one way in which doing so has been demonstrated to be wrong.

#### **Answer to Question 265:**

The correct answers are B and C.

A. Wrong. The author is skeptical of public and scientific reaction to climate change but there is no indication that he or she is afraid of it.

B. Correct. Incredulous means skeptical or suspicious and since the author seems to be wary of the climate change hysteria permeating public and scientific discourse, incredulous is a good way to characterize the author’s attitude.

C. Correct. Dubious means to be wary or suspicious of something and given the

author's introductory sentence, it is clear that the author is skeptical of the climate change hysteria permeating public and scientific discourse.

### **Passage 112– Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the Big Bang theory. The main idea is that while the origins of the universe are still controversial, the Big Bang theory is the most widely accepted explanation. There are two major points that briefly sketch the basics of the theory: (a) that universe existed in an extremely hot and dense microcosm of itself and then exploded outward and created stars and galaxies in the process and (b) that the Big Bang is estimated to have occurred roughly 14 billion years ago. The main purpose of the passage is to give a brief, factual summary of the current position of science on the origins of the universe without commenting on whether that position is or is not correct.

#### **Answer to Question 266:**

The correct answers are B and C.

A. Wrong. Contingency means chance or possibility and polemic means dispute so the two terms are not analogous.

B. Correct. Both brouhaha and polemic are synonyms for dispute and thus the two terms are analogous.

C. Correct. Both argument and polemic are synonyms for dispute and thus the two terms are analogous.

### **Passage 113 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about antimatter. The main idea is that antimatter was posited as a way of understanding the behavior of electrons, but deeper understanding was not possible until the development of particle accelerators. The main points are that (a) antimatter is composed of antiparticles, just as matter is composed of particles (b) Dirac hypothesized the existence of antimatter as a way of better understanding electrons and (c) that the existence of antimatter was only proven by particle accelerators. There is a minor point that most current research on antimatter is at CERN, in Geneva. The main purpose of the passage is to familiarize the reader with some very basic points about antimatter, and give a brief, factual account of how it was initially posited.

#### **Answer to Question 267:**

The correct answer is C.



- A. Wrong. While this may be the case, the author does not point to this line of thinking as the impetus behind Dirac's investigations into antimatter.
- B. Wrong. The author does not claim that understanding electrons is the key to unlocking the universe, nor does the author show this to be the reasoning behind Dirac's hypothesis.
- C. Correct. Dirac's antimatter hypothesis is founded on the presupposition that everything has an opposite.
- D. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that Dirac believed in the idea that the universe could be fully delineated nor did he use such thinking to formulate his antimatter hypothesis.
- E. Wrong. The passage discusses that Dirac conceptualized antimatter in the late 1920s but that it couldn't be tested until at least the 1960s, so it can be reasonably inferred that technological capabilities and scientific ideas do not always align.

**Answer to Question 268:**

The correct answer is A.

- A. Correct. The author is recounting the conceptualization of the antimatter hypothesis.
- B. Wrong. A testimony relays a truth or conviction that something is true; this passage is merely recounting the development of the antimatter hypothesis.
- C. Wrong. The passage itself is not a scientific theory, it is a recounting of the development of a scientific hypothesis.
- D. Wrong. The author is not directly trying to persuade the reader to believe in the antimatter hypothesis.
- E. Wrong. The author does not draw any comparisons relative to the development of the antimatter hypothesis.

**Passage 114 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage highlights the issues faced by explorers in Antarctica due to the cold winds. The author starts by explaining how the katabatic winds are formed and proceeds to warn that these winds though steady can turn wild at times. He gives two examples to support his statement. He concludes by saying that not all winds in the Antarctic are so chaotic.

**Answer to Question 269:**

The correct answer is B and C. The reading makes no mention of atmospheric

issues such as storm fronts. It does point out that the winds come off of the cold air from the mountains, implying that the coastal areas are warmer, thus B and C are correct.

**Answer to Question 270:**

The correct answer is C. The correct answer has a generality that the other options lack. Further, the correct answer actually indicates problems. The other sentences either indicate no actual problems or refer to specific events, not general problems.

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## Practice Set 6: Social Sciences

### Passage 115

#### Answer to Question 271:

The correct answer is E. Commerce breaking bulk at this particular location is noted as a reason for the city's rapid development. This definition provides a practical explanation for the influx of people from different areas into the city. The unloading and dissemination of cargo and its accompanying commerce would clearly provide a motivation for those seeking work to settle in Cincinnati. This definition is also consistent with the wording of the phrase. "To break bulk" can be expanded to mean "to break out of bulk form and distribute." A is incorrect. It would not make sense for a city to grow where commerce shrinks. B is incorrect because stagnation would also not explain Cincinnati's development. C is incorrect. The term is used to explain the relationship between geography and commerce and does not justify this interpretation. D is incorrect for the same reason.

#### Answer to Question 272:

The correct answer is B. The passage declares that Cincinnati's history is important to study because African Americans benefit greatly when they have the support of white citizens. This is presented as a general principle to emulate. A is incorrect. The passage does not specify the relative sizes of the two demographics. C is incorrect. The passage implies that 25% of settlers ending up in one city is unusually high. It does not suggest that other settlers actively avoided it or why they would do so. Cincinnati's geography is mentioned to partially explain its economic growth. D is incorrect. The passage states that white citizens offered encouragement but in no way implies that Black citizens were accepted as equals. E is incorrect. The passage makes a general statement about "white neighbors." Nothing implies that these neighbors were exclusively foreign or why encouragement was offered.

#### Answer to Question 273:

The correct answer is B. The paragraph mentions that Cincinnati's economic expansion attracted African-American settlers. A is incorrect. The "encouragement" mentioned occurred between "neighbors" within the city; it is not suggested that it was an encouragement to African American immigration to the city. C is incorrect. The city's location is mentioned as an explanation for

its economic growth, not as a matter of convenience for Black immigrants.

**Answer to Question 274:**

The correct answer is “The study of the history of the Negroes of Cincinnati is unusually important for the reason that from no other annals do we get such striking evidence that the colored people generally thrive when encouraged by their white neighbours.”

This sentence contains the specific example of the history of African Americans in Cincinnati that illustrates a general principle about what happens when white citizens encourage their black neighbors. The other sentences contain only specific facts about Cincinnati racial history.

**Passage 116**

**Answer to Question 275:**

The correct answer is (D).

“D” is the correct answer; though the author focuses on and describes the negative associations that many people have with anarchism, the main idea of the passage focuses on the benefits of anarchism. The author explains that the positive effects of anarchism outweigh the negative effects; though anarchism may be destructive, it only destroys negative forces—“parasitic growths that feed on the life's essence of society”.

“A” touches upon one of the misconceptions of anarchism as stated in the passage, though the people who ‘act before they think’ are the uneducated people who think that anarchism is wrong, not the anarchists themselves, as this answer incorrectly states.

“B” is incorrect because this passage does not imply that anarchism hinders societal progress; rather, it argues that anarchism is only thought to be negative by people who do not think about it enough.

“C” is almost correct, yet incorrectly states that people who are afraid of anarchism are well-educated; the passage states that the people who fear anarchism are in fact not well-informed.

“E” is incorrect because the passage does not touch upon the idea of why non-anarchists do not rebel. The passage also does not say that their unwillingness to take action is the reason for their criticism; rather, the passage states that their criticism of anarchists stems more from a lack of information than laziness.

**Answer to Question 276:**

The correct answer is (A).

“A” is correct; the first sentence introduces the notion that people who lack knowledge about anarchism base their beliefs on stories and rumors, and the second explains another reason that the uninformed people who fear anarchism believe it to be bad, though they are wrong.

“B” is incorrect because these sentences do not infer that anarchism creates ignorance; rather, they explain that ignorance creates a negative view of anarchism.

“C” is partially correct; the first sentence does touch upon the scary or ‘blood-curdling’ stories that circulate about anarchism, but there is no mention in the second sentence of ‘combative’ forces.

“D” is incorrect in its claim that the second sentence refutes the problems that stem from ignorance, because to do so would go against the argument of the whole passage.

“E” is almost correct; in regards to the first sentence, it is accurate to say that uneducated people are being criticised for basing their opinions on hearsay, but the second sentence has nothing to do with such rumors and stories.

**Answer to Question 277:**

The correct answers are (B) and (C).

“B” and “C” are correct in reiterating the argument of this passage, which states both the opinions that anarchism is useful and that only ignorant, uninformed people disagree with the benefits of anarchism.

“A” is incorrect because it states that anarchism is detrimental to society, which is the opposite of what the author believes.

**Answer to Question 278:**

The correct answer is “It is merely clearing the soil from weeds and sagebrush, that it may eventually bear healthy fruit.”

This sentence depicts the reality of the destruction that anarchism may cause, but compares it to destroying weeds in a garden to demonstrate the necessity of doing away with certain negative forces in order to clear the way for progress.

**Passage 117**

**Answer to Question 279:**

The correct answer is “Good appears to arise out of evil, and the inscrutable ways of Providence are vindicated by general results, rather than by instances of

particular care.”

The phrase “instances of particular care” contrasts with the phrase “by general results”. This implies that Providence sees to the needs of individuals by making situations better for a larger group. For example, if one were to pray for world peace and it comes to pass, everyone benefits, and the results are obvious, creating a visible demonstration of the ways of Providence. On the other hand, if one prays for his own benefit, the effect is minimal on a larger group and likely to go unnoticed.

**Answer to Question 280:**

The correct answers are A, B and C. All three are suitable responses. The author says, “our minds are not yet sufficiently cleared from the dross of earth to understand” the mysteries of Providence. In other words, man concerns himself with worthless matters and events rather than elevating his thoughts to consider the mysteries of Providence. In the first paragraph, he says that man is more likely to pay attention to the event over which he thinks he has some control. In the same paragraph, he claims that man is more interested in the sordid events of life rather than the “wonders of creation.” The sordid events of life could include those that are self-serving, morally ignoble or vile. Those pique man’s interest more readily than the natural wonders surrounding him.

**Answer to Question 281:**

Both answers B and C are reasonable choices. His use of the phrase “good rises out of evil” can reasonably lead the reader to expect further examples from history to support this premise. The example of Napoleon appears before the author’s final remarks when he tells the reader that they may apply this example and its significance in a way that suits them as they read further. The author’s having used this example may lead the reader to infer that similar examples of oppression will follow; he says, “Thus it is ever, with the progress of society.” In addition, the author mentions the inscrutable ways of Providence, likely to inform the reader that he will demonstrate how these ways also play a part in the triumph of good over evil, even though man may not understand why or how Providence has played a part in these outcomes. The focus of the writing is how the hand of Providence has had an effect on the lives of humans rather than the legacies or effects that despotic rulers have had on mankind. Therefore, it is unlikely that the author will focus specifically on despotic rulers, so answer A is incorrect.

**Answer to Question 282:**

The best answer is B, sincere. Sincere means genuine. The author's attitude

displays sincere belief in his reader's ability to apply his ideas to their own ways of thinking or living if they are willing to take the time to read and think about them. The author may let his readers make their own decisions, but that does not indicate a lack of interest or concern on his part. He is not apathetic toward his readers, so answer A is incorrect. Neither is the writer being obsequious, which is being polite in order to gain something or an advantage. Answer choice C is incorrect. At first glance, the author's words may seem condescending. The reader may think he is saying that only the intelligent or patient reader will understand what he has written, so the rest should just forget about it. However, the words display confidence in his readers, so answer choice D is wrong. Contemplative would be an appropriate description of the author's attitude toward his topic rather than his readers. Answer choice E is also incorrect.

**Answer to Question 283:**

The correct answer is D. The author uses them to replace the word God throughout the passage. The Holy Trinity in Christianity consists of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, so answer choice A is incorrect. Answer choice B suggests a meaning for Providence apart from the meanings of Creator and Deity. Replacing Providence in any place in the paragraph with the definition provided here would change the meaning of the sentence, so answer choice B is the wrong choice. Answer choice C is incorrect because the author does not suggest that Creator, Deity, and Providence are separate from each other or that one is superior to the others. The author does say that any of these three have control over the events that affect humanity, but does not mention predestination, so answer choice E is incorrect.

**Answer to Question 284:**

The correct answer is E. The author says “application of these remarks” by which he means that the readers of them will find some truth in them that they can use in their own lives. Peruse means to read carefully, and he hopes that his readers will approach the material in this way in order to grasp the important ideas within. Answer choice A is incorrect because the author, although pointing out the shortcomings of most men, does not claim that they are inferior beings as a result. Answer choice B does not satisfy the meaning of the final words of the passage. It is too limited. He mentions other ideas in addition to the wonders that men take for granted. Answer choice C suggests that his goal is to make mankind see the errors of its ways and believe as he and the other writers do. The final sentence of the passage leaves room for men to form their own ideas. Answer choice C is incorrect. Answer choice D is incorrect because he does not include himself in the segment of humankind that he is addressing in the

passage.

### **Passage 118**

#### **Answer to Question 285:**

The correct answer is "The flora and fauna of the Himalayas differ from those of the neighbouring plains as greatly as the trees and animals of England differ from those of Africa."

The reader would expect that the flora and fauna of England would be vastly different from that of Africa given the differences in climate and the thousands of miles between them. The author uses this contrast to illustrate that, although the plains and mountains lie in close proximity to each other, their features display as great a contrast as places that are separated by thousands of miles.

#### **Answer to Question 286:**

The correct answer is C. Although the author believes that the quote has been overused and, in some cases, in service to a stylistic formula, he does not show contempt for those writers nor does he demean their efforts. He uses this paragraph as a point of contrast to his own inclusion of the quote and his support of the poet's declaration about the beauty of the Himachal, which he praises in the following paragraphs of the piece.

#### **Answer to Question 287:**

The correct answer is C. In the fourth paragraph, the author uses detailed description to paint a picture of the desolation present in May followed by a similarly detailed description of the abundance in September. According to the author, the monsoon rains are responsible for the transformation. Answer choice A is incorrect. The author does not describe the months between September and May, which may experience sufficient rain to prevent drought during several of those months. He describes the great contrast in the landscape which occurs between the months of May and September as a result of the monsoon rains, but fails to reveal how the landscape appears in the later months of the year and how the climate affects it. Answer choice B is incorrect. Although the author mentions the startling contrast in the elevation from the plains to the mountains, he does not reveal whether or not this change has any effect on the climate.

#### **Answer to Question 288:**

The correct answer is E, compare and contrast. The author begins by lauding the beauty of the Himalayas and proceeds to provide specific details about the flora that exists at each level of altitude, beginning at the lowest and moving to the



higher elevations. These details enable the reader to visualize the contrast in conditions from one level to the next. He also provides stark visual images of the contrast between the seasons. Answer choice A is incorrect because the author provides no opinion about the value of any feature of the Himalayas as they relate to each other. Although the reader may infer that flooding - cause-makes it possible for the vegetation to exist - effect-on the plains, the author's intention is informative. Answer choice B is, therefore, incorrect. Answer choice C is incorrect because the author does not introduce a problem or dilemma nor their solutions. Answer choice D is also incorrect. The author does not list specific details in order to make general comments about the area. In fact, he does the opposite. For example, he makes the general comment that the plains are as flat as a pancake and follows it with specific details about the features of the plains.

**Answer to Question 289:**

The correct answer is A. There is no reason to assume that the author will change topics. The final sentences of the passage reveal the flora at increasing altitudes, and it is likely that the author will continue in this vein. That the author has omitted any reference to the culture of either area should make it unlikely that he will do so now, so answer choice B is incorrect. Answer choice C is incorrect because the author has made no comparison between the two mountain ranges to this point, so he is not apt to do so now. Although the author lists in detail the trees and crops that grow in the alluvial plain, he does not reveal anything about the cultivation of these or any other crops, so it is unlikely that he will proceed to do so in the next paragraph. Answer choice E is incorrect because it does not proceed logically from the last paragraph present here.

**Answer to Question 290:**

The correct answer is C, fanciful. He has piqued the reader's imagination, first by his allusion to Jekyll and Hyde to introduce the two faces of the Himalayas and ending with the image of a fairyland. Answer A is incorrect because quizzical means odd or eccentric. The author's detailed description, though imaginative, is not eccentric. Answer B is incorrect because his language does not reach the level of being song-like or emotional. The author does not display whimsy in this passage, as whimsical suggests that the writing is odd or strange. As a result, answer choice D is incorrect. Although the author appears to have intimate knowledge of the Himalayas, his words do not evoke a feeling of intimacy, so answer choice E is incorrect.

**Passage 119 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the attitude of Japanese officers during World War II. The main idea is that Japanese officers were underprepared for an allied counterattack. There are two main ideas: (a) that many Japanese commanders were overconfident due to the ease of early victories and (b) even those who were more alert to the possibility of an allied counterstrike tended to be ignored by the prevailing opinion. Two minor points amplify and develop the major points: (a) that the Japanese defeat at Midway had gone unpublicized and (b) that Lt. Commander I too had specific intelligence that was ignored. The primary purpose of the passage is to give insight into the prevalent attitudes in the Japanese military that led to their lack of preparedness.

**Answer to Question 291:**

The correct answer is A. The Japanese were probably optimistic about winning the war, but optimism is not likely to be considered a symptom of disease. Based on previous battle victories, they would feel optimistic when going into battle. Answer A is correct. Courage is a positive emotion and, like optimism, not symptomatic of disease, so B is not correct. Complacency and satisfaction are similar in meaning; it is doubtful that the Japanese would be satisfied until the war ended with their ultimate victory. D and E are incorrect choices. In this context, overconfidence is the best choice. Their overconfidence made them overlook warnings that could have changed the outcome of the war.

**Answer to Question 292:**

The correct answer is B. The writer includes these details to let the reader know that Haruki had not made a rush to judgment in warning the Japanese command, answer B. One example of work by the Naval Intelligence Center is insufficient to determine its level of efficiency of that group; A is not the correct answer. The passage is not about the location of the Allies in the Pacific; the fact that the positions were discovered is the salient information here, making C an incorrect answer. One might use this investigation by Haruki in conjunction with other actions he has taken to justify his position in the Japanese military, but one action is not enough for that conclusion, eliminating D as a correct answer. To this point in the war, the Japanese had won several naval battles, so their lack of preparedness is not a factor in their ignoring the warning. E is also incorrect.

**Passage 120 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about American Indian chiefs. The main idea is that the popular understanding of the role of a chief in tribal affairs did not always reflect the actual role of the individuals designated as chiefs. The main ideas are: (a) while

chiefs had traditionally been figureheads with little actual power, they were often political leaders during a key transitional period and (b) the political power of chiefs during this transitional period was due to either backing from the US government or power-plays by ambitious tribesmen. The primary purpose of the passage is to disabuse the reader of a widely-held but not entirely correct belief, and to more accurately inform the reader about the facts.

**Answer to Question 293:**

The correct answer is D. The writer of this passage is careful to downplay the role of so-called chiefs in the tribal structure prior to interference by the American government. They had no real power or authority. Based on the absence of other information, the reader can conclude that the tribal structure was egalitarian, that all members had the opportunity to express their opinions and that all were listened to. Answer D is the best choice. There is no evidence that the structure was either matriarchal - ruled by adult women-or patriarchal - ruled by adult males - so neither A nor B is correct. An oligarchy is ruled by a small select group, which does not appear to be the case here, eliminating C as a correct choice. A tyrant rules by fear, again, not the case with native tribes. E is also incorrect.

**Answer to Question 294:**

The correct answer is C. Any time that a popularly held belief is shown to be even partially incorrect, one should ask how he/she came to believe it in the first place. The writer of this passage states that the American public's understanding of a tribal chief's function is not correct according to the tribesmen. Now that the reader has a better understanding of the meaning of the title, chief, he or she may wonder what other commonly held ideas about the natives may also be incorrect or inaccurate. Answer C is the best choice. There is no mention in the passage of any specific chiefs, so curiosity about their names would not arise in this context, making A an incorrect answer choice. The purpose of the passage is to clarify the position of the chief in a tribe and not about the actual negotiations that took place between tribes and the American government, so it is not likely that the reader would have questions about the number of tribes involved in the negotiations, making B an incorrect answer choice. The violent deaths of chiefs is mentioned as an event that led to Americans taking advantage of the tribes, and the reason for their deaths is not important in this case. D is not the best answer choice. Although the writer mentions that chiefs served "more or less" as politicians, he does so to clarify their positions in the tribes. There is no evidence that the chiefs' behavior influenced the behavior of the Americans, eliminating E as a correct answer.

**Answer to Question 295:**

The correct answer is C. Extraordinary would be used in the sense of an achievement or accomplishment and does not apply in this context, so A is not the correct choice. Answer E refers to the use of the word in grammar, so it is not the correct choice. It is not a separate or individual idea, either, eliminating D as the correct answer. Distinctive or unique means that it stands alone as an example; there is no other like it. Answer C is to the best choice. Answer B is not the best choice in this case because this “singular” fact is neither unusual nor strange.

**Passage 121 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the Baluch tribes. The main idea is to explain that the Baluch are not a single homogeneous population. The major points (a) characterize Baluch tribesmen along ethnic lines explaining that the Baluch draw from Arab, Persian and Dravidian stock and (b) characterize the Baluch in terms of stereotypical character and bearing. There is an extensive discussion of stereotypical attributes of a variety of different Baluch tribesmen. The main purpose of the passage is to characterize the Baluch people. The rhetoric of the passage is fairly chatty and anecdotal, suggesting that it is likely an ethnographic piece from an earlier time when stereotypical observations were favored over scientific rigor.

**Answer to Question 296:**

The correct answer is “As a revenue payer he is not so satisfactory, his want of industry and the pride which looks upon manual labour as degrading making him but a poor husbandman.”

A Husbandman is a farmer; the Baluch's disdain for manual labor, a requirement for farming, makes it unlikely that they would be farmers.

**Answer to Question 297:**

Both B and C are reasonable choices. Because they are tribal by nature, the Baluchi are most likely to feel little connection to the interests of India. They have little in common with the native people of India. Their predilection to banditry along with their reluctance to contribute financially to society makes them unlikely to observe the strict standards required by military service. There is nothing in the passage to suggest that they feel superior to soldiers in the Indian army, eliminating A as a correct answer choice.

**Answer to Question 298:**

The best answer choice is D. Environment and tradition would nurture the character of the Baluch, while origin and descent would determine the nature of the Baluch. The author's use of these terms suggests that both nature and nurture have had equal influences on the resulting character of the Baluch. Answer choices B and C claim that either nature or nurture has had a greater effect on their resulting character, eliminating them as reasonable answer choices. There is nothing in the passage to suggest that the Baluch scoff at the traditions of Indian culture, making A incorrect. Answer choice E may be a correct inference on the part of the reader, it does not respond to the phrases used in the question, making it incorrect also.

**Answer to Question 299:**

The correct answer is D, digest. A gazetteer includes only geographical information, so A is incorrect. An atlas also deals with geography, making answer B incorrect. An almanac, published annually, includes a calendar, information about weather, when to plant a garden, *etc.* It is not the most likely place to find the passage above; C is incorrect. An anthology is a collection of writings by the same author or writings by different authors in the same genre, such as a poetry anthology. E is not the correct choice.

**Passage 122 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about a previously unknown tribe of indigenous islanders. The main idea of the passage is to summarily characterize the islanders. There are no major points, merely a list of information of the islanders that indicates that they had little exposure to modern life. The purpose of the passage is to describe a previously unknown tribe.

**Answer to Question 300:**

The correct answer is C. The writer explicitly reveals that the natives eat taro and yams, both vegetables. Because the natives have spears and knives and trade goats and pigs, the reader may conclude that they also kill and eat meat. It would be difficult, with the limited information in this passage, to believe that their diet is either restrictive or inclusive, so answer choices D and E must be eliminated. There is nothing in the passage to suggest that the natives are aggressive, so A is also incorrect. Narcissism is also not evident here, making answer choice B incorrect. Opportunistic describes people who recognize and take advantage of an opportunity, much as these natives do when they paddle around the ship waiting to dive for objects that are thrown overboard. Overt means open or obvious. It was obvious to those on the ship that the natives waited openly for

items to be thrown overboard. That the natives exhibit some vanity is revealed by the writer's description of the designs on their canoes and the body ornamentation in the form of goats' beards and shells worn by the natives. Answer C is the best choice.

### **Passage 123 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about political philosophy. The main idea is that any form of government that privileges one person over another is patently corrupt and oppressive. The major points are: (a) that once people recognize the natural laws that govern them, they will necessarily obey them, obviating the need for government and (b) that any form of government is oppressive because it will always privilege a governing minority at the expense the majority. The main purpose of the passage is to provide a rationale for anarchy.

#### **Answer to Question 301:**

The correct answer is A, manifesto. A manifesto is a declaration of intentions, opinions, or objectives; this passage is clearly a declaration of an opinion. A proclamation, edict, fiat, or mandate is an official declaration or instruction and is backed up by some form of authority. This fact of authority eliminates all of the other answer choices.

### **Passage 124 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the performance of homeschooled students. The main idea is that despite concerns about their ability to compete with those educated in public schools, they actually perform slightly better than their peers according to some measures. The major point is that homeschooled students tend to perform noticeably better on achievement tests and college entrance exams than their peers. The purpose of the passage is to debunk the common perception that homeschooled students are underprepared for college. The rhetorical question "But are these students skilled enough to compete successfully with conventionally-schooled students in the college setting?" frames the debate

#### **Answer to Question 302:**

The correct answer is D. Typical performance cannot be determined from one set of score. Each year's testing cohort can vary considerably. Without at least three years of results, one cannot determine a trend. Home schooled students would have to perform better over time to establish a pattern of higher achievement. Socioeconomic status and curriculum can affect scores on

standardized tests, but those variables can vary for each cohort as well, which further supports including several years' test results in determining a trend. Other standardized tests may measure abilities very different from those measured by the SAT or ACT, so the score have no correlation, eliminating B as the correct answer. The colleges to which the students were accepted do not determine SAT or ACT scores, so E is also incorrect.

### **Passage 125 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about fertility rates. The main idea is that the total fertility rate is a more direct measure than the birth rate for determining a nation's potential for population change. The major points are (a) the total fertility rate measures the average number of children per woman (b) the total fertility rate tells demographers whether population is growing, declining, or holding steady (c) fertility rates are generally declining, especially in industrialized nations. The purpose of the passage is to explain a method for demographers to determine rates of population growth.

#### **Answer to Question 303:**

The best answer choice is C. As population growth declines, the median age of the population rises, eventually leading to a disproportionately large number of older people who will require more health care and/or long-term care. A is not the correct choice because fewer children will be born, decreasing the demand for child care. With fewer people competing for available jobs, it is more likely that unemployment will decline, making B incorrect. A reduction in population means that fewer people share in the wealth of the country, causing a decline in poverty. D is not the best answer. Having to spend less on education frees up budget dollars for other societal needs. E is not the correct response.

#### **Answer to Question 304:**

The correct answer is B. Non-industrialized countries likely have fewer career opportunities for women, so they are less likely to postpone having children. There is not enough information in this passage to infer that divorce rates have any effect on fertility rates, so A cannot be the correct answer. Neither the number of live births nor infant mortality has an impact on fertility rates, eliminating both C and D as correct answers. The presence of an extended family may contribute to child care, but may not have an effect on fertility rates, so E is incorrect. The correct answer is B.

### **Passage 126 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about human rights in Malaysia. The main idea is that Malaysia is a notorious hub of human trafficking. The major points are that (a) Malaysia is a destination for people trafficked for both sexual exploitation and for forced labor and (b) that while Malaysia took action to improve its anti-trafficking laws, it has yet to tackle exploitative labor practices. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader about the status of human trafficking in Malaysia.

#### **Answer to Question 305:**

The correct answer is A. The passage reveals that men, women and children from South and Southeast Asia willingly migrate to Malaysia to work. One can infer that jobs are in short supply in the countries that they have left. Answer A is the correct answer. There is no information in the passage about the cultural beliefs in Malaysia, so answer B cannot be correct. We also cannot infer that the Malaysian culture is more accepting of child labor, eliminating C as the correct answer. There are no details about the 2000 UN TIP Protocol and its restrictions, so D must be eliminated as an answer. Finally, the passage does not reveal that industrialized nations outsource their labor to Malaysia; E is not correct.

### **Passage 127 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the archaeology of cave dwellings. The main idea is that the distribution of finds is often counterintuitive. The major points are (a) over centuries of occupation, cave dwellers left behind many layers of leavings (b) the leavings are sometimes found in unexpected layers (c) the occupants of the caves may themselves dig into the layers and buried bodies and implements in a way that disturbed the layering process. The purpose of the passage is to explain how objects from a much older age can often be found alongside much newer objects in archaeological sites.

#### **Answer to Question 306:**

The correct answer is C. Depending on the age of the artifacts, there may be no written records or residents left in the area who can, through memory or oral tradition, identify the function or relative age of the artifacts, making A and B incorrect choices. The level or degree of preservation can depend on a variety of factors, including weather over time or the type of soil in which they were found, so it is not a reliable means of dating artifacts. D is not the correct answer choice. Sorting the artifacts according to their function will only make collections of artifacts that serve a similar function. Using earlier discoveries or prior knowledge about human artifacts is the most logical place to begin dating



what has been found.

### **Passage 128 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about gender differences in imitation of behaviors. The main idea is that women tend to imitate the way other women behave more than men tend to imitate the way other men behave. The main point is that studies show that women tend to imitate other women in their eating habits, where men do not exhibit a similar pattern, lending credence to an existing hypothesis that women exhibit more same-sex imitation than men. There is a minor point that speculates that the reason for this phenomenon is that women have a greater need to fit in to and be liked by groups. The purpose of the passage is to inform and explain, which is indicated by the straightforward and factual language.

#### **Answer to Question 307:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. It can be inferred from the information given in the passage that women have a greater tendency to conform to their same-gender counterparts because they have a stronger need to be liked by other females.

B. Correct. Just because men are not as keen as females are to follow group behavior at the dining table does not mean that men are the less conventional gender as a whole; the passage does not allude to the fact that men are never conventional, just vis-a-vis the eating habits of their same-gender counterparts.

C. Wrong. Since the passage states that women copy each other's eating habits in a group, it can be inferred that women would then eat generally the same amount of food during a meal together.

D. Wrong. The passage states that women find it important to be liked and accepted by a group and thus the inference can be made that they value how other perceive or see and understand them.

E. Wrong. Since men who dine together do not pay attention to the eating habits of the men around them, it can be inferred that the amount of food consumed by each male in a given dining group will be different.

### **Passage 129 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the spread of humankind. The main idea is that while there is a consensus among specialists that humans originated in Africa before spreading outward, there is still debate as to exactly where early humans settled

first as they dispersed from northern Africa. The main point is that recent evidence suggests that the initial point of colonization was the Arabian Peninsula. There is a minor point about DNA evidence suggesting genetic similarities between relevant populations that support the major point. The purpose of the passage is to inform and persuade: much of the tone is factual, but the final sentence suggests that the author is trying to get the reader to accept the conclusion that Arabia was the first area of human colonization. The author seems to assume that the evidence cited is conclusive.

**Answer to Question 308:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. While the African Diaspora is an important aspect of the passage, the primary purpose of the passage is to show that scientists have determined the location of modern man's dissemination (Arabia)

B. Wrong. The author mentions that many are fascinated by the spread of human culture across the globe, and this "many" includes scientists and the inference can be made that this "many" also includes laymen. However, this statement is never developed and the author never directly references laymen and thus the primary purpose of the passage could not be to discuss the ways in which the interests of scientists and laymen intersect.

C. Correct. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the point of origin from which modern man disseminated across the globe; this point was determined to be Arabia by way of DNA analysis.

D. Wrong. The primary goal of the passage is to discuss the point of origin for the dispersal of modern man. DNA analysis helps scientists to determine this point, Arabia, but discussing the use of DNA analysis in anthropological research is not the main purpose of the passage.

E. Wrong. There is nothing polemical about the passage; the author does not use the information relayed in the passage relative to the dispersal of modern man across the globe to instigate a debate.

**Answer to Question 309:**

The correct answer is C.

A. Wrong. The author's tone and style do not indicate that he or she doubts the validity of DNA as an anthropological research method. The author in fact seems to be neutral towards this practice and thus is not skeptical.

B. Wrong. The author's tone and style do not indicate disbelief relative to anthropological DNA analysis; the author demonstrates candid detachment from

the topic and thus is not leery.

C. Correct. The author makes use of a tone and style that do not betray any judgments towards the validity of DNA analysis as an anthropological research method; the author's attitude appears cool and detached thus impartial.

D. Wrong. The author's tone does not suggest that he or she finds DNA analysis a good or favorable anthropological research method, the author's attitude is much more detached and candid.

E. Wrong. The author in no ways exhibits an attitude of devotion or dedication to anthropological DNA analysis; the author is much more detached and observational.

**Answer to Question 310:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author states that anthropologists are no longer debating whether or not early humans originated in the Horn of Africa, thus the scientific polemics do not focus on this issue.

B. Wrong. The author discusses how DNA samples of Europeans and Arabians were compared to determine the origin of the organized human Diaspora, but the author does not give information to suggest that these two specific places are the focus of scientific debate.

C. Wrong. The author names the Near East as a region subjected to DNA testing but does not give any information about the Near East's specific role in the human Diaspora and definitely does not suggest that the Near East lies at the nexus of scientific debate relative to the dispersal of modern man.

D. Correct. The author indicates that the focus point of scientific debate is the point of origin of modern man's organized dispersal across the globe.

E. Wrong. The author does not say that scientists debate the use of DNA analysis in the study of the dispersal of modern man.

**Passage 130 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about gender differences in altruistic behaviors. The main idea is that men are more likely than women to change their behavior based on the presence of attractive members of the opposite sex. The two main points are (a) that men are more likely to perform altruistic acts in the presence of attractive women and (b) that this behavior is caused by a need to impress potential mates. The purpose of the passage is to explain gender differences in a particular type

of behavior.

**Answer to Question 311:**

The correct answer is E.

- A. Wrong. While the author does objectively evaluate the facts vis-a-vis altruistic behavior in males and females, his or her point is made most compelling by the use of a source of authority, the British Journal of Psychology.
- B. Wrong. The author's approach to making his or her claim is deductive and objective and thus not rhetoric aimed at invoking an emotional response.
- C. Wrong. The author does not provide a counterview to his or her claim.
- D. Wrong. The author does not criticize the opinions of other psychologists.
- E. Correct. The author offers a source of authority to back-up his or her claims, the best method of making a claim convincing and believable.

**Passage 131 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the longer-term benefits of working hard in college. The main idea is that lazier college students tend to fare significantly worse along several measures than their more industrious peers. There are two main points: (a) that slacker students are at a higher risk of poor economic outcomes and (b) that slacker students often do not improve vital skills such as critical reasoning. The purpose of the passage is to caution students to take college seriously - rhetorical flourishes such as “even more troubling” indicate that the author has a clear bias toward what outcomes are better.

**Answer to Question 312:**

The correct answer is A.

- A. Correct. This option would not weaken the author's claims because several slacker college students who are still able to achieve success are within the margin of error; there are always a few exceptions to every rule.
- B. Wrong. The authors maintains that slacker college students suffer from low academic skills like critical reasoning and this hinders their ability to succeed in the future; evidence to the contrary, such as academic skills improvement despite a low work ethic, would definitely undermine the author's claims.
- C. Wrong. The author claims that one of the main problems with slacking in college is that it makes it more difficult for students with low work ethics to obtain jobs after graduation; research pointing to a different conclusion, such as

there being no marked difference between low and high work ethic students obtaining jobs, would undermine the author's claims.

D. Wrong. If the financial situation of both the hardworking and slacker college students was the same, then the author's claim that it pays to work hard in college would be undermined.

E. Wrong. If the living situation of both the hardworking and slacker college students was the same, then the author's claim that slacker students suffer the consequences of living with their parents post-graduation due to their lack of academic effort would be undermined.

### **Passage 132 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the political philosophy of Karl Marx. The main idea is that Marxist analysis is a highly useful tool in analyzing a variety of social and political systems. There are two major points: (a) that Marxist analysis has changed the way people think about socio-political systems and (b) that while Marxist theories are often used to critique capitalism, they can also be used to critique socialism and communism, systems that are themselves based in Marxism. The purpose of the passage is to inform the reader of an under-publicized aspect of Marxism, namely its usefulness in critiquing its own systems.

### **Answer to Question 313:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Self-reflexivity means the ability of a person (or in this case a theory) to accurately see and assess its own artificialities and contradictions and thus merely saying that Marxism deconstructs capitalistic power structures does not account for self-reflexivity at all.

B. Correct. Since self-reflexivity means the ability to self critique and find contradictions and artificialities, it is true that, according to the passage, Marxism is self-reflexive because it critically analyzes its own theories.

C. Wrong. Self-reflexivity is the ability to self-critique or analyze and thus it is not a way of delineating the specifics of class conflict in general.

D. Wrong. While it may be true that self-reflexivity, the ability to self analyze and critique, helps academics set up research frameworks, the passages states that self-reflexivity in Marxism is a particularly valuable feature because it allows for Marxism to critique its own economic theories.

E. Wrong. The passage does not indicate that self-reflexivity or engaging in self

critique creates an environment of free thinking academic exchange.

**Answer to Question 314:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Dialectic means the method of inquiry that uses discussion as a means of eliciting reason and intellectual discovery and it stands in opposition to the scientific method which gathers information using empirical methods.

B. Correct. Dialectic means to gather intellectual information or reason by way of discussion and debate.

C. Wrong. Dialectic is a method of academic inquiry powered by discussion and protest means to express and objection to words, thoughts, or policies and thus the two terms are not analogous.

D. Wrong. Dialectic is certainly dialogue but it is not limited to the political arena.

E. Wrong. Dialectic is a method of eliciting reason via discussion not the process of worker exploitation.

**Passage 133 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about how art relates to civilization. The main idea is that, contrary to popular belief, art predates complex human civilizations. There are two main points: (a) that art is often considered constitutive of civilization and (b) recent archaeological finds suggest that art significantly predates civilization. The purpose of the passage is to debunk a commonly held view that the author views as false. The author of the passage makes an implicit assumption that art is well-defined, and that primitive painting is in fact art.

**Answer to Question 315:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. The author suggests that the painting kits are an important find because they show that art was practiced among the earliest human ancestors, not just one of the characteristics of human civilization.

B. Wrong. The author does discuss the specific tools that were used by the early humans, but the main importance of the tools is that they predate human civilization.

C. Wrong. The author suggests that art was used for body decoration among the early humans, but again the main importance of the findings was the fact that they are evidence that artistic practices predate civilization.

D. Correct. According to the author, the importance of the anthropological discovery of early human painting kits is that they are a sign that artistic practices predate human civilization even though art is typically seen as a marker of human civilization.

E. Wrong. While this statement may be true, the author is more intent on getting the message across that the painting kits are an important find because they show that art predates human civilization.

### **Passage 134– Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about Machiavelli’s *The Prince* and its influence. The main idea is that *The Prince* has been both highly controversial and very influential on political thought. There are two main points: (a) that *The Prince* has been controversial for its cynical view of political life and (b) that its message of “the end justifies the means” has made a lasting impression on many readers. There is a minor point that specifies some of the ways in which *The Prince* runs contrary to many cherished political ideals contrasting the work’s brazen realism with belief in political ideals. The main purpose of the passage is to inform and briefly familiarize the reader with the work and surrounding controversy. The tone is largely factual, and while the author mentions the controversial nature of the work, they do not express an opinion on the controversy.

### **Answer to Question 316:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Both bold-faced sections highlight how *The Prince* promotes political theories that are controversial in the modern political landscape and thus the first section cannot undermine the second.

B. Correct. The second bold-faced section concludes that the statement “the end justifies the means” at the heart of *The Prince* is well-known and controversial; the first bold-faced section outlines in more detail why *The Prince* is controversial.

C. Wrong. The author’s position is that *The Prince* is a poignant yet controversial book and both of these bold-faced sections in fact support this claim.

D. Wrong. Both bold-faced sections reinforce the author’s position that *The Prince* is a controversial yet poignant book.

E. Wrong. Both bold-face sections discuss how *The Prince* undermines many of the ideas relative to modern political practices, but the bold-faced sections do not undermine modern political practices themselves.

### **Answer to Question 317:**

The correct answer is A.

A. Correct. The author spends the duration of the passage discussing how *The Prince* was and has remained a book that is highly influential despite the fact that it is equally controversial; thus, a clear case is made for the fact that polemical books are the most influential.

B. Wrong. The author never discusses leadership in terms of combining virtue and vice, just the fact that *The Prince* negates the importance of personal vice in leaders. Thus, a case is not made for the concept that leadership requires a combination of virtue and vice.

C. Wrong. It can be inferred that political ideas evolve since the author points out the fact that modern political ideas clash with Machiavellian political ideas, but this is still an inference and not a clear case or argument for a specific fact.

D. Wrong. The author does not directly discuss human nature even though it does show how political systems change and evolve.

E. Wrong. The author does not make a case for how the Machiavellian approach works when it moves from the realm of theory to the practical world of practice and thus this does not make a case for the Machiavellian approach as the best political method.

### **Passage 135 – Summary / Paraphrase**

The passage is about the causes of depression. The main idea is that after years of scientific consensus that depression is caused by low serotonin levels, there has been recent support for the idea that depression may not correlate as clearly with chemical imbalance as was previously thought. The main points are: (a) starting in the 1950s, scientists studying behavior and the brain agreed that depression was caused by serotonin deficiency (b) the notion that chemical imbalance caused depression let mental health professionals treat depression using pharmaceuticals (c) recent research has suggested that depleted levels of serotonin are not the sole factor in depression, opening the door to different treatment possibilities. A minor point that genetics, and more subtle views about mood and personality, develops the main points. The purpose of the passage is polemical: the author has a clear bias against the notion that mental disorders can be treated pharmaceutically as evidenced by the phrase “pills as a means of solving mood problems may hopefully become a thing of the past” and by the tone of the final paragraph.



**Answer to Question 318:**

The correct answer is D.

A. Wrong. Candid means impartial and since the author believes that serotonin as a cause of depression is outmoded, he or she is at least slightly skeptical of SSRI's as a treatment method for depression and thus is not rendered impartial or unprejudiced.

B. Wrong. The author is critical of SSRIs believes them to be outmoded and thus does not have a positive or affirmative attitude towards them.

C. Wrong. While the author is critical of SSRIs (calling them outmoded), castigating is too harsh of a term to describe the author's attitude as castigating means to chastise or criticize severely.

D. Correct. Leery is a synonym for skeptical and the author is clearly skeptical of SSRIs since he or she believes it is outmoded to regard serotonin as the main cause of depression.

E. Wrong. The author's tone and word choice relative to SSRIs do not indicate snobbery (condescension) but rather skeptical disbelief.

**Answer to Question 319:**

The correct answer is B.

A. Wrong. Since the passage states that SSRIs are an outmoded, the reader can infer that they are not a good way of treating mood disorders.

B. Correct. The passage states that scientists see genes as a potential cause of depression and thus inferring that they are the definite cause of depression is incorrect.

C. Wrong. The passage discusses a study that concluded that decreased serotonin levels in healthy people did not affect their mood so the reader can infer that serotonin does not play a direct role in affecting a person's mood in general.

D. Wrong. The passage lists talk therapy as one of the successful methods of treating depression

E. Wrong. The beginning of the passage discusses how depression is a universal, global phenomenon so the reader can infer that it affects all humans regardless of culture or ethnicity.

**Answer to Question 320:**

The correct answers are A and B.

A. Correct. The author makes it clear that genes contribute to a person's biological profile and thus genes could engender depression in an individual.

B. Correct. The author also makes it clear that environmental factors can contribute to a person's mood and hence could engender depression.

C. Wrong. The author does not mention past and present experiences in conjunction with biological factors as a cause of depression.

**Answer to Question 321:**

The correct answer is "In the 1950s psychologists and neuroscientists teamed up to proclaim that depression was the result of a chemical imbalance, more specifically low levels of serotonin, and a milieu was born that sought to frame mental health issues as curable deficiencies."

This sentence underscores the fact that a treatment framework was erected around depression characterizing it as a curable deficiency. The mentality of mental health practitioners thus became SSRI based, as those were pills that could be used to treat depression.

**Passage 136**

**Answer to Question 322:**

The correct answer is E. A is incorrect because the passage does not discuss jury trials. While military personnel are mentioned in relation to an exception to the requirement for Grand Juries, a right to a jury of peers is not discussed. Thus, B is not correct. The right to an attorney is also not discussed here, therefore C is not correct. The passage requires just compensation for property seizures but mentions no exceptions, so D is not correct. While A, B and C may be rights guaranteed by the Constitution or legal precedent, they are not addressed in this passage. D is not mentioned at all. E is the correct answer. The passage specifically mentions that a citizen cannot be compelled "to be a witness against himself."

**Answer to Question 323:**

The correct answer is D. A is incorrect because "indictment of a grand jury" has been discussed elsewhere in the passage using just those words. B is incorrect for several reasons. For one deprivation of life with just compensation seems nonsensical. Also, the term "just compensation" is used in the same sentence with regard to property. To use it here, also in regard to property, would be redundant. C is not justified or implied. Some of the requirements in the passage contradict one another, such as the exceptions to the Grand Jury rule. Also, the few specific rules discussed in this passage would not likely be the only ones in force when depriving someone of life, liberty or property. E is out because the

terms “due” and “process” are still in usage and their present day definitions, even in combination make sense in this context. D is correct because the simple definitions of the words “due” “process” and “law”, as used contemporarily, can be combined to mean “required legal steps” in a general sense.

**Answer to Question 324:**

The correct answer is A. B is the common modern definition of the term, but notoriety does not seem relevant here. C refers to a common misunderstanding of the term as the opposite of “famous.” D implies that the word is the opposite of “capital,” but this is contradicted by the use of the word “otherwise.” E might make sense but this would make the passage needlessly redundant. The modifier “otherwise” makes it clear that “infamous” is used to expand the protection to a broader class not limited to capital crimes. The answer is A.

**Answer to Question 325:**

The correct answers are B and C. Parsing the structure of the first sentence shows that the military exemption applies only to B and C through the connector “unless.” A is presented as a separate clause. B and C are correct.

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