

100 BONUS READING QUESTIONS FROM ACT

DIRECTIONS: Each passage is followed by several questions. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

PASSAGE I

PROSE FICTION: This passage is adapted from the short story “Elba” by Marly Swick (©1991 by the University of Iowa). Fran is the narrator of the story.

Mother, who wanted to keep her, always thought of her as some wild little bird, but I knew she was a homing pigeon. I knew that at some point in her flight path, sooner or later, she would make a U-turn. A sort of human boomerang. So even though I had long since
5 stopped expecting it, I was not surprised when I walked down the gravel drive to the mailbox, which I'd painted papaya yellow to attract good news, and found the flimsy envelope with the Dallas postmark. I didn't
10 know a soul in Dallas, or Texas for that matter, but the handwriting reminded me of someone's. My own.

I walked back inside the house.

“Still raining?” Mother asked. She was sitting in her new electric wheelchair in front of the TV, painting
15 her fingernails a neon violet.

“Just let up,” I said. “Sun's poking through. You know anyone in Dallas, Mother?”

“Not so as I recall.” She dabbed at her pinky with a cottonball. Mother was vain about her hands. I was
20 used to how she looked now, but I noticed people staring in the doctor's waiting room. She had lost some weight and most of her hair to chemotherapy, and I guess people were startled to see these dragon-lady nails on a woman who looked as if she should be lying
25 in satin with some flowers on her chest.

“Why do you ask?” she said.

I opened the envelope and a picture fluttered into my lap. It was a Polaroid of a sweet-faced blond

holding a newborn baby in a blue blanket. Before I
30 even read the letter I knew. I knew how those Nazis
feel when suddenly, after twenty or thirty uneventful
years, they are arrested walking down some sunny
street in Buenos Aires. It's the shock of being found
after waiting so long.

35 “What's that?” Mother said.

I wheeled her around to face me and handed her
the Polaroid. She studied it for a minute and then
looked up, speechless for once, waiting for me to set
the tone.

40 “That's her,” I said. “Her name's Linda Rose Caswell.”

We looked at the picture again. The blond woman
was seated on a flowered couch, her wavy hair just
grazing the edge of a dime-a-dozen seascape in a cheap
45 gilt frame.

Mother pointed to the envelope. “What's she say?”

I unfolded the letter, a single page neatly written.

“She says she's had my name and address for
some time but wanted to wait to contact me until after
50 the birth. The baby's name is Blake and he weighs eight
pounds, eight ounces, and was born by cesarean. She
says they are waiting and hoping to hear back from me
soon.”

“That's it?”

55 I nodded and handed her the letter. It was short
and businesslike, but I could see the ghosts of all the
long letters she must have written and crumpled into
the wastebasket.

“I guess that makes you a great-grandmother,” I
60 said.

“What about you?” she snorted, pointing a Jungle
Orchid fingernail at me. “You're a grandmother.”

We shook our heads in disbelief. I sat silently, listening to my brain catch up with my history. Forty
65 years old and I felt as if I had just shaken hands with
Death. I suppose it's difficult for any woman to accept
that she's a grandmother, but in the normal order of
things, you have ample time to adjust to the idea. You
don't get a snapshot in the mail one day from a baby
70 girl you gave up twenty-four years ago saying,
Congratulations, you're a grandma!"

"It's not fair," I said. "I don't even feel like a mother."

"Well, here's the living proof." Mother tapped her
75 nail against the glossy picture. "She looks just like you.
Only her nose is more aristocratic."

"I'm going to work." My knees cracked when I
stood up. "You be all right here?"

Mother nodded, scrutinizing the picture in her lap.
80 "You going to write to her?"

"Of course I am," I bristled. "I may be some
things, but I am not rude."

"You going to invite them here? Her and the
baby?" She swiveled her eyes sideways at me.

85 "I haven't thought that far," I said.

"Well, don't put it off." She slid her eyes back to
the television. "She's been waiting twenty-five years.
You worried she's going to be trouble or ask for money? For
all we know, she's married to a brain
90 surgeon with his and her Cadillacs."

"She didn't mention any husband at all," I said,
getting drawn into it despite myself.

"Maybe you're worried she'll be disappointed in
you," she said, "You know, that she's had this big
95 fantasy for all these years that maybe you were Grace
Kelly or Margaret Mead and who could live up to that?
No one. But you don't have to, Fran, that's the thing.
You're her flesh-and-blood mother and that's enough.
That's all it'll take."

1. Fran would most likely agree with which of the following statements about her relationship with Linda Rose?
 - A. Their lives are still connected despite long separations of time and distance.
 - B. They have built up too much resentment toward each other to have a good relationship now.
 - C. Fran's dreams of a perfect daughter will interfere with any real relationship she might have with Linda Rose.
 - D. The two of them have enough in common that it won't be difficult for them to get close.

2. Fran's mother can most accurately be characterized as:
 - F. arrogant and cruel.
 - G. strong-willed and caring.
 - H. friendly but withdrawn.
 - J. loving but embittered.

3. Which of the following statements does NOT describe one of Fran's reactions to the news that she is a grandmother?
 - A. She wishes she had had time to prepare for the news.
 - B. She looks forward to inviting Linda Rose and her son, Blake, over for a visit.
 - C. She feels suddenly older now that the label of grandmother applies to her.
 - D. She protests that this change in her life is unfair.

4. The main point of the first paragraph is that:
 - F. Fran believed Linda Rose would someday try to contact her.
 - G. Linda Rose acted like a wild bird when she was Young.
 - H. Fran finds the arrival of a letter from Linda Rose Surprising.
 - J. Linda Rose's handwriting reminds Fran of her own handwriting.

5. The main point of the last paragraph is that Fran's mother believes:
 - A. Linda Rose has few illusions about Fran.
 - B. Linda Rose might cause trouble or ask for money.
 - C. Fran shouldn't worry about disappointing Linda Rose.
 - D. Fran shouldn't write to Linda Rose until Fran is emotionally prepared.

6. According to the passage, when Fran looks at her mother, Fran feels:
 - F. surprised by how weak and old her mother looks.
 - G. embarrassed by the gaudy colors of nail polish her mother uses.
 - H. pity that so many people stare at her mother in public.
 - J. accustomed to her mother's frailness and unusual fingernails.

7. Which of the following statements most accurately expresses Fran's feelings when she hands her mother the letter from Linda Rose?
- A. Fran is disappointed about getting such a short letter after so many years of no news from Linda Rose.
 - B. Fran welcomes the good news about the birth of her grandson, Blake.
 - C. Fran is offended by the letter's cold, businesslike tone.
 - D. Fran knows how hard it must have been for Linda Rose to write the letter.
8. It can logically be inferred from the passage that the reason it has been a long time since Fran and Linda Rose have seen each other is because:
- F. Linda Rose left home to get married.
 - G. arguments between Fran and Linda Rose drove Linda Rose away.
 - H. Linda Rose chose to live with her father.
 - J. as a child Linda Rose was adopted by another family.
9. A reasonable conclusion Fran and her mother draw about Linda Rose from her letter and picture is that Linda Rose:
- A. lives near the coast of Texas with her husband.
 - B. enjoys and collects fine paintings.
 - C. bears a strong resemblance to Fran.
 - D. cares little about how she or her house looks.
10. According to the passage, the reason why Fran's mother warns Fran not to put off contacting Linda Rose is that Fran's mother:
- F. wants before she dies to see her new great-grandson.
 - G. knows Fran tends to delay making hard decisions.
 - H. knows how long Linda Rose has been waiting to see Fran.
 - J. suspects Linda Rose is in some sort of trouble.

PASSAGE II

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from a book titled *How Courts Govern America* by Richard Neely (©1981 by Richard Neely).

- Government is a technical undertaking, like the building of rocketships or the organizing of railroad yards. Except possibly on the local level, the issues which attract public notice usually involve raising
- 5 money (taxes), spending money (public works), foreign wars (preventing them or arguing for fighting easy ones), education, public morals, crime in the streets, and, most important of all, the economy. When times are bad or there is a nationwide strike or disaster,
- 10 interest' in the economy becomes all-consuming. However, the daily toiling of countless millions of civil servants in areas such as occupational health and

safety, motor vehicle regulation, or control of navigable waterways escapes public notice almost completely.

- 15 Furthermore, even with regard to high visibility
issues, significant communication between the elec-
torate and public officials is extremely circumscribed.
Most serious political communication is limited to
forty-five seconds on the network evening news. In
20 days gone by, when the only entertainment in town on a
Wednesday night was to go to the county courthouse to
listen to a prominent politician give a theatrical tirade
against Herbert Hoover, an eloquent speaker could pack
the courthouse and have five thousand people lined up
25 to the railroad tracks listening to the booming loud-
speakers.

- The political orator of yesteryear has been
replaced by a flickering image on the tube unlocking
the secrets of the government universe in forty-five-
30 second licks. Gone forever are Lincoln-Douglas type
debates on court house steps. Newspapers take up the
slack a little, but very little. Most of what one says to
a local newspaper (maybe not the New York Times)
gets filtered through the mind of an inexperienced
35 twenty-three-year-old journalism school graduate. Try
sometime to explain the intricacies of a program
budget, which basically involves solving a grand equa-
tion composed of numerous simultaneous differential
functions, to a reporter whose journalism school
40 curriculum did not include advanced algebra, to say
nothing of calculus.

- But the electorate is as interested in the whys and
wherefores of most technical, non-emotional political
issues as I am in putting ships in bottles: they do not
45 particularly care. Process and personalities, the way
decisions are made and by whom, the level of
perquisites, extramarital sexual relations, and, in high
offices, personal gossip dominate the public mind,
while interest in the substance of technical decisions is
so minimal. Reporters focus on what sells papers or gets a
high Nielsen rating; neither newspapers nor television
stations intend to lose their primary value as entertain-
ment. Since the populace at large is more than willing
to delegate evaluation of the technical aspects of
55 government to somebody else, it inevitably follows that

voting is a negative exercise, not a positive one. Angry voters turn the rascals out and, in the triumph of hope over experience, let new rascals in. What voters are unable to do—because they themselves do not understand the technical questions—is tell the rascals how to do their jobs better.

Serious coverage of goings-on in government is deterred by the fact that government is so technical that even career civil servants cannot explain what is happening. In 1978 I attended a seminar on federal estate and gift tax, where the Internal Revenue Service lawyers responsible for this area frankly confessed that they did not understand the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Intricate technical issues such as taxation, arms control, and nuclear power are difficult to understand for professionals, to say nothing of the most diligent layman.

That anything gets done by a political body at all is to be applauded as a miracle rather than accepted as a matter of course. When we recognize that in the federal government, with its millions of employees, there are but five hundred and thirty-seven elected officials, put into office to carry out the “will” of a people who for the most part know little and care less about the technical functioning of their government, the absurdity of the notion of rapid democratic responsiveness becomes clear. The widely held tenet of democratic faith that elected officials, as opposed to bureaucrats or the judiciary are popularly selected and democratically responsive is largely a myth which gives a useful legitimacy to a system. In fact, however, far from democratic control, the two most important forces in political life are indifference and its direct byproduct, inertia.

11. One of the main points that the author seeks to make in the passage is that American citizens:
- A. cannot understand government because they read too many newspapers and watch too much television.
 - B. have little chance of improving government because they do not understand the important details of government.
 - C. can control elected officials' technical decisions through elections, but have no control over the bureaucrats.
 - D. used to have a responsive government before television cut back on news and began to concentrate on entertainment.

12. The author asserts that local newspaper reporters are often:
- F. inexperienced and insufficiently educated.
 - G. inexperienced but well educated.
 - H. young but experienced.
 - J. young and well educated.
13. The author uses the description of the tax seminar in 1978 to make the point that some governmental issues are:
- A. so technical that not even career civil servants can understand them.
 - B. so technical that only career civil servants can understand them.
 - C. more technical than they used to be before the passage of the Tax Reform Act.
 - D. too technical for anyone other than an Internal Revenue Service tax lawyer to understand.
14. When the author asserts that *indifference* is a central fact of American political life (line 87), he most likely means that citizens are:
- F. not concerned about the technical, but important, details of government.
 - G. completely taken in by the myth that government is responsive to democratic control.
 - H. more responsive to elected government officials than to unelected bureaucrats.
 - J. not prepared to concede legitimacy to a government unless it is democratically elected.
15. According to the passage, when is voter interest in the economy greatest?
- A. When national elections are held
 - B. When interesting personalities are leaders
 - C. When there are bad economic times
 - D. When there are no other interesting issues
16. As it is used in line 17, the word *circumscribed* means:
- F. technical.
 - G. limited.
 - H. entertaining.
 - J. serious.
17. According to the passage, the news story under which of the following headlines would attract the greatest number of readers?
- A. Department of Interior Announces End of National Park Fees
 - B. New Accounting Procedures in Federal Budget
 - C. New Federal Safety Regulations Due Out Today
 - D. Senator Smith Claims 'I Never Made a Nickel On It'
18. The passage makes the claim that television news coverage is heavily influenced by Nielsen ratings because:
- F. those ratings place great emphasis on technical details.
 - G. their competitors, the newspapers, get very high ratings.
 - H. the Federal Communications Commission requires Nielsen ratings.
 - J. television is primarily an entertainment medium.

19. In the fourth paragraph, the phrase “the triumph of hope over experience” (lines 57-58) is an expression of the belief that:
- A. newly elected officials will govern better than the ones just defeated.
 - B. expertise in a technical field is a qualification for holding office.
 - C. if the voters get angry enough, elected officials will do a better job.
 - D. newspapers and television will eventually provide better news coverage.
20. In the passage, the argument is made that citizens are unable to tell government officials how to do their jobs better because citizens:
- F. don't vote in every election.
 - G. have a tendency to elect rascals.
 - H. don't read enough newspapers or see enough television.
 - J. don't understand the technical details of government.

PASSAGE III

HUMANITIES: This passage is adapted from Bharati Mukherjee's essay “A Four-Hundred-Year-Old Woman,” which appears in the anthology *The Writer on Her Work* (©1991 by Janet Sternburg).

I was born into a class that did not live in its native language. I was born into a city that feared its future, and trained me for emigration. I attended a school run by Irish nuns, who regarded our walled-off school
 5 compound in Calcutta as a corner of England. My “country”—called in Bengali *desh*—I have never seen. It is the ancestral home of my father and is now in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, I speak his dialect of Bengali, and think of myself as “belonging” to
 10 Faridpur, the tiny village that was his birthplace. The political entity to which I gave my first allegiance—India—was not even a sovereign nation when I was born.

My horoscope, cast by a neighborhood astrologer
 15 when I was a week-old infant, predicted that I would be a writer, that I would cross oceans and make my home among aliens. Brought up in a culture that places its faith in horoscopes, it never occurred to me to doubt it. The astrologer meant to offer me a melancholy future;
 20 to be destined to leave India was to be banished from the sources of true culture. The nuns at school, on the other hand, insinuated that India had long outlived its glories, and that if we wanted to be educated, modern

women, we'd better hit the trail westward. All my girl-
25 hood, I straddled the seesaw of contradictions.

I have found my way to the United States after
many transit stops. The unglimped phantom Faridpur
and the all too real Manhattan have merged as “desh.” I
am an American. I am an American writer, in the
30 American mainstream, trying to extend it. This is a
vitally important statement for me—I am not an Indian
writer, not an expatriate. I am an immigrant; my invest-
ment is in the American reality, not the Indian.

It took me ten painful years, from the early seven-
35 ties to the early eighties, to overthrow the smothering
tyranny of nostalgia. The remaining struggle for me is
to make the American readership, meaning the editorial
and publishing industries as well, acknowledge the
same fact. The foreign-born, the Third World immi-
40 grant with non-Western religions and non-European
languages and appearance, can be as American as any
steerage passenger from Ireland, Italy, or the Russian
Pale.

My literary agenda begins by acknowledging that
45 America has transformed *me*. It does not end until I
show how I (and the hundreds of thousands like me)
have transformed America.

I've had to sensitize editors as well as readers to
the richness of the lives I'm writing about. The most
50 moving form of praise I receive from readers can be
summed up in three words: I never knew. Meaning, I
see these people (call them Indians, Filipinos, Koreans,
Chinese) around me all the time and *I never knew* they
had an inner life. I never knew they schemed and
55 cheated, suffered, cared so passionately. When even the
forms of praise are so rudimentary, the writer knows
she has an inexhaustible fictional population to enu-
merate. Perhaps even a mission.

I have been blessed with an enormity of material:
60 the rapid and dramatic transformation of the United
States since the early 1970s. Within that perceived
perimeter, however, I hope to wring surprises.

Yet my imaginative home is also in the tales told
 by my mother and grandmother, the world of the Hindu
 65 epics. For all the hope and energy I have placed in the
 process of immigration and accommodation—I'm a
 person who couldn't ride a public bus when she first
 arrived, and now I'm someone who watches tractor
 pulls on obscure cable channels—there are parts of
 70 me that remain Indian. The form that my stories and
 novels take inevitably reflects the resources of Indian
 mythology—shape-changing, miracles, godly perspec-
 tives. My characters can, I hope, transcend the strait-
 jacket of simple psychologizing. The people I write
 75 about are culturally and politically several hundred
 years old: consider the history they have witnessed
 (colonialism, technology, education, liberation, civil
 war). They have shed old identities, taken on new ones,
 and learned to hide the scars. They may sell you news-
 80 papers, or clean your offices at night.

Writers (especially American writers weaned on
 affluence and freedom) often disavow the notion of a
 “literary duty” or “political consciousness,” citing the
 all-too-frequent examples of writers ruined by their
 85 shrill commitments. Glibness abounds on both sides of
 the argument, but finally I have to side with my “Third
 World” compatriots: I do have a duty, beyond telling a
 good story. My duty is to give voice to continents, but
 also to redefine the nature of *American*.

21. One of the main arguments the author is trying to make in the passage is that:
- A. until recently, foreign-born residents have not wanted to be involved in defining the American reality.
 - B. non-Western immigrants are changing the definition of what it means to be an American.
 - C. the United States immigration policy is inherently unfair.
 - D. America has changed the political affiliations of most non-Western immigrants.
22. Considering the information given in the first three paragraphs (lines 1-33), which of the following is the most accurate description of the author's girlhood and early adulthood?
- F. She grew up and was educated in Calcutta, moved to the United States, and lived in Manhattan.
 - G. She was born in Calcutta, was educated in England by Irish nuns, then moved to Manhattan.
 - H. She was raised in Bangladesh, educated by Irish nuns in Calcutta, moved first to England and some time later arrived in the United States.
 - J. She was born in Faridpur, was educated in Calcutta, then moved to Manhattan.

23. The author sees her “literary agenda” (line 44) and her “mission” (line 58) to be:
- A. raising the political consciousness of recent immigrants to the United States.
 - B. creating characters whose cultural heritage is not easily identifiable.
 - C. reinterpreting, through her stories, what it means to be an American.
 - D. finding an audience for her stories and novels.
24. Which of the following statements from the passage is an acknowledgment by the author that she was changed by America?
- F. “The astrologer meant to offer me a melancholy future” (line 19).
 - G. “All my girlhood, I straddled the seesaw of contradictions” (lines 24-25).
 - H. “I’m someone who watches tractor pulls on obscure cable channels” (lines 68-69).
 - J. “My characters can, I hope, transcend the straitjacket of simple psychologizing” (lines 73-74).
25. The author refers to the village of Faridpur as a “phantom” (line 27) because:
- A. it is a part of the Indian mythology her mother told her about.
 - B. she considers Manhattan, not Bangladesh, to be her home.
 - C. even though it was once part of India, it is now part of Bangladesh.
 - D. even though she considers it to be her ancestral home, she has never been there.
26. When the author says that she is “trying to extend it” (line 30), she most likely means that she:
- F. wants to see people from non-European ethnicities included in what is considered mainstream American.
 - G. prefers to be part of both the Indian and the American cultures.
 - H. is trying to find a way to make her home in the United States permanent.
 - J. is working to change regulations so that many more Indian immigrants can live in the United States.
27. The author implies that she had to “sensitize editors” (line 48) because those editors:
- A. did not understand that many Asian Americans were already reading her work.
 - B. gave superficial praise to her work, but would not publish her novels.
 - C. were overtly discriminatory when it came to non-Western writers.
 - D. tended to view the people she wrote about as one-dimensional.
28. According to the passage, by reading her stories, many of the author’s readers learned that:
- F. good fiction writing obscures cultural differences among characters.
 - G. they have much more in common with the author’s characters than they ever realized.
 - H. stories about immigrants to the United States generally have many more characters than do other types of stories.
 - J. because of their immigrant status, people from non-Western countries have developed a stronger inner life than have most native-born Americans.

29. The first paragraph states that, at the time of the author's birth, India was:
- A. engaged in a war with England.
 - B. not an independent country.
 - C. still part of Bangladesh.
 - D. governed by the Irish.
30. When the author says that the people she writes about “are culturally and politically several hundred years old” (lines 75-76), she most likely means that her characters:
- F. have cultural and political viewpoints that are repressive and outdated.
 - G. have rejected Bengali, British, Irish, and American values.
 - H. have experienced an incredible amount of change in just one lifetime.
 - J. are really her mother's and grandmother's ancestors.

PASSAGE IV

NATURAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from the essay “Were Dinosaurs Dumb?” by Stephen Jay Gould (©1980 by Stephen Jay Gould).

The discovery of dinosaurs in the nineteenth century provided, or so it appeared, a quintessential case for the negative correlation of size and smarts. With their pea brains and giant bodies, dinosaurs became a

5 symbol of lumbering stupidity. Their extinction seemed only to confirm their flawed design.

Dinosaurs were not even granted the usual solace of a giant-great physical prowess. ... Dinosaurs ... have usually been reconstructed as slow and clumsy. In

10 the standard illustration, *Brontosaurus* wades in a murky pond because he cannot hold up his own weight on land...

Dinosaurs have been making a strong comeback of late, in this age of “I'm OK, You're OK.” Most paleon-

15 tologists are now willing to view them as energetic, active, and capable animals. The *Brontosaurus* that wallowed in its pond a generation ago is now running on land, while pairs of males have been seen twining their necks about each other in elaborate sexual combat

20 for access to females (much like the neck wrestling of giraffes). Modern anatomical reconstructions indicate strength and agility, and many paleontologists now believe that dinosaurs were warm blooded

The idea of warm blooded dinosaurs has captured

25 the public imagination and received a torrent of press

coverage. Yet another vindication of dinosaurian capability has received very little attention, although I regard it as equally significant. I refer to the issue of stupidity and its correlation with size. The revisionist interpretation, which I support... does not enshrine dinosaurs as paragons of intellect, but it does maintain that they were not small brained after all. They had the “right-sized” brains for reptiles of their body size.

I don't wish to deny that the flattened, minuscule head of large-bodied *Stegosaurus* houses little brain from our subjective, top-heavy perspective, but I do wish to assert that we should not expect more of the beast. First of all, large animals have relatively smaller brains than related, small animals. The correlation of brain size with body size among kindred animals (all reptiles, all mammals for example) is remarkably regular. As we move from small to large animals, from mice to elephants or small lizards to Komodo dragons, brain size increases, but not so fast as body size. In other words, bodies grow faster than brains, and large animals have low ratios of brain weight to body weight. In fact, brains grow only about two-thirds as fast as bodies. Since we have no reason to believe that large animals are consistently stupider than their smaller relatives, we must conclude that large animals require relatively less brain to do as well as smaller animals. If we do not recognize this relationship, we are likely to underestimate the mental power of very large animals, dinosaurs in particular....

If behavioral complexity is one consequence of mental power, then we might expect to uncover among dinosaurs some signs of social behavior that demand coordination, cohesiveness and recognition. Indeed we do, and it cannot be accidental that these signs were overlooked when dinosaurs labored under the burden of a falsely imposed obtuseness. Multiple trackways have been uncovered, with evidence for more than twenty animals traveling together in parallel movement. Did some dinosaurs live in herds? At the Davenport Ranch sauropod trackway, small footprints lie in the center and larger ones at the periphery. Could it be that some dinosaurs traveled much as some advanced herbivorous mammals do today, with large adults at the borders sheltering juveniles in the center?...

70 But the best illustration of dinosaurian capability
may well be the fact most often cited against them—
their demise....

The remarkable thing about dinosaurs is not that
they became extinct, but that they dominated the earth
75 for so long. Dinosaurs held sway for 100 million years
while mammals, all the while, lived as small animals in
the interstices of their world. After 70 million years on
top, we mammals have an excellent track record and
good prospects for the future, but we have yet to dis-
80 play the staying power of dinosaurs.

People, on this criterion, are scarcely worth men-
tioning—5 million years perhaps since *Australopithecus*,
a mere 50,000 for our own species, *Homo sapiens*. Try
the ultimate test within our system of values: Do you
85 know anyone who would wager a substantial sum even at
favorable odds on the proposition that *Homo sapiens* will
last longer than *Brontosaurus*?

- 31.** In the context of the passage as a whole, it is most reasonable to infer that the phrase “the *Brontosaurus* that wallowed in its pond a generation ago is now running on land” (lines 16-18) means that:
- A.** the *Brontosaurus* evolved from living in the water to living on land.
 - B.** scientists' understanding of the *Brontosaurus*'s lifestyle has changed within the last generation.
 - C.** standard illustrations of dinosaurs still inaccurately depict their lifestyles.
 - D.** the *Brontosaurus* eventually learned to hold up its own weight on land.
- 32.** The passage suggests that some fossil evidence about dinosaur behavior has been overlooked in the past because scientists:
- F.** had preconceived ideas about the intelligence of dinosaurs.
 - G.** believed that mammals were not capable of social formations.
 - H.** did not have the current data about dinosaur brain size.
 - J.** did not have the necessary equipment to discover the social patterns of dinosaurs.
- 33.** What does the passage offer as evidence that dinosaurs may have exhibited complex behaviors?
- A.** Modern anatomical reconstructions indicating strength and agility
 - B.** Fossils revealing that dinosaurs labored under severe burdens
 - C.** Footprints of varying sizes indicating that dinosaurs traveled with advanced herbivorous mammals
 - D.** Multiple trackways in which footprint size and location indicate social order

34. In the context of the passage, what does the author mean when he states that “people . . . are scarcely worth mentioning” (lines 81-82)?
- F. Compared to the complex social behavior of dinosaurs, human behavior seems simple.
 - G. Compared to the longevity of dinosaurs, humans have been on earth a very short time.
 - H. Compared to the size of dinosaurs, humans seem incredibly small.
 - J. Compared to the amount of study done on dinosaurs, study of human behavior is severely lacking.
35. According to the passage, what is the revisionist interpretation concerning the relationship between intelligence and physical size?
- A. Dinosaurs actually had relatively large brains.
 - B. Dinosaurs were paragons of intellect.
 - C. Dinosaurs were relatively small brained.
 - D. Dinosaurs' brains were appropriately sized.
36. What does the author suggest in lines 34-38 when he states that *Stegosaurus* has a small brain from “our subjective, top-heavy perspective”?
- F. Humans are unusually smart in their judgment of other species.
 - G. The human physical construction is deformed by the largeness of the skull.
 - H. It is unfair to judge other species by human standards.
 - J. Not all species have a brain as small relative to body weight as do humans.
37. The passage states that the ratio of brain weight to body weight in larger animals, as compared to smaller animals, is:
- A. higher.
 - B. lower.
 - C. the same.
 - D. overestimated.
38. According to the passage, which of the following correctly states the relationship of brain size to body size?
- F. The brain grows at two-thirds the rate of body growth.
 - G. At maturity, the brain weighs an average of one-third of body weight.
 - H. Large animals are not consistently less intelligent than smaller animals.
 - J. Brain size is independent of body size.
39. The author states that the best illustration of dinosaurs' capability is their dominance of the earth for:
- A. 100,000 years.
 - B. 5 million years.
 - C. 70 million years.
 - D. 100 million years.

40. As it is used in line 82, the term *Australopithecus* most nearly means:
- F. the last of the dinosaurs, which became extinct 5 million years ago.
 - G. the first *Homo sapiens*, who appeared on earth 50,000 years ago.
 - H. an early version of humankind, but a different species.
 - J. a physically larger species of human with a much smaller brain.

PASSAGE V

PROSE FICTION: This passage is adapted from the novel *Monkey Bridge* by Lan Cao (©1997 by Lan Cao). The story is set in the late 1970s in Virginia, where the narrator and her mother have moved from Vietnam after the fall of Saigon.

I discovered soon after my arrival in Virginia that everything, even the simple business of shopping the American way, unsettled my mother's nerves. From the outside, it had been an ordinary building that held no promises or threats. But inside, the A & P brimmed with unexpected abundance. Metal stands overflowed with giant oranges and meticulously arranged grapefruits. Columns of canned vegetables and fruits stood among multiple shelves as people well rehearsed to the demands of modern shopping meandered through florescent aisles. I remembered the sharp chilled air against my face, the way the hydraulic door made a sucking sound as it closed behind.

My mother did not appreciate the exacting orderliness of the A & P. She could not give in to the precision of previously weighed and packaged food, the bloodlessness of beef slabs in translucent wrappers, the absence of carcasses and pigs' heads. When we were in Saigon, there were only outdoor markets. "Sky markets," they were called, vast, prosperous expanses in the middle of the city where barrels of live crabs and yellow carps and booths of ducks and geese would be stacked side by side with cardboard stands of expensive silk fabric. It was always noisy there—a voluptuous mix of animal and human sounds. The sharp acrid smell of gutters choked by the monsoon rain. The odor of horses, partially camouflaged by the scent of guavas and bananas.

My mother knew the vendors and the shoppers by name and would take me from stall to stall to expose me to her skills. They were all addicted to each other's

oddities. My mother would feign indifference and they would inevitably call out to her. She would heed their call and they would immediately retreat into sudden
 35 apathy. They knew my mother's slick bargaining skills, and she, in turn, knew how to navigate with grace through their extravagant prices and rehearsed huffiness. Theirs had been a mating dance, a match of wills.

Every morning, we drifted from vendor to vendor.
 40 Tables full of shampoo and toothpaste were pocketed among vegetable stands one day and jars of herbs the next. The market was randomly organized, and only the mighty and experienced like my mother could navigate its patternless paths.

45 But with a sense of neither drama nor' calamity, my mother's ability to navigate and decipher simply became undone in our new life. She preferred the improvisation of haggling to the conventional certainty of discount coupons, the primordial messiness and fish-
 50 mongers' stink of the open-air market to the aroma-free order of individually wrapped fillets.

Now, a mere three and a half years or so after her last call to the sky market, the dreadful truth was simply this: we were going through life in reverse, and I was
 55 the one who would help my mother through the hard scrutiny of ordinary suburban life. I would have to forgo the luxury of adolescent experiments and temper tantrums, so that I could scoop my mother out of harm's way and give her sanctuary. Now, when we stepped into
 60 the exterior world, I was the one who told my mother what was acceptable or unacceptable behavior.

All children of immigrant parents have experienced these moments. When it first occurs, when the parent first reveals the behavior of a child, is a defining
 65 moment. Of course, all children eventually watch their parents' astonishing return to the vulnerability of childhood, but for us the process begins much earlier than expected.

“We don't have to pay the moment we decide to
 70 buy the pork. We can put as much as we want in the cart and pay only once, at the checkout counter.” It

took a few moments' hesitation for my mother to succumb to the peculiarity of my explanation.

“I can take you in this aisle,” a store clerk offered
 75 as she unlocked a new register to accommodate the
 long line of customers. She gestured us to “come over
 here” with an upturned index finger, a disdainful hook
 we Vietnamese use to summon dogs. My mother did
 not understand the ambiguity of American hand
 80 gestures. In Vietnam, we said “Come here” to humans
 differently, with our palm up and all four fingers waved
 in unison—the way people over here waved goodbye.

“Even the store clerks look down on us,” my
 mother grumbled. This was a truth I was only begin-
 85 ning to realize: it was not the enormous or momentous
 event, but the gradual suggestion of irrevocable and
 protracted change that threw us off balance and made
 us know in no uncertain terms that we would not be
 returning to the familiarity of our former lives.

- 41.** At the time of the events of the story, the narrator is:
- A.** an adult remembering how hard it was on her mother when the two of them visited the United States from Saigon.
 - B.** an adult planning to take her mother back to their native Saigon after an unsuccessful trip to the United States.
 - C.** an adolescent imagining what it had been like when her mother moved to the United States years ago.
 - D.** an adolescent trying to ease her mother's adjustment to life in the United States.
- 42.** It can reasonably be inferred from the passage as a whole that the narrator views her mother's bargaining skills as ones that were developed:
- F.** to a degree that was exceptional even in Saigon but that have no apparent outlet in the United States.
 - G.** to a degree that is commonplace in the competitive sky markets but that is exceptional in the United States.
 - H.** to a lesser degree than those of most sky market shoppers in Saigon but to a degree that seems exceptional in the United States.
 - J.** solidly and irrevocably over years of shopping in Saigon, putting her at an advantage in the challenging circumstances of her adopted home.

43. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that when shopping at the sky market the narrator's mother viewed which of the following as something disagreeable to overcome?
- A. The primordial messiness
 - B. The extravagant prices
 - C. The odors of animals
 - D. The other shoppers
44. The passage states that the narrator's mother finds all of the following aspects of shopping at the A & P troubling EXCEPT the:
- F. orderliness of the place.
 - G. absence of carcasses.
 - H. hurried shoppers.
 - J. system of paying for merchandise.
45. It can reasonably be inferred that the narrator views her mother's approach to shopping at the sky market with a mixture of:
- A. anxiety and huffiness.
 - B. surprise and embarrassment.
 - C. impatience and amusement.
 - D. respect and nostalgia.
46. The passage states that the narrator became aware of her mother's particular way of behaving in the sky markets as a result of:
- F. talking to the vendors who knew her mother years ago.
 - G. her mother's vivid descriptions of the sky market and the things she purchased there.
 - H. her mother's deliberate attempts to display her shopping skills to her daughter.
 - J. tagging along defiantly on shopping trips against the wishes of her strong-willed mother.
47. The distinction the narrator makes between children in general and the children of immigrants in particular is that:
- A. children of immigrants inevitably have to watch their parents return to a state of childlike vulnerability while other children may not.
 - B. the inevitable shift from being the vulnerable child to protecting the vulnerable parent takes place sooner for children of immigrants than for other children.
 - C. children of immigrants anticipate assuming the role of protectors of their parents, while other children are taken by surprise by the inevitable responsibility.
 - D. children of immigrants are misunderstood by their parents to a greater degree than are other children.

48. Which of the following statements best describes the way the seventh paragraph (lines 62-68) functions in the passage as a whole?
- F. It provides the first indication that making the transition to another culture has been difficult for the narrator and her mother.
 - G. It sets up a contrast between the narrator's view of what it takes to adjust to a new culture and what she thought it would take before she left Saigon.
 - H. It shows the narrator making connections between the experiences she describes elsewhere in the passage and the experiences of the children of immigrants in general.
 - J. It divides the passage into two parts, one focused on the narrator, the other focused on children of immigrants in general.
49. The statement “They were all addicted to each other's oddities” (lines 31- 32) functions in the passage to support the narrator's view that:
- A. there was a consistent dynamic between the sky market vendors and her mother.
 - B. the sky markets were in some ways not as appealing as the American supermarkets.
 - C. sky market shoppers purchased items they didn't need just for the enjoyment of bargaining.
 - D. people shopped at the sky markets because the items for sale were so unusual.
50. The narrator refers to “temper tantrums” (lines 57-58) as behavior she would have to view as:
- F. one of the best ways she could use to get her mother's undivided attention.
 - G. a luxury she could not afford in her new relationship with her mother.
 - H. a part of her character that she inherited from her headstrong mother.
 - J. an understandable reaction on her mother's part to a confusing new set of circumstances

PASSAGE VI

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from Joseph Ellis's biography *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson* (©1997 by Joseph J. Ellis).

The most famous section of the Declaration of Independence, which has become the most quoted statement of human rights in recorded history as well as the most eloquent justification of revolution on behalf

5 of them, went through the Continental Congress without comment and with only one very minor change. These are, in all probability, the best-known fifty-eight words in American history: “We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they

10 are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable Rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.” This is

15 the seminal statement of the American Creed, the

closest approximation to political poetry ever produced in American culture. In the nineteenth century Abraham Lincoln, who also knew how to change history with words, articulated with characteristic eloquence the

20 quasi-religious view of Thomas Jefferson as the original American oracle: “All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the cool-

ness, forecaste, and capacity to introduce into a merely

25 revolutionary document, an abstract truth, and so to embalm it there, that today and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very har-

bingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.”

No serious student of either Jefferson or the

30 Declaration of Independence has ever claimed that he foresaw all or even most of the ideological consequences of what he wrote. But the effort to explain what was in his head has spawned almost as many interpretations as the words themselves have generated

35 political movements. Jefferson himself was accused of plagiarism by enemies or jealous friends on so many occasions throughout his career that he developed a standard reply. “Neither aiming at originality of prin-

ciple or sentiment, nor yet copied from any particular

40 and previous writing,” he explained, he drew his Ideas from “the harmonizing sentiments of the day, whether expressed in letters, printed essays or in the elem-

entary books of public right, as Aristotle, Cicero, Locke, Sidney, etc.”

45 This is an ingeniously double-edged explanation, for it simultaneously disavows any claims to originality and yet insists that he depended upon no specific texts or sources. The image it conjures up is that of a

medium, sitting alone at the writing desk and making

50 himself into an instrument for the accumulated wisdom and “harmonizing sentiments” of the ages. It is only a short step from this image to Lincoln's vision of Jefferson as oracle or prophet, receiving the message from the gods and sending it on to us and then to the

55 ages. Given the character of the natural rights section of the Declaration, several generations of American interpreters have felt the irresistible impulse to bathe the scene in speckled light and cloudy mist, thereby implying that efforts to dispel the veil of mystery rep-

60 resent some vague combination of sacrilege and
treason.

Any serious attempt to pierce through this veil
must begin by recovering the specific conditions inside
that room on Market and Seventh streets in June 1776.

65 Even if we take Jefferson at his word, that he did not
copy sections of the Declaration from any particular
books, he almost surely had with him copies of his own
previous writings, to include *Summary View, Causes
and Necessities* and his three drafts of the Virginia con-
70 stitution. This is not to accuse him of plagiarism, unless
one wishes to argue that an author can plagiarize him-
self. It is to say that virtually all the ideas found in the
Declaration and much of the specific language had
already found expression in those earlier writings.

75 Recall the context. The Congress is being over-
whelmed with military reports of imminent American
defeat in New York and Canada. The full Congress is in
session six days a week, and committees are meeting
throughout the evenings. The obvious practical course
80 for Jefferson to take was to rework his previous drafts
on the same general theme. While it seems almost sac-
rilegious to suggest that the creative process that pro-
duced the Declaration was a cut-and-paste job, it strains
credulity and common sense to the breaking point to
85 believe that Jefferson did not have these items at his
elbow and draw liberally from them when drafting the
Declaration.

51. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author believes that Jefferson was:
- A. a mysterious character whose attempts at originality were very patriotic.
 - B. a brilliant yet practical man, neither plagiarizer nor prophet, writing under pressure.
 - C. a politician who deserves more attention for his writing than he gets.
 - D. an average man who has been represented as a quasi-religious leader by later generations.
52. Details in the passage suggest that the author's personal position on the question of Jefferson's alleged plagiarism is that the:
- F. idea of Jefferson copying from his own writings is only common sense.
 - G. notion of Jefferson copying from past writings is in fact sacrilegious.
 - H. concept of the Declaration as a cut-and-paste job strains credulity.
 - J. claim that the Declaration is related in some way to *Causes and Necessities* strains common sense.

- 53.** It can reasonably be inferred that one of the functions of the first sentence (lines 1-6) is to:
- A.** point out that Jefferson's words have been used to justify revolutions as well as to promote human rights.
 - B.** establish that the author believes that the Continental Congress should have commented on and reworked the Declaration.
 - C.** emphasize the author's surprise at the eventual fame achieved by this section of the Declaration.
 - D.** suggest that equally eloquent works were probably produced before the beginning of recorded history.
- 54.** Which of the following statements best summarizes Lincoln's thoughts about what Jefferson achieved when he wrote the Declaration (lines 21-28)?
- F.** Even during the fight for independence, Jefferson's cool intelligence allowed him to write a statement that has been used against revolutionaries ever since.
 - G.** Even during a revolution, Jefferson was calm enough to change a merely political document into a statement that predicted the rise of future tyrants.
 - H.** Even under pressure of war, Jefferson was able to write a document that not only announced a revolution but also spoke against oppression for all time.
 - J.** Even under pressure of war, Jefferson was able to write a document that both proclaimed abstract truths and dared tyrants to continually reappear.
- 55.** The main function of the second paragraph (lines 29- 44) in relation to the passage as a whole is to:
- A.** redirect the passage toward a discussion of various interpretations of the Declaration.
 - B.** establish the passage's claim that Jefferson receives a great deal of serious scholarly attention for many of his writings.
 - C.** shift the passage's focus toward an inquiry into the sources of the ideas expressed in the Declaration.
 - D.** emphasize the passage's point that interpreters disagree about why the Declaration was written.
- 56.** In saying “Even if we take Jefferson at his word, that he did not copy sections of the Declaration from any particular books” (lines 65-67), the author implies that he thinks Jefferson:
- F.** may not have been totally honest when he said that no parts of the Declaration were copied from any previous writing.
 - G.** may have in fact copied some of Abraham Lincoln's writings when drafting the Declaration.
 - H.** should not be believed because his character has been hidden behind a veil of mystery for so long.
 - J.** cannot be accused of plagiarizing parts of the Declaration because it was written so long ago.

57. Use of the phrase *characteristic eloquence* (line 19) to describe Abraham Lincoln's words indicates the author's:
- A. use of irony to describe words written by Lincoln that the author finds difficult to believe.
 - B. belief that Lincoln was usually a persuasive, expressive speaker and writer.
 - C. notion that Lincoln was a bit of a character because of his controversial opinions.
 - D. feelings of regret that Lincoln's words are so often difficult for modern readers to understand.
58. According to lines 29-32, students of Jefferson and of the Declaration think that Jefferson:
- F. carefully contrived to write ambiguously about freedom.
 - G. anticipated most of the ideological outcomes of what he wrote.
 - H. never foresaw most of the ideological outcomes of what he wrote.
 - J. wrote the Declaration from memory without consulting other works.
59. The author thinks Jefferson's reply to accusations of plagiarism was “ingeniously double-edged” (line 45) because Jefferson claimed that:
- A. he wrote alone, while also implying that he copied from his own previous writings.
 - B. his work was prophetic, yet he made no claim to originality.
 - C. he was a prophet, and he later influenced Lincoln to agree with that claim.
 - D. his writing was not new, yet he maintained he had not copied from any particular text.
60. The author uses the description of what was happening in the country when Jefferson was writing the Declaration (lines 75-79) to suggest that Jefferson:
- F. felt great urgency to get the Declaration written, and didn't have much time to do so.
 - G. was depressed by news of American defeats and so lacked energy to draft a new document.
 - H. knew the Declaration could solve the problems of the nation and finished it in a hurry.
 - J. worried that the war was moving closer to home and felt he should take his time writing the Declaration.

PASSAGE VII

HUMANITIES: This passage is adapted from the essay “Spaced Out: The *Star Trek* Literary Phenomenon: Where No TV Series Has Gone Before” by Michael M. Epstein, which appeared in *Television Quarterly* (©1996 by The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences).

- On September 8, 1966, when NBC premiered its new futuristic series, *Star Trek*, few were watching. Conceived by television writer Gene Roddenberry as part American Western, part science fiction, and part contemporary morality play, *Star Trek* languished for two and a half years before being canceled as a ratings flop in January 1969.

Two years later, *Star Trek* somehow had captured the imagination and viewer loyalty of millions of

10 Americans who “discovered” the show anew in syndi-
 cated reruns. *Star Trek's* meteoric rise to popularity
 was unprecedented for a television program. By
 January 1972, the show was airing in over one hundred
 local markets in America and seventy more around the
 15 world.

Perhaps more than other television series, *Star
 Trek* benefited greatly from being the right show at
 the right time. In middle-class America, social and
 political change in the late 1960s made it increasingly
 20 difficult for people to unite in common purpose. Civil
 rights struggles, the Vietnam War, and the rise of a
 culturally empowered youth movement, among other
 things, divided many Americans by race, gender, age,
 and politics.

25 Although television news programs helped focus
 the country on the rifts that had begun to percolate on
 campuses, in city streets, and around dining room
 tables, as a rule entertainment programming avoided
 conflict and controversy. Escapist comedy about suburban
 30 witches, genies, and rural townspeople was stan-
 dard fare. Network drama emphasized law, order, and
 conformity, whether on the police beat, in a courtroom,
 or out on the great Western frontier.

Star Trek was different. Created in the optimistic
 35 afterglow of John F. Kennedy's inauguration of the
 space race, *Star Trek's* exploration of the “final fron-
 tier” was a theme that resonated with millions of ideal-
 istic and awestruck Americans who looked at the
 Apollo moon landings as a crowning, positive achieve-
 40 ment for humankind. Still, as Gene Roddenberry often
 claimed, *Star Trek* was less about the future than the
 present.

Indeed, it was precisely because of its futuristic
 storyline that *Star Trek* was able to address many of the
 45 contemporary social problems that other programs
 shunned. *Star Trek's* visionary episodes on race rela-
 tions, nuclear deterrence, multiculturalism, and ecology
 (among others) were not threatening to those who saw
 it as fantastic science fiction. For those who saw the
 50 program as a window into current controversy, *Star
 Trek* offered insight and added perspective to continued

American cultural and political change in the 1970s. Either way, the show's wide appeal in syndication was such that, by 1977, *Star Trek* had become the most-
55 watched off-network series drama of all time.

In nearly thirty years, Gene Roddenberry's fantasy space concept has spawned four prime-time series, continued syndication, a cartoon, eight major motion pictures, countless toys, games, and computer software.
60 Nearly overlooked, however, is the unparalleled impact *Star Trek* has had on an industry that has only recently become television friendly: publishing. Since the early 1970s, when the first novels hit bookshelves, the world of *Star Trek* has exploded in print like no other phenomenon in American popular culture. *Star Trek* fan
65 volumes, cast memoirs, and novels continue to appear—and in record numbers.

Of all the “classic” and contemporary shows available to a critic, none illustrates the scope of America's
70 cultural evolution as eloquently as the saga of *Star Trek* and its next-generation spin-offs. In a culture that has undergone dramatic and far-reaching change in the last thirty years, *Star Trek* sweetens the often bitter alienation of contemporary change with the type of familiarity and constancy that only a show with a thirty-year
75 history can offer.

Star Trek offers viewers the paradox of a program that combines provocative insight into changing cultural values with the reassuring comfort that the
80 “known” universe of Starfleet, Klingons, and phasers can nonetheless survive intact, and even grow.

Because of its active fandom, *Star Trek* has become a television phenomenon like no other in American culture. And just as the original *Star Trek* has
85 found new expression in series such as *The Next Generation*, *Deep Space Nine*, and *Voyager*, I suspect fans will find new ways to indulge or express their private affection for *Star Trek* by reading—and writing—books in greater numbers. As America goes boldly into
90 the next millennium, so will *Star Trek* in print, on television, and in formats yet to come.

61. The main purpose of the passage can best be described as an effort to:
- A. explain how and why *Star Trek* has endured.
 - B. illustrate what American society was like at the time the original *Star Trek* series was created.
 - C. discuss how *Star Trek's* storyline has changed over its thirty-year history.
 - D. describe the different forms that *Star Trek* has taken, such as television series, films, and novels.
62. The author's attitude toward the subject of the passage can best be characterized as:
- F. amused tolerance.
 - G. detached interest.
 - H. warm appreciation.
 - J. mild skepticism.
63. It can be reasonably inferred that the author believes *Star Trek* first became a success in:
- A. 1966.
 - B. 1969.
 - C. 1971.
 - D. 1977.
64. According to the fourth paragraph (lines 25-33), compared to “television news programs of the time period, entertainment programming is described as:
- F. more willing to examine the rifts developing in American society.
 - G. more willing to portray violent conflict and controversy.
 - H. less willing to promote the principles of conformity and order.
 - J. less willing to present a realistic picture of contemporary life.
65. As described in the passage, the effect *Star Trek* has had on the publishing industry can best be summarized by which of the following statements?
- A. *Star Trek's* impact can be safely overlooked because the publishing industry remains unfriendly to television.
 - B. *Star Trek* made an impact with its first novels, but that impact has lessened over time.
 - C. *Star Trek's* tremendous impact has been primarily limited to novels.
 - D. *Star Trek* has had a deep impact with its extensive and popular range of books.
66. When the author states that *Star Trek* was “the right show at the right time” (lines 17-18), he most likely means that the series benefited from:
- F. the unsettled social and political conditions.
 - G. the general popularity of syndicated reruns.
 - H. an increasing appetite for escapist entertainment.
 - J. the increasingly empowered middle class.

67. The passage indicates that *Star Trek* creator Gene Roddenberry's primary purpose in creating the series was to:
- A. show how different life would be in the future.
 - B. promote the space program and the exploration of space.
 - C. offer a lighthearted alternative to serious entertainment.
 - D. comment on problems facing people in the present.
68. According to the author, the primary benefit of the original *Star Trek*'s futuristic storyline was that it allowed the series' writers to:
- F. offer perspectives and insights that were unthreatening.
 - G. invent fantastic and entertaining science fiction worlds.
 - H. easily develop related spin-offs, such as films and new series.
 - J. avoid controversial topics, such as nuclear deterrence and multiculturalism.
69. The author calls some of the original *Star Trek*'s episodes “visionary” in line 46 most likely because they:
- A. presented issues that weren't problems at the time but that now are.
 - B. dealt with complex themes with imagination and foresight.
 - C. offered dreamy and unrealistic solutions to difficult problems.
 - D. appealed to a wide audience through syndication.
70. The “paradox” mentioned in line 77 most directly refers to what the author sees as the conflicting ideas of:
- F. cultural values and entertainment.
 - G. familiarity and change.
 - H. comfort and the *Star Trek* universe.
 - J. survival and being provocative.

PASSAGE VIII

NATURAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from *An Anthropologist on Mars* by Oliver Sacks (©1995 by Oliver Sacks). Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was an eighteenth-century German poet and philosopher; Hermann von Helmholtz was a nineteenth-century scientist and philosopher.

- Goethe's color theory, his *Farbenlehre* (which he regarded as the equal of his entire poetic opus), was, by and large, dismissed by all his contemporaries and has remained in a sort of limbo ever since, seen as the
- 5 whimsy, the pseudoscience, of a very great poet. But science itself was not entirely insensitive to the “anomalies?” that Goethe considered central, and Helmholtz, indeed, gave admiring lectures on Goethe and his science, on many occasions—the last in 1892. Helmholtz
- 10 was very conscious of “color constancy”—the way in

which the colors of objects are preserved, so that we can categorize them and always know what we are looking at, despite great fluctuations in the wavelength of the light illuminating them. The actual wavelengths reflected by an apple, for instance, will vary considerably depending on the illumination, but we consistently see it as red, nonetheless. This could not be, clearly, a mere translation of wavelength into color. There had to be some way, Helmholtz thought, of “discounting the illuminant”—and this he saw as an “unconscious inference” or “an act of judgement” (though he did not venture to suggest where such judgement might occur). Color constancy, for him, was a special example of the way in which we achieve perceptual constancy generally, make a stable perceptual world from a chaotic sensory flux—a world that would not be possible if our perceptions were merely passive reflections of the unpredictable and inconstant input that bathes our receptors.

30 Helmholtz's great contemporary, James Clerk Maxwell, had also been fascinated by the mystery of color vision from his student days. He formalized the notions of primary colors and color mixing by the invention of a color top (the colors of which fused, when it was spun, to yield a sensation of grey), and a graphic representation with three axes, a color triangle, which showed how any color could be created by different mixtures of the three primary colors. These prepared the way for his most spectacular demonstration, the demonstration in 1861 that color photography was possible, despite the fact that photographic emulsions were themselves black and white. He did this by photographing a colored bow three times, through red, green, and violet filters. Having obtained three “color-separation” images, as he called them, he now brought these together by superimposing them upon a screen, projecting each image through its corresponding filter (the image taken through the red filter was projected with red light, and so on). Suddenly, the bow burst forth in full color. Clerk Maxwell wondered if this was how colors were perceived in the brain, by the addition of color-separation images or their neural correlates [what functions in the brain as a color-separation image], as in his magic-lantern demonstrations.

- 55 Clerk Maxwell himself was acutely aware of the drawback of this additive process: color photography had no way of “discounting the illuminant,” and its colors changed helplessly with changing wavelengths of light.
- 60 In 1957, ninety-odd years after Clerk Maxwell's famous demonstration, Edwin Land—not merely the inventor of the instant Land camera and Polaroid, but an experimenter and theorizer of genius—provided a photographic demonstration of color perception even
- 65 more startling. Unlike Clerk Maxwell, he made only two black-and-white images (using a split-beam camera so they could be taken at the same time from the same viewpoint, through the same lens) and superimposed these on a screen with a double-lens projector. He used
- 70 two filters to make the images: one passing longer wavelengths (a red filter), the other passing shorter wavelengths (a green filter). The first image was then projected through a red filter, the second with ordinary white light, unfiltered. One might expect that this
- 75 would produce just an overall pale-pink image, but something “impossible” happened instead. The photograph of a young woman appeared instantly in full color—“blonde hair, pale blue eyes, red coat, bluegreen collar, and strikingly natural flesh tones,” as Land later
- 80 described it. Where did these colors come from, how were they made? They did not seem to be “in” the photographs or the illuminants themselves. These demonstrations, overwhelming in their simplicity and impact, were color “illusions” in Goethe's sense, but illusions
- 85 that demonstrated a neurological truth—that colors are not “out there” in the world, nor (as classical theory held) an automatic correlate of wavelength, but, rather, are *constructed by the brain*.

71. According to the passage, regarding Goethe's color theory, Helmholtz expressed which of the following attitudes?
- A. Disbelief
 - B. Respect
 - C. Amusement
 - D. Skepticism

72. It can be inferred that in Clerk Maxwell's 1861 demonstration a color image would not have been produced from black-and-white film emulsions without the use of color:
- F. filters.
 - G. triangles.
 - H. tops.
 - J. slides
73. As described in the passage, Goethe's contemporaries for the most part regarded him as a:
- A. mediocre poet whose most important work was as a scientist.
 - B. theorist whose attempts at poetry were commendable but insignificant.
 - C. leading poet whose contributions to science were less noteworthy.
 - D. leading theorist who overturned previously standard approaches to scientific inquiry.
74. The tendency to perceive objects as having a given color, such as the perception of an apple as "red" even if it is "red" only in certain lighting, is an example of what Helmholtz refers to as:
- F. split-beam filtering.
 - G. sensory flux.
 - H. color separation.
 - J. color constancy.
75. According to lines 14-17, the wavelengths reflected by the apple vary considerably as a result of:
- A. the differences between the viewer's right and left eye.
 - B. the distance between the apple and the eyes.
 - C. a viewer's ability to perceive red in different light.
 - D. variations in the source of light reaching the apple.
76. The term *illuminant*, as it is used in line 20 and elsewhere in the passage, refers to which of the following?
- F. Camera flash equipment
 - G. A color theorist
 - H. Light that makes an object visible
 - J. Light before it passes through a filter
77. What about the nature of color perception is described as a preoccupation of Helmholtz's?
The way in which:
- A. varying wavelengths of light stabilize the appearance of an object.
 - B. humans arrive at a notion of what the color of an object is.
 - C. humans undergo changes in color awareness as they age.
 - D. one color becomes another when images are superimposed.

78. According to the passage, the relationship between primary colors and other colors can be best described by which of the following statements?
- F. All colors are either primary colors or can be created by a combination of primary colors.
 - G. The human eye perceives primary colors first, then other colors.
 - H. Primary colors were the first colors captured on film by the camera; other colors were captured by later, more sophisticated, equipment.
 - J. Primary colors emerge as a result of blending nonprimary colors along the axes of Clerk Maxwell's triangle.
79. Clerk Maxwell demonstrated that color photography was possible even though at the time of his demonstrations:
- A. illuminants were thought to be stable rather than variable.
 - B. photographic emulsions were available only in black-and-white.
 - C. the general public rejected the new technology as stunts with no practical application;
 - D. professional photographers were reluctant to abandon the established black-and-white aesthetic.
80. The two images that became the single image in Land's photograph of a woman were obtained by using:
- F. a screen lit from the front and back.
 - G. flickering light sources.
 - H. one lens in two cameras.
 - J. one camera with one divided lens.

PASSAGE IX

PROSE FICTION: This passage is adapted from the short story “Golden Glass” by Alma Villanueva (©1982 by Bilingual Press).

It was his fourteenth summer. He was thinning out, becoming angular and clumsy, but the cautiousness, the old-man seriousness he'd had as a baby, kept him contained, ageless and safe. His humor, always dry
 5 and to the bone since a small child, let you know he was watching everything.

He seemed always to be at the center of his own universe, so it was no surprise to his mother to hear Ted say: “I’m building a fort and sleeping out in it all
 10 summer, and I won’t come in for anything, not even food. Okay?”

This had been their silent communion, the steady presence of love that flowed regularly, daily—food. The presence of his mother preparing it, his great

15 appetite and obvious enjoyment of it—his nose smell-
ing everything, seeing his mother more vividly than
with his eyes.

He watched her now for signs of offense, alarm,
and only saw interest. “Where will you put the fort?”
20 Vida asked.

She trusted him to build well and not ruin things,
but of course she had to know where.

“I’ll build it by the redwoods, in the cypress trees.
Okay?”

25 “Make sure you keep your nails together and don’t
dig into the trees. I’ll be checking. If the trees get dam-
aged, it’ll have to come down.”

The cypress was right next to the redwoods,
making it seem very remote. Redwoods do that—they
30 suck up sound and time and smell like another place. So
he counted the footsteps, when no one was looking,
from the fort to the house. He couldn’t believe it was so
close; it seemed so separate, alone—especially in the
dark, when the only safe way of travel seemed flight
35 (invisible at best).

Ted had seen his mother walk out to the bridge at
night, looking into the water, listening to it. He knew
she loved to see the moon’s reflection in the water.
She’d pointed it out to him once by a river where they
40 camped, her face full of longing. Then, she swam out
into the water, at night, as though trying to touch the
moon. He wouldn’t look at her. He sat and glared at the
fire and roasted another marshmallow the way he liked
it: bubbly, soft and brown (maybe six if he could get
45 away with it). Then she’d be back, chilled and bright,
and he was glad she went. Maybe I like the moon
too, he thought, involuntarily, as though the thought
weren’t his own—but it was.

He built the ground floor directly on the earth,
50 with a cover of old plywood, then scattered remnant
rugs that he’d asked Vida to get for him. He concocted
a latch and a door. He brought his sleeping bag, some

pillows, a transistor radio, some clothes, and moved in for the summer.

55 He began to build the top floor now but he had to
prune some limbs out of the way. Well, that was okay
as long as he was careful. So he stacked them to one
side for kindling and began to brace things in place. It
felt weird going up into the tree, not as safe as his
60 small, contained place on the ground.

Vida noticed Ted had become cheerful and would
stand next to her, to her left side, talking sometimes.
But she realized she mustn't face him or he'd become
silent and wander away. So she stood listening, in the
65 same even breath and heart beat she kept when she
spotted the wild pheasants with their long, lush tails
trailing the grape arbor, picking delicately and greedily
at the unpicked grapes in the early autumn light. So
sharp, so perfect, so rare to see a wild thing at peace.

70 Ted was taking a makeup course and one in
stained glass. There, he talked and acted relaxed; no
one expected any more or less. The colors of the
stained glass ere deep and beautiful, and special—you
couldn't waste this glass. The sides were sharp, the cuts
75 were slow and meticulous with a steady pressure. The
design's plan had to be absolutely followed or the beau-
tiful glass would go to waste, and he'd curse himself.

The stained glass was finished and he decided to
place it in his fort facing the back fields. In fact, it
80 looked like the back fields—trees and the sun in a dark
sky. During the day the glass sun shimmered a beautiful
yellow, the blue a much better color than the sky out-
side: deeper, like night.

He was so used to sleeping outside now he didn't
85 wake up during the night, just like in the house. One
night, toward the end when he'd have to move back
with everyone (school was starting, frost was coming
and the rains), Ted woke up to see the stained glass full
of light. The little sun was a golden moon and the
90 inside glass sky and the outside sky matched.

In a few days he'd be inside, and he wouldn't
mind at all.

81. The passage establishes that Vida and Ted have all of the following traits in common EXCEPT:
- A. a willingness to accommodate the requests each makes of the other.
 - B. a response to elements of nature.
 - C. a perception of others that surfaces in humor.
 - D. an awareness of what delights the other.
82. Which of the following is NOT an accurate description of the passage?
- F. A story about a teenager whose summer experiences building and occupying a fort near his house have a positive effect on his relationship with his mother
 - G. A glimpse at what connects a mother and a son and what separates them as the boy tests his own limits with a summer project
 - H. A look at how two characters—one grown, one young—behave when each perceives the fragility of someone or something he or she holds dear
 - J. A portrait of two family members whose painful disagreements force one to seek shelter outside the home until they reach an understanding.
83. In both the twelfth paragraph (lines 61-69) and the thirteenth paragraph (lines 70-77) the author is portraying characters who:
- A. feel compelled to act carefully in order to avoid shattering something precious.
 - B. are frustrated to the point of indignation that success seems always slightly out of reach.
 - C. are at first excited by a project but later lose interest as others get involved.
 - D. discover that a personal weakness in some situations can be a personal strength in others.
84. It can most reasonably be inferred that as it is used in line 69 the term *wild thing* refers not only to a pheasant but also to:
- F. Ted as Vida somewhat reverently sees him.
 - G. Vida as seen by Ted when she visits the fort.
 - H. Ted as he imagines himself to be.
 - J. What Vida wishes Ted would cease to be.
85. Which of the following best describes the difference between Ted as a little boy and Ted at the time he builds and occupies the fort?
- A. By the time Ted builds the fort he has lost the lighthearted manner he had as a child and has become more of a brooder who avoids the company of others.
 - B. As a teenager Ted is physically clumsier and more angular than he was as a child, but he retains the humor, cautiousness, and seriousness that distinguished him at an early age.
 - C. As a child Ted was constantly observing others for indications of how he should behave, but as a teenager he looks more to nature for guidance.
 - D. As a child Ted was outgoing in a way that appealed to adults, but as a teenager he was introspective in a way that alarmed them.

- 86.** The passage indicates that, Vida was not surprised by Ted’s decision to build a fort because she:
- F.** knew that more often than not he was inclined to take projects she had started a step farther.
 - G.** sensed that it fit with his tendency to approach life as if he were self-contained.
 - H.** had noticed that ever since their camping trip he had been putting more and more distance between himself and her.
 - J.** had noticed that he no longer worried that his fascination with nature would interfere with his longstanding craving for the company of others.
- 87.** As it is used in the passage, the term *silent communion* (line 12) refers to the:
- A.** way that without using words Ted communicates his disappointments to Vida.
 - B.** promise Ted made to himself that he would not return to the house all summer, even for food.
 - C.** way a thought shifted in Ted’s mind from feeling like someone else’s to feeling like his own.
 - D.** exchange of warm emotions between Ted and Vida during the preparation and sharing of food.
- 88.** Which of the following best describes the way the seventh paragraph (lines 25-27) functions in the passage?
- F.** It reinforces the image of Vida established elsewhere in the passage as someone whose skeptical nature disheartens Ted on the brink of new projects.
 - G.** It foreshadows events described later in the passage that lead to the dismantling of the tree house once Ted is back in school.
 - H.** It reveals that Vida takes an interest in Ted’s project to the extent that she determines ways in which he needs to carry it out to avoid problems.
 - J.** it reveals that Vida’s willingness to shift responsibility to her son for his actions is greater than his willingness to accept such responsibility.
- 89.** According to the passage, Ted attributes which of the following characteristics to the redwoods?
- A.** They make ideal supports for a fort because they are strong and tall.
 - B.** They create a sense of remoteness by absorbing time and sound and by smelling like another place.
 - C.** They lend a feeling of danger to whatever surrounds them because they themselves are endangered.
 - D.** They grace their surroundings with a serenity that softens disturbing emotions like fear of the dark.
- 90.** Ted felt that in comparison to the ground floor of the fort, going up into the tree to build the top floor seemed:
- F.** safer because the top floor was less accessible to intruders.
 - G.** safer because the branches provided him with a sense of privacy.
 - H.** less safe because the place felt bigger and more exposed.
 - J.** less safe because the top floor was made of cypress instead of redwood.

PASSAGE X

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from *Biomimicry: Innovation Inspired by Nature* by Janine M. Benyus (©1997 by Janine M. Benyus).

If anybody's growing biomass, it's us. To keep our system from collapsing on itself, industrial ecologists are attempting to build a "no-waste economy." Instead of a linear production system, which binges on virgin
 5 raw materials and spews out unusable waste, they envision a web of closed loops in which a minimum of raw materials comes in the door, and very little waste escapes. The first examples of this no-waste economy are collections of companies clustered in an ecopark
 10 and connected in a food chain, with each firm's waste going next door to become the other firm's raw material or fuel.

In Denmark, the town of Kalundborg has the world's most elaborate prototype of an ecopark. Four
 15 companies are co-located, and all of them are linked, dependent on one another for resources or energy. The Asnaesverket Power Company pipes some of its waste steam to power the engines of two companies: the Statoil Refinery and Novo Nordisk (a pharmaceutical
 20 plant). Another pipeline delivers the remaining waste steam to heat thirty-five hundred homes in the town, eliminating the need for oil furnaces. The power plant also delivers its cooling water, now toasty warm, to fifty-seven ponds' worth of fish. The fish revel in the
 25 warm water, and the fish farm produces 150 tons of sea trout and turbot each year.

Waste steam from the power company is used by Novo Nordisk to heat the fermentation tanks that produce insulin and enzymes. This process in turn creates
 30 700,000 tons of nitrogen-rich slurry a year, which used to be dumped into the fjord. Now, Novo bequeaths it free to nearby farmers—a pipeline delivers the fertilizer to the growing plants, which are in turn harvested to feed the bacteria in the fermentation tanks.

35 Meanwhile, back at the Statoil Refinery, waste gas that used to go up a smokestack is now purified. Some is used internally as fuel, some is piped to the power company, and the rest goes to Gyproc, the wallboard

market next door. The sulfur squeezed from the gas
 40 during purification is loaded onto trucks and sent to
 Kemira, a company that produces sulfuric acid. The
 power company also squeezes sulfur from its emis-
 sions, but converts most of it to calcium sulfate (indus-
 trial gypsum), which it sells to Gyproc for wallboard.

45 Although Kalundborg is a cozy co-location, indus-
 tries need not be geographically close to operate in a
 food web as long as they are connected by a mutual
 desire to use waste. Already, some companies are
 designing their processes so that any waste that falls on
 50 the production-room floor is valuable and can be used
 by someone else. In this game of “designed offal,” a
 process with lots of waste, as long as it’s “wanted
 waste,” may be better than one with a small amount of
 waste that must be landfilled or burned. As author
 55 Daniel Chiras says, more companies are recognizing
 that “technologies that produce by-products society
 cannot absorb are essentially failed technologies.”

So far, we’ve talked about recycling within a
 circle of companies. But what happens when a product
 60 leaves the manufacturer and passes to the consumer and
 finally to the trash can? Right now, a product visits one
 of two fates at the end of its useful life. It can be buried
 in a landfill or incinerated, or it can be recaptured
 through recycling or reuse.

65 Traditionally, manufacturers haven’t had to worry
 about what happens to a product after it leaves their
 gates. But that is starting to change, thanks to laws now
 in the wings in Europe (and headed for the United
 States) that will require companies to take back their
 70 durable goods such as refrigerators, washers, and cars
 at the end of their useful lives. In Germany, the take-
 back laws start with the initial sale. Companies must
 take back all their packaging or hire middlemen to do
 the recycling. Take-back laws mean that manufacturers
 75 who have been saying, “This product can be recycled,”
 must now say, “We recycle our products and pack-
 aging.”

When the onus shifts in this way, it’s suddenly in
 the company’s best interest to design a product that will
 80 either last a long time or come apart easily for recycling

or reuse. Refrigerators and cars will be assembled using easy-open snaps instead of glued-together joints, and or recyclability, each part will be made of one material instead of twenty. Even simple things, like the snack
85 bags for potato chips, will be streamlined. Today's bags, which have nine thin layers made of seven different materials, will no doubt be replaced by one material that can preserve freshness and can easily be remade into a new bag.

- 91.** According to the passage, waste emissions from the Asnaesverket Power Company are used to help produce all of the following EXCEPT:
- A.** insulin.
 - B.** heating oil.
 - C.** plant fertilizer.
 - D.** industrial gypsum.
- 92.** When the author says “our system” (lines 1-2), she is most likely referring to a production system in:
- F.** Denmark in which four companies are co-located in one small town and are linked by their dependence on energy resources.
 - G.** the United States that produces recyclable durable goods such as refrigerators, washers and cars.
 - H.** the United States and Europe in which products are developed with few virgin raw materials and leave little or no waste.
 - J.** the United States and Europe that uses too many virgin raw materials and produces too much unused waste.
- 93.** The main purpose of the second, third, and fourth paragraphs (lines 13-44) is to show:
- A.** how four companies depend on each other for resources and the recycling of waste.
 - B.** that Denmark is one of the world's leaders in developing new sources of energy.
 - C.** that one town's need for energy can be eliminated through recycling.
 - D.** that a no-waste economy saves money.
- 94.** It is reasonable to infer that the author's proposed solution to what she sees as the problem of an increasing amount of biomass is to:
- F.** change the process by which manufacturers produce their products.
 - G.** make consumers responsible for recycling the products they buy.
 - H.** encourage traditional businesses to compete with new, innovative businesses.
 - J.** encourage companies that produce similar products to cluster together in ecoparks.

95. Based on the passage, which of the following pairs of industries is shown to depend directly on one another for the production of their products?
- A. Statoil and Gyproc
 - B. Asnaesverket and fish farmers
 - C. Novo Nordisk and plant farmers
 - D. Statoil and Novo Nordisk
96. The main function of the sixth paragraph (lines 58-64) in relation to the passage as a whole is most likely to provide:
- F. evidence to support Daniel Chiras's statement in lines 54-57.
 - G. a transition between the two main points discussed in the passage.
 - H. a conclusion to the author's discussion about a no-waste economy.
 - J. a summary of the author's main argument.
97. According to the passage, take-back laws in Germany shift the responsibility for recycling from the:
- A. local government to the manufacturer.
 - B. manufacturer to the local government.
 - C. manufacturer to the consumer.
 - D. consumer to the manufacturer.
98. According to the passage, the common element for companies that want to be part of a food web is their mutual interest in:
- F. relocating their operations to a common geographic area in Europe.
 - G. providing industrial waste to private homes and farming operations.
 - H. eliminating the need for raw materials.
 - J. using industrial waste as raw materials.
99. The author uses the term "designed offal" (line 51) to indicate that:
- A. companies can design ways in which their waste products can be used.
 - B. industrial ecologists have designed ways to reduce waste products.
 - C. technology has not kept pace with how to dispose of waste products.
 - D. companies can learn to design more efficient landfill spaces.
100. According to Daniel Chiras, a failed technology is one that:
- F. cannot reuse its own waste.
 - G. produces more waste than it uses.
 - H. produces waste that is unusable.
 - J. makes durable goods such as refrigerators.

100 BONUS READING QUESTIONS: EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

PASSAGE I

Question 1. The best answer is A because Fran describes Linda Rose as "a homing pigeon" (lines 2-3) and "a sort of human boomerang" (lines 4-5) who'd "make a U-turn" (line 4) back to Fran despite a twenty-five-year wait. Though Fran had "long since stopped expecting" word from Linda Rose, she was still "not surprised" when she got it (lines 5-6). Fran experienced "the shock of being found after waiting so long" (lines 33-34), which again suggests she'd been expecting to hear from Linda Rose.

The best answer is NOT:

B because the passage doesn't support the idea that Fran and Linda Rose have built up resentment toward each other.

C because the passage doesn't support the idea that Fran has dreams of a perfect daughter. It's Fran's mother who brings up-and dismisses-the idea that Linda Rose has unrealistic expectations about Fran being "Grace Kelly or Margaret Mead" (lines 95-96).

D because there's no indication in the passage that Fran and Linda Rose share much of anything beyond a biological tie, similar handwriting (see lines 9-11), and physical appearance (see lines 75-76).

Question 2. The best answer is G because "strong-willed" and "caring" best describe Fran's mother. She has "dragon-lady nails" (lines 23-24) in defiance of her chemotherapy. She "snorted" (line 61) a response to Fran's comment about her being a great-grandmother. She also firmly tells Fran not to put off contacting Linda Rose, who's "been waiting for twenty-five years" (line 87) for a meeting. But Fran's mother also cares deeply about Fran and tries to reassure her by saying, "You're [Linda Rose's] flesh-and-blood mother and that's enough. That's all it'll take" (lines 98-99).

The best answer is NOT:

F because while Fran's mother might (with some difficulty) be described as arrogant, she isn't cruel. While Fran's mother "snorted" a response to Fran and though she firmly tells Fran not to put off contacting Linda Rose, her love for Fran and her concern for Linda Rose's feelings also come through.

H because while Fran's mother might be described as friendly, she isn't withdrawn, as revealed by her nails, her snort, and her firm warning to Fran.

J because while Fran's mother is loving, there's no evidence in the passage that she's embittered.

Question 3. This is a NOT question, which asks you to find the answer choice that is *not* supported by the passage.

The best answer is B because Fran's reactions to learning she's a grandmother don't include looking forward to inviting Linda Rose and Blake over for a visit. When Fran's mother asks if Fran is going to invite Linda Rose and the baby, Fran replies, "I haven't thought that far" (line 85). The remainder of the passage suggests that Fran is nervous about such a visit. The other three answer choices are supported by the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

A because Fran notes that "in the normal order of things, you have ample time to adjust to the idea" of being a grandmother (lines 67-68). In Fran's case, however, she simply gets "a snapshot in the mail one day" (line 69) letting her know she's a 'grandmother.

C because Fran notes that upon getting the news about being a grandmother, she feels "as if I had just shaken hands with Death" (lines 65-66).

D because in lines 72-73, Fran says being a grandmother is "not fair" because she doesn't "even feel like a *mother*."

Question 4. The best answer is F because the first paragraph is built around Fran's lack of surprise that Linda Rose contacted her. Fran calls Linda Rose "a homing pigeon" (lines 2-3) and "a sort of human boomerang" (lines 4-5) who she knew "sooner or later ... would make a U-turn" back to her (line 4). The paragraph closes with Fran's suspicion, based on the familiarity of the handwriting, that the letter in the mailbox is from Linda Rose. Fran claims that while she had "long stopped expecting" such a letter, she "was not surprised" when she got it (lines 5-6).

The best answer is NOT:

G because the first paragraph doesn't claim that Linda Rose acted like a wild bird, just that Fran's mother "always thought of her as some wild little bird" (lines 1-2). In any case, the first paragraph doesn't focus on Linda Rose's behavior as a child.

H because the passage states that Fran "was not surprised" when she got the letter from Linda Rose.

J because while Linda Rose's handwriting reminds Fran of her own, this isn't the main point of the last paragraph. It's just a detail supporting the paragraph's main idea.

Question 5. The best answer is C because the last paragraph focuses on Fran's mother's efforts to reassure Fran. Fran's mother brings up the idea of Linda Rose having a "big fantasy" (lines 94-95) that Fran is Grace Kelly or Margaret Mead and says "no one" (line 97) could live up to that. She goes on to say, though, that as Linda Rose's "flesh-and-blood mother," Fran has "all it'll take" to have a good relationship with Linda Rose (lines 98-99).

The best answer is NOT:

A because neither Fran nor her mother has seen Linda Rose for a quarter century, so they can only guess about what Linda Rose thinks.

B because the only reference to the idea that Linda Rose might cause trouble or ask for money occurs in the twenty-seventh paragraph (lines 86-90), not in the last paragraph.

D because in the last paragraph, Fran's mother tries to reassure Fran in an effort to encourage her to invite Linda Rose and Blake for a visit in the near future.

Question 6. The best answer is J because Fran says that while her mother "had lost some weight and most of her hair to chemotherapy" (lines 21-22), Fran "was used to how she looked now" (lines 19-20).

The best answer is NOT:

F because rather than being surprised, Fran says she "was used to" her mother's appearance (lines 19-20).

G because there's no support in the passage for the idea that Fran is embarrassed by the nail polish colors her mother uses. Fran merely notes that her mother "was vain about her hands" (line 19) and had painted her nails "Jungle Orchid" (lines 61-62).

H because while Fran says she's "noticed people staring" at her mother (lines 20-21), there's no evidence in the passage that Fran feels pity for her mother as a result.

Question 7. The best answer is D because in thinking about the letter she receives from Linda Rose, Fran notes, "I could see the ghosts of all the long letters she must have written and crumpled into the wastebasket" (lines 56-58), suggesting Fran sympathizes with Linda Rose.

The best answer is NOT:

A because while Fran acknowledges that the letter was "short" (line 55), she feels sympathy, not disappointment.

B because soon after handing her mother the letter from Linda Rose, Fran comments, "Forty years old and I felt as if I had just shaken hands with Death" (lines 64-66) - hardly a happy reaction.

C because while the letter was "businesslike" (line 56), Fran sympathizes with Linda Rose and doesn't feel offended.

Question 8. The best answer is J because details in the passage suggest Fran had put Linda Rose up for adoption a quarter century ago. Fran says her mother had "wanted to keep" Linda Rose (line 1), which implies that Fran didn't. More directly, Fran notes upon receiving the letter and photograph from Linda Rose that a person doesn't usually "get a snapshot in the mail one day from a baby girl you gave up twenty-four years ago saying, 'Congratulations, you're a grandma!'" (lines 69-71).

The best answer is NOT:

F, G, or H because there's no evidence in the passage that the reason it's been such a long time since Fran and Linda Rose have seen each other is that Linda Rose left home to get married (**F**), that arguments between the two drove Linda Rose away (**G**), or that Linda Rose chose to live with her father (**H**).

Question 9. The best answer is C because after looking at the picture Linda Rose sends, Fran's mother says to Fran, "She looks just like you. Only her nose is more aristocratic" (lines 75-76).

The best answer is NOT:

A because when Fran's mother suggests that Linda Rose may be "married to a brain surgeon with his and her Cadillacs" (lines 89-90), Fran replies, "She didn't mention any husband at all" (line 91) in the letter.

B because the passage's only reference to a piece of art is to the "dime-a-dozen seascape in a cheap gilt frame" (lines 44-45) behind Linda Rose in the picture.

D because there's no evidence in the passage that either the letter or the picture reveals that Linda Rose cares little about how she or her house looks.

Question 10. The best answer is H because after telling Fran not to put off contacting Linda Rose and inviting her and the baby for a visit, Fran's mother says Linda Rose has "been waiting twenty-five years" (line 87).

The best answer is NOT:

F because Fran's mother never directly expresses the desire to see her new great-grandson before she dies.

G because there's no evidence in the passage that Fran generally tends to delay making hard decisions.

J because while Fran's mother wonders aloud whether Linda Rose is "going to be trouble or ask for money" (lines 88~89), she only does this because she thinks Fran might use this as an excuse to put off contacting Linda Rose and inviting her and the baby for a visit. Fran's mother goes on to say, "For all we know, [Linda Rose is] married to a brain surgeon with his and her Cadillacs" (lines 89-90).

PASSAGE II

Question 11. The best answer is B because the author argues throughout the passage, and particularly in the fourth paragraph (lines 42-61), that people's lack of understanding of important details about government keeps them from improving government. He contends that people "do not particularly care" (lines 44-45) about "the whys and wherefores of most technical, non-emotional political issues" (lines 42-44) and are "more than willing to delegate evaluation of the technical aspects of government to somebody else" (lines 53-55). For the author, this means that "angry voters turn the rascals out and, in the triumph of hope over experience, let new rascals in" (lines 56-58) but that the voters are unable to "tell the rascals how to do their jobs better" (lines 60-61) because the voters "themselves do not understand the technical questions" (lines 59-60).

The best answer is NOT:

A because the author doesn't argue that American citizens read too many newspapers or watch too much television.

C because while the author does contend that people have a certain control over elected officials through voting, he also claims that voters are unable to affect how officials do their jobs while in office because the voters "themselves do not understand the technical questions." The author also doesn't directly address whether people can control bureaucrats.

D because there's no evidence in the passage that television has cut back on news to focus on entertainment. Furthermore, the author undermines the idea that Americans ever had a truly responsive government when he repeats but dismisses "the widely held tenet of democratic faith that elected officials, as opposed to bureaucrats or the judiciary, are popularly selected and democratically responsive" (lines 81-84).

Question 12. The best answer is F because the author contends that a typical local newspaper reporter is "an inexperienced twenty-three-year-old journalism school graduate" (lines 34-35) whose "journalism school curriculum did not include advanced algebra, to say nothing of calculus" (lines 39-41) - leaving the reporter ill prepared to understand "the intricacies of a pro- I gram budget, which basically involves solving a grand equation composed of numerous simultaneous differential functions" (lines 36-39).

The best answer is NOT:

G because while the author contends that the reporters are often inexperienced, he doesn't think they're well educated.

H or **J** because while the author contends that the reporters are often young, he also calls them "inexperienced" (ruling out **H**) and not well educated (ruling out **J**).

Question 13. The best answer is A because according to the author, even the "Internal Revenue Service lawyers" at the tax seminar who were experts on federal estate and gift tax laws "frankly confessed that they did not understand the Tax Reform Act of 1976" (lines 66-68). The

author uses this example to make the point that "government is so technical that even career civil servants cannot explain what is happening" (lines 63-65).

The best answer is NOT:

B or **D** because even the civil servants couldn't understand the law.

C because the author doesn't use the example to make the broad claim that some governmental issues are more technical than they used to be before passage of the act, nor is the timing of the act relevant here.

Question 14. The best answer is F because the author contends that Americans "for the most part know little and care less about the technical functioning of their government" (lines 77-79). Such indifference helps reduce the idea of elected officials being "democratically responsive" (lines 83-84) to (more or less) the status of "a myth" (line 84).

The best answer is NOT:

G or **J** because the author doesn't specifically claim that people are completely taken in by the myth that government is responsive to democratic control (**G**) or that people are prepared to concede legitimacy only to a democratically elected government (**J**). In any case, he uses the word *indifference* to refer directly to the idea that Americans are largely ignorant of and unconcerned about technical governmental issues.

H because the idea that citizens are responsive to either elected officials or bureaucrats isn't discussed in the passage.

Question 15. The best answer is C because the author states that "interest in the economy becomes all-consuming" when "times are bad, or there is a nationwide strike or disaster" (lines 8-10).

The best answer is NOT:

A, **B**, or **D** because the author doesn't claim that voter interest in the economy is greatest when national elections are held (**A**), when interesting personalities are leaders (**B**), or when there are no other interesting issues (**D**).

Question 16. The best answer is G because *limited* is the best synonym for *circumscribed* in context. The author states that "most serious political communication" between public officials and voters "is limited to forty-five seconds on the network evening news" (lines 18-19) even when the issues are known to voters. Furthermore, in the third paragraph (lines 27-41), the author stresses the limited knowledge communicated by television and local newspapers on serious and complicated political issues.

The best answer is NOT:

F because *technical* makes no sense in context. Since people "for the most part know little and care less about the technical functioning of their government" (lines 77-79), it's not likely that communication between public officials and voters would be extremely technical.

H because *entertaining* makes no sense in context given the fact that people are largely ignorant of and unconcerned about technical governmental issues.

J because *serious* is not the best synonym in context. Lines 15-17 set up a contrast between the seriousness of the political issues and the "extremely circumscribed," or limited, communication between public officials and voters on those issues.

Question 17. The best answer is D because the author states, "Process and personalities, the way decisions are made and by whom, the level of perquisites, extramarital sexual relations, and, in high offices, personal gossip dominate the public mind" (lines 45-48). It can reasonably be inferred, then, that a news story with a headline about Senator Smith denying he improperly made money would attract the greatest number of readers.

The best answer is NOT:

A, B, or C because news stories with headlines about park fees (**A**), accounting procedures (**B**), and safety regulations (**C**) - "the substance of technical decisions" (line 49) - would, based on the passage, draw comparatively few readers.

Question 18. The best answer is J because the author claims that "reporters focus on what sells papers or gets a high Nielsen rating" (lines 50-51). Since "neither newspapers nor television stations intend to lose their primary value as entertainment" (lines 51-53), it's clear that Nielsen ratings in some way measure how "entertaining" television news coverage is to the public, which is why television news coverage is heavily influenced by them.

The best answer is NOT:

F or H because there's no evidence in the passage that Nielsen ratings place great emphasis on technical details (**F**) or that the Federal Communications Commission requires Nielsen ratings (**H**).

G because lines 50-51, which distinguish between selling newspapers and getting high Nielsen ratings, suggest that Nielsen ratings are relevant only to television.

Question 19. The best answer is A because the author states, "Angry voters turn the rascals out and, in the triumph of hope over experience, let new rascals in" (lines 56-58). The "new rascals" are newly elected officials who the angry voters hope will do a better job than the "rascals" they just voted out of office.

The best answer is NOT:

B or D because in context, the phrase "the triumph of hope over experience" has nothing to do with the belief that expertise in a technical field is a qualification for holding office (**B**) or that newspapers and television will eventually provide better news coverage (**D**).

C because in context, the phrase "the triumph of hope over experience" relates to the hope that new officials will outperform old officials, not to the hope that a sufficient amount of anger will make a given group of officials do a better job.

Question 20. The best answer is J because the author states, "What voters are unable to do because they themselves do not understand the technical questions-is tell the rascals how to do their jobs better" (lines 58-61).

The best answer is NOT:

F or H because the passage never argues that citizens are unable to tell government officials how to do their jobs better because citizens don't vote in every election (**F**) or read enough newspapers or see enough television (**H**).

G because while the author does suggest that citizens have a tendency to elect rascals, he doesn't say that this tendency is why citizens can't tell government officials how to do their jobs better. The real reason is that citizens don't understand the technical questions.

PASSAGE III

Question 21. The best answer is B because throughout the passage, the author makes the argument that non-Western immigrants are changing the definition of what it means to be an American. About herself, she says, "I am an American writer, in the American mainstream, trying to extend it" (lines 29-30). She says she's tried to make Americans aware that "the foreign-born, the Third World immigrant with non-Western religions and non-European languages and appearance, can be as American as any steerage passenger from Ireland, Italy, or the Russian Pale" (lines 39-43). The author feels it's part of her "literary agenda" (line 44) to "show how I (and the hundreds of thousands like me) have transformed America" (lines 46-47). She concludes, "I do have a duty, beyond telling a good story. My duty is to give voice to continents, but also to redefine the nature of *American*" (lines 87-89).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **C** because the author never argues in the passage that until recently, foreign-born residents haven't wanted to be involved in defining the American reality (**A**) or that the United States immigration policy is inherently unfair (**C**).

D because while the author does suggest that America can change immigrants—"America has transformed *me*" (line 45) - she doesn't make the stronger, more specific argument that America has changed the political affiliations of most non-Western immigrants.

Question 22. The best answer is F because lines 3-5 reveal that the author attended school in Calcutta, while lines 26-28 indicate she moved to the United States and lived in "the all too real Manhattan."

The best answer is NOT:

G because lines 3-5 indicate that the school run by Irish nuns was in Calcutta (even though the nuns considered it "a corner of England").

H because the passage doesn't say that the author was raised in Bangladesh or that she moved to England before moving to the United States.

J because the author says she's never been to Faridpur, her father's birthplace: "My 'country'-called in Bengali *desh* – I have never seen. It is the ancestral home of my father and is now in Bangladesh" (lines 5-8).

Question 23. The best answer is C because the author repeatedly claims that her agenda or mission is to reinterpret, through her stories, what it means to be an American. About herself, she says, "I am an American writer, in the American mainstream, trying to extend it" (lines 29-30). She says she's tried to make Americans aware that "the foreign-born, the Third World immigrant with non-Western religions and non-European languages and appearance, can be as American as any steerage passenger from Ireland, Italy, or the Russian Pale" (lines 39-43). The author feels it's part of her "literary agenda" (line 44) to "show how I (and the hundreds of thousands like me) have transformed America" (lines 46-47). She concludes, "I do have a duty, beyond telling a good story. My duty is to give voice to continents, but also to redefine the nature of *American*" (lines 87-89).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **B** because the author never says in the passages that her agenda and mission are to raise the political consciousness of recent immigrants to the United States (**A**) or to create characters whose cultural heritage isn't easily identifiable (**B**).

D because while the author undoubtedly wants to find an audience for her stories and novels, she says her agenda or mission is to reinterpret what it means to be an American.

Question 24. The best answer is H because the author notes that as part of her "process of immigration and accommodation" to the United States, she's gone from being "a person who couldn't ride a public bus when she first arrived" to being "someone who watches tractor pulls on obscure cable channels" (lines 66-69).

The best answer is NOT:

F because line 19 refers to a horoscope "cast by a neighborhood astrologer when [the author] was a week old infant" living in Calcutta (lines 14-15).

G because lines 24-25 refer to the author's girlhood in Calcutta, where she had to deal with such "contradictions" shearing native people praise India and the Irish nuns at her school condemn it (see lines 19-24).

J because lines 73-74 deal with how the author creates her fictional characters and thus have no direct relationship to the idea that she's been changed by America.

Question 25. The best answer is D because the author says, "My 'country'-called in Bengali *desh* - I have never seen. It is the ancestral home of my father and is now in Bangladesh. Nevertheless, I ... think of myself as 'belonging' to Faridpur, the tiny village that was his birthplace" (lines 5-10).

The best answer is NOT:

A because Faridpur is a real place that, based on the passage at least, has no role in Indian mythology.

B because in lines 27-28, the author says, "The unglimped phantom Faridpur and the all too real Manhattan have merged as 'desh,'" meaning both Faridpur and Manhattan are in some sense her home now.

C because while it's true that Faridpur is now part of Bangladesh, this isn't why she refers to Faridpur as a "phantom"-it's a "phantom" because she's never seen it.

Question 26. The best answer is F because of the context in which the phrase "trying to extend it" appears. The author writes, "I am an American writer, in the American mainstream, trying to extend it" (lines 29-30), with *it* being the American mainstream. Soon after, she says her "remaining struggle" (line 36) as a writer is to convince American readers, editors, and publishers that "the foreign-born, the Third World immigrant with non-Western religions and non-European languages and appearance, can be as American as any steerage passenger from Ireland, Italy, or the Russian Pale" (lines 39-43). Thus, through her stories, she's trying to extend the boundaries of the American mainstream to include people of non-European ethnicities.

The best answer is NOT:

G because the author says she's not part of both Indian and American cultures: "I am an immigrant; my investment is in the American reality, not the Indian" (lines 32-33).

H or J because there's no evidence in the passage that the author is trying to find a way to make her home in the United States permanent (**H**) - she implies, in fact, that it already is-or is working to change immigration regulations (**J**).

Question 27. The best answer is D because when the author says she's "had to sensitize editors as well as readers to" - that is, make them aware of - "the richness of the lives I'm writing about"

(lines 48-49), she's implying that these editors had previously tended to view the people she writes about in one-dimensional, stereotypical terms.

The best answer is NOT:

A, B, or C because there's no evidence in the passage that the author is implying that the editors didn't understand that many Asian Americans were already reading her work (**A**), that the editors gave her work superficial praise but refused to publish her novels (**B**), or that the editors were overtly (openly) discriminatory when it came to non-Western writers (**C**).

Question 28. The best answer is G because the author implies that many readers come unexpectedly to see themselves in her stories' characters. Adopting the voice of some of her readers, the author says, " ... I see these people (call them Indians, Filipinos, Koreans, Chinese) around me all the time and I never knew they had an inner life. I never knew they schemed and cheated, suffered, cared so passionately" (lines 51-55). In other words, these readers gain from "the richness of the lives [she's] writing about" (line 49) a sense that "these people" have the same kinds of dreams, feelings, and experiences as the readers themselves do.

The best answer is NOT:

F because lines 51-55 show how readers come to see characters in the author's stories as distinct individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds.

H because there's no evidence in the passage that stories about immigrants to the United States generally have many more characters than other types of stories do.

J because the author never claims that immigrants from non-Western countries have developed a stronger inner life than have native-born Americans, only that non-Western immigrants have an inner life, just like everyone else.

Question 29. The best answer is B because the author states in the first paragraph that "the larger political entity to which I gave my first allegiance-India-was not even a sovereign [independent] nation when I was born" (lines 10-13).

The best answer is NOT:

A, C, or D because the first paragraph doesn't state that at the time of the author's birth, India was engaged in a war with England (**A**), still part of Bangladesh (**C**), or governed by the Irish (**D**).

Question 30. The best answer is H because immediately after the quoted phrase, the author writes, "Consider the history [the characters] have witnessed (colonialism, technology, education, liberation, civil war). They have shed old identities, taken on new ones, and learned to hide the scars" (lines 76-79).

The best answer is NOT:

F because the author isn't being critical of her characters' cultural and political viewpoints; rather, she's saying that the people she writes about have seen and experienced a great deal in a short amount of time, making them seem "older" than they actually are.

G or J because the author doesn't make the specific claim that her characters have rejected Bengali, British, Irish, and, American values (**G**) or that her characters are really her mother's and grandmother's ancestors (**J**).

PASSAGE IV

Question 31. The best answer is B because lines 16-18 are introduced by the author's claim that "most paleontologists are now willing to view [dinosaurs] as energetic, active, and capable animals" (lines 14-16) despite earlier theories that dinosaurs were stupid, slow, and clumsy. It's reasonable, then, that what follows in lines 16-18 is a description of scientists' changing understanding of *Brontosaurus* lifestyle.

The best answer is NOT:

A or **D** because the words "a generation ago" and "now" in lines 16-18 indicate that the author is describing the present and recent past, not the time when *Brontosaurus* lived.

C because there's no evidence in the passage that the author believes standard illustrations of dinosaurs still inaccurately depict their lifestyles. "The standard illustration" of *Brontosaurus* mentioned in line 10 refers to an outdated image based on earlier scientific beliefs. Lines 16-22 (especially the reference to "modern anatomical reconstructions") suggest that illustrations have changed along with scientists' beliefs about dinosaurs.

Question 32. The best answer is F because the author indicates that "signs of social behavior that demand coordination, cohesiveness and recognition" (lines 57-58) in dinosaurs "were overlooked when dinosaurs labored under the burden of a falsely imposed obtuseness" (lines 59-61). In other words, when scientists thought dinosaurs were unintelligent, they failed to see evidence of complex social behaviors, such as "multiple trackways" (line 61) and hints that adult dinosaurs flanked young, immature dinosaurs during travel in order to protect them.

The best answer is NOT:

G because there's no evidence in the passage that scientists ever believed mammals were incapable of social formations.

H because there's no indication in the passage that the information in the fifth paragraph (lines 34-54) about brain and body sizes is new to scientists.

J because the passage doesn't say that any particular equipment was needed to identify the "multiple trackways" and the evidence that adult dinosaurs protected young, immature ones while traveling. It was mainly a matter of looking at fossilized footprints without the preconceived notion that dinosaurs were unintelligent.

Question 33. The best answer is D because the author describes "signs of social behavior that demand coordination, cohesiveness and recognition" (lines 57-58) in dinosaurs. These include "multiple trackways ... with evidence for more than twenty animals traveling together in parallel movement" (lines 61-63), suggesting some dinosaurs may have lived in herds, and "small footprints" in a sauropod trackway that "lie in the center" with "larger ones at the periphery" (lines 65-66), suggesting adult dinosaurs may have flanked young, immature dinosaurs during travel in order to protect them.

The best answer is NOT:

A because while the author mentions "modern anatomical reconstructions" that "indicate strength and agility" in dinosaurs (lines 21-22), he doesn't use these as evidence of complex behaviors in dinosaurs.

B because in lines 60-61; the author is referring to old scientific misinterpretations, not to fossil evidence, when he mentions that at one time "dinosaurs labored under the burden of a falsely imposed obtuseness."

C because the author doesn't say that dinosaurs traveled with advanced herbivorous mammals, only that some evidence suggests that some dinosaurs may have traveled "much as some advanced herbivorous mammals do today, with large adults at the borders sheltering juveniles in the center" (lines 67-69).

Question 34. The best answer is G because the author states that while "dinosaurs held sway for 100 million years" (line 75), people have a much shorter history: "5 million years perhaps since *Australopithecus*, a mere 50,000 for our own species, *Homo sapiens*" (lines 82-83).

The best answer is NOT:

F because while the author does see "signs of social behavior that demand coordination, cohesiveness and recognition" in dinosaurs (lines 57-58), he nowhere suggests that human behavior seems simple in comparison to the complexity of dinosaur social behavior.

H because while the author does call dinosaurs "very large animals" (line 53), he doesn't claim that humans seem incredibly small in comparison.

J because nowhere in the passage does the author contend that study on human behavior is severely lacking in comparison to the amount of study done on dinosaurs.

Question 35. The best answer is D because the author claims that the revisionist interpretation of the relationship between dinosaur intelligence and physical size is that dinosaurs "had the 'right-sized' brains for reptiles of their body size" (lines 32-33).

The best answer is NOT:

A because, according to the author, the revisionist position isn't that dinosaurs had relatively large brains, but rather that they had appropriately sized brains.

B because the author states, "The revisionist interpretation, which I support, ... does not enshrine dinosaurs as paragons of intellect" (lines 29-31).

C because the author states that revisionists claim dinosaurs "were not small brained after all" (line 32).

Question 36. The best answer is H because the author says the revisionist position he endorses is that dinosaurs "had the 'right-sized' brains for reptiles of their body size" (lines 32-33), a point people are likely to miss if they judge dinosaurs by human standards of brain size, body size, and intelligence. In fact, people wrongly used to see dinosaurs as "a symbol of lumbering stupidity" (lines 4-5).

The best answer is NOT:

F because the author suggests just the opposite-that humans, with their "subjective, top-heavy perspective," are likely to misjudge dinosaurs and, by implication, other nonhuman species.

G because while the author does say that humans are "top-heavy," he never claims that the human physical construction is deformed by the largeness of the skull. Instead, he uses the idea of people being "top-heavy" to question humans' ability to judge dinosaurs and other nonhuman species.

J because the idea that humans are "top-heavy" undercuts the idea that humans have a small brain relative to their body weight.

Question 37. The best answer is B because the passage states that relative to smaller animals, "large animals have low ratios of brain weight to body weight" (lines 45-46).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **C** because lines 45-46 rule out the possibility that the ratio is higher in larger animals (**A**) or the same in both larger and smaller animals (**C**).

D because there's no evidence in the passage that the ratio is overestimated.

Question 38. The best answer is F because the passage states, "In fact, brains grow only about two-thirds as fast as bodies" (lines 47-48).

The best answer is NOT:

G because even though brains grow about two-thirds as fast as bodies, this doesn't mean that at maturity, the brain weighs an average of one-third of body weight.

H because while the passage does say that "we have no reason to believe that large animals are consistently stupider than their smaller relatives" (lines 48-50), this speaks to the relationship of intelligence to body size, not brain size to body size.

J because the passage does not say that brain size is independent of body size, but instead asserts that there is a relationship.

Question 39. The best answer is D because the author states, "Dinosaurs held sway for 100 million years" (line 75), which the author finds "remarkable" (line 73).

The best answer is NOT:

A, B, or **C** because dinosaurs dominated Earth for 100 million years, not just 100,000 years (**A**), 5 million years (**B**), or 70 million years (**C**).

Question 40. The best answer is H because the author begins the last paragraph by stating that compared to the longevity of dinosaurs, "people ... are scarcely worth mentioning" (lines 81-82) and immediately after notes that it's been only 5 million years since the emergence of *Australopithecus* and only 50,000 years since "our own species, *Homo sapiens*," emerged (line 83). It's clear from this that *Australopithecus* was human (a "person"), but not a modern human (*H. sapiens*).

The best answer is NOT:

F because *Australopithecus* wasn't a dinosaur.

G because *Australopithecus* was different from *H. sapiens* and appeared on Earth 5 million years ago.

J because there's no evidence in the passage that *Australopithecus* was a physically larger species of human or that it had a much smaller brain.

PASSAGE V

Question 41. The best answer is D because the narrator indicates that "now" (line 52) she "would have to forgo the luxury of adolescent experiments and temper tantrums" (lines 56-58), which indicates that the narrator is an adolescent. She takes on adult responsibilities so that she "could scoop [her] mother out of harm's way and give her sanctuary" (lines 58-59) in the United States.

The best answer is NOT:

A because the narrator is not an adult and because she and her mother are not merely visiting the United States: it has been "three and a half years or so" (line 52) since the mother's last trip to the sky market.

B because the narrator is not an adult and because there's no indication in the passage that the narrator and her mother plan to return to Saigon.

C because rather than imagining her mother's move to the United States, the narrator relates her own and her mother's shared experiences in Vietnam and the United States.

Question 42. The best answer is F because in Saigon, vendors recognized the "slick bargaining skills" (line 35) of the narrator's mother, who could "navigate with grace through their extravagant prices and rehearsed huffiness" (lines 36-38) and who was "mighty and experienced" (line 43). The narrator says, however, that "my mother's ability to navigate and decipher simply became undone in our new life" (lines 46-47) in the United States.

The best answer is NOT:

G or **H** because the mother's skills were not commonplace (**G**) or below average (**H**) in the Saigon sky markets, nor were her skills exceptional in the United States.

J because the mother's skills didn't give her an advantage in the United States, her adopted home; in fact, they were of no use there.

Question 43. The best answer is B because the narrator says that in dealing with the Saigon sky market vendors, her mother "knew how to navigate with grace through their extravagant prices and rehearsed huffiness" (lines 36-38).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **C** because the narrator says that her mother preferred "the primordial messiness and fishmongers' stink of the open-air market to the aroma-free order of individually wrapped fillets" (lines 49-51) found at the A & P.

D because while the narrator's mother "knew ... the shoppers by name" (lines 29-30), there's no evidence in the passage that she found her fellow sky market shoppers to be something disagreeable to overcome.

Question 44. This is an EXCEPT question, which asks you to find the answer choice that is *not* supported by the passage.

The best answer is H because the narrator states that the other A & P shoppers "meandered" (line 10) rather than hurried through the store. The other three answer choices are supported by the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

F because lines 14-15 state, "My mother did not appreciate the exacting orderliness of the A & P."

G because the narrator states that at the A & P, her mother "could not give in to ... the absence of carcasses and pigs' heads" (lines 15-18).

J because when the narrator explains to her mother that they don't need to pay for pork as soon as they decide to buy it, instead paying for everything at once at the checkout counter, the narrator says, "It took a few moments' hesitation for my mother to succumb to the peculiarity of my explanation" (lines 71-73).

Question 45. The best answer is D because the narrator views her mother's approach to sky market shopping with respect and nostalgia. The narrator describes her mother's "slick bargaining skills" (line 35) and calls her "mighty and experienced" (line 43). It has been "three

and a half years or so after her [mother's] last call to the sky market" (lines 52-53), and the narrator is fondly looking back in order to set up a contrast with "the hard scrutiny of ordinary suburban life" (lines 55-56) in the United States through which she has to guide her mother.

The best answer is NOT:

A, B, or C because there's no evidence in the passage that the narrator views her mother's approach to sky market shopping with anxiety or huffiness (A), surprise or embarrassment (B), or impatience or amusement (C).

Question 56. The best answer is H because the narrator says her mother "would take me from stall to stall" in the sky markets "to expose me to her skills" (lines 30-31).

The best answer is NOT:

F because the passage doesn't state that the narrator talked to the vendors.

G because the narrator learned about her mother's sky market behavior directly, by accompanying her "from stall to stall" (line 30), and not through her mother's descriptions.

J because the narrator didn't have to tag along defiantly on shopping trips against her mother's wishes; her mother wanted her to come.

Question 47. The best answer is B because the narrator says, "Of course, all children eventually watch their parents' astonishing return to the vulnerability of childhood, but for us [children of immigrant parents] the process begins much earlier than expected" (lines 65-68). Having experienced this shift, the narrator took on adult responsibilities so that she "could scoop [her] mother out of harm's way and give her sanctuary" (lines 58-59) in the United States.

The best answer is NOT:

A because the narrator says that "all children," not just children of immigrants, "eventually watch their parents' astonishing return to the vulnerability of childhood."

C because the narrator contends that children of immigrants are taken by surprise when "the process" of parents reverting to childlike vulnerability "begins much earlier than expected."

D because the passage provides no evidence that children of immigrants are misunderstood by their parents to a greater degree than are other children.

Question 48. The best answer is H because the passage's first six paragraphs (lines 1-61) describe the narrator's disconcerting experiences shopping with her mother at the A & P, which leads into the assertion in the seventh paragraph (lines 62-68) that "all children of immigrant parents have experienced these moments" (lines 62-63) when a parent acts like a child. The seventh paragraph goes on to contend that for children of immigrant parents, the parents' return to childlike vulnerability "begins much earlier than expected" (lines 67-68).

The best answer is NOT:

F because the seventh paragraph is not the first place in which the narrator indicates that adjusting to another culture has been difficult for her and her mother. For example, the passage's opening sentence (lines 1-3) says, "I discovered soon after my arrival in Virginia that everything, even the simple business of shopping the American way, unsettled my mother's nerves."

G because neither the seventh paragraph nor the rest of the passage discusses what the narrator, before leaving Saigon, thought it would take to adjust to a new culture.

J because while the seventh paragraph does discuss children of immigrant parents in general, the narrator relates details about her experiences both before and after the seventh paragraph.

Question 49. The best answer is A because the third paragraph (lines 29-38), in which the quoted statement appears, illustrates a consistent relationship, or dynamic, between the sky market vendors and the narrator's mother. As an example of the "oddities" to which her mother and the vendors were "addicted," the narrator says, "My mother would feign indifference and they would inevitably call out to her" (lines 32-33). The paragraph concludes, "Theirs had been. a mating dance, a match of wills" (line 38).

The best answer is NOT:

B because while "oddities" may seem negative, the quoted statement and the third paragraph as a whole reflect a positive relationship between the sky market vendors and the narrator's mother; in contrast, the mother found American supermarkets unappealing.

C because there's no evidence in the passage that sky market shoppers purchased items they didn't need at the markets.

D because "oddities" doesn't refer to the unusualness of the items for sale at the sky markets but rather to the behaviors of the sky market vendors and the narrator's mother.

Question 50. The best answer is G because the narrator says, "I would have to forgo the luxury of adolescent experiments and temper tantrums" (lines 56-58) in order to protect her mother.

The best answer is NOT:

F because the narrator says she had to "forgo" tantrums, not "use" tantrums.

H because there's no evidence in the passage that temper tantrums were a part of the narrator's character inherited from her mother.

J because the temper tantrums mentioned in lines 57-58 are ones that the narrator, not her mother, would have to "forgo."

PASSAGE VI

Question 51. The best answer is B because throughout the passage, the author reveals his belief that Jefferson was brilliant yet practical and writing under pressure. The author calls the natural rights section of Jefferson's Declaration "the seminal statement of the American Creed, the closest approximation to political poetry ever produced in American culture" (lines 15-17). He stresses Jefferson's practicality by mentioning that "virtually all the ideas found in the Declaration and much of the specific language had already found expression in those earlier writings" (lines 72-74) of Jefferson-but the author doesn't want to "accuse [Jefferson] of plagiarism" (line 70) for this borrowing. The author provides details highlighting the pressure under which Jefferson worked: "The Congress is being overwhelmed with military reports of imminent American defeat in New York and Canada. The full Congress is in session six days a week, and committees are meeting throughout the evenings" (lines 75-79). This led Jefferson to take "the obvious practical course" (line 79), which was to draw from his previous writings in composing the Declaration.

The best answer is NOT:

A because author tries to "pierce through" the "veil" (line 62) of mystery surrounding Jefferson. The author also presents a complex notion of Jefferson's originality, which isn't reflected in the idea of Jefferson merely making attempts at originality.

C because the author contends that Jefferson has received a great deal of deserved praise for the Declaration. Everyone from Abraham Lincoln to "several generations of American interpreters" (lines 56-57) has praised Jefferson and the Declaration.

D because the author views Jefferson as anything but ordinary and because the passage never identifies Jefferson as a quasi-religious leader.

Question 52. The best answer is F because in the last paragraph, the author reminds readers of the high-pressure circumstances under which the Declaration was written and says, "The obvious practical course for Jefferson to take was to rework his previous drafts on the same general theme" (lines 79-81). He dismisses the idea that Jefferson didn't draw from his older works, saying it "strains credulity and common sense to the breaking point" (lines 83-84).

The best answer is NOT:

G because while the author asserts that "it seems almost sacrilegious to suggest that the creative process that produced the Declaration was a cut-and-paste job" (lines 81-83), in trying to recover "the specific conditions inside that room on Market and Seventh streets in June 1776" (lines 63-64), the author shows he wants to question assumptions about how Jefferson composed the Declaration.

H because the idea that the Declaration was wholly original is what, in the author's mind, "strains credulity."

J because the author believes that in writing the Declaration, Jefferson "almost surely had with him copies of his own previous writings, to include *Summary View, Causes and Necessities* and his three drafts of the Virginia constitution" (lines 67-70).

Question 53. The best answer is A because in the passage's first sentence (lines 1-6), the author calls the natural rights section of the Declaration "the most quoted statement of human rights in recorded history as well as the most eloquent justification of revolution on behalf of them."

The best answer is NOT:

B because while the author notes in lines 1-6 that the Continental Congress made no comment and only one slight change to the natural rights section, he doesn't suggest in lines 1-6 or elsewhere in the passage that the Congress should have commented on or reworked the Declaration.

C because in neither lines 1-6 nor elsewhere in the passage does the author express surprise at the eventual fame of the natural rights section, which he calls "the seminal statement of the American Creed, the closest approximation to political poetry ever produced in American culture" (lines 15-17).

D because the author offers no indication in either lines 1-6 or elsewhere in the passage that equally eloquent works were probably produced before the beginning of recorded history.

Question 54. The best answer is H because in Lincoln's words, Jefferson wrote under "the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people" (lines 22-23), yet he had the ability "to introduce into a merely revolutionary document, an abstract truth, and so to embalm it there" permanently, for "today and in all coming days" (lines 24-26). This truth forever serves as "a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression" (lines 27-28).

The best answer is NOT:

F because Lincoln doesn't describe Jefferson's statement as having been used against revolutionaries ever since its writing. Indeed, the statement was itself part of a "revolutionary document."

G because Lincoln describes the natural rights section of the Declaration as a permanent "rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression," not as a predictor of the rise of future tyrants.

J because Lincoln mentions only a single "abstract truth" in the natural rights section and doesn't claim that the section dared tyrants to continually reappear, only that it acted as "a rebuke and a stumbling block" whenever the first signs of tyranny revealed themselves.

Question 55. The best answer is C because the author signals that the second paragraph (lines 29-44) and the rest of the passage will focus on "the effort to explain what *was* in [Jefferson's] head" (lines 32-33) as he wrote the Declaration. The rest of the second paragraph presents Jefferson's standard response to those who accused him of plagiarism, which reinforces the notion that sources of ideas will be the subject of the rest of the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

A because while the second paragraph does allude to numerous "interpretations" (line 34), these are interpretations of "what *was* in [Jefferson's] head" (line 33) when he wrote the Declaration.

B because while the second paragraph does mention that Jefferson receives a great deal of scholarly attention, the focus of the paragraph and passage is on the process Jefferson used to put together the Declaration.

D because, again, while the second paragraph does allude to numerous "interpretations," nowhere does the paragraph or passage suggest anyone has doubts about why the Declaration was written.

Question 56. The best answer is F because the phrase "even if" (line 65) implies that the author doubts Jefferson was being totally honest about not copying from any previous writing—an implication reinforced in lines 72-74 when the author says that "virtually all the ideas found in the Declaration and much of the specific language had already found expression in [Jefferson's] earlier writings."

The best answer is NOT:

G because Lincoln was a nineteenth-century political figure (see lines 17-28), while Jefferson wrote the Declaration in the late eighteenth century (see lines 62-64), making it impossible for Jefferson to have copied from Lincoln.

H because the phrase "even if" implies some doubt, but it isn't a clear-cut assertion that Jefferson shouldn't be believed. Furthermore, the author declines "to accuse [Jefferson] of plagiarism" (line 70).

J because while the author doesn't accuse Jefferson of plagiarism, this isn't because Jefferson wrote the Declaration so long ago but because the author thinks that at worst Jefferson "plagiarize[d] himself" (lines 71-72), something the author doubts is even truly possible.

Question 57. The best answer is B because, as used in line 19, *characteristic* most nearly means "usually," and *eloquence* translates to "persuasive" and "expressive." That the author is

being sincere in his praise for Lincoln is made clear when he says that Lincoln, like Jefferson, "also knew how to change history with words" (lines 18-19).

The best answer is NOT:

A because there's nothing ironic or negative about the author's view of Lincoln, as expressed in the passage.

C because calling Lincoln "a bit of a character" would be patronizing, which is clearly not the author's intent. In addition, Lincoln's view of Jefferson "as the original American oracle" (lines 20-21) is the standard view of "several generations of American interpreters" (lines 56-57), which means, in this case anyway, that Lincoln's opinion is not controversial.

D because there's no evidence in the passage that the author feels Lincoln's words are often difficult for modern readers to understand.

Question 58. The best answer is H because lines 29-32 state, "No serious student of either Jefferson or the Declaration of Independence has ever claimed that he foresaw all or even most of the ideological consequences of what he wrote."

The best answer is NOT:

G because according to lines 29-32, students of Jefferson or of the Declaration do not claim that Jefferson anticipated most of the ideological outcomes of what he wrote.

F or **J** because there's no evidence in lines 29-32 that students of Jefferson or of the Declaration think Jefferson purposely wrote ambiguously about freedom (F) or that he wrote the Declaration from memory without consulting other works (J).

Question 59. The best answer is D because in lines 45-48, the author explains that by calling Jefferson's explanation "ingeniously double-edged," he means that the explanation "simultaneously disavows any claims to originality"—thus, the writing wasn't new—"and yet insists that he depended upon no specific texts or sources" —thus, the writing wasn't copied from any particular text.

The best answer is NOT:

A, B, or **C** because the phrase "ingeniously double-edged" doesn't mean that Jefferson claimed to have written alone and copied from his own previous writings (A), that Jefferson felt his work was prophetic (B), or that Jefferson claimed he was a prophet or an influence on Lincoln (C).

Question 60. The best answer is F because lines 75-79 help create a sense of urgency about the writing of the Declaration, with the Continental Congress "being overwhelmed with military reports of imminent American defeat in New York and Canada," being "in session six days a week" as a full group, and meeting in committees "throughout the evenings." This situation led Jefferson to take "the obvious practical course" (line 79) writing the Declaration, which "was to rework his previous drafts on the same general theme" (lines 80-81).

The best answer is NOT:

G because there's no evidence in lines 75-79 or elsewhere in the passage that Jefferson was depressed by news of American defeats or that he lacked energy to draft a new document.

H because while Jefferson finished the Declaration in a hurry, there's no evidence in lines 75-79 or elsewhere in the passage that Jefferson knew the Declaration could solve the problems of the nation.

J because while lines 75-79 suggest that the war was moving closer to home, they also describe an urgent situation that would have made it impossible for Jefferson to take his time writing the Declaration.

PASSAGE VII

Question 61. The best answer is A because claims and supporting details presented throughout the passage explain how and why *Star Trek* has endured: it "captured the imagination and viewer loyalty of millions of Americans" (lines 8-10), it was "the right show at the right time" (lines 17-18), and its space-exploration theme "resonated with millions of idealistic and awestruck Americans" (lines 37-38). The seventh paragraph (lines 56-67) and last paragraph highlight ways in which the show has endured. For instance, *Star Trek* "has spawned four prime-time series, continued syndication, a cartoon, eight major motion pictures, countless toys, games, and computer software" (lines 57-59), it has "exploded in print like no other phenomenon in American popular culture" (lines 64-65), and it "has become a television phenomenon like no other in American culture" (lines 82-84).

The best answer is NOT:

B because while the passage does describe what American society was like at the time the original *Star Trek* was created, particularly in the third paragraph (lines 16-24), the author only does this to put *Star Trek* into historical context.

C because the author doesn't discuss how *Star Trek's* storyline has changed over its thirty-year history. The passage, in fact, suggests that little has changed in the "'known' universe of Starfleet, Klingons, and phasers" (line 80).

D because while the passage does mention the different forms *Star Trek* has taken, it doesn't describe any of these in detail.

Question 62. The best answer is H because the language the author uses throughout the passage—for example, "visionary episodes" (line 46), "eloquently" (line 70), and "provocative insight" (line 78)—shows his warm appreciation for *Star Trek*.

The best answer is NOT:

F because there's no evidence in the passage that the author is amused by *Star Trek*, and his appreciation for it goes well beyond tolerance.

G because the author's interest in *Star Trek* is not detached, but rather quite passionate.

J because there's no evidence in the passage that the author is mildly skeptical about *Star Trek*. On the contrary, the author is deeply enthusiastic about *Star Trek*, and he concludes with a strong note of optimism about *Star Trek's* future: "As America goes boldly into the next millennium, so will *Star Trek* in print, on television; and in formats yet to come" (lines 89-91).

Question 63. The best answer is C because two years after *Star Trek's* cancellation in 1969—in other words, 1971—"Star Trek somehow had captured the imagination and viewer loyalty of millions of Americans who 'discovered' the show anew in syndicated reruns" (lines 8-11).

The best answer is NOT:

A because "few were watching" (line 2) when *Star Trek* premiered in 1966.

B because *Star Trek* was "canceled as a ratings flop in January 1969" (lines 6-7).

D because while the passage states that "by 1977, *Star Trek* had become the most-watched off-network series drama of all time" (lines 54-55), the year 1977 was not when *Star Trek* first became a success—that was 1971.

Question 64. The best answer is J because the fourth paragraph (lines 25-33) indicates that entertainment programming during the time period was generally less willing than news programming to present a realistic picture of contemporary life. The author states, "Although television news programs helped focus the country on the rifts that had begun to percolate ... as a rule entertainment programming avoided conflict and controversy" (lines 25-29). In addition, "Escapist comedy about suburban witches, genies, and rural townspeople was standard fare" (lines 29-31).

The best answer is NOT:

F or **G** because they reverse the actual relationship: entertainment programming was generally less, not more, willing than news programming to examine the rifts developing in American society (F) and to display violent conflict and controversy (G).

H because the fourth paragraph implies entertainment programming was generally more, not less, willing than news programming to promote the principles of conformity and order: "network drama emphasized law, order, and conformity" (lines 31-32), whereas "television news programs helped focus the country on the rifts that had begun to percolate."

Question 65. The best answer is D because the author claims *Star Trek* has had an "unparalleled impact" (line 60) on the publishing industry and that this impact has come in the diverse forms of "fan volumes, cast memoirs, and novels" (lines 65-66).

The best answer is NOT:

A because the author feels *Star Trek* has had an "unparalleled impact" on the publishing industry and that the industry has "recently become television friendly" (lines 61-62).

B because while the author traces the impact of *Star Trek* on publishing back to "the early 1970s, when the first novels hit bookshelves" (lines 62-63), the author contradicts the idea of a lessening impact by noting that *Star Trek* books "continue to appear—and in record numbers" (lines 66-67).

C because the author doesn't claim *Star Trek's* impact on publishing has been primarily limited to novels.

Question 66. The best answer is F because the series, with its "visionary episodes on race relations, nuclear deterrence, multiculturalism, and ecology (among others)" (lines 46-48), came out during a period in which "social and political change" (lines 18-19) was not otherwise dealt with by most entertainment programming, which "avoided conflict and controversy" (lines 28-29).

The best answer is NOT:

G because while *Star Trek* had a "wide appeal in syndication" (line 53), there's no evidence in the passage that syndicated reruns in general were popular.

H because the author portrays *Star Trek*, with its "visionary episodes" on serious topics, as the opposite of escapist entertainment. The author does acknowledge that some people viewed *Star Trek* as "fantastic science fiction" (line 49), but the author himself believes *Star Trek* was "a window into current controversy" that "offered insight and added perspective to continued American cultural and political change in the 1970s" (lines 51-52).

J because the author makes no reference to an increasingly empowered middle class, only to "a culturally empowered youth movement" (lines 21-22) and to a middle class divided by "social and political change" (lines 18-19).

Question 67. The best answer is D because the author reports Roddenberry's claim that "*Star Trek* was less about the future than the present" (lines 41-42), which the author takes to mean that "precisely because of its futuristic storyline ... *Star Trek* was able to address many of the contemporary social problems that other programs shunned" (lines 43-46).

The best answer is NOT:

A because, as the above quotations show, Roddenberry wasn't primarily concerned with showing how different life would be in the future.

B because while the author does note that *Star Trek* was "created in the optimistic afterglow of John F. Kennedy's inauguration of the space race" (lines 34-36), he doesn't claim that promoting the space program and the exploration of space was Roddenberry's main purpose in creating *Star Trek*.

C because with its "visionary episodes on race relations, nuclear deterrence, multiculturalism, and ecology (among others)" (lines 46-48), *Star Trek* was, in the author's view, anything but light entertainment.

Question 68. The best answer is F because the author states that "it was precisely because of its futuristic storyline that *Star Trek* was able to address many of the contemporary social problems that other programs shunned" (lines 43-46). The author claims that *Star Trek's* episodes dealing with present-day social problems "were not threatening to those who saw it as fantastic science fiction" (lines 48-49); for those who wanted to see *Star Trek* as a commentary on social problems, the series "offered insight and added perspective" (line 51).

The best answer is NOT:

G because the passage indicates that the main benefit of the futuristic storyline wasn't to enable writers to invent fantastic and entertaining science fiction (even if some people saw the series as "fantastic science fiction") but rather to offer unthreatening perspectives and insights.

H because while *Star Trek* "has spawned ... eight major motion pictures" (lines 57-59) and "series such as *The Next Generation*, *Deep Space Nine*, and *Voyager*" (lines 85-86), the author doesn't claim that the ease with which related spin-offs could be developed was the primary benefit of the original show's futuristic storyline.

J because the series addressed, rather than avoided, controversial topics such as multiculturalism and nuclear deterrence.

Question 69. The best answer is B because the original *Star Trek's* "episodes on race relations, nuclear deterrence, multiculturalism, and ecology (among others)" (lines 46-48) were visionary because they dealt with contemporary social problems in a way that, like the series generally, "offered insight and added perspective" (line 51).

The best answer is NOT:

A because the passage indicates that the visionary episodes addressed "contemporary social problems" (line 45) and "current controversy" (line 50).

C because while the series did deal with difficult problems, nowhere does the author claim that the series offered solutions that were dreamy and unrealistic—a claim that would be inconsistent with the praiseful tone of the passage.

D because although the original *Star Trek* did have "wide appeal in syndication" (line 53), this fact is not directly relevant to the author's claim that some of the series' episodes were visionary.

Question 70. The best answer is G because the ideas of familiarity and change are at the heart of the paradox described by the author. He presents as conflicting the ideas of "changing cultural values" (lines 75-79) and the familiar, "'known' universe of Starfleet, Klingons, and phasers" (line 80).

The best answer is NOT:

F because although the author does mention "changing cultural values," he doesn't describe the ideas of cultural values and entertainment as conflicting.

H because the author sees the ideas of comfort and the *Star Trek* universe as compatible, not conflicting: in times of "changing cultural values," people can take "reassuring comfort" (line 79) in the fact that the familiar *Star Trek* universe "can nonetheless survive intact, and even grow" (line 81).

J because the author doesn't present the ideas of survival and being provocative as conflicting, as evidenced by *Star Trek*, whose universe "can ... survive intact, and even grow" despite the fact that the series offers "provocative insight" (line 78).

PASSAGE VIII

Question 71. The best answer is B because, according to the passage, Helmholtz had respect for Goethe's color theory: "Helmholtz ... gave admiring lectures on Goethe and his science, on many occasions" (lines 7-9) and he, like Goethe, was interested in the idea of "color constancy" (line 10). Helmholtz was unusual in his respect for Goethe's color theory, as it "was, by and large, dismissed by all [Goethe's] contemporaries and has remained in a sort of limbo ever since, seen as the whimsy, the pseudoscience, of a very great poet" (lines 2-5).

The best answer is NOT:

A, C, or D because the reference to Helmholtz's "admiring lectures on Goethe and his science" rules out disbelief (A), amusement (C), and skepticism (D) as Helmholtz's attitude.

Question 72. The best answer is F because Clerk Maxwell showed how color photography was possible despite black-and-white emulsions "by photographing a colored bow three times, through red, green, and violet filters" (lines 42-44), then superimposing the "three 'color-separation' images" (lines 44-45) on a screen, "projecting each image through its corresponding filter" (line 47), which allowed the bow to "burst forth in full color" (lines 49-50).

The best answer is NOT:

G because the passage doesn't indicate that Clerk Maxwell's color triangle—"a graphic representation with three axes" that "showed how any color could be created by different mixtures of the three primary colors" (lines 35-38)—had any role in his 1861 demonstration.

H because the passage doesn't indicate that Clerk Maxwell's color top—which helped formalize "the notions of primary colors and color mixing" (lines 32-33)—had any role in his 1861 demonstration.

J because the passage doesn't mention color slides as being part of Clerk Maxwell's 1861 demonstration. Clerk Maxwell used "three 'color-separation' images" and three color filters, but these aren't the same as color slides.

Question 73. The best answer is C because the passage says Goethe was generally viewed by his contemporaries as "a very great poet" whose attempt at a color theory was "whimsy" and "pseudoscience" (line 5).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **B** because in ranking Goethe's science above his poetry, they say essentially the opposite of what the passage says about the general view of Goethe among his contemporaries.

D because by noting that Goethe's color theory was widely dismissed, the passage contradicts the idea that Goethe was generally viewed as a leading theorist who overturned previously standard approaches to scientific inquiry.

Question 74. The best answer is J because the passage defines color constancy as "the way in which the colors of objects are preserved, so that we can categorize them and always know what we are looking at, despite great fluctuations in the wavelength of the light illuminating them" (lines 10-14). Color constancy means, in this case, that a "red" apple looks "red" regardless of the wavelength of the light reflected by the apple.

The best answer is NOT:

F because the only mention in the passage of "split-beam" is in reference to Land's "split-beam camera" (line 66).

G because the only mention in the passage of "sensory flux" is in reference to the "chaotic sensory flux" (lines 25-26) from which "a stable perceptual world" (line 25)—including stable perceptions of color—must somehow be drawn.

H because the idea of color separation relates to the multiple images, taken through red, green, and violet filters, that Clerk Maxwell "brought ... together by superimposing them upon a screen, projecting each image through its corresponding filter" (lines 45-47), thus demonstrating that "color photography was possible, despite the fact that photographic emulsions were themselves black and white" (lines 40-42).

Question 75. The best answer is D because the passage states that "the actual wavelengths reflected by an apple, for instance, will vary considerably depending on the illumination" (lines 14-16), or light reaching the apple.

The best answer is NOT:

A or **B** because there's no evidence in lines 14-17 to support the idea that the wavelengths reflected by an apple vary considerably as a result of differences between a viewer's two eyes (A) or the distance between the apple and the eyes (B).

C because while a viewer has the ability to perceive an apple as red in different lights according to Helmholtz's idea of "color constancy" (line 10), this isn't the reason the wavelengths reflected by an apple vary considerably. This stable perception of color is possible despite considerable variance in the wavelengths reflected by an apple.

Question 76. The best answer is H because the word *illuminant*, as it is used in line 20, refers to light that makes an object visible. Lines 14-16 indicate that "the actual wavelengths reflected by an apple, for instance, will vary considerably depending on the illumination," or light reaching the apple. Helmholtz felt people had some way of "discounting the illuminant" (lines 19-20), by which he meant some way of seeing an apple as red regardless of the wavelength of the light reflected by the apple.

The best answer is NOT:

F or **G** because there's no evidence in the passage to support the idea that the word *illuminant*, as it is used in line 20, refers to camera flash equipment (F) or to a color theorist (G).

J because while the word *illuminant*, as it is used in line 20, does refer to light, it doesn't refer specifically to light before it passes through a filter; instead, it refers more generally to light that makes an object visible.

Question 77. The best answer is B because the passage describes Helmholtz as being interested in "color constancy"—the way in which the colors of objects are preserved, so that we can categorize them and always know what we are looking at, despite great fluctuations in the wavelength of the light illuminating them" (lines 10-14).

The best answer is NOT:

A because although Helmholtz was interested in "color constancy," he believed that people continually saw an apple as red despite, not because of, varying wavelengths of light: "the actual wavelengths reflected by an apple, for instance, will vary considerably depending on the illumination, but we consistently see it as red, nonetheless" (lines 14-17).

C because there's no evidence in the passage that Helmholtz was preoccupied with the notion that humans undergo changes in color awareness as they age.

D because in the passage, Clerk Maxwell and Land—not Helmholtz—were the people interested in superimposing images.

Question 78. The best answer is F because the passage states that "any color could be created by different mixtures of the three primary colors" (lines 37-38).

The best answer is NOT:

G because there's no evidence in the passage that the human eye perceives primary colors first and then other colors.

H because the passage doesn't provide a sequence listing the order in which colors were first captured on film.

J because it's basically the opposite of what the passage says.

Question 79. The best answer is B because the passage says Clerk Maxwell's "most spectacular demonstration [was] the demonstration in 1861 that color photography was possible, despite the fact that photographic emulsions were themselves black and white" (lines 39-42).

The best answer is NOT:

A because there's no evidence in the passage that illuminants were thought to be stable rather than variable in Clerk Maxwell's time. On the contrary, Clerk Maxwell was Helmholtz's "great contemporary" (line 30), meaning he lived in Helmholtz's time, and Helmholtz knew there were "great fluctuations in the wavelength of the light illuminating" objects (lines 13-14).

C because there's no evidence in the passage that in Clerk Maxwell's time, the general public rejected the new technology of color photography as a stunt with no practical application.

D because there's no evidence in the passage that professional photographers in Clerk Maxwell's time were reluctant to abandon the established black-and-white aesthetic when presented with color photography.

Question 80. The best answer is J because for the demonstration, Land made "two black and-white images (using a split-beam camera so they could be taken at the same time from the same viewpoint, through the same lens)" (lines 66-68).

The best answer is NOT:

F because although Land used a screen in the demonstration (see lines 65-69), there's no evidence in the passage that the screen was lit from the front and back.

G because there's no evidence in the passage that the light sources flickered in the demonstration.

H because while Land did use a single lens to obtain his two images, there's no evidence in the passage that this lens was in two cameras.

PASSAGE IX

Question 81. This is an EXCEPT question, which asks you to find the answer choice that is *not* supported by the passage.

The best answer is C because neither Vida nor Ted has a perception of others that surfaces in humor. The other three answer choices are supported by the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

A because Vida and Ted share a willingness to accommodate each other's requests. When Ted asks Vida if it's OK if he builds and moves into a fort for the summer, she doesn't respond with "offense" or "alarm," but only with "interest" (lines 18-19). Vida sets the rules Ted has to follow: "Make sure you keep your nails together and don't dig into the trees" (lines 25-26). Though Ted never directly says he'll obey, the fact that he builds and is allowed to keep the fort suggests that he does.

B because Vida and Ted share a response to elements of nature. For example, the eighth paragraph (lines 28-35) illustrates Ted's response to the redwoods, while the ninth paragraph (lines 36-48) shows Ted's and Vida's responses to the moon.

D because Vida and Ted know what delights the other. They have a "silent communion" (line 12) through food, which Vida prepares knowing Ted's "great appetite and obvious enjoyment of it" (lines 14-15). Ted, for his part, knows Vida "loved to see the moon's reflection in the water" (line 38) and that she seemed to want to "touch the moon" (lines 41-42).

Question 82. This is a NOT question, which asks you to find the answer choice that is *not* supported by the passage.

The best answer is J because nothing in the passage indicates Ted and Vida have painful disagreements that force Ted to move out. When Ted asks Vida if it's OK if he builds and moves into a fort for the summer, she doesn't respond with "offense" or "alarm," but only with "interest" (lines 18-19). The passage lists the reasons why Ted moves back into the house—"school was starting, frost was coming and the rains" (lines 87-88)—but these reasons don't include reaching an understanding with Vida. The other three answer choices are supported by the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

F because the passage shows Ted's relationship with Vida improving after he builds and occupies the fort: "Vida noticed Ted had become cheerful and would stand next to her, to her left side, talking sometimes" (lines 61-62), which leads Vida to think of him as "a wild thing at peace" (line 69).

G because the passage shows what connects and separates Vida and Ted and how Ted tests his limits. Ted and Vida are connected by, among other things, food (see lines 12-17) and their fondness for the moon (see lines 36-48). They're separated by physical distance, when Ted moves out into the fort, and by emotional distance, since Vida "realized she mustn't face [Ted] or he'd become silent and wander away" (lines 63-64). The passage implies in many ways that Ted

is testing his limits, such as by showing him asking for privacy and privileges from Vida (see, for example, lines 9-11) and working on the upper floor of the fort (see lines 55-60).

H because the passage shows how Vida and Ted behave when each sees the fragility of someone or something held dear. To observe Ted, Vida "stood listening, in the same even breath and heart beat she kept when she spotted the wild pheasants" (lines 64-66). Ted would "curse himself" if he wasted the "beautiful glass" (lines 76-77).

Question 83. The best answer is A because in the twelfth paragraph (lines 61-69), the author says Vida avoided facing Ted and remained still to keep from disturbing "a wild thing at peace" (line 69), while in the thirteenth paragraph (lines 70-77), the author describes Ted making cuts in glass that "were slow and meticulous with a steady pressure" (line 75) and carefully following the design in order to avoid wasting the glass.

The best answer is NOT:

B because Vida is neither frustrated nor unsuccessful in the twelfth paragraph, while the thirteenth paragraph only says Ted became frustrated when he failed, not that success was always slightly out of reach for him.

C or **D** because neither the twelfth nor the thirteenth paragraph shows a character losing interest in a project as others get involved (**C**) or discovering a personal weakness in some situations becoming a personal strength in others (**D**).

Question 84. The best answer is F because the twelfth paragraph (lines 61-69) shows Vida carefully and reverently observing Ted in the same way she used with the wild pheasants. She "realized she mustn't face him or he'd become silent and wander away" (lines 63-64). She "stood listening" to Ted "in the same even breath and heart beat she kept when she spotted the wild pheasants" (lines 64-66) in order to avoid disturbing Ted. When the paragraph concludes, "So sharp, so perfect, so rare to see a wild thing at peace" (lines 68-69), it's clear the phrase *wild thing* refers both to the pheasants and to Ted.

The best answer is NOT:

G because the phrase refers to Ted, not Vida.

H because the phrase refers to how Vida sees Ted, not to how Ted sees himself.

J because the twelfth paragraph shows Vida appreciates how Ted "had become cheerful and would stand next to her, to her left side, talking sometimes" (lines 61-62), and she respects that Ted is like a wild thing, even though it means she has to act carefully around him.

Question 85. The best answer is B because the passage describes the teenage Ted as "thinning out, becoming angular and clumsy" and retaining "the cautiousness, the old-man seriousness he'd had as a baby" (lines 1-3) as well as his sense of humor, "always dry and to the bone since a small child" (lines 4-5).

The best answer is NOT:

A because Ted had always been cautious and serious, not lighthearted, and because Ted "had become cheerful" (line 61) and more talkative, not brooding and isolated, since moving into the fort.

C because while the passage says Ted even as a small child "let you know he was watching everything" (lines 5-6), it doesn't say that he watched others for indications of how he should behave or that as a teenager he looked to nature for such guidance.

D because Ted was cautious and serious, not outgoing, as a child, and because no adult, including Vida, is alarmed by Ted's introspection as a teenager. When Ted watches Vida "for signs of offense, alarm," he "only saw interest" in his plan for building and moving into a fort for the summer (lines 18-19).

Question 86. The best answer is G because the passage states that to Vida, Ted "seemed always to be at the center of his own universe, so it was no surprise to his mother" to hear Ted's plan to build and move into a fort for the summer (lines 7-11).

The best answer is NOT:

F because the passage presents the fort as Ted's project, not as something Vida started.

H or **J** because there's no evidence in the passage that Ted had put more and more distance between himself and Vida since the camping trip (H) or that he had a longstanding craving for the company of others (J).

Question 87. The best answer is D because the passage describes the *silent communion* as "the steady presence of love that flowed regularly, daily" (lines 12-13) through food: "the presence of his mother preparing it, his great appetite and obvious enjoyment of it-his nose smelling everything, seeing his mother more vividly than with his eyes" (lines 14-17).

The best answer is NOT:

A because Ted isn't disappointed but instead pleased by the food and his mother's preparation of it.

B because while Ted does promise not to return to the house all summer, even for food (see lines 9-11), he makes this promise aloud to Vida, and in any case this promise isn't what the phrase *silent communion* refers to.

C because while Ted's thought about liking the moon does shift from seeming like someone else's to seeming like his own (see lines 46-48), this shift isn't what the phrase *silent communion* refers to.

Question 88. The best answer is H because the seventh paragraph (lines 25-27) illustrates both Vida's interest in Ted's project and her concerns about it. Earlier, the passage says Vida showed "interest" (line 19) in Ted's plan and that "she trusted him to build well and not ruin things" (line 21). The seventh paragraph shows Vida anticipating possible problems with the proposed fort and indicating how to avoid them: "Make sure you keep your nails together and don't dig into the trees. I'll be checking. If the trees get damaged, it'll have to come down."

The best answer is NOT:

F or **J** because there's no evidence in the passage that Vida has a skeptical nature or that Ted feels disheartened (F) or that Vida wants to give Ted more responsibility than Ted himself wants to take on OJ.

G because the passage never says the fort was dismantled, only that Ted would have to move back inside "in a few days" (line 91).

Question 89. The best answer is B because in Ted's view, redwoods "suck up sound and time and smell like another place" (line 30), making the cypress near the redwoods seem like a "very remote" location (line 29) for the fort.

The best answer is NOT:

A because the passage doesn't say that Ted will use the redwoods as supports for the fort, only that Ted will build the fort "by the redwoods, in the cypress trees" (line 23).

C because while the passage does say that the site for the fort "seemed so separate, alone — especially in the dark, when the only safe way of travel seemed flight (invisible at best)" (lines 33-35), it doesn't say that this was because redwoods are endangered.

D because as lines 33-35 show, the redwoods increased, rather than softened, disturbing emotions such as fear of the dark.

Question 90. The best answer is H because lines 58-60 state, "It felt weird going up into the tree, not as safe as his small, contained place on the ground."

The best answer is NOT:

F or **G** because Ted feels less, not more, safe going up into the tree to build the top floor.

J because there's no evidence in the passage that Ted built any of the fort from redwood or cypress; the only building material mentioned by name is plywood (see lines 49-51).

PASSAGE X

Question 91. This is an EXCEPT question, which asks you to find the answer choice that is *not* supported by the passage.

The best answer is B because the passage doesn't mention waste emissions from the Asnaesverket Power Company being used to help produce heating oil. The other three answer choices are supported by the passage.

The best answer is NOT:

A because lines 27-29 state, "Waste steam from the power company is used by Novo Nordisk to heat the fermentation tanks that produce insulin and enzymes."

C because the process described in lines 27-29 "creates 700,000 tons of nitrogen-rich slurry a year" (lines 29-30), which Novo Nordisk gives to farmers for use as plant fertilizer.

D because lines 41-44 state, "The power company also squeezes sulfur from its emissions, but converts most of it to calcium sulfate (industrial gypsum), which it sells to Gyproc for wallboard."

Question 92. The best answer is J because "our system" (lines 1-2) is "a linear production system, which binges on virgin raw materials and spews out unusable waste" (lines 4-5). That "our system" is the system of the United States and Europe is implied in the seventh paragraph (lines 65-77) when the author mentions that environmental reform in the form of take-back laws is coming to these two regions.

The best answer is NOT:

F because while the passage does discuss four linked, co-located Denmark companies (see lines 13-44), the phrase "our system" refers to a wasteful system found in the United States and Europe.

G because the author implies that a system that produces recyclable durable goods such as refrigerators, washers, and cars is only "headed for the United States" (lines 68-69) via take-back laws yet to be passed. In any case, the phrase "our system" refers to a wasteful system found in both the United States and Europe.

H because it's the opposite of "our system," as described in the passage.

Question 93. The best answer is A because the second, third, and fourth paragraphs (lines 13-44) are mainly a case study of an ecopark in Kalundborg, Denmark. The three paragraphs show how the four companies in the ecopark depend on each other for resources and the recycling of waste. For example, the Asnaesverket Power Company sends waste steam to the Statoil Refinery and Novo Nordisk for use as a power source (see lines 16-20), while Statoil sends purified waste gas to Asnaesverket and Gyproc (see lines 35-39).

The best answer is NOT:

B because nowhere in the three paragraphs does the author indicate Denmark is one of the world's leading developers of new sources of energy or even that the sources of energy being used by the four companies in the ecopark are new.

C because while the passage does say that waste steam from the power company is used "to heat thirty-five hundred homes in the town, eliminating the need for oil furnaces" (lines 21-22), this isn't the same as saying that the town's need for energy can be eliminated through recycling. The town still needs energy; it just gets some of its energy needs met by an unusual source.

D because the three paragraphs aren't clear on whether a no-waste economy saves money, so saving money can't be their main focus.

Question 94. The best answer is F because the author says, "To keep our system from collapsing on itself" due to increasing amounts of biomass, "industrial ecologists are attempting to build a 'no-waste economy'" (lines 1-3), which she describes as "a web of closed loops in which a minimum of raw materials comes in the door, and very little waste escapes" (lines 6-8).

The best answer is NOT:

G because through her description in the seventh and last paragraphs (lines 65-89) of take-back laws and their impact, the author suggests that manufacturers, not consumers, should be held responsible for recycling many kinds of products.

H because the notion of having traditional businesses compete with new, innovative businesses doesn't directly come up in the passage. Instead, the author focuses on changes that can take place in all kinds of companies, traditional and new.

J because while the four Kalundborg companies described in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs (lines 13-44) are co-located in an ecopark, the author says that "industries need not be geographically close to operate in a food web as long as they are connected by a mutual desire to use waste" (lines 45-48). Also, the four Kalundborg companies aren't producing similar products.

Question 95. The best answer is C because Novo Nordisk's fermentation process produces "700,000 tons of nitrogen-rich slurry a year" (line 30), which is given free as fertilizer to farmers, whose plants "are in turn harvested to feed the bacteria in the fermentation tanks" (lines 33-34).

The best answer is NOT:

A because while purified waste gas from Statoil Refinery is sent to Gyproc (see lines 35-39), the passage doesn't show how, if at all, Statoil depends directly on Gyproc.

B because while the Asnaesverket Power Company "delivers its cooling water, now toasty warm, to fiftyseven ponds' worth of fish" (lines 23-24), the passage doesn't show how, if at all, Asnaesverket depends directly on fish farmers.

D because the passage doesn't show any direct relationship between Statoil and Novo Nordisk.

Question 96. The best answer is G because in the sixth paragraph (lines 58-64), the author uses phrases such as "so far" (line 58), "but what happens" (line 59), and "right now" (line 61) to

signal a transition between the two main points in the passage: "recycling within a circle of companies" (lines 58-59) and the final fate of products once they leave the manufacturer.

The best answer is NOT:

F because the sixth paragraph doesn't provide any evidence to support Daniel Chiras's statement in lines 54:-57: the discussion in the sixth paragraph is on products, not by-products.

H because the sixth paragraph offers no conclusion to the author's discussion about a no-waste economy; instead, the paragraph shifts gears between two points related to the idea of a no-waste economy.

J because while the sixth paragraph does provide something of a summary ("so far ... "), the paragraph goes on to introduce the passage's second main point, which concerns the final fate of products once they leave the manufacturer.

Question 97. The best answer is D because the author says the German take-back laws "start with the initial sale," meaning "companies must take back all their packaging or hire middlemen to do the recycling" (lines 72-74). This fits in with the author's general discussion in the seventh paragraph (lines 65-77) of take-back laws, which "will require companies to take back their durable goods such as refrigerators, washers, and cars at the end of their useful lives" (lines 69-71).

The best answer is NOT:

A or **B** because there's no evidence in the passage that German take-back laws shift the responsibility of recycling from the local government to the manufacturer (A) or from the manufacturer to the local government (B).

C because it reverses the actual relationship.

Question 88. The best answer is J because lines 45-48 state that "industries need not be geographically close to operate in a food web as long as they are connected by a mutual desire to use waste."

The best answer is NOT:

F because, as the above quotation shows, companies need not relocate their operations to a common geographic area in Europe to be part of a food web.

G because while the Asnaesverket Power Company and Novo Nordisk do provide industrial waste to private homes and farming operations (see lines 16-34), the passage doesn't say that all companies that want to be part of a food web have to do this.

H because food webs, as described in the passage, don't eliminate the need for raw materials. Instead, one company's waste becomes another company's raw material, as when sulfur removed from Statoil Refinery's waste gas during purification is sent to Kemira for use in sulfuric acid production (see lines 35-41).

Question 99. The best answer is A because the author says "designed offal" results when companies design their processes in such a way that "any waste that falls on the production-room floor is valuable and can be used by someone else" (lines 49-51).

The best answer is NOT:

B because "designed offal" doesn't necessarily involve reducing waste products: "in this game of 'designed offal,' a process with lots of waste, as long as it's 'wanted waste,' may be better than one with a small amount of waste that must be landfilled or burned" (lines 51-54).

C because "designed offal" is a success story, not a failure of technology to keep pace with how to dispose of waste products.

D because while the author does mention landfills (see lines 51-54 and 62-64), she never discusses the idea of making landfill spaces more efficient. Her focus is on keeping products out of landfills.

Question 100. The best answer is H because in lines 56-57, Daniel Chiras is quoted as saying that "technologies that produce by-products society cannot absorb are essentially failed technologies."

The best answer is NOT:

F or **G** because Chiras's quotation deals with whether society as a whole, and not a particular technology, can make use of waste. The "designed offal" example described in lines 48-54 suggests that how much waste a particular technology produces isn't the most important factor in evaluating the environmental impact of the technology: a technology might produce more waste than it uses but still be environmentally sound so long as someone can use the waste

J because Chiras doesn't say in the passage that a failed technology is one that produces durable goods such as refrigerators. The passage, on the contrary, indicates that durable goods can be produced with a greatly reduced environmental impact (see lines 59-84).