READING/CRITICAL THINKING
DIRECTIONS. Each stimulus (a passage, poem, graph, or table, for example) is followed by a question or questions based on that stimulus. Read each stimulus carefully. Then choose the best answer to each question following a stimulus.

Questions 1-2 are based on the following passage.

Claiming that there was no precedent for women to practice law in a federal courtroom, the United States Supreme Court in 1878 denied lawyer Belva Lockwood (1830-1917) permission to argue cases before the Court, pending the enactment of “special legislation”. In response, Lockwood herself drafted the necessary legislation and successfully argued it before the House Judiciary Committee. In February 18789 the bill she drafted was signed into law, and the following month Lockwood became the first woman to argue a case before the Supreme Court. For Lockwood this would be only one distinction in a lifetime of groundbreaking achievements; in 1884 she became the first woman to appear on a ballot in presidential election.

1. The author mentions Lockwood’s appearance on a presidential ballot in order to emphasize which of the following aspects of Lockwood’s career?
   a) Her ability to use legislation to change the condition of women
   b) Her accomplishments in pursuits previously closed to women
   c) Her desire to move from a career in law to a career in politics
   d) Her gift for inspiring women to pursue careers in public life.
2. According to the passage, why was Lockwood eventually able to argue a case before the Supreme Court?
   a) The Supreme Court changed its view on the necessity of special legislation allowing
   b) Lockwood demonstrated to the Supreme Court that there was precedent for women to argue cases in federal courtrooms.
   c) Legislation was passed that allowed women to argue before the Supreme Court
   d) Pressure from the House Judiciary Committee forced the Supreme Court to ignore precedent.

Questions 3-4 are based on the following passage.

In 1999, paleontologists discovered a number of well-preserved specimens of a fishlike creature, *Haikouella laniceolota*, that lived 530 million years ago. These specimens may be among the earliest chordates, a group that comprises not only vertebrates but also certain invertebrates such as sea squirts. The fossils display certain hallmarks of chordates, such as a nerve cord and a notochord, a rod of stiff tissue providing dorsal support. *Haikouella* also has a puffed-up back, which suggests that the species contained segmented muscles — another key chordate feature.

3. Which of the following assertions, if true, would most clearly undermine the claim that *Haikouella* is a chordate?
   a) Some chordates are known to be older than *Haikouella*.
   b) Certain morphological features of *Haikouella* suggest that it may be a type of invertebrate.
   c) The notochord in *Haikouella* is not as long as the notochord in many chordates.
   d) A puffed-up back in creatures such as *Haikouella* is not always caused by segmented muscles.
4. According to the passage, the group chordates consists of which of the following?
   a) All fishlike creatures such as Haikouella
   b) All vertebrates as well as some invertebrates
   c) Most of the invertebrates, including sea squirts
   d) Most of the vertebrates

Questions 5-6 are based on the following passage.

In her biography of the Russian composer Dmitri Shostakovich (1906-1975), Laurel E. Fay, who was given unprecedented access to archival collections in Russia, excels at rectifying factual mistakes about Shostakovich made by previous scholars. However, while her precision about dates and chronology is a useful corrective, the general reader of biographies, who seeks a deeper understanding of the biographical subject's personality and the times in which he or she lived, will be left frustrated by her account of Shostakovich's life.

5. The author of the passage makes which of the following assumptions about factual accuracy in biographies?
   a) Most biographies are flawed by a lack of factual accuracy about dates and chronology.
   b) It is difficult to achieve factual accuracy when writing a biography.
   c) Factual accuracy alone is not sufficient to produce a successful biography for the general reader.
   d) The general reader is unlikely to be concerned about factual accuracy in a biography.
6. The passage suggests that one of the distinguishing characteristics of Fay's biography is that it is
   a) based on material that has not been fully available to other Shostakovich scholars
   b) based on a deeper understanding of Shostakovich’s life and times than previous biographies of the composer
   c) more critical of Shostakovich than are other works of Shostakovich than are other works of Shostakovich scholarship
   d) accessible to the general reader as well as to Shostakovich scholars

Questions 7-8 are based on the following passage.

(1) Some adults believe that all rock music is a dangerous lure, debasing the minds of both listeners and dancers. (2) Jazz was also considered a corrupting influence, partly because the improvisational nature of the music was associated with moral “looseness.”

7. Which of the following can most logically be inserted at the beginning of sentence 2?  
   a) In the meantime,  
   b) But at one time,  
   c) On the one hand,  
   d) In the first place,  

8. Which of the following is the best way to combine sentences 3 and 4?  
   a) Today jazz is recognized to be an art form and it has unique rhythms and harmonies.  
   b) Having unique rhythms and harmonies, today jazz is recognized as an art form.  
   c) Today jazz, with its unique rhythms and harmonies, is recognized as an art form.  
   d) The unique rhythms and harmonies are what make jazz recognized as an art form today.
Questions 9-11 are based on the following passage.

The development of a significantly improved machinery in the new factory system of the late eighteenth century coincided with the origin and spread of the idea of history as a record of progress. This conception assumes that history is driven by the steady, cumulative, and inevitable expansion of human knowledge and technological power, it was thought, would make improvement possible in all conditions of life—social, political, moral, and intellectual, as well as material.

This modern idea of progress, as developed by its radical French, English, and Untied States adherents, was a revolutionary doctrine, bonded to the struggle for freedom from feudal domination. To ardent republicans, a necessary criterion of progress was the achievement of political and social liberation. They regarded the new sciences and technologies as instruments for carrying out a comprehensive transformation of society. Knowledge would provide the basis for alternatives to the entrenched authoritarian institutions of the old regime: royalty, aristocracy, and church hierarchy.

Thus in 1813 Thomas Jefferson wrote to John Adams describing the combined effect of the new science and the American Revolution on the minds of Europeans:

Science had liberated the ideas of those who read and reflect...An insurrection has consequently begun, of science, talents, and courage, against rank and birth, which have fallen into contempt...Science, is progressive.
9. The modern view of progress, as described in the passage, was based on an assumption that
   a) the wealthy would invest in advances in technology and would keep the rewards
   b) human power over nature would be used to benefit people who had not previously shared in political power
   c) in providing new jobs, the new factories would at the same time require workers to surrender autonomy
   d) science was value-free and could be used either for good ends or for bad

10. A central theme of the passage is the relationship between
    a) technological advances and class structures
    b) progressive political institutions and moral views
    c) authoritarian regimes and the church hierarchy
    d) freedom of speech and constitutional government

11. Which of the following, if true, would be hard to reconcile with the modern idea of progress, as described in the second paragraph of the passage
    a) Modern democratic governments rely on scientific advances as a means of gaining new markets in international trade.
    b) Technology-based changes in farming practices enable an individual farmer to produce larger crops by working fewer hours than before.
    c) Science provides no basis for any distinction among people that would justify making a distinction according to rank.
    d) The introduction of technology-based farming methods in some societies has increased the power of the landowning class.
12. The political scientist avoided advocacy in her work and, more generally, any scholarship that sought to make value judgments. She focused on "is", not "ought"—arguing that excessive editorializing could undercut the intellectual integrity of the field.

Which of the following statements about the political scientists, if true, would most clearly undermine the argument made above?

a) She wrote a book that supported reform of campaign financing laws.
b) She wrote an article examining the political influence of labor unions.
c) She wrote numerous articles analyzing the voting habits of college-age women.
d) She conducted a study that examined voters' attitudes toward defense spending.

13. As early as 1852, it was demonstrated that even tightly wrapped and sealed bread would become stale, and that staling could be reversed by reheating the bread to 60°. This is the temperature at which starch gelatinizes. In another experiment, bread stored at 7°C staled as much in one day as bread held at 30°C staled in six days.

Which of the following facts from the passage CONTRADICTS the common advice to store bread in the refrigerator?

a) Starch can gelatinize at a certain temperature.
b) Staling can be reversed by reheating to 60°.
c) Tightly wrapped bread will become stale.
d) Bread stored at 7°C becomes stale faster than bread stored at 30°C.
Questions 14-16 are based on the following passage.

The poet Adrienne Rich decided early in her career to write in a common voice, "to do something very common, in my own way." In making this decision, she follows in a tradition of "plain-style" poets, including the English poet George Herbert and the American poet Walt Whitman, who, however, well-read, refuse obvious learning a place in their poetry. In contrast, such poets as T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, and Marianne Moore write often, if not always, above the level of comprehension of the common reader; books, books, and more books underlie their vocabulary and allusions, not to mention their assumptions about culture. Authors who vow, like Rich, to speak for, and be readable by, the nonspecialist in literature turn away from a certain highly conventionalized learned language, thereby losing a rich and powerful literary resource. However, they think the loss is well worth the gain. Just as the Christian poet Herbert identified ostentatious learning with theological hairsplitting, so Rich identifies this conventionalized learned language with the male institutional life that originally generated it – the life of the church and the academy, a life historically unavailable to women. In short, Rich abjures this conventionalized learned language as inherently undemocratic.

14. According to the passage, George Herbert and Walt Whitman are both poets who
   a) wrote poetry that appealed only to the nonspecialist in literature
   b) came to reject the plain-style tradition of poetry
   c) were less well-read than Eliot, Auden, and Moore
   d) had views regarding the use of learning in poetry that were similar to Rich's
15. One of the assumptions of the plain-style tradition of poetry, as that tradition is discussed in the passage, is that
   a) poetry should be understandable to those readers who do not have an extensive knowledge of literature
   b) most readers can appreciate a poem even if they do not fully understand it
   c) many literary specialists are unable to decipher the allusions in learned poetry
   d) the nonspecialist in literature is more interested in learned poetry than has often been maintained

16. Which of the following claims, if true, would provide the strongest support for Rich's views concerning the use of learned language in poetry?
   a) John Milton, who wrote difficult and densely allusive poetry, was an enthusiastic supporter of the Puritan revolution in England.
   b) In addition to writing important poetry in English, George Herbert wrote a good deal of highly conventionalized poetry in Latin.
   c) Certain modernist poems, which employ a difficult and high conventionalized language, articulate a belief in the importance of social and cultural elites.
   d) Certain plain-style poems intended specifically for the common reader have been found to be more learned and allusive than previously though.
Questions 17-19 are based on the following passage.

The novelist Nuruddin Farrah, born in 1945 in what is now Somalia, is the most important African writer to have challenged the prevailing European view about social change in Africa. This view holds that all change involving traditional African societies is a form of loss, resulting in the destruction of traditional ways of life. For an African writer, it might be a loss worth paying in order to achieve something else – the cosmopolitan existence of an urban intellectual, for instance. But modernization – the source of this social change – must, according to the European view, always produce alienation and incomprehension between generations.

Numerous European writers, including Tolstoy and Balzac in the nineteenth century, have lamented this alienation. Farrah, in contrast, takes a much different view. The Somalia in which he grew up is indeed changing – more rapidly than anything witnessed by European writers in the nineteenth century. But change is invigorating to Farrah; in his fiction, traditional customs and beliefs are not so much lost as revised in order to be useful and to feed the imagination in new ways.

17. The passage suggests that Farrah would agree that the prevailing European view of social change in Africa
   a) exaggerates the extent to which social change contributes to the destruction of traditional customs and beliefs
   b) underestimates the extent of social change in countries such as Somalia
   c) ignores the amount of pain and alienation that social change creates in traditional societies
   d) focuses too exclusively on the effects that social change has on writers and intellectuals
18. The passage suggests that Farrah portrays traditional customs and beliefs in his fiction in which of the following ways?
   a) As a source of conflict between parents and children
   b) As a source of imaginative creativity
   c) As similar to European customs and beliefs
   d) As being threatened by new social arrangement

19. Life in the state of nature, without the restraining influence of government, is, says Hobbes, "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short," a state of war pitting everyone against everyone else. It is incorrect, however, to argue that our original motives and values are individualistic and selfish, because the human person is by nature a social being.

Which of the following, if true, gives the strongest support to the view presented by the author of the passage?
   a) Governments find that they must rely on the general cooperation of citizens with the law; otherwise, law enforcement would be impossible with a limited number of law-enforcement officers.
   b) It is possible, although difficult, to withdraw from society and to live as a self-sufficient hermit
   c) Over the ages, the size of social units has tended to grow as tribes have given way to city-states and city-states to nations.
   d) Normal human psychology is such that our selves are developed and formed in the family group, and we positively identify with others as a result of that process.
Questions 20-21 are based on the following passage.

The Antarctic marine environment is inhabited by fish that produce remarkable antifreeze compounds. Such compounds depress the freezing point of the body fluids of fish. For most marine fish, salts (particularly sodium chloride) account for 85 percent of the depression of the freezing point below zero degrees Celsius. The rest of the depression can be attributed to small amounts of potassium, calcium, urea, glucose, and amino acids, all common constituents of blood and tissue fluids. In the Antarctic fish, however, these ions and molecules account for only 50 percent of the depression of the freezing point. The balance of the depression comes from eight different glycopeptides, each consisting of repeating units composed of a two-sugar molecule covalently bonded to a peptide chain of three amino acids.

Antarctic fish have limited energy stores, and must therefore conserve energy, particularly in the Antarctic winter, when the productivity of the ecosystem is particularly low. How do they maintain an adequate supply of antifreezes without expending great amounts of energy on synthesis? Researchers have found that such fish do not lose antifreeze compounds in their urine, as other fish often do. Examination of the kidneys of Antarctic fish shows that their kidney cells draw only selected wastes from the blood and leave the antifreeze compounds in circulation.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that, unless the synthesized antifreeze compounds break down, which of the following must be true of Antarctic fish?
   a) Their body fluids contain a decreasing amount of glycopeptides.
   b) They feed on frozen organic material during the Antarctic winter.
   c) They maintain antifreeze compounds in their bodies during the Antarctic summer.
   d) They manufacture antifreeze compounds at rates that vary according to temperature.
21. According to the passage, Antarctic fish are limited during the Antarctic winter by which of the following?
   a) The energy store available to replace expended energy
   b) The amount of wastes that can be expelled by their kidneys
   c) The amount of ions and molecules in their blood and tissue fluids
   d) Their ability to depress the freezing point of their bodily fluids

Questions 22-24 are based on the following passage.

22. In revising the passage above, you decide you want to add the following sentence: "Today the importance of street murals is still recognized in many California communities." The best place to insert this sentence is
   a) Before sentence 1
   b) After sentence 2
   c) After sentence 3
   d) Before sentence 5

23. Which of the following is the best rewording of sentence 1?
   a) In California, the street murals created by minority artists in the late 1960's were sometimes the heart of the modern mural movement.
   b) The heart of the modern mural movement in California can be found in the street murals created by minority artists in the late 1960's.
   c) As the heart of California's modern mural movement, street murals were created in the late 1960's by minority artists.
   d) The modern mural movement in California can be found in the street murals created by minority artists in the late 1960's, created by minority artists
24. Which of the following sentences would best fit before sentence 3 at the beginning of the second paragraph?

Inspired by the social and political struggles that shook the nation at the time, much of this street art was inherently political in nature.

a) Traditionally, banks and other commercial and governmental institutions hired artists to create murals to decorate lobbies, halls, and entrances.

b) Nearly constant sunshine and the easy availability of plaster and concrete walls made cities like Los Angeles prime locations for street art.

c) Building owners were not always eager to dedicate their walls to the service of art, especially when that art was politically controversial.
Questions 25-28 are based on the following passage.

Seventeenth-century European settlers noticed, but failed to understand, one deliberate effect American Indian villagers in southern New England had on their environment. These American Indians burned extensive sections of the surrounding forest once or twice a year, after first removing underwood and fallen trees to reduce the accumulated fuel at ground level. With only small nonwoody plants to consume, fires moved quickly, burned at relatively low temperatures, and soon extinguished themselves. The result was an open, parklike forest composed of large, widely spaced trees, few shrubs, and much grass and herbage, which grew luxuriantly because the burning also increased the rate at which forest nutrients were recycled into the soil. Plant diseases and pests were held in check by burning.

These artificially created environments resembled what ecologists call an “edge,” a naturally occurring boundary area between forest and grasslands that provides an ideal habitat for a host of wildlife species. Among Americans of European descent, only the writer and educator Timothy Dwight (1752-1817) seems to have grasped this connection. “The object of these conflagrations,” he wrote, “was to produce fresh and sweet pasture for the purpose of alluring the deer to the spots on which they had been kindled.” The effect was actually subtler: since these areas increased the total herbivorous food supply, they not only attracted game but also helped to create large populations of it. American Indians who hunted game animals were thus harvesting a foodstuff they had been instrumental in producing. Most Europeans, accustomed to farming with domesticated animals, lacked the conceptual tools to realize that this was a form of husbandry.
25. According to the passage, the fires set by the seventeenth-century American Indians of southern New England soon extinguished themselves for which of the following reasons?
   a) The Indians removed underwood and fallen trees to limit the amount of available fuel.
   b) The Indians deliberately set fires that were small and widely spaced apart.
   c) The parklike setting created by earlier fires made it more difficult for new fires to spread.
   d) The natural boundary created by the “edge” provided a brake to the fires.

26. Which of the following actions would be most similar in effect to that of the burning undertaken by seventeenth-century American Indians of southern New England?
   a) Planting grass on a hillside to prevent soil erosion.
   b) Eradicating both predators and domestic animals from a habitat.
   c) Cultivating underwater plants that attract schools of edible fish.
   d) Cutting hay that will be fed to cattle during the winter.

27. The passage suggests that most seventeenth-century European settlers would have assumed that the abundance of deer and other game animals in southern New England
   a) was detrimental to certain of their crops.
   b) was threatened by a growing human population.
   c) had occurred without any human intervention.
   d) had resulted from repeated, massive forest.

28. The author of the passage implies that which of the following statements about Dwight’s observation is true?
   a) It reveals an understanding that is only partially accurate because it is incomplete.
   b) It represents a viewpoint based on the European tradition of animal husbandry.
   c) It expands upon the observations made by seventeenth-century European settlers.
   d) It presents an observation that is valuable primarily because of its historical significance.
32. According to the passage, why did most scientists of Wegener's own time reject Wegener's theory?
   a) They found that Wegener was not able to explain how the super continent's constituent portions moved.
   b) They concluded that some of the evidence Wegener offered in support of his theory was flawed.
   c) They found that Wegener's theory was not significantly different from the theory of continental subsidence.
   d) They thought that it was impossible for a super continent to have once existed.

33. The passage suggests that Wegener and the "other scientists" mentioned in lines 8-9 would have been most likely to disagree over which of the following?
   a) The likelihood that virtually all the Earth's landmass was once consolidated into a super continent
   b) The appropriateness of the name Pangaea for a large super continental landmass
   c) The process by which the modern world's continents and oceans were formed
   d) The approximate time period during which the Earth's modern continents and oceans formed
34. Which of the following kinds of evidence would provide the strongest support for Wegener's theory of continental drift as that theory is described in the passage?

a) Evidence indicating that large portions of many modern continents were once covered by oceans

b) Evidence that both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans have grown warmer over the last 200 million years

c) Evidence of large, closely related fossil organisms on widely separated continents

d) Evidence that widely separated continents experienced dissimilar climatic conditions 200 million years ago
35. Which of the following interpretive claims is best supported by evidence from the Sargent etching shown above?

   a) Sargent used symmetrical patterns in the upper left corner to create the illusion of deep space.
   b) Sargent used line to show the contours of the cat and to imply its volume.
   c) Sargent established a clear sense of a source of light and how it plays over the cat's form.
d) Sargent established a strong contrast between
the form of the cat and the space that surrounds
it.

Questions 36-37 are based on the following passage.

It is often assumed that Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle
Tom’s Cabin* was a mere propaganda novel that disappeared
once it had fulfilled its purpose of attacking slavery and did
not, on its merits, deserve to endure. Yet in fact, even after the
Civil War, the novel continued to be read widely in Europe for
its compelling story and, until the revolution, it was popular in
Russia. In the United States, the book’s characters remained
bywords, but only as a result of dramatizations in which Stowe
had no hand and which exploited its more obviously comic and
melodramatic elements. In the course of half a century, these
theatrical versions grotesquely departed from the novel. The
caricature bloodhounds that were supposed to pursue Eliza as she was
crossing the ice with her baby—an episode that did not occur in
the novel—began to figure in 1879 and were typical of these
dramatizations. In worse instances of theatrical adaptation,
Topsy sang comic songs and Uncle Tom was given minstrel
interludes. By the early 1900’s, few young people had any idea
of what *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* contained or how impressive the
book actually was.

36. According to the passage, which of the following is true of
dramatizations based on *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?

a) They were popular in Europe.

b) They deserved to endure on their own merits.

c) They contained grotesque departures from the
original novel.

d) They were designed to introduce young
people to the novel.
37. Which of the following statements CONTRADICTS the author's argument?

a) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was an effective propaganda novel in that it aided the eradication of slavery in the United States.

b) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* has more literary merit than do any of the theatrical adaptations based on it.

c) There are some comic and melodramatic elements in *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, but they are only part of the total impression made by the book.

d) *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* was of interest to readers only for its historical significance as a propaganda novel.

Questions 38-39 are based on the following passage.

The way that zoos typically house species can be misleading to visitors. Birds are in the bird house, of course, and crocodiles are kept far away in the reptile house with the other naked-skinned or scale-covered brutes. Thus, the average visitor leaves the zoo firmly persuaded that birds, defined by such “unreptilian” characteristics as feathers and flight, are an entirely different group from crocodilians. But the gizzards of turkeys and crocodiles present startling evidence of how wrong that assumption is. The anatomy of their gizzards is strong evidence that crocodilians and birds are closely related; for the sake of visitors, zoos should clearly group crocodilians and birds more closely together in zoological classifications, if not in zoo buildings.
38. The passage suggests that most zoos house animals largely on the basis of the animals'

a) internal anatomy
b) preferred habitat
c) external physical characteristics
d) common behavioral tendencies

39. According to the passage, the "assumption" mentioned in the passage is undermined by which of the following?

a) Similarities in the anatomy of turkey gizzards and crocodile gizzards
b) Similarities in the outward appearance of turkeys and crocodiles
c) Anatomical differences between the turkey and most other bird species
d) The fact that most birds are characterized by feathers and flight

Questions 40-41 are based on the following passage.

The bitterest struggle by women for the right to vote took place in Britain. The first women's employment bureau in Britain was established in 1857 with the help of women such as Barbara Bodichon, who had previously campaigned for the Married Women's Property Bill and had also worked for the founding of Girton College. In 1857 Barbara Bodichon helped establish The Englishwoman's Journal, which became the voice of suffragist aspirations and achievements in England, and in 1865 she successfully campaigned for John Stuart Mill, a supporter of women's suffrage, when he stood for Parliament, most dedicated advocate and leader of the suffrage movement in Britain, however, was Millicent Fawcett, who with Bodichon and four other women formed the first women's suffrage committee in 1866. They collected signatures for a petition, and by May 1867, when the Reform Bill came up, the first petition to Parliament for women's suffrage was presented. So came
about the first parliamentary debate on women's suffrage and the first open public meeting to agitate for the vote, held in 1868, Fawcett gave her own first public speech on the right to vote in London that same year.

40. As stated in the passage, the voice of suffragist aspirations and achievements in England was
   a) Parliament
   b) Girton College
   c) The Englishwoman's Journal
   d) John Stuart Mill

41. Which of the following can be inferred from information in the passage about the struggle for women's suffrage in Britain?
   a) The members of Parliament were unanimously opposed to women's suffrage.
   b) Supporters of the women's suffrage movement were denied the right to give public speeches.
   c) Opposition to women's suffrage existed in the mid-1800's in Britain.
   d) Parliament ratified the Reform Bill on women's suffrage in 1868.

Questions 42-44 are based on the following passage.

In the well-known 1957 lecture "Two Concepts of Liberty," the British philosopher Isaiah Berlin distinguished between negative and positive liberty. He defined negative liberty as the absence of restraint, a freedom from interference with individual thought or behavior on the part of outside authority—especially governmental authority. If negative liberty is freedom from, then positive liberty, as Berlin understood it, can best be understood as freedom to. Those who are illiterate suffer from a denial of positive liberty; they are unable to enjoy the freedom to write or read, not because some authority prevents them from doing so, but because they are illiterate, which is something they can change only by taking
positive action. Positive liberty, although not necessarily incompatible with negative liberty, is more of an open-ended concept, and is thus more readily applicable to issues pertaining to social welfare and equal opportunity.

42. Which of the following situations is most clearly an example of an infringement of negative liberty, as that concept is discussed in the passage?

   a) A court decision overturning a city ordinance that had established a curfew for minors
   b) A law requiring motorcycle riders to wear protective helmets
   c) A smoker refusing to extinguish a cigarette in a public building
   d) A librarian allowing unrestricted Internet use in the public library

43. The passage suggests that a proponent of positive liberty would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about liberty?

   a) Liberty is unlikely to exist in societies where governmental authority is strong.
   b) Liberty is a consequence of individual achievement.
   c) Establishing equal opportunity is often at odds with liberty.
   d) Social and cultural restraints are essential to liberty.
Which of the following statements, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's claim that positive liberty is "more readily applicable to issues pertaining to social welfare and equal opportunity" (lines 17-18)?

a) Restraints imposed by governments are often detrimental to the larger social welfare.

b) Public resistance to governmental authorities can be found throughout history.

c) Certain social groups have enjoyed greater equality of opportunity in recent years.

d) Certain kinds of governmental programs are more successful than others.

Questions 45-47 are based on the following passage.

In the 1970's and 1980's, certain feminist literary critics developed an influential interpretive method that Elaine Showalter christened "gynocriticism." Gynocritics, taking as their working hypothesis the notion that women both read and write differently from men, argue that there is a distinctive female literary tradition with characteristic themes and forms. Some gynocritics, including Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar, define one dimension of this tradition as the articulation of female resistance to patriarchal oppression. Other gynocritics, drawing on Carol Gilligan's study of the differences between "female" and "male" modes of ethical thinking, emphasize the degree to which female-authored texts such as Jane Austen's Mansfield Park celebrate the values of community, cooperation, and self-sacrifice over those of individual achievement, upholding what Gilligan would call a "female ethic of care" as opposed to a "male ethic of justice." Whatever their particular approach, however, all gynocritics directly challenge the sexist attitudes they feel are implicit in both the canonical texts of English and American literature and in the traditional body of criticism of those texts.
45. Which of the following works of scholarship would most strongly support the validity of gynocriticism as an interpretive method?

a) A literary analysis demonstrating the influence of a nineteenth-century female poet's symbolism on certain twentieth-century male poets

b) A linguistic study that found similarities in the vocabulary and syntax of nineteenth-century female poets that were not found in nineteenth-century male poets

c) A critical study analyzing the impact that painting and the visual arts had on the work of a twentieth-century female novelist

d) A historical study demonstrating that twentieth-century female novelists addressed different thematic issues than did nineteenth-century female novelists
46. Which of the following literary works would be most difficult to reconcile with the approach taken by the gynocritics described in lines 11-19 ("Other... justice.") of the passage?

a) A novel written by a woman that celebrates the protagonist's efforts to break away from the constraints of her community in pursuit of individual ambition

b) An essay written by a woman that examines women's contributions to the raising of children and praises women for their achievements in this area

c) A poem written by a man that satirizes a popular political leader and advocates the removal of that leader from office

d) A play written by a man that explores the breakdown of a prominent family, focusing largely on the relationship between the husband and the wife.

47. The primary purpose of the passage is to

a) question the usefulness of a new mode of literary criticism

b) identify the salient features of an important movement in literary criticism

c) distinguish between two contradictory interpretive methods in literary criticism

d) defend an established method of literary criticism from attack

48. (1) The Canadian province of Newfoundland, claimed for England in 1583 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was among the first English-speaking colonies in the New World. (2) In the colony's early days, settlement was seasonal in nature. (3) Throughout the seventeenth century, however, a slow migration of English ship owners gradually developed a more established community on the island. (4) In a pattern repeated throughout the New World, most of the ship owners' servants were Irish, and these servants far outnumbered their masters. (5) Quite quickly, Irish-English became
the socially dominant language, not least because the English tended toward absenteeism while the Irish stayed put.

In revising the paragraph above, you decide you want to add the following sentence: "Fishermen would sail out from Ireland and the English West country for the summer fishing season, returning home before the harsh winter." The best place to insert this sentence is between

a) sentences 1 and 2  
b) sentences 2 and 3  
c) sentences 3 and 4  
d) sentences 4 and 5

49. (1) In 1905 Einstein interpreted the "photoelectric effect" of light, a phenomenon that cannot be explained by the wave theory of light. (2) When a photon strikes an electron, the resulting action is analogous to the collision of billiard balls. (3) The effect of such collisions can be observed when light falling on a metal plate produces a shower of electrons. (4) Einstein deduced that light is not a continuous stream of energy but is composed of individual particles or bundles of energy, which he called photons.

Although sentence 1 is placed appropriately, the rest of the paragraph above is not well organized. Which of the following reorderings of sentences 2-4 most improves the continuity of the paragraph?

a) 2, 4, 3  
b) 3, 2, 4  
c) 3, 4, 2  
d) 4, 2, 3
Questions 50-51 refer to the following table.

**PROPERTY OWNED BY BLACK RESIDENTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., 1830-1860**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Property (S)</th>
<th>1830</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-200</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-400</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-600</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600-800</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800-1000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-2000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500-3000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000-3500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500-4000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000-4500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. The table is designed primarily to show which of the following?

a) How rates of property ownership in one city compared to rates in other cities

b) (B) How rates of property ownership for one group compared to rates for other groups

c) (C) How a city's method of assessing property values changed over a 30-year period

d) (D) How the distribution of property values within a group changed over a 30-year period
51. Which of the following, if true, would best explain the material presented in the table?

a) The total value of property owned by Black residents in Washington during the 1830-1860 period was similar to that in other cities during this period.

b) Rising standards of living allowed an increasing number of Black residents to own property during the 1830-1860 period.

c) Property values throughout Washington were higher in 1860 than they were in 1830.

d) Many Black property owners changed residences several times during the 1830-1860 period.

Questions 52-53 are based on the following passage.

Over time, non-specialists are usually able to assimilate radically new scientific ideas, even though these ideas may seem strange when they are initially introduced. Such was the case with Newtonian physics; when Newton proposed his ideas regarding motion and gravitation in the seventeenth century, they were denounced as unreasonable even by other leading physicists. Eventually, however, Newton’s ideas were generally assimilated. Such will also prove to be the case with quantum mechanics, a twentieth-century science that deals with the behavior of matter and light on the subatomic scale. Eventually, the novelty of quantum mechanics will no longer act as a bar to the comprehension of this theory by the non-specialist.
5. The last paddle-wheel boat to visit Karlsburg dock was the riverboat that arrived on July 4, 1907.
Rewrite, beginning with
The riverboat that arrived on July 4, 1907,...
The next words will be
  a) was among the last boats
  b) being the last paddle-wheel
  c) was the last paddle-wheel
  d) it had been the last of the boats

6. In a recent federal investigation, many American children were found working late-night hours and performing hazardous jobs.
Rewrite, beginning with
A recent federal investigation found,...
The next words will be
  a) that many American children
  b) to work late-night hours and to perform hazardous jobs
  c) late-night hours of American children and their hazardous jobs
  d) that while many American children

7. The novelist's most recent work, combining earthy humor with profound erudition, is both whimsical and intellectually challenging.
Rewrite, beginning with
Both whimsical and intellectually challenging,...
The next words will be
  a) the novelist's most recent work
  b) which is the most recent work
  c) the novelist combines
  d) it combines earthy humor
DIRECTIONS: In each of the following sentences some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence you will find four ways of writing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original, but the other three are all different. If you think the original sentence is better than any of the suggested changes, you should choose answer 'A'; otherwise you should mark one of the other choices. Select the best answer and fill in the corresponding lettered space on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:
While waving goodbye to your friends, the airplane took off, and we watched it disappear in the sky.
   a) While waving
   b) Waving
   c) As we were waving
   d) While we are waving

ANSWER: (c)

8. The recently completed effort to clean the river has allowed local authorities to rescind the law that made it mandatory for you to spend a night in the hospital for observation if one happened to fall into the water.
   a) for people who happened to fall into the water to spend a night in the hospital for observation
   b) for you to spend a night in the hospital for observation if one happened to fall into the water
   c) for one to spend a night for observation in the hospital if you happened to fall into the water
   d) that you should spend a night in the hospital for observation should you have happened to fall into the water
9. While some states require day-care workers to have specific training in early childhood education, in other states they only require them to have a high school diploma.
   a) in other states they only require them to
   b) the requirement in other states is that they only
   c) others only require them to
   d) they are required only in other states to

10. In many areas water was long considered a free commodity, available to the farmer at not any more than the price to transport it.
   a) at no more than the costs of transportation
   b) at not any more than the price to transport it
   c) for no more than the price of transportation it
   d) only for the price that it costs to transport it

11. The medical personnel treating the victim displaced by the hurricane claimed that the situation would grow worse, unless having more medical supplies
   a) worse because of needing more
   b) worse, unless having more worse without more
   c) worse without having more
   d) worse, unless having more

12. Ms. Jenkins is no longer on the city council, her commentary on local politics is still highly regarded.
   a) council, her
   b) council; nevertheless, her
   c) council and her
   d) council, but whose

13. While Agatha was painting the wall, she fell from the ladder, thus having a broken leg.
   a) ladder, thus having a broken leg
   b) ladder and broke her leg
   c) ladder to break a leg
   d) ladder, which made her leg broken
DIRECTIONS: In each of the sentences below, three portions are underlined and lettered. Read each sentence and decide whether any of the underlined parts contains a grammatical construction, a word use, or an instance of incorrect or omitted punctuation that would be inappropriate in carefully written English. If so, note the letter printed beneath the underlined portion and fill in the corresponding lettered space on the answer sheet. If there are no errors in any of the underlined portions, fill in space D. No sentence has more than one error.

EXAMPLE:
He spoke **bluntly** and **angrily** to we spectators.  No error
A  B  C  D

ANSWER: (c)

14. The immediate and spectacular success of Pop Art was unprecedented; **never before have** anything **purporting to be** avant-grade in art **passed so quickly** into the mainstream of popular taste.  No error
A  B  C  D

15. The self-inflicted suicide of Sylvia Plath is the subject of a recent monograph by Alvarez, a British writer **who had known** her for many years.  No error
A  B  C  D

16. Before the publication of Broca’s studies, **nearly all** scientists assumed that the two halves of the brain, which on casual inspection **appear identically**, **performed the same** functions.  No error
A  B  C  D

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17. Such New Deal legislation as the Social Security Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act gave working men and women wages and benefits that, however modest by today's standards, was a genuine social advance. **No error**

18. As visitors enter the Museum of the Plains Indian, you see four large murals, painted by the Blackfoot artist Victor Peopion, that depict several events during a buffalo hunt. **No error.**
MATH
Directions: Solve each problem, using any available space on the page for scratchwork. Then decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the corresponding lettered space.

1. When the sum of two numbers \( r \) and \( s \) is subtracted from twice the difference of \( r \) minus \( s \), the result is equivalent to which of the following expressions?
   a) \( 2(r - s) - r + s \)
   b) \( 2r - s - r + s \)
   c) \( 2r - s - (r + s) \)
   d) \( 2(r - s) - (r + s) \)

2. If United States imports increased 20 percent and exports decreased 10 percent during a certain year, the ratio of imports to exports at the end of the year was how many times the ratio at the beginning of the year?
   a) \( \frac{4}{3} \)
   b) \( \frac{11}{8} \)
   c) \( \frac{3}{2} \)
   d) \( 2 \)

3. Model A of a machine produces 300 parts per hour and model B produces 450 parts per hour. If a company has 3 model A machines and 1 model B machine, how many parts can the company produce in one hour?
   a) 750
   b) 900
   c) 1,350
   d) 1,650

4. Six dozen equally priced oranges cost a total of \( n \) dollars. In terms of \( n \), what is the cost, in cents, of one orange?
(a) \[ \frac{25n}{18} \]
(b) \[ \frac{18}{25} \]
(c) \[ \frac{n}{72} \]
(d) \[ \frac{72}{n} \]

5. In a car lot, 9 out of every 16 cars are used cars. Of the used cars, 2 out of every 3 are less than five years old. If the number of used cars less than five years old is 24, what is the total number of cars in the lot?

   a) 48
   b) 60
   c) 64
   d) 80

6. If \( 6 + m = 6 \), what is the value of \( 6 - m \)?

   a) -6
   b) -1
   c) 0
   d) 6

7. If \( x < 0, y > 0, \) and \( z < 0, \) which of the following has a negative value?

   a) \( xyz \)
   b) \( x^2y \)
   c) \( x^2yz \)
   d) \( yz \)

8. On the number line above, the lettered arrows indicate the numbers 3, -1, 1, and 0. Which arrow indicates the number 0 ?

   a) A
b) \( B \)
c) \( C \)
d) \( D \)

\[ v = \sqrt{2ad} \]

9. The formula above gives the velocity \( v \) of a moving object at any given time in terms of acceleration \( a \) and distance \( d \). If \( a = 2 \) feet per second\(^2\) and \( d = 9 \) feet, then, in feet per second, \( v = \)

a) 6
b) 9
c) 18
d) 72

10. A taxicab driver charges $0.60 for the first 1/3 mile and $0.40 for each additional 2/5 mile, or part thereof. A ride costing $3.80 could be, at most, how many miles long?

a) \( 3 \frac{8}{15} \)
b) \( 3 \frac{11}{15} \)
c) \( 3 \frac{13}{15} \)
d) 4
11. The price of a computer was discounted 25 percent from the original price. This discounted price was then further reduced by 10 percent. What was the total percent reduction from the original price?

(A) 32.5%
(B) 35%
(C) 37.5%
(D) 40%

12. If \( \frac{4}{n} = \frac{16}{20} \) what is the value of \( n \)?

\( n \)

a) 3.2
b) 4
c) 4.5
d) 5

13. Three numbers \( x \), \( y \), and \( z \) add up to twice the square of \( y \).

Which of the following equations is equivalent to the statement above?

a) \( x + y + z = 2y^2 \)
b) \( x + y + z = (2y)^2 \)
c) \( xyz = 2y^2 \)
d) \( xyz = (2y)^2 \)
14. The length of rectangle I is \( l \) inches and the width of rectangle I is \( w \) inches. The length of rectangle II is \((l + 1)\) inches and the width of rectangle II is \((w + 2)\) inches. What is the difference between the areas, in square inches, of these two rectangles?
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) \((w + l + 2)\)
   d) \((2w + l + 2)\)

Questions 15-16 refer to the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t ) (in seconds)</th>
<th>( h ) (in feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the height \( h \), in feet, of a ball \( t \) seconds after it is dropped from a cliff that is 144 feet above the ground. The ball hits the ground in 3 seconds.

15. How many feet did the ball drop during the first second?
   a) 16
   b) 48
   c) 128
   d) 144
16. Based on the information in the table, which of the following could represent the height $h$ of the ball as a function of time $t$?

(A) $h$

(B) $h$
(C) $h$

(D) $h$
17. A scientist is making a graph that will display the numbers \(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, 0,\) and 1. Which of the following is a correct way to display these numbers?

(A) 
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\
4 & 8 & 2 & 0 & 1
\end{array}
\]

(B) 
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 8
\end{array}
\]

(C) 
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 1
\end{array}
\]

(D) 
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 1
\end{array}
\]

18. There are 23 sophomores enrolled in algebra and 39 enrolled in music. Of these students, 18 are enrolled in both algebra and music. If the entire sophomore class contains 75 students, how many sophomores are not enrolled in either algebra or music?

a. 5
b. 13
c. 18
d. 31
19. Judy thinks of a number $k$, doubles it, then adds 12, divides this result by 2, and from that result subtracts the original number $k$. Which of the following must be the final answer?

a) 6  
b) $k + 6$  
c) 12  
d) $k + 12$

20. Raj had $x$ pieces of candy. He then started to divide the candy equally among 5 friends, but after giving each friend $z$ pieces, he decided to keep the rest. How many pieces of candy did Raj keep for himself?

a) $x - 5z$  
b) $x - 6z$  
c) $\frac{x}{5z}$  
d) $\frac{5x}{z}$

21. If Sue is not on the planning committee, from which of the following statements can it be determined whether Sue is on the rules committee?

a) Everyone on the planning committee is on the rules committee.  
b) Everyone on the rules committee is on the planning committee.  
c) Anyone not on the rules committee is not on the planning committee.  
d) No one is on both the planning committee and the rules committee.
22. A certain company makes a total of 96 ski vests each day in sizes small, medium, and large. If the number of vests made daily in the small and large sizes combined is equal to the number of vests made daily in the medium size, what is the daily production of vests in the medium size?

a) 24
b) 28
c) 32
d) 48.