3.0 Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions appear in the Verbal section of the GMAT exam□The Verbal section uses multiple-choice questions to measure your ability to read and comprehend written material□to reason and evaluate arguments□and to correct written material to conform to standard written English□Because the Verbal section includes content from a variety of topics□you may be generally familiar with some of the material□however, neither the passages nor the questions assume knowledge of the topics discussed□Reading comprehension questions are intermingled with critical reasoning and sentence correction questions throughout the Verbal section of the exam□

You will have 75 minutes to complete the Verbal section□or an average of about 1　3□4 minutes to answer each question□Keep in mind□however, that you will need time to read the written passages--and that time is not factored into the 1　3□4-minute average□You should therefore plan to proceed more quickly through the reading comprehension questions to give yourself enough time to read the passages thoroughly□

Reading comprehension questions begin with written passages up to 350 words long□The passages discuss topics from the social sciences□humanities□physical or biological sciences□and such business—related fields as marketing□economics□and human resource management□The passages are accompanied by questions that will ask you to interpret the passage□apply the information you gather from the reading□and make inferences(or informed assumptions)based on the reading□For these questions□you will see a split computer screen□The written passage will remain visible on the left side as each question associated with that passage appears In turn on the right side□You will see only one question at a time□however□The number of questions associated with each passage may vary□

As you move through the reading comprehension practice questions□try to determine a process that works best for you□You might begin by reading a passage carefully and thoroughly, though some test takers prefer to skim the passages the first time through□or even to read the first question before reading the passage□You may want to reread any sentences that present complicated ideas or introduce terms that are new to you□Read each question and series of answers carefully□Make sure you understand exactly what the question is asking and what the answer choices are□

If you need to, you may go back to the passage and read any parts that are relevant go answering the question. Specific portions of the passages may be highlighted in related questions.
The following pages describe what reading comprehension questions are designed to measure , present the directions that will precede questions of this type, and describe the various question types This chapter also provides test-taking strategies, sample questions, and detailed explanations of all the questions. The explanations further illustrate how reading comprehension questions evaluate basic reading skills.

3.1 What is Measured

Reading comprehension questions measure your ability to understand□analyze□and apply information and concepts presented in written form□All questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the reading material□and no specific prior knowledge of the material is required□

The GMAT reading comprehension questions evaluate your ability to do the following□

· **Understand words and statements**□

Although the questions do not test your vocabulary(they will not ask you to define terms)□they do test your ability□to interpret special meanings of terms as they are used in the passages□The questions will also test your understanding of the English language.

These questions may ask about the overall□meaning of a passage.

· **Understand logical relationships between points and concepts**

This type of question may ask you to determine the strong and weak points of an argument or evaluate the relative importance of arguments and ideas in a passage.

· **Draw inferences from facts and statements**□

The inference questions will ask you to consider factual statements or information.

presented in a reading passage and□on the basis of that□information□reach conclusions.

· **Understand and follow the development of quantitative concepts as they are presented in written material**□

This may involve the interpretation of numerical data or the use of simple arithmetic to reach conclusions about material in a passage□

There are six kinds of reading comprehension questions□each of which tests a different skill. The reading comprehension questions ask about the following areas.

Main idea

Each passage is a unified who1e-that is□the individual sentences and paragraphs□support and develop one main idea or central point□Sometimes you will be told the central point in the passage itself, and sometimes it will be necessary for you to determine the central point from the overall organization or development of the passage□You may be asked in this kind of question to □

· recognize a correct restatement□or paraphrasing□of the main idea of a passage□

· identify the author's primary purpose or objective in writing the passage□or

· assign a title that summarizes□briefly and pointedly, the main idea developed in the passage□

Supporting ideas

These questions measure your ability to comprehend the supporting ideas in a passage and differentiate them from the main idea□The questions also measure your ability to differentiate ideas that are explicitly stated in a passage from ideas that are implied by the author but that are not explicitly stated□You may be asked about □

· facts cited in a passage□

· the specific content of arguments presented by the author in support of his or her views□or

· descriptive details used to support or elaborate on the main idea□

Whereas questions about the main idea ask you to determine the meaning of a passage as a whole□ questions about supporting ideas ask you to determine the meanings of individual sentences and paragraphs that contribute to the meaning of the passage as a whole□In other words□these questions ask for the main point of one small part of the passage□

Inferences

These questions ask about ideas that are not explicitly stated in a passage but are implied by the author□Unlike questions about supporting details□which ask about information that is directly stated in a passage□inference questions ask about ideas or meanings that must be inferred from information that is directly stated□Authors can make their points in indirect ways□suggesting ideas without actually stating them□Inference questions measure your ability to understand an author's intended meaning in Parts of a passage where the meaning is only□suggested. These questions do not ask about meanings or implications that are remote from the passage□rather, they ask about meanings that are developed indirectly to implications that are specifically suggested by the author□

To answer these questions□you may have to—

· logically take statements made by the author one step beyond their literal meanings□
· recognize an alternative interpretation of a statement made by the author□or
· identify the intended meaning of a word used figuratively in a passage□

If a passage explicitly states an effect□for example□you may be asked to infer its cause□If the author compares two phenomena□you may be asked to infer the basis for the comparison□You may be asked to infer the characteristics of an old policy from an explicit description of a new one□When you read a passage□therefore□you should concentrate not only on the explicit meaning of the author’s words□but also on the more subtle meaning implied by those words□

Applying information to a context outside the passage itself

These questions measure your ability to discern the relationships between situations or ideas presented by the author and other situations or ideas that might parallel those in the passage□In this kind of question□you may be asked to—

· identify a hypothetical situation that is comparable to a situation presented in the passage□
· select an example that is similar to an example provided in the passage□
· apply ideas given in the passage to a situation not mentioned by the author□or
· recognize ideas that the author would probably agree or disagree with on the basis of statements made in the passage□

Unlike inference questions□application questions use ideas or situations not taken from the passage□Ideas and situations given in a question are like those given in the passage□and they parallel ideas and situations in the passage□therefore□to answer the question□you must do more than recall what you read□You must recognize the essential attributes of ideas and situations presented in the passage when they appear in different words and in an entirely new context□

Logical structure

These questions require you to analyze and evaluate the organization and logic of a passage□They may ask you □

· how a passage is constructed —for instance, does it define, compare or contrast, new idea, or refute an idea?

· how the author persuades readers to accept his or her assertions□

· the reason behind the author's use of any particular supporting detail□

· to identify assumptions that the author is making□

· to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the author's arguments□or

· to recognize appropriate counterarguments□

These questions measure your ability not only to comprehend a passage but also to evaluate it critically□However, it is important for you to realize that logical structure questions do not rely on any kind of formal 10gic□nor do they require you to be familiar with specific terms of logic or argumentation□You can answer these questions using only the information in the passage and careful reasoning□

About the style and tone

Style and tone questions ask about the expression of a passage and about the ideas in a passage that may be expressed through its diction--the author's choice of words□You may be asked to deduce the author's attitude to an idea□a fact□or a situation from the words that he or she uses to described it. You may also be asked to select a word that accurately describe the tone of a passage—for instance, □critical,"□questioning□□objective□□ or □enthusiastic.□

To answer this type of question□you will have to consider the language of the passage as a whole□ It takes more than one pointed□critical word to make the tone of an entire passage"critical□" Sometimes□style and tone questions ask what audience the passage was probably Intended for or what Woe of publication it probably appeared in□Style and tone questions may apply to one small part of the passage or to the passage as a whole□To answer them□you must ask yourself what meanings are contained in the words of a passage beyond the literal meanings□Did the author use certain words because of their emotional content□or because a particular audience would expect to hear them? Remember, these questions measure author through his or her choice of words□

3.2 Test-Taking Strategies for Reading Comprehension Questions

1□Do not expect to be completely familiar with any of the material presented in reading comprehension passages□

You may find some passages easier to understand than others, but all passages are designed to present a challenge□If you have some familiarity with the material presented in a passage□do not let this knowledge influence your choice of answers to the questions□Answer a11 questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage itself.

2□Analyze each passage carefully, because the questions require you to have a specific and detailed understanding of the material□

You may find it easier to do the analysis first□before moving to the questions□Or□you may find that you prefer to skim the passage the first time and read more carefully once you understand what a question asks□You may even want to read the question before reading the passage□You should choose the method most suitable for you□

3□Focus on key words and phrases□and make every effort to avoid losing the sense of what is discussed in the passage□

Keep the following in mind□

- Note how each fact relates to an idea or an argument□
- Note where the passage moves from one idea to the next□
- Separate main ideas from supporting ideas□
- Determine what conclusions are reached and why□

4□Read the questions carefully, making sure that you understand what is asked□

An answer choice that accurately restates information in the passage may be incorrect if it does not answer the question□If you need to□refer back to the passage for clarification□

5□Read all the choices carefully□

Never assume that you have selected the best answer without first reading all the choices□

6□Select the choice that answers the question best in terms of the information given in the passage□

Do not rely on outside knowledge of the material to help you answer the questions□

7□ Remember that comprehension--not speed--is the critical success factor when it comes to reading comprehension questions□

3□3 The Directions

These are the directions that you will see for reading comprehension questions when you take the GMAT test□If you read them carefully and understand them clearly before going to sit for the exam□you will not need to spend too much time reviewing them once you are at the test center and the exam is under way□

The questions in tiffs group are based on the content of a passage□After reading the passage□choose the best answer to each question□Answer all questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage□

3. 4 Reading Comprehension sample Questions

The questions in this group are based on the content of a passage. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

□Coral reefs are one of the most fragile□biologically complex□and diverse marine ecosystems on Earth. This ecosystem is one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere□how do clear, and

thus nutrient-poor, waters support such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves□Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the corals□thereby producing food for themselves□for their coral hosts□and even for other members of the reef community□This symbiotic process allows organisms in the reef community to use sparse nutrient resources efficiently□

Unfortunately for coral reefs□however, a variety of human activities are causing worldwide degradation of shallow marine habitats by adding nutrients to the water□Agriculture□ slash-and-burn land clearing□sewage disposal□and manufacturing that creates waste by-prod all increase nutrient loads in these waters□Typical symptoms of reef decline are destabilized herbivore populations and an increasing abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals□Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing in direct proportion to growing human populations□thereby threatening reef communities sensitive to subtle changes in nutrient input to their waters

Questions 1-5 refer to the passage above

1.The passage is primarily concerned with

(A) describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs

(B) explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities

(C) discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters

(D) explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves

(E) describing the abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals in coral reef areas

2.The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?

(A) Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are relatively low in nutrients□

(B) The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters□

(C) Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures□which threatens coral reef communities□

(D) The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations.

(E) Coral reef communities are more complex an diverse than most ecosystems located on dry land.

3.The author refers to□filter-feeding animals□(1ines24-25)in order to

(A) provide an example of a characteristic sign of reef deterioration

(B) explain how reef communities acquire sustenance for survival

(C) identify a factor that helps herbivore populations thrive

(D) indicate a cause of decreasing nutrient input in waters that reefs inhabit

(E) identify members of coral reef communities that rely on coral reefs for nutrients

4. According to the passage l which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?

(A) The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources□

(B) A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae□
(C) The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis□
(D) They are too biologically complex to survive in habitats with minimal nutrient input□
(E) Waste by-products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities□

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?
(A) They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment□
(B) They are able to survive in spite of an overabundance of algae inhabiting their waters□
(C) They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources□
(D) Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit□
(E) They are declining even when the water surrounding them remains clear□

Although genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses ca n lead to epidemics□some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change□In analyzing the latter, scientists have discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics□Poliomyelitis□for example□emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century by then□modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio Until adolescence or adulthood□at which time polio infection produced paralysis□ Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically 9rovided lifelong immunity without paralysis□Thus□the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic. Another example is lyme disease□ which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks□It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States□largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat□Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950's because of ecological changes that caused Aedes aegypti□the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus□to proliferate□The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of another mosquito□Aedes albopictus□

Questions6-11 refer to the passage above.
6. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following most likely to occur?
(A) An outbreak of Lyme disease
(B) An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever
(C) An epidemic of typhoid
(D) An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants
(E) An epidemic of paralytic polio among adolescents and adults

7. According to the passage□the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950’s occurred for which of the following reasons?

(A) The mosquito Aedes aegypti was newly introduced into Asia□

(B) The mosquito Aedes aegypti became more numerous□

(C) The mosquito Aedes albopictus became infected with the dengue virus□

(D) Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life□

(E) More people began to visit and inhabit areas in which mosquitoes live and breed□

8. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyme disease has become prevalent in parts of the United States because of which of the following?

(A) The inadvertent introduction of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States

(B) The inability of modern sanitation methods to eradicate Lyme disease bacteria

(C) A genetic mutation in Lyme disease bacteria that makes them more virulent

(D) The spread of Lyme disease bacteria from infected humans to noninfected humans

(E) An increase in the number of humans who encounter deer ticks

9. Which of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the mosquito Aedes albopictus on the basis of information given in the passage?

(A) It is native to the United States□

(B) It can proliferate only in Asia□

(C) It transmits the dengue Virus.

(D) It caused an epidemic of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's□

(E) It replaced Aedes aegypti in Asia when ecological changes altered Aedes aegypti's habitat□

10□ Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) A paradox is stated□discussed□and left unresolved□

(B) Two opposing explanations a re presented□argued□and reconciled.

(C) A theory is proposed and is then followed by descriptions of three experiments that support the theory□

(D) A generalization is stated and is then followed by three instances that support the generalization□

(E) An argument is described and is then followed by three counterexamples that refute the argument□

11□ Which of the following l if true□would most strengthen the author's assertion about the cause of the Lyme disease outbreak in the United States?

(A) The deer population was smaller in the late nineteenth century than in the mid twentieth century□

(B) Interest in outdoor recreation began to grow in the late nineteenth century□

(C) In recent years the suburbs have stopped growing□

(D) Outdoor recreation enthusiasts routinely take measures to protect themselves against Lyme disease□

(E) Scientists have not yet developed a vaccine that can Prevent Lyme disease

Homeostasis□an animal's maintenance of certain internal variables within an acceptable range□ particularly in extreme physical environments□has long interested biologists□The desert rat and the camel in the most water-deprived environments□and marine vertebrates in an all-water environment□encounter the same regulatory problem□maintaining adequate Internal fluid balance□

For desert rats and camels□the problem is conservation of water in an environment where standing water is nonexistent□temperature is high, and humidity is low□Despite these handicaps, desert rats are able to maintain the osmotic pressure of their blood□as well as their total body water content□at approximately the same levels as other rats□one countermeasure is behavioral□these rats stay in burrows during 'the hot part of the day, thus avoiding loss of fluid through panting or sweating□which are regulatory mechanisms for maintaining internal body temperature by evaporative cooling. Also□desert rats' kidneys can excrete a urine having twice as high a salt content as sea water□

Camels□on the other hand□rely more on simple endurance□They cannot store water, and their reliance on an entirely unexceptional kidney results in a rate of water loss through renal function significantly higher than that of desert rats□As a result□camels must tolerate losses In Body water of up to thirty percent of their body weight□Nevertheless□camels do rely on a special mechanism to keep water loss within a tolerable range□by sweating and panting only when their body temperature exceeds that which would kill a human□they conserve internal water□

Marine vertebrates experience difficulty with their water balance because though there is no shortage of seawater to drink, they must drink a lot of it to maintain their internal fluid balance□But the excess salts from the seawater must be discharged somehow□and the kidneys of most marine vertebrates are unable to excrete a urine in which the salts are more concentrated than in seawater□Most of these animals have special salt-secreting organs outside the kidney that enable them to eliminate excess salt.

Questions 12-15 refer to the passage above.

12□ Which of the following most accurately states the purpose of the passage?

(A) To compare two different approaches to the study of homeostasis

(B) To summarize the findings of several studies regarding organisms maintenance of internal variables in extreme environments

(C) To argue for a particular hypothesis regarding various organisms conservation of water in desert environments

(D) To cite examples of how homeostasis is achieved by various organisms

(E) To defend a new theory regarding the maintenance of adequate fluid balance

13□ According to the passage□the camel maintains internal fluid balance in which of the following ways?

I□ By behavioral avoidance of exposure to conditions that lead to fluid loss

II□ By an ability to tolerate high body temperatures

III□ By reliance on stored internal fluid supplies

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) I and II only

(D) II and III only

(E) I,II , and Ill

14 It can be inferred from the passage that some mechanisms that regulate internal body temperature t like sweating and panting, can lead to which of the following?

(A) A rise in the external body temperature

(B) A drop in the body's internal fluid level

(C) A decrease i n the osmotic pressure of the blood

(D) A decrease in the amount of renal water loss

(E) A decrease in the urine's salt content

15 It can be inferred from the passage that the author characterizes the camel's kidney as entirely unexceptional (1ine 27)primarily to emphasize that it

(A) functions much as the kidney of a rat functions

(B) does not aid the camel in coping with the exceptional water loss resulting from the extreme conditions of its environment

(C) does not enable the camel to excrete as much salt as do the kidneys of marine vertebrates

(D) is similar in structure to the kidneys of most mammals living in water-deprived environments

(E) requires the help of other organs in eliminating excess salt

The new school of political history that emerged in the 1960's and 1970’s sought to go beyond the traditional focus of political historians on leaders and government institutions by examining directly the political practices of ordinary citizens Like the old approach however, this new approach excluded women. The very techniques these historians used to uncover mass political behavior in the nineteenth century United States—quantitative analyses of election returns for example--were useless in analyzing the political activities of women who were denied the vote until 1920

By redefining political activity, historian Paula Baker has developed a political history that includes women She concludes that among ordinary citizens political activism by women in the nineteenth century prefigured trends in twentieth century politics. Defining politics as any action taken to affect the course of behavior government or of the community, Baker concludes that while voting and holding office were restricted to men women in the nineteenth century organized themselves into societies committed to social issues such as temperance and poverty. In other words Baker contends women activists were early practitioners of nonpartisan issue oriented politics and thus were more interested in enlisting lawmakers regardless of their party affiliation on behalf of certain issues than in ensuring that one party another won an election In the twentieth century, more men drew closer to women's ideas about politics and took up modes of issue oriented politics that Baker sees women as having pioneered

Questions 16-2l refer to the passage above

16 The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) enumerate reasons why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations

(B) identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach

(C) provide empirical data to support a long—held scholarly assumption
(D) compare two scholarly publications on the basis of their authors' backgrounds
(E) attempt to provide a partial answer to a long standing scholarly dilemma

17□The passage suggests which of the following concerning the techniques used by the new political historians described in the first paragraph of the passage?
(A) They involved the extensive use of the biographies of political party leaders and political theoreticians□
(B) They were conceived by political historians who were reacting against the political climates of the 1960's and 1970's□
(C) They were of more use in analyzing the positions of United States political parties in the nineteenth century than in analyzing the positions of those in the twentieth century□
(D) They were of more use in analyzing the political behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in analyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period□
(E) They were devised as a means of tracing the influence of nineteenth-century political trends on twentieth-century political trends

18□It can be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to
(A) clarify a position before providing an alternative to that position
(B) differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions
(C) provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars
(D) provide an example of the prose style of an important historian
(E) amplify a definition given in the first paragraph

19□According to the passage□Paula Baker and the new political historians of the 1960's and 1970's shared which of the following?
(A) A commitment to interest group politics
(B) A disregard for political theory and ideology
(C) An interest in the ways in which nineteenth-century politics prefigured contemporary politics
(D) A reliance on such quantitative techniques as the analysis of election returns
(E) An emphasis on the political involvement of ordinary citizens

20□ Which of the following best describes the structure of the first paragraph of the passage?
(A) Two scholarly approaches are compared□and a shortcoming common to both iS identified□
(B) Two rival schools of thought are contrasted□and a third is alluded to□
(C) An outmoded scholarly approach is described□and a corrective approach is called for□
(D) An argument is outlined□and counterarguments are mentioned□
(E) A historical era is described in terms of its political trends□

21□The information in the passage suggests that a pre1960's political historian would have been most likely to undertake Which of the following studies?
(A) An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920's
(B) A study of male voters' gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics

(C) A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs
(D) An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activists
(E) A study of voting trends among naturalized immigrant laborers in a nineteenth century logging camp

Two recent publications offer different assessments of the career of the famous British nurse Florence Nightingale. A book by Anne Summers seeks to debunk the idealizations and present a reality at odds with Nightingale's heroic reputation□According to Summers□Nightingale's importance during the Crimean War has been exaggerated□not until near the war's end did she become supervisor of the female nurses□Additionally, Summers writes that the contribution of the nurses to the relief of the wounded was at best marginal□The prevailing problems of military medicine were caused by army organizational practices, and the addition of a few nurses to the medical staff could be no more than symbolic□Nightingale's place in the national pantheon□ Summers asserts□is largely due t0 the propagandistic efforts of contemporary newspaper reporters□

By contrast, the editors of a new volume of Nightingale's letters view Nightingale as a person who significantly influenced not only her own age but also subsequent generations□They highlight her ongoing efforts to reform sanitary conditions after the war□For example□when she learned that peacetime living conditions in British barracks were so horrible that the death rate of enlisted men far exceeded that of neighboring civilian populations□she succeeded in persuading the government to establish a Royal Commission on the Health of the Army. She used sums raised through public contributions to found a nurses' training hospital in London□Even in administrative matters□the editors assert, her practical intelligence was formidable□as recently as 1947 the British Army's medical services were still using the cost-accounting system she had devised in the 1860's.

I believe that the evidence of her letters supports continued respect for Nightingale's brilliance and creativity. When counseling a village schoolmaster to encourage children to use their faculties of observation□she sounds like a modern educator□Her insistence on classifying the problems of the needy in order to devise appropriate treatments is similar to the approach of modern social workers□In sum□although Nightingale may not have achieved all of her goals during the Crimean War, her breadth of vision and ability to realize ambitious projects have earned her an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers□

Questions 22-28 refer to the passage above.

22□The passage is primarily concerned with evaluating
(A) the importance of Florence Nightingale's innovations in the field of nursing
(B) contrasting approaches to the writing of historical biography
(C) contradictory accounts of Florence Nightingale's historical significance
(D) the quality of health care in nineteenth century England
(E) the effect of the Crimean War on developments in the field of health care

23. According to the passage□the editors of Nightingale's letters credit her with contributing to which of the following?
(A) Improvement of the survival rate for soldiers in British Army hospitals during the Crimean War
(B) The development of a nurses' training curriculum that was far in advance of its day

(C) The increase in the number of women doctors practicing In British Army hospitals
(D) Establishment of the first facility for training nurses at a major British university
(E)The creation of an organization for monitoring the peacetime living conditions of British soldiers

24□The passage suggests which of the following about Nightingale's relationship with the British public of her day?
(A) She was highly respected□her projects receiving popular and governmental support□
(B) She encountered resistance both from the army establishment and the general public□
(C) She was supported by the working classes and opposed by the wealthier classes□
(D) She was supported by the military establishment but had to fight the governmental bureaucracy□
(E)After initially being received with enthusiasm□she was quickly forgotten□

25□The passage suggests which of the following about sanitary conditions in Britain after the Crimean War?
(A) While not ideal□they were superior to those in other parts of the world□
(B) Compared with conditions before the war, they had deteriorated□
(C) They were more advanced in rural areas than in the urban centers□
(D) They were worse in military camps than in the neighboring civilian populations□
(E) They were uniformly crude and unsatisfactory throughout England□

26□With which of the following statements regarding the differing interpretations of Nightingale’s importance would the author most likely agree?
(A) Summers misunderstood both the importance of Nightingale's achievements during the Crimean War and her subsequent influence on British policy□
(B) The editors of Nightingale's letters made some valid points about her practical achievements□but they still exaggerated her influence on subsequent generations□
(C) Although Summers’ account of Nightingale's role in the Crimean War may be accurate□she ignored evidence of Nightingale's subsequent achievement that suggests that her reputation as an eminent social reformer is well deserved□
(D) The editors of Nightingale's letters mistakenly propagated the outdated idealization of Nightingale that only impedes attempts to arrive at a balanced assessment of her true role□
(E) The evidence of Nightingale's letters supports Summers’ conclusions both about Nightingale's activities and about her influence□

27□ Which of the following is an assumption Underlying the author's assessment of Nightingale's creativity?
(A) Educational philosophy in Nightingale's day did not normally emphasize developing children's ability to observe□
(B) Nightingale was the first to notice the poor living conditions in British military barracks in peacetime□
(C) No educator before Nightingale had thought to enlist the help of village schoolmasters in Introducing new teaching techniques□

(D) Until Nightingale began her work□there was no concept of organized help for the needy in nineteenth-century Britain□

(E) The British Army's medical services had no cost-accounting system until Nightingale devised one in the 1860's□

28□ In the last paragraph□the author is primarily concerned with

(A) summarizing the arguments about Nightingale presented in the first two paragraphs

(B) refuting the view of Nightingale's career presented in the preceding paragraph

(C) analyzing the weaknesses of the evidence presented elsewhere in the passage

(D) citing evidence to support a view of Nightingale's career

(E) correcting a factual error occurring in one of the works under review

At the end of the nineteenth centum a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American culture prompted ethnologists to begin recording the life stories of Native Americans□Ethnologists had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories□they were after linguistic or anthropological data that would supplement their own field observations□and they believed that the personal stories□even of a single individual□could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing from without□In addition many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing□and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever□

There were□however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate and complete information□Franz Boas□for example□described autobiographies as being of limited value□and useful chiefly for the study of the perversion of truth by memory,¨ while Paul Radin contended that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing□and inevitably derived results too tinged by the investigator's own emotional tone to be reliable□

Even more importantly, as these lire stories moved from the traditional oral mode to recorded written form□much was inevitably lost□Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a given tribe□Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events that they thought significant were often deemed unimportant by their interviewers□Indeed□the very act of telling their stories could force Native American narrators to distort their cultures□as taboos had to be broken to speak the names of dead relatives crucial to their family stories□

Despite all of this□autobiography remains a useful tool for ethnological research□such personal reminiscences and impressions□incomplete as they may be□are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture□

Questions 29-34 refer to the passage above.

29. Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?

(A) The historical background of two currently used research methods are chronicled.

(B) The validity of the date collected by using two different research methods is compared.

(C) The usefulness of a research method is questioned and then a new method is propose.

(D) The use of a research method is described and the limitations of the results obtained are discussed.

(E) A research method is evaluated and the changes necessary for its adaptation to other subject areas are discussed.

30. Which of the following is most similar to the actions of nineteenth-century ethnologists in their editing of the life stories of Native Americans?

(A) A witness in a jury trial invokes the Fifth Amendment in order to avoid relating personally incriminating evidence.

(B) A stockbroker refuses to divulge the source of her information on the possible future increase in a stock's value.

(C) A sports announcer describes the action in a team sport with which he is unfamiliar.

(D) A chef purposely excludes the special ingredient from the recipe of his prizewinning dessert.

(E) A politician fails to mention in a campaign speech the similarities in the positions held by her opponent for political office and by herself.

31□According to the passage□collecting life stories can be a useful methodology because

(A) life stories provide deeper insights into a culture than the hypothesizing of academics who are not members of that culture

(B) lire stories can be collected easily and they are not subject to invalid interpretations

(C) ethnologists have a limited number of research methods from which to choose

(D) lire stories make it easy to distinguish between the important and unimportant features of a culture

(E) the collection of life stories does not require a culturally knowledgeable investigator

32□Information i n the passage suggests that which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?

(A) Basing all inferences made about the culture on an ethnological theory

(B) Eliminating all or the emotion laden information reported by the informant

(C) Translating the informant's words into the researcher's language

(D) Reducing the number of questions and carefully specifying the content of the questions that the investigator can ask the informant

(E) Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regard less of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value

33□The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to

(A) question an explanation

(B) correct a misconception

(C) critique a methodology

(D) discredit an idea

(E) clarify an ambiguity

34□ It can be inferred from the passage that a characteristic of the ethnological research on Native Americans conducted during the nineteenth century was the use of which of the following?

(A) Investigators familiar with the culture under study
(B) A language other than the informant's for recording lire stories
(C) Life stories as the ethnologist's primary source of information
(D) Complete transcriptions of informant's descriptions of tribal beliefs
(E) Stringent guidelines for the preservation of cultural data

Seeking a competitive advantage□some professional service firms(for example□firms providing advertising accounting, or health care services) have considered offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction□Such guarantees specify what clients can expect and what the firm Wi1l do if it fails to fulfill these expectations□Particularly with first-time clients□an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the client is very cautious□the firms fees are high□ the negative consequences of bad service are grave□or business is difficult to Obtain through referrals and word-of-mouth□

However, an unconditional guarantee can sometimes hinder marketing efforts□With its implication that failure is possible, the guarantee may, paradoxically, cause clients to doubt the service firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service□It may conflict with a firm's desire to appear sophisticated□or may even suggest that a firm is begging for business□In legal and health care services□it may mislead clients by suggesting that lawsuits or medical procedures will have guaranteed outcomes□Indeed□professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees. And any firm that e commitment to quality of service is merely employing a potentially costly implements an unconditional guarantee without undertaking a commensurate implements an unconditional guarantee without undertaking a commensurate commitment to quality of service is merely employing a potentially costly marketing gimmick□

Questions 35—40 refer to the passage above-

35□The primary function of the passage as a whole is to

(A) account for the popularity of a practice
(B) evaluate the utility of a practice
(C) demonstrate how to institute a practice
(D) weigh the ethics of Using a strategy
(E) explain the reasons for pursuing a strategy

36□ All of the following are mentioned in the passage as circumstances in which professional service firms can benefit from offering an unconditional guarantee EXCEPT□

(A) The firm is having difficulty retaining its clients of long standing□
(B) The firm is having difficulty getting business through client recommendations□
(C) The firm charges substantial fees for its services□
(D) The adverse effects of poor performance by the firm are significant for the client.

(E) The client is reluctant to incur risk□

37□ Which of the following is cited in the passage as a goal of some professional service firms in offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction?

(A) A limit on the firm's liability

(B) Successful competition against other firms

(C) Ability to justify fee increases

(D) Attainment of an outstanding reputation in a field

(E) Improvement in the quality of the firm's service

38□The passage's description of the issue raised by unconditional guarantees for health care or legal services most clearly implies that which of the following is true?

(A) The legal and medical professions have standards of practice that would be violated by attempts to fulfill such unconditional guarantees□

(B) The result of a lawsuit or medical procedure cannot necessarily be determined in advance by the professionals handling a client's case□

(C) The dignity of the legal and medical professions is undermined by any attempts at marketing of professional services□including unconditional guarantees□

(D) Clients whose lawsuits or medical procedures have unsatisfactory outcomes cannot be adequately compensated by financial settlements alone□

(E) Predicting the monetary cost of legal or health care services is more difficult than predicting the monetary cost of other types of professional services□

39□ Which of the following hypothetical situations best exemplifies the potential problem noted i n the second sentence of the second paragraph(1ines 15—19)?

(A) A physician's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction encourages patients to sue for malpractice if they are unhappy with the treatment they receive□

(B) A lawyer's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients suspect that the lawyer needs to find new clients quickly to increase the firm’s income□

(C) A business consultant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction is undermined when the consultant fails to provide all of the services that are promised□

(D) An architect's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients wonder how often the architect's buildings fail to please clients□

(E) An accountant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction leads clients to believe that tax returns prepared by the accountant a re certain to be accurate□

40□The passage most clearly implies which of the following about the professional service firms mentioned in lines 24-25□

(A) They are unlikely to have offered unconditional guarantees of satisfaction in the past□

(B) They are usually profitable enough to be able to compensate clients according to the terms of an unconditional guarantee□

(C) They usually practice in fields in which the outcomes are predictable□

(D) Their fees are usually more affordable than those charged by other professional service firms□

(E) Their clients are usually already satisfied with the quality of service that is delivered.

The fact that superior service ca n generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage□Investments in service□like those in production and distribution□must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct□tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues□If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate□then investment in higher service levels may be wasted□since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank□which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had to□wait for a teller, The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks□Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy□The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers□

Questions 41—46 refer to the passage above-

41□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment

(B) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment

(C) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fall to enhance revenues

(D) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment

(E) criticize the way in which managers tend to analyze the costs and benefits of business investments

42□ According to the passage□investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the

(A) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer

(B) increased revenues that they ultimately produce

(C) basis on which they need to be weighed

(D) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them

(E) degree of competitive advantage that they are likely to provide

43□The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

(A) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate□

(B) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks□

(C) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past□

(D) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors□

(E) It needed to be improved to attain parity with the service provided by competing banks□

44□The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement mentioned in line 19

(A) was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers

(B) made a measurable change in the experiences of customers in the bank's offices

(C) could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly

(D) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated

(E) was adequate to bring the bank's general level of service to a level that was comparable with that of its competitors

45□The discussion of the regional bank(1ines 16—27) serves Which of the following functions within the passage as a whole?

(A) It describes an exceptional case in which investment in service actually failed to produce a competitive advantage□

(B) It illustrates the pitfalls of choosing to invest in service at a time when investment is needed more urgently in another area□

(C) It demonstrates the kind of analysis that managers apply when they choose one kind of service investment over another□

(D) It supports the argument that investments in certain aspects of service a are more advantageous than investments in other aspects of service□

(E) It provides an example of the point about investment in service made in the first paragraph□

46□ The author uses the word□only□in line 27 most likely in order to

(A) highlight the oddity of the service improvement

(B) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement

(C) distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes

(D) single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits

(E) point out the limited duration of the actual service improvement

In an attempt to improve the overall performance of clerical workers□many companies have introduced computerized performance monitoring and control systems(CPMCS)that record and report a worker's computer-driven activities□However, at least one study has shown that such monitoring may not be having the desired effect□In the study, researchers asked monitored clerical workers and their supervisors how assessments of productivity affected supervisors ratings of worker’s performance. In contrast to unmonitored workers doing the same work□who without exception identified the most important element in their jobs as customer service, the monitored

workers and their supervisors all responded that productivity was the critical factor in assigning ratings□This finding suggested that there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received. However, measures of the relationship between overall rating and individual elements of performance clearly supported the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria such as attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction. It is possible that productivity may be a □hygiene factor"□that is□if it is too low□it will hurt the overall rating□But the evidence suggests that beyond the point at which productivity becomes □good enough□"higher productivity per se is unlikely to improve a rating.

Questions 47-51 refer to the passage a hove.

47□ According to the passage□before the final results of the study were known□which of the following seemed likely?

(A) That workers with the highest productivity would also be the most accurate

(B) That workers who initially achieved high productivity ratings would continue to do so consistently

(C) That the highest performance ratings would be achieved by workers with the highest productivity

(D) That the most productive workers would be those whose supervisors claimed to value productivity

(E) That supervisors who claimed to value productivity would place equal value on customer satisfaction

48□ It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses□unmonitored workers□(1ine 12)primarily in order to

(A) compare the ratings of these workers with the ratings of monitored workers

(B) provide an example or a case in which monitoring might be effective

(C) provide evidence of an inappropriate use of CPMCS

(D) emphasize the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' perceptions of their jobs

(E) illustrate the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' ratings

49□Which of the following, if true, would most clearly have supported the conclusion referred to in lines 23-25?

(A) Ratings of productivity correlated highly with ratings of both accuracy and attendance□

(B) Electronic monitoring greatly increased productivity□

(C) Most supervisors based overall ratings of performance on measures of productivity alone□

(D) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of productivity than the researchers expected□

(E) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures Of accuracy□ than with measures of productivity□

50□ According to the passage□a □hygiene factor"(1ine27)is an aspect of a worker's performance that

(A) has no effect on the rating of a worker's performance
(B) is so basic to performance that it is assumed to be adequate for all workers
(C) is given less importance than it deserves in rating a worker's performance
(D) is not likely to affect a worker's rating unless it is judged to be inadequate
(E) is important primarily because of the effect it has on a worker's rating

51□ The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) explain the need for the Introduction of an innovative strategy
(B) discuss a study of the use of a particular method
(C) recommend a course of action
(D) resolve a difference of opinion
(E) suggest an alternative approach

Neotropical coastal mangrove forests are usually□zonal,□with certain mangrove species found predominantly in the seaward portion of the habitat and other mangrove species on the more landward portions of the coast□The earliest research on mangrove forests produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to land□without exploring the causes of the distributions□

The idea that zonation is ca used by plant succession. was first expressed by J□H□Davis in a study of Florida mangrove forests□According to Davis' scheme□the shoreline is being extended in a seaward direction because of the□land-building□role of mangroves t which l by trapping sediments over time□extend the shore□As a habitat gradually becomes more in land as the shore extends□the□land-building□species are replaced□This continuous process of accretion and succession would be interrupted only by hurricanes or storm flushings□

Recently the universal application of Davis' succession paradigm has been challenged□It appears that in areas where weak currents and weak tidal energies allow the accumulation of sediments□mangroves will follow land formation and accelerate the rate of soil accretion□ succession will proceed according to Davis' scheme□But on stable coastlines□the distribution of mangrove species results in other patterns of zonation□□land building□does not occur□

To find a principle that explains the various distribution patterns□several researchers have looked to salinity and its effects on mangroves□While mangroves can develop in fresh water,they can also thrive in salinities as high as 2□5 times that of seawater□However, those mangrove species found in freshwater habitats do well only in the absence of competition□thus suggesting that salinity tolerance is a critical factor in competitive success among mangrove species□Research suggests that mangroves will normally dominate highly saline regions□although not because they require salt□Rather, they are metabolically efficient(and hence grow well)in portions of an environment whose high salinity excludes plants adapted to lower salinities□Tides create different degrees of salinity along a coastline□The characteristic mangrove species of each zone should exhibit a higher metabolic efficiency at that salinity than will any potential invader, including other species of mangrove□

Questions 52-55 refer to the passage above□

52□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A)refute the idea that the zonation exhibited in mangrove forests is caused by adaptation to salinity

(B)describe the pattern of zonation typically found in Florida mangrove forests

(C)argue that Davis' succession paradigm cannot be successfully applied to Florida mangrove forests

(D)discuss hypotheses that attempt to explain the zonation of coastal mangrove forests

(E)establish that plants that do well in saline forest environments require salt to achieve maximum metabolic efficiency

53□ According to the passage□the earliest research on mangrove forests produced which of the following?

(A) Data that implied random patterns of mangrove species distribution

(B) Descriptions of species distributions suggesting zonation

(C) Descriptions of the development of mangrove forests over time

(D) Reclassification of species formerly thought to be identical

(E) Data that confirmed the□land-building□role of mangroves

54□ It can be inferred from the passage that Davis' paradigm does NOT apply to which of the following?

(A) The shoreline of Florida mangrove forests first studied by Davis

(B) A shoreline in an area with weak currents

(C) A shoreline in an area with weak tidal energy

(D) A shoreline extended by□land—building" species of mangroves

(E) A shoreline in which few sediments can accumulate

55□ Information in the passage indicates that the author would most probably regard which of the following statements as INCORRECT?

(A) Coastal mangrove forests are usually zonal□

(B) Hurricanes interrupt the process of accretion and succession that extends existing shorelines□

(C) Species of plants that thrive in a saline habitat require salt to flourish□

(D) Plants with the highest metabolic efficiency in a given habitat tend to exclude other plants from that habitat□

(E) Shorelines in areas with weak currents and tides are more likely to be extended through the process of accumulation of sediment than are shorelines with strong currents and tides□

A meteor stream is composed of dust particles that have been ejected from a pa rent comet at a variety of velocities□These particles follow the same orbit as the pa rent comet□but due to their differing velocities they slowly gain on or fall behind the disintegrating comet until a shroud of dust surrounds the entire cometary orbit□Astronomers have hypothesized that a meteor stream should broaden with time as the dust particles' individual orbits are perturbed by planetary gravitational fields□A recent computer—modeling experiment tested this hypothesis by tracking the influence of

planetary gravitation over a projected 1000··year period on the positions of a group of hypothetical dust particles□In the model□the particles were randomly distributed throughout a computer simulation of the orbit of an actual meteor stream□the Geminid□The researcher found, as expected, that the computer. model stream broadened with time□Conventional theories□however, predicted that the distribution of particles would be increasingly dense toward the center of a meteor stream□Surprisingly, the computer. model meteor stream gradually came to resemble a thick walled□hollow pipe□

Whenever the Earth passes through a meteor stream□a meteor shower occurs□Moving at a little over 1500□000 miles per day around its orbit□the Ear □ h would take□on average□just over a day to cross the hollow□computer-model Geminid stream if the stream were 5□000 years old□Two brief periods of peak meteor activity during the shower would be observed□one as the Earth entered the thick-walled□pipe□and one as it exited□There is no reason why the Earl[h should always pass through the stream's exact center, so the time interval between the two bursts of activity would vary from one year to the next□

Has the predicted twin—peaked activity been observed for the actual yearly Geminid meteor shower? The Geminid data between 1970 and 1979 show just such a bifurcation□a secondary burst of meteor activity being clearly visible at an average of 19 hours(1□200□000 miles)after the first burst□The time intervals between the bursts suggest the actual Geminid stream is about 1000 years old□

Questions 56-63 refer to the passage on page 41□

56□The primary focus of the passage is on which of the following?

(A) Comparing two scientific theories and contrasting the predictions that each would make concerning a natural phenomenon

(B) Describing a new theoretical model and noting that it explains the nature of observations made of a particular natural phenomenon

(C) Evaluating the results of a particular scientific experiment and suggesting further areas for research

(D) Explaining how two different natural phenomena are related and demonstrating a way to measure them

(E) Analyzing recent data derived from observations of an actual phenomenon and constructing a model to explain the data

57□ According to the passage□which of the following is an accurate statement concerning meteor streams?

(A) Meteor streams and comets start out with similar orbits□but only those of meteor streams are perturbed by planetary gravitation□

(B) Meteor streams grow as dust particles are at traced by the gravitational fields of cornets□

(C) Meteor streams are composed of dust particles derived from comets□

(D) Comets may be composed of several kinds of materials□while meteor streams consist only of large dust particles□

(E) Once formed□meteor streams hasten the further disintegration of comets□

58□ The author states that the research described in the first paragraph was undertaken in order to

(A) determine the age of an actual meteor stream

(B) identify the various structural features of meteor streams

(C) explore the nature of a particularly interesting meteor stream

(D) test the hypothesis that meteor streams become broader as they age

(E) show that a computer model could help in explaining actual astronomical data

59. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be observed during the Earth's passage through a meteor stream if the conventional theories mentioned in lines 18-19 were correct?

(A) Meteor activity would gradually increase to a single intense peak and then gradually decline.

(B) Meteor activity would be steady throughout the period of the meteor shower.

(C) Meteor activity would rise to a peak at the beginning and at the end of the meteor shower.

(D) Random bursts of very high meteor activity would be interspersed with periods of very little activity.

(E) In years in which the Earth passed through only the outer areas of a meteor stream, meteor activity would be absent.

60. According to the passage, why do the dust particles in a meteor stream eventually surround a comet's original orbit?

(A) They are ejected by the comet at differing velocities.

(B) Their orbits are uncontrolled by planetary gravitational fields.

(C) They become part of the meteor stream at different times.

(D) Their velocity slows over time.

(E) Their ejection velocity is slower than that of the comet.

61. The passage suggests that which of the following is a prediction concerning meteor streams that can be derived from both the conventional theories mentioned in lines 18-19 and the new computer-derived theory?

(A) Dust particles in a meteor stream will usually be distributed evenly throughout any cross section of the stream.

(B) The orbits of most meteor streams should cross the orbit of the Earth at some point and give rise to a meteor shower.

(C) Over time the distribution of dust in a meteor stream will usually become denser at the outside edges of the stream than at the center.

(D) Meteor showers ca used by older meteor streams should be on average longer in duration than those caused by very young meteor streams.

(E) The individual dust particles in older meteor streams should be, on average, smaller than those that compose younger meteor streams.

62. It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following must be true of the Earth as it orbits the Sun?

(A) Most meteor streams it encounters are more than 2,000 years old.

(B) When passing through a meteor stream□it usually passes near to the stream's center□

(C) It crosses the Geminid meteor stream once every year□

(D) It usually takes over a day to cross the actual Geminid meteor stream□

(E) It accounts for most of the gravitational perturbation affecting the Geminid meteor stream□

63□ Which of the following is an assumption underlying the last sentence of the passage?

(A) In each of the years between 1970 and 1979□the Earth took exactly 19 hours to cross the Geminid meteor stream□

(B) The comet associated with the Geminid meteor stream has totally disintegrated□

(C) The Geminid meteor stream should continue to exist for at least 5□000 years□

(D) The Geminid meteor stream has not broadened as rapidly as the conventional theories would have predicted□

(E) The computer-model Geminid meteor stream provides an accurate representation of the development of the actual Geminid stream□

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee□has been called □the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth□"Snyder, Daly, and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affects brain of by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine□Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain□It apparently does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters□chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next□

Like many other agents that affect neuron firing□adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes□There are at least two classes of these receptors□which have been designated A1 and A2□Snyder et a1□propose that caffeine□which is structurally similar to adenosine□is able to bind to both types of receptors□which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would□

For many years□caffeine's effects have been attributed to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase□an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMR. A number of neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AM P concentrations in target neurons□Therefore□prolonged periods at the elevated concentrations□as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and□consequently, to behavioral stimulation□But Snyder et aI point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production of phosphodiesterase in the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation□Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase's activity are not stimulants□

To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding□Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice□□In general,□they reported □the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse i. e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors□the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion□"Theophylline□a close structural relative of the most effective compounds in both regards□

There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation□One of these was a compound called 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX)□which bound very well but actually depressed mouse locomotion□Snyder et al suggest that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis□The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain□a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs□Even Caffeine□which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects□ displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones□

Questions 64-69 refer to the passage a hove□

64□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood

(B) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them

(C) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two

(D) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it

(E) challenge the validity of a theory by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions in it

65. According to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

(A) stimulates behavior in the mice and in humans□whereas adenosine stimulates behavior in humans only

(B) has mixed effects in the brain□whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect

(C) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons□whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations

(D) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors□whereas adenosine inhibits such release

(E) inhibits both neuron firing and the production of phosphodiesterase when there is a sufficient concentration in the brain□whereas adenosine inhibits only neuron firing

66□ In response to experimental results concerning IBMX□Snyder et a l contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

(A) mixed effects in the brain

(B) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain

(C) close structural relationships with caffeine

(D) depressive effects on mouse locomotion

(E) the ability to dislodge caffeine from receptors in the brain

67□ According to Snyder et al□all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

(A) IBMX

(B) caffeine

(C) adenosine

(D) theophylline

(E) phosphodiesterase

68. Snyder et al suggest that caffeine’s ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

(A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase
(B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine
(C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters
(D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior
(E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

69. The author quotes Snyder et al. in lines 43—48 most probably in order to

(A) reveal some of the assumptions underlying their theory
(B) summarize a major finding of their experiments
(C) point out that their experiments were limited to the mice
(D) indicate that their experiments resulted only in genera l correlations
(E) refute the objections made by supporters of the older theory

Historians of women's labor in the United States at first largely disregarded the story of female service workers—women earning wages in occupations such as salesclerk□domestic servant, and office secretary□These historians focused instead on factory work□primarily because it seemed so different from traditional□unpaid□□women's work in the home, and because the underlying economic forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind and hence emancipator in effect□Unfortunately, emancipation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.

To explain this unfinished revolution in the status of women□historians have recently begun to emphasize the way a prevailing definition of femininity often determines the kinds of work allocated to women□even when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions□For instance□ early textile-mill entrepreneurs□in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores□the mill owners thus imported Into the new industrial order hoary stereotypes associated with the homemaking activities they presumed to have been the purview of women□Because women accepted the more unattractive new industrial tasks more readily than did men□such jobs came to be regarded as female jobs□And employers□who assumed that women's□ real" aspirations were for marriage and family lire□declined to pay women wages commensurate with those of men□Thus many lower-skilled□lower-paid□less secure jobs came to be perceived as□ female□"

More remarkable than the original has been the persistence of such se□x segregation in twentieth-century industry□Once an occupation came to be perceived as "female□,employers showed surprisingly little interest in changing that perception□even when higher profits beckoned□ And despite the urgent need of the United□States during the Second World War to mobilize its human resources fully, job segregation by sex characterized even the most important war industries□Moreover, once the war ended□employers quickly returned to men most of the□male□ jobs that women had been permitted to master□

Questions 70—77 refer to the passage above□

70. According to the passage□job segregation by sex in the United States was

(A) greatly diminished by labor mobilization during the Second World War

(B) perpetuated by those textile-mill owners who argued in favor of women's employment In wage labor

(C) one means by which women achieved greater job security

(D) reluctantly challenged by employers except when the economic advantages were obvious

(E) a constant source of labor unrest in the young textile industry

71□ According to the passage□historians of women's labor focused on factory work as a more promising area of research than service□-sector work because factory work

(A) involved the payment of higher wages

(B) required skill in detailed tasks

(C) was assumed to be less characterized by sex segregation

(D) was more readily accepted by women than by men

(E) fitted the economic dynamic of industrialism better

72□It can be inferred from the passage that early historians of women's labor in the United States paid little attention to women's employment in the service sector of the economy because

(A) the extreme variety of these occupations made it very difficult to assemble meaningful statistics about them

(B) fewer women found employment in the service sector than in factory work

(C) the wages paid to workers in the service sector were much lower than those paid in the industrial sector

(D) women's employment in the service sector tended to be much more short-term than in factory work

(E) employment in the service sector seemed to have much in common with the unpaid work associated with homemaking

73. The passage supports which of the following statements about the early mill owners mentioned in the second paragraph?

(A) They hoped that by creating relatively unattractive□female" jobs they would discourage women from losing interest in marriage and family life□

(B) They sought to increase the size of the available labor force as a means to keep men's wages low□

(C) They argued that women were inherently suited to do well in particular□kinds of factory work□

(D) They thought that factory work bettered the condition of women by emancipating them from dependence on income earned by men□

(E) They felt guilty about disturbing the traditional division of labor in the family□

74· It can be inferred from the passage that the□unfinished revolution□the author mentions in

line 14 refers to the

(A) entry of women into the industrial labor market

(B) recognition that work done by women as homemakers should be compensated at rates comparable to those prevailing in the service sector of the economy

(C) development of a new definition of femininity unrelated to the economic forces of industrialism

(D) introduction of equal pay for equal work in all professions

(E) emancipation of women wage earners from gender-determined job allocation

75. The passage supports which of the following statements about hiring policies in the United States?

(A) After a crisis many formerly□male□jobs are reclassified as□female" jobs□

(B) Industrial employers generally prefer to hire women with previous experience as homemakers□

(C) Post-Second World War hiring policies Caused women to lose many of their wartime gains in employment opportunity□

(D) Even war industries during the Second World War were reluctant to hire women for factory work

(E) The service sector of the economy has proved more nearly gender-blind in its hiring policies than has the manufacturing sector□

76. Which of the following words best expresses the opinion of the author of the passage concerning the notion that women are more skillful than men in carrying out detailed tasks?

□□□□patient"(1ine 23)

□□□□repetitive"(1ine 23)

□□□□hoary□(1ine 25)

□□□□ homemaking□(1ine 26)

□□□"purview"(1ine 27)

77. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the final paragraph to the passage as a whole?

(A) The central idea is reinforced by the citation of evidence drawn from twentieth-century history

(B) The central idea is restated in such a way as to form a transition to a new topic for discussion.

(C) The central idea is restated and juxtaposed with evidence that might appear to contradict it□

(D) A partial exception to the generalizations of the central idea is dismissed as unimportant□

(E) Recent history is cited to suggest that the central idea's validity is gradually diminishing

Two modes of argumentation have been used on behalf of women's emancipation in Western

societies□Arguments in what could be called the□relational□feminist tradition maintain the doctrine of□equality in difference□or equity as distinct from equality□They posit that biological distinctions between the sexes result in a necessary sexual division of labor in the family and throughout society and that women's pro-creative labor is currently undervalued by society, to the disadvantage of women□By contrast, the individualist feminist tradition emphasizes individual human rights and celebrates women's quest for personal autonomy, while downplaying the importance of gender roles and minimizing discussion of childbearing and its attendant responsibilities□

Before the late nineteenth century, these views coexisted within the feminist movement, often within the writings of the same individual□Between 1890 and 1920□however, relational feminism□ which had been the dominant strain in feminist thought, and which still predominates among European and non Western feminists□lost ground in England and the United States□Because the concept of individual rights was already well established in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition□individualist feminism came to predominate in English-speaking countries□At the same time□the goals of the two approaches began to seem increasingly irreconcilable□Individualist feminists began to advocate a totally gender-blind system with equal rights for a11□Relational feminists, while agreeing that equal educational and economic opportunities outside the home should be available for a11 women□continued to emphasize women's special contributions to society as homemakers and mothers□they demanded special treatment for women□including protective legislation for women workers□state-sponsored maternity benefits, and paid compensation for housework□

Relational arguments have a major pitfall□because they underline women's physiological and psychological distinctiveness, they are often appropriated by political adversaries and used to endorse male privilege□But the individualist approach□by attacking gender roles□denying the significance of physiological difference□and condemning existing familial institutions as hopelessly patriarchal□has often simply treated as irrelevant the family roles important to many women□If the individualist framework, with its claim for women's autonomy, could be harmonized with the family-oriented concerns of relational feminists, a more fruitful model for contemporary feminist politics could emerge□

Questions 78-83 refer to the passage above□

78□The author of the passage alludes to the well-established nature of the concept of individual rights in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition in order to

(A) illustrate the influence of individualist feminist thought on more general intellectual trends in English history

(B) argue that feminism was already a part of the larger Anglo—Saxon intellectual tradition, even though this has often gone unnoticed by critics of women's emancipation

(C) explain the decline in individualist thinking among feminists in non-English speaking countries

(D) help account for an increasing shift toward individualist feminism among feminists in English-speaking countries

(E) account for the philosophical differences between individualist and relational feminists in English-speaking countries

79. The passage suggests that the author of the passage believes which of the following?

(A)The predominance of individualist feminism in English-speaking countries is a historical phenomenon□the causes of which have not yet been investigated□

(B) The individualist and relational feminist views are irreconcilable, given their theoretical differences concerning the foundations of society□

(C) A consensus concerning the direction of future feminist politics will probably soon emerge□given the awareness among feminists of the need for cooperation among women□

(D)Political adversaries of feminism often misuse arguments predicated on differences between the sexes to argue that the existing social system should be maintained□

(E) Relational feminism provides the best theoretical framework for contemporary feminist politics□but individualist feminism could contribute much toward refining and strengthening modern feminist thought□

80. It can be inferred from the passage that the individualist feminist tradition denies the validity of which of the following causal statements?

(A) A division of labor in a social group can result in increased efficiency with regard to the performance of group tasks.

(B) A division of labor in a social group causes inequities in the distribution of opportunities and benefits among group members□

(C) A division of labor on the basis of gender in a social group is necessitated by the existence of sex-linked biological differences between male and female members of the group□

(D) Culturally determined distinctions based on gender in a social group foster the existence of differing attitudes and opinions among group members.

(E) Educational programs aimed at reducing inequalities based on gender among members of a social group can result in a sense of greater well-being for all members of the group□

81. According to the passage□relational feminists and individualist feminists agree that

(A) individual human rights take precedence over most other social claims

(B) the gender-based division of labor in society should be eliminated

(C) laws guaranteeing equal treatment for all citizens regardless of gender should be passed

(D) a greater degree of social awareness concerning the importance of motherhood would be beneficial to society

(E) the same educational and economic opportunities should be available to both sexes

82□ According to the author, which of the following was true of feminist thought in Western societies before 1890?

(A)Individualist feminist arguments were not found in the thought or writing of non-English-speaking feminists.

(B)Individualist feminism was a strain in feminist thought, but another strain□relational feminism□predominated□

(C)Relational and individualist approaches were equally prevalent in feminist thought and writing.

(D)The predominant view among feminists held that the welfare of women was ultimately less important than the welfare of children□

(E)The predominant view among feminists held that the sexes should receive equal treatment under the law□

83□The author implies that which of the following was true of most feminist thinkers in England and the United States after 1920?

(A)They were less concerned with politics than with intellectual issues□

(B)They began to reach a broader audience and their programs began to be adopted by mainstream political parties□

(C)They called repeatedly for international cooperation among women's groups to achieve their goals□

(D)They moderated their initial criticism of the economic systems that characterized their societies□

(E)They did not attempt to unite the two different feminist approaches in their thought

While there is no blueprint for transforming a largely government-controlled economy into a free one□the experience of the United Kingdom since 1979 clearly shows one approach that works□ privatization□in which state—owned industries are sold to private companies□By 1979□the total borrowings and losses of state—owned industries were running at about□3 billion a year. By selling many of these industries□the government has decreased these borrowings and losses□gained over□34 billion from the sales, and now receives tax revenues from the newly privatized companies□ Along with a dramatically improved overall economy□the government has been able to repay 12□5 percent of the net national debt over a two-year period□

In fact, privatization has not only rescued individual industries and a whole economy headed for disaster, but has also raised the level of performance in every area□At British Airways and British Gas□for example□productivity per employee has risen by 20 percent□At Associated British Ports□labor disruptions common in the 1970’s and early 1980’s have now virtually disappeared□At British Telecom□there is no longer a waiting list—as there always was before privatization—to have a telephone installed□

Part of this improved productivity has come about because the employees of privatized industries were given the opportunity to buy shares in their own companies□They responded enthusiastically to the offer of shares□at British Aerospace□89 percent of the eligible work force bought shares□at Associated British Ports□90 percent□and at British Telecom□92 percent□ When people have a personal stake in something□they think about it□care about it□work to make it prosper. At the National Freight Consortium□the new employee—owners grew so concerned about their company's profits that during wage negotiations they actually pressed their union to lower its wage demands□

Some economists have suggested that giving away free shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process□Yet they miss Thomas Paine's point that□what we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly”In order for the far—ranging benefits of individual ownership to be achieved by owners l companies I and countries employees and other individuals must make their own decisions to buy, and they must commit some of their own resources to the choice□

Questions 84--90 refer to the passage above□

84□ According to the passage□all of the following were benefits of privatizing state—owned industries in the United Kingdom EXCEPT□

(A) Privatized industries paid taxes to the government□

(B) The government gained revenue from selling state-owned industries□

(C) The government repaid some of its national debt□

(D) Profits from industries that were still state-owned increased□

(E) Total borrowings and losses of state—owned industries decreased□

85□ According to the passage□which of the following resulted in increased productivity in companies that have been privatized?

(A) A large number of employees chose to purchase shares in their companies□

(B) Free shares were widely distributed to individual shareholders□

(C) The government ceased to regulate major industries□

(D) Unions conducted wage negotiations for employees□

(E) Employee-owners agreed to have their wages lowered□

86. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers labor disruptions to be

(A) an inevitable problem in a weak national economy

(B) a positive sign of employee concern about a company

(C) a predictor of employee reactions to a company's offer to sell shares to them

(D) a phenomenon found more often in state-owned industries than in private companies

(E) a deterrence to high performance levels in an industry

87. The passage supports which of the following statements about employees buying shares in their own companies?

(A)At three different companies□approximately nine out of ten of the workers were eligible to buy shares in their companies□

(B)Approximately 90 percent of the eligible workers at three different companies chose to buy shares in their companies□

(C)The opportunity to buy shares was discouraged by at least some labor unions□

(D)Companies that demonstrated the highest productivity were the first to allow their employees the opportunity to buy shares□

(E)Eligibility to buy shares was contingent on employees' agreeing to increased work loads□

88. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the principle described in lines 36-38?

(A) A democratic government that decides it is inappropriate to own a particular industry has in no way abdicated its responsibilities as guard Jan of the public interest□

(B) The ideal way for a government to protect employee interests is to force companies to maintain their share of a competitive market without government subsidies□

(C) The failure to harness the power of self-interest is an important reason that state-owned industries perform poorly□

(D) Governments that want to implement privatization programs must try to eliminate all resistance to the free-market system□

(E) The individual shareholder will reap only a minute share of the gains from whatever sacrifices he or she makes to achieve these gains□

89□ Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the privatization process in the United Kingdom?

(A) it depends to a potentially dangerous degree on individual ownership of shares□

(B) It conforms in its most general outlines to Thomas Paine's prescription for business ownership□

(C) It was originally conceived to include some giving away of free shares□

(D) It has been successful□even though privatization has failed in other countries□

(E) It is taking place more slowly than some economists suggest is necessary□

90□The quotation in lines 46-47 is most probably used to

(A)counter a position that the author of the passage believes is incorrect

(B)state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence

(C)show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author of the passage have supported their arguments

(D)point out a paradox contained in a controversial viewpoint

(E)present a historical maxim to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph

Most large corporations in the United States were once run by individual capitalists who owned enough stock to dominate the board of directors and dictate company policy□Because putting such large amounts of stock 0n the market would only depress its value□ they could not sell out for a quick profit and instead had to concentrate on improving the long-term productivity of their companies□Today, with few exceptions□the stock of large United States corporations is held by large institutions--pension funds□for example-and because these institutions are prohibited by antitrust laws from owning a majority of a company's stock and from actively influencing a company's decision-making□they can enhance their wealth only by buying and selling stock in anticipation of fluctuations In its value□A minority shareholder is necessarily a short-term trader□As a result□United States productivity is unlikely to improve unless shareholders and the managers of the companies in which they invest are encouraged to enhance long-term productivity (and hence long-term profitability), rather than simply to maximize short-term profits□

Since the return of the old-style capitalist is unlikely, today's short-term traders must be remade into tomorrow's long-term capitalistic investors□The legal limits that now prevent financial institutions from acquiring a dominant shareholding position in a corporation should be removed□ and such institutions encouraged to take a more active role in the operations of the companies in which they invest□In addition, any institution that holds 20 percent or more of a company's stock should be forced to give the public one day's notice of the intent to sell those shares□Unless the announced sale could be explained to the public on grounds other than anticipated future losses, the value of the stock would plummet and□like the old-time capitalists□major investors could cut their

losses only by helping to restore their companies' productivity□Such measures would force financial institutions to become capitalists whose success depends not on trading shares at the propitious moment, but on increasing the productivity of the companies in which they invest□

Questions 91-97 refer to the passage above.

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

(A) Comparing two different approaches to a problem

(B)Describing a problem and proposing a solution

(C)Defending an established method

(D)Presenting data and drawing conclusions from the data

(E) Comparing two different analyses of a current situation

92□ It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of majority shareholders in a corporation?

(A) They make the corporation's operational management decisions□

(B) They are not allowed to own more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock□

(C) They cannot make quick profits by selling off large amounts of their stock in the corporation□

(D) They are more interested in profits than in productivity□

(E) They cannot sell any of their stock in the corporation without giving the public advance notice□

93□ According to the passage□the purpose of the requirement suggested in lines 33—-36 would be which of the following?

(A)To encourage institutional stockholders to sell stock that they believe will decrease in value

(B)To discourage institutional stockholders from intervening in the operation of a company whose stock they own

(C)To discourage short-term profit taking by institutional stockholders

(D)To encourage a company's employees to take an active role in the ownership of stock in the company

(E)To encourage investors to diversify their stock holdings

94□The author suggests that which of the following is a true statement about people who typify the□old-style capitalist□referred to in line 25?

(A)They now rely on outdated management techniques□

(B)They seldom engaged in short-term trading of the stock they owned□

(C)They did not influence the investment policies of the corporations in which they invested□

(D)They now play a very small role in the stock market as a result of antitrust legislation□

(E)They were primarily concerned with maximizing the short-term profitability of the corporations in which they owned stock□

95. It can be inferred that the author makes which of the following assumptions about the businesses once controlled by individual capitalists?

(A)These businesses were less profitable than are businesses today□

(B) Improving long—term productivity led to increased profits□

(C) Each business had only a few stockholders□

(D)There was no short-term trading in the stock of these businesses□

(E) Institutions owned no stock in these companies□

96□The author suggests that the role of large institutions as stockholders differs from that of the□ old-style capitalist□in part because large institutions

(A) invest in the stock of so many companies that they cannot focus attention on the affairs of any single corporation

(B) are prohibited by law from owning a majority of a corporation’s stock

(C) are influenced by brokers who advise against long-term ownership of stocks

(D) are able to put large amounts of stock on the market without depressing the stock’s value

(E) are attracted to the stocks of corporations that demonstrate long-term gains in productivity

97. The primary function of the second paragraph of the passage is to

(A) identify problems

(B) warn of consequences

(C) explain effects

(D) evaluate solutions

(E) recommend actions

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

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships, built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad□maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas□procured goods for Import□and sold those goods both at home and in other countries□The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation□For example□in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far-flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent□who carried out the trade with the Native Americans□managed day-to-day operations□and oversaw the post's workers and servants□One chief agent, answerable to the Court of Directors in London through the correspondence committee, was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay□

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

Questions 98—105 refer to the passage above.

98□The author's main point is that

(A) modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies

(B) the success of early chartered trading companies□like that of modern multinationals□depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations

(C) early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals

(D) scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals

(E) the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

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

(A) irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation

(B) Interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study

(C) analogues of nineteenth—century British trading firms

(D) rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation

(E) important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

100□It can be inferred from the passage that the author would characterize the activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies as being

(A) complex enough in scope to require a substantial amount of planning and coordination on the part of management

(B) too simple to be considered similar to those of a modern multinational corporation

(C) as intricate as those carried out by the largest multinational corporations today

(D) often unprofitable due to slow communications and unreliable means of transportation

(E) hampered by the political demands imposed on them by the governments of their home countries

101□The author lists the various activities of early chartered trading companies in order to

(A) analyze the various ways in which these activities contributed to changes in management structure in such companies

(B) demonstrate that the volume of business transactions of such companies exceeded that of earlier firms

(C) refute the view that the volume of business undertaken by such companies was relatively low
(D) emphasize the international scope of these companies' operations
(E) support the argument that such firms coordinated such activities by using available means of communication and transport

102 With which of the following generalizations regarding management structures would the author of the passage most probably agree?
(A) Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context
(B) Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures
(C) Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation
(D) Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures
(E) Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade

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

104 The author mentions the artisan and peasant Production stems of early chartered trading companies as an example of
(A) an area of operations of these companies that was unhampered by rudimentary systems of communications and transport
(B) a similarity that allows fruitful comparison of these companies with modern multinationals
(C) a positive achievement of these companies in the face of various difficulties
(D) a system that could not have emerged in the absence of management hierarchies
(E) a characteristic that distinguishes these companies from modem multinationals

105 The passage suggests that one of the reasons that early chartered trading companies deserve comparison with early modern multinationals is
(A) the degree to which they both depended on new technology
(B) the similar nature of their management structures

(C) similarities in their top managements' degree of ownership in the company

(D) their common dependence on political stability abroad in order to carry on foreign operations

(E) their common tendency to revolutionize systems of production

3□5 Reading Comprehension Answer Key

1.B	32E	63E	94B
2.A	33C	64D	95B
3.A	34B	65D	96B
4.E	35B	66A	97E
5.C	36A	67E	98C
6.C	37B	68B	99A
7.B	38B	69B	100A
8.E	39D	70B	101C
9.C	40E	71C	102B
10.D	41B	72E	103E
11.A	42C	73C	104E
12.D	43A	74E	105B
13.B	44D	75C	
14.B	45E	76C	
15.B	46B	77A	
16.B	47C	78D	
17.D	48D	79D	
18.B	49E	80C	
19.E	50D	81E	
20.A	51B	82B	
21.C	52D	83E	
22.C	53B	84D	
23.E	54E	85A	
24.A	55C	86E	
25.D	56B	87B	
26.C	57C	88C	
27.A	58D	89E	
28.D	59A	90A	
29.D	60A	91B	
30.C	61D	92C	
31.A	62C	93C	

3.6 Reading Comprehension Answer Explanations

The following discussion of reading comprehension is intended to familiarize you with the most efficient and effective approaches to the kinds of problems common to reading

comprehension□The particular questions in this chapter are generally representative of the kinds of reading comprehension questions you will encounter on the GMAT□Remember that it is the problem solving strategy that is important, not the specific details of a particular question□

Questions 1-5 refer to the passage on page 22□

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

(A) describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs

(B) explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities

(C) discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters

(D) explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves

(E) describing the abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals in coral reef areas

Main idea

This question concerns the author's main point, the focus of the passage as a whole□The first paragraph describes the symbiosis of the coral reef so that readers will understand how human activities are degrading this fragile ecosystem□as explained in the second paragraph□The author focuses on how harmful these human activities are to coral reefs□

A The growth of algae(1ines 23-26)is a detail supporting the main point□

B Correct□Human activities are threatening complex coral reef communities□

C The first paragraph explains how coral reefs thrive in nutrient-poor waters□

D The zooxanthellae cells of algae feed the coral reefs(1ines 8-12)□this point is detail□

E This abundance is a detail supporting the main idea□not the main idea itself□

The correct answer is B□

2. The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?

(A) Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are relatively low In nutrients□

(B) The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters□

(C) Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures□which threatens coral reef communities□

(D) The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations□

(E) Coral reef communities are more complex and diverse than most ecosystems located on dry land.

Inference

The word suggests in the question indicates that the answer will be an inference based on what the passage says about coral reef communities□The beginning of the passage states that nutrient-poor waters(fine 5)sustain the thriving life of a coral reef□

Lines21-23 show that nutrient input is increasing

because of human activities□with consequent declines in reef communities□Given this information□ it is reasonable to conclude that coral reefs thrive in nutrient—poor rather than nutrient-rich□ waters□

A Correct□Coral reefs flourish in clear, nutrient-poor waters□

B Shallow waters are mentioned only in the context of deteriorating marine habitats(1ine18)□not as a source of nutrients□

C ocean temperatures are not mentioned in the passage□

D Reef decline□not reef growth□leads to destabilized herbivore populations(1ine 23)□

E No comparisons are made between ecosystems in water and on land□

The correct answer is A□

3. The author refers to□filter—feeding animals□(1ines24—25) in order to

(A)provide an example of a characteristic sign of reef deterioration

(B) explain how reef communities acquire sustenance for survival

(C) identify a factor that helps herbivore populations thrive

(D) indicate a cause of decreasing nutrient input in waters that reefs inhabit

(E) identify members of coral reef communities that rely on coral reefs for nutrients

Logical structure

This question concerns why the author has included a particular detail□Look at the context for the phrase filter-feeding animals□The complete sentence(1ines 22-25)shows that a higher population of filter—feeding animals is a symptom of reef decline□

A Correct□An increasing abundance of these animals is a typical sign of reef decline□

B Zooxanthellae cells of algae□not filter-feeding animals□provide sustenance for reef communities (lines 8—12)□

C An increase in filter—feeding animals is associated with destabilized, not thriving□herbivore populations□

D An increase in nutrients□rather than a decrease□causes reef decline□when the population of filter—feeding animals then grows·

E The author includes filter—feeding animals in the context of the decline of coral reefs□not their symbiosis□

The correct answer is A□

4. According to the passage□which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?

(A) The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources□

(B) A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae□

(C) The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis□

(D) They are too biologically complex to survive in habitats with minimal nutrient input□

(E) Waste by—products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities□

Supporting ideas

The phrase according to the passage indicates that the necessary information is explicitly stated in the passage□Look at the threats to coral reefs 1isted in lines 19-22 and match them against the possible answers□Waste by—products increase nutrients in the water, and reefs decline as nutrients grow more plentiful(1ines 21-25)□

A Coral reefs thrive in nutrient—poor waters, as the first paragraph explains.

B Nutrient input is increasing□not decreasing (1ines 21□22)□

C The passage does not say that the degraded waters inhibit photosynthesis□

D The complex ecosystem of coral reefs thrives in nutrient—poor waters.

E Correct□Waste by—products contribute to increased nutrient input, which causes reef decline.

The correct answer is E□

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?

(A) They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment□

(B) They are able to survive in spite of an over- abundance of algae inhabiting their waters□

(C) They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources□

(D) Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit□

(E) They are declining even when the water surrounding them remains clear□

Inference

A paradox is a puzzling statement that seems to contradict itself. To answer this question□1ook for information that appears puzzling□The author calls coral reefs one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere because the reefs are prolific and productive despite inhabiting clear waters with few nutrients□The paradox is that the reefs seem to flourish with little food□

A Human activities have harmed coral reefs by increasing nutrient input(1ines 26-28)□

B An increase in algae is a sign of reef decline□not reef survival(1ines 22_24)□

C Correct□Coral reefs thrive in waters that provide little food□

D Algae cells use the metabolic wastes of the corals to carry out photosynthesis□the result is sustenance for the reef community, not a degradation of waters(1ines 8-10)□

E Coral reefs thrive in clear□nutrient-poor
water and decline in nutrient—rich water□

The correct answer is C□

Questions 6-l l refer to the passage on page 24.

6. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following most likely to occur?

(A) An outbreak of Lyem disease

(B) An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever

(C) An epidemic of typhoid

(D) An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants

(E) An epidemic of paralytic polio among adolescents and adults

Inference

Since the question asks for an inference about a lack of modern sanitation□begin by examining what the passage says about the presence of modern sanitation□Lines 9—11explain the role of modern sanitation in delaying the onset of polio□Lines 14□16 state the hygiene that helped prevent Typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic□It is reasonable to infer from this statement that a lack of modern sanitation could lead to a typhoid epidemic□

A Lyme disease is caused by the bacteria carried by deer ticks□not by a lack of sanitation□

B The dense virus is transmitted by a mosquito□not by a lack of sanitation□

C Correct□Lines 14□15 show that typhoid epidemics were prevented by modern sanitation□ therefore□typhoid might break out in the absence of modern sanitation□

D Lines 12—14 show that infants did not typically suffer paralysis with polio□

E When modern sanitation is not present□immunity to polio is acquired in infancy□

The correct answer is C

7. According to the passage□the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's occurred for which of the following reasons?

(A) The mosquito Aides aegypti was newly introduced into Asia□

(B) The mosquito Aides aegypti became more numerous□

(C) The mosquito Aides albopictus became infected with the dengue virus□

(D) Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life□

(E) More people began to visit and inhabit areas in which mosquitoes live and breed□

Supporting ideas

The question asks for information explicitly stated in the passage□although in slightly different language□Look at lines 24 -28, where the 1950's outbreak of dengue fever is discussed□

The outbreak became an epidemic in Asia because of ecological changes that caused Asia aegypti, the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate□

A The sentence does not say that the mosquito was newly introduced into Asia□

B Correct□Ecological conditions in Asia at that time allowed the mosquito Aides aegypti to proliferate□that is□to grow numerous□

C Aides albopictus is another mosquito(fines28—32)more recently connected with a potential epidemic□the passage does not suggest this mosquito was connected to the 1950's Asian epidemic□

D Immunity to polio is acquired in infancy(1ines 12—13)□but no mention is made of a similar immunity to the dengue virus□

E Population shifts may explain the prevalence of Lyme disease in parts of the United States (1ines 16-22)□but they are not cited as cause of the Asian epidemic□

The correct answer is B□

8. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyme disease has become prevalent in parts of the United States because of which of the following?

(A) The inadvertent introduction of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States

(B) The inability of modern sanitation methods to eradicate Lyme disease bacteria

(C) A genetic mutation in Lyme disease bacteria that makes them more virulent

(D) The spread of Lyme disease bacteria from infected humans to non—infected humans

(E) An increase in the number of humans who encounter deer ticks

Inference

To make an inference about Lyme disease□examine the discussion of Lyme disease in fines 16-24□The disease is caused by bacteria carried by deer ticks□It has become prevalent in parts of t11e United States as the deer population has grown□This population growth has occurred at the same time that the suburbs have expanded and outdoor activities in the deer's habitat have increased□What can be inferred about the growing prevalence of Lyme disease? Is logical to infer that more people are encountering the deer ticks that carry the disease□

A No inadvertent introduction of the bacteria is mentioned in the passage□

B Modern sanitation plays a role in typhoid and polio epidemics□but it is not linked to Lyme disease□

C No genetic mutation of bacteria is discussed in the context of Lyme disease□

D Transmission by deer ticks is discussed□but not human-to-human transmission□

E Correct□As the deer population grows and as humans encroach on the deer habitat□more people encounter deer ticks and become infected with the disease□

The correct answer is E

9. Which of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the mosquito Aedes albopictus on the basis of information given in the passage?

(A) It is native to the United States□

(B) It can proliferate only in Asia□

(C) It transmits the dengue virus□

(D) It caused an epidemic of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's□

(E) It replaced Aedes aegypti in Asia when ecological changes altered Aedes aegypti' s habitat□

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information rather than explicitly stated□Begin by finding the information given about this mosquito□The mosquito Aedes albopictus is mentioned in the final sentence of the passage□which says that this mosquito was inadvertently introduced into the United States and has spread widely□Because of this□the author states that the stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic□Itis reasonable to infer that this mosquito can transmit the dengue virus□

A It has been inadvertently introduced into the United States□

B The mosquito that proliferated in Asia during the 1950's was Aedes aegypti□

C Correct□The mosquito Aedes albopictus transmits the dengue virus□

D The mosquito dedes aegypti caused the epidemic in the 1950's□not Aedes albopictus□

E No information in the passage supports this

The correct answer is C□

10. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) A paradox is stated□discussed□and left unresolved□

(B)Two opposing explanations are presented□argued□and reconciled□

(C) A theory is proposed and is then followed by descriptions of three experiments that support the theory□

(D) A generalization is stated and is then followed by three instances that support the generalization□

(E) An argument is described and is then followed by three counterexamples that refute the argument□

Logical structure

Analyze the structure of the passage in order to answer a question about how the passage is organized□The passage begins by explaining that some epidemics are not caused by genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses □ but rather by social and ecological changes in an environment□Three specific examples□i□e□□polio□Lyme disease□and dengue fever, are then used to support this general statement□

A The passage opens by showing that epidemics may be caused by different means□this is not a paradox□

B Only one explanation□having three supporting examples, is given.

C The three examples of epidemics are not experiments conducted to support a theory□they are documented cases of disease□

D Correct□A generalization is stated□scientists have discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics(1ines 5-6)□Three examples--polio□Lyme disease□and dengue fever--support the generalization□

E The examples in the passage support the author's generalization or argument □ no counterexamples refuting the argument are

The correct answer is D□

1l. Which of the following□if true□would most strengthen the author's assertion about the cause of the Lyme disease outbreak in the United States?

(A)The deer population was smaller in the late nineteenth century than in the mid twentieth centum

(B) Interest in outdoor recreation began to grow in the late nineteenth century□

(C) In recent years the suburbs have stopped growing□

(D) Outdoor recreation enthusiasts routinely take measures to protect themselves against Lyme disease□

(E) Scientists have not yet developed a vaccine that can prevent Lyme disease□

Logical structure

Examine the author's argument about the cause of Lvme disease□The author blames the recent prevalence of Lyme disease on the rise in the deer population and the growth of the suburbs□with people spending more time outside in the deer's habitat□The disease had appeared only sporadically during the 1ate nineteenth century□

A Correct□If the deer population was smaller when the disease occurred only sporadically, then the author’s claim that the mid—century rise in deer population is one of the causes of Lyme disease is strengthened□

B Increased interest in outdoor recreation does not mean that people engaged in outdoor activities in the deer's habitat□the assertion is not strengthened□

C The lack of growth of the suburbs weakens, rather than strengthens□the author's assertion□

D Protective measures against the disease are not relevant to an assertion about what causes the disease□

E The 1ack of a vaccine is irrelevant to an assertion about what causes the disease□

The correct answer is A□

Questions 12-15 refer to the passage on page 26.

12□ Which of the following most accurately states the purpose of the passage?

(A) To compare two different approaches to the study of homeostasis

(B) To summarize the findings of several studies regarding organisms’ maintenance of internal variables in extreme environments

(C) To argue for a particular hypothesis regarding various organisms’ conservation of water in desert environments

(D) To cite examples of how homeostasis is achieved by various organisms

(E) To defend a new theory regarding the maintenance of adequate fluid balance

Main idea

To answer this question□look at the passage as a whole since the purpose is reflected in the entire

passage□The first paragraph defines homeostasis and names three animals that must maintain internal fluid balance in difficult circumstances□The topic of the second paragraph is how desert rats maintain fluid balance□The third paragraph discusses how camels maintain fluid balance□while the final paragraph describes maintenance of water balance in marine vertebrates□Thus, the overall purpose is to give three examples of how homeostasis is achieved□

(A)Examples of homeostasis are given□but different approaches to studying it are not discussed□

(B)The passage describes examples but it does not summarize studies□

(C)While the passage does discuss two desert animals□it does not present any argument for a particular hypothesis□

(D)Correct□The passage discusses the examples of desert rats□camels□and marine invertebrates to show how these organisms are able to achieve homeostasis□

(E) The passage describes how three organisms maintain water balance□but it presents no theory about it□

The correct answer is D□

13□ According to the passage□the camel maintains internal fluid balance in which of the following ways?

I By behavioral avoidance of exposure to conditions that lead to fluid loss

II By an ability to tolerate high body temperatures

III By reliance 0n stored internal fluid supplies

(A)I only

(B)II only

(C)I and II only

(D)II and III only

(E)I□II□and III

Inference

To answer this question about factual information stated in the passage□read the third paragraph carefully and compare its content to that of each statement□Line 26 says the camels cannot store water, so Statement III is obviously false□Since camels only pant and sweat when they reach temperatures that would kill a human□they must have an ability to tolerate high body temperatures Therefore□Statement II is true□Finally, there is no evidence that camels avoid exposure to conditions that lead to fluid loss□Lines 30-32show that camels suffer high levels of fluid loss□

Therefore Statement I is false□The correct answer must include only Statement II□while excluding Statements I and III□

A Statement I is false□

B Correct□Statement II is the only true statement□fines 34□36 show that camels can tolerate high body temperatures□

C Statement II is true□but Statement I is false□

D Statement II is true□but Statement III is false

E Statement II is true□but Statements I and III are false□

The correct answer is B□

14□ It can the be inferred from the passage that some mechanisms that regulate intemal body temperature, like sweating and panting, can lead to which of the following?

(A) A rise in the external body temperature
(B) A drop in the body's internal fluid level
(C) A decrease in the osmotic pressure of the blood
(D) A decrease in the amount of renal water loss
(E) A decrease in the urine's salt content

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information□To answer this question□1ook at the information about sweating and panting lines 17-19 and 30-32. The passage states that desert rats are avoiding loss of fluid through panting or sweating, which are regulatory mechanisms for maintaining internal body temperature by evaporative cooling. These mechanisms reduce internal body temperatures. Additionally, camels conserve internal water (line 36)when they avoid sweating and panting. Therefore, they must lose internal water when they do sweat and pant. Sweating and panting lead to loss of internal water.

(A)The passage does not discuss external body temperature□these mechanisms 10wer internal body temperature□and there is no reason to infer external body temperatures might rise□

(B)Correct□Sweating and panting lead to loss of fluid, and avoiding them helps camels conserve internal water□

(C)The passage states that desert rats are able to maintain the osmotic pressure of their blood, as well as their total body-water content(1ines14-16)and does not connect changes in osmotic pressure to temperature-regulating mechanisms such as sweating and panting. While the passage does discuss renal water 1oss□it does not relate this to temperature-regulating mechanisms like sweating and panting□

E The passage does not relate body temperature regulators like sweating and panting to changes in the urine's salt content□

The correct answer is B□

15. It can be inferred from the passage that the author characterizes the camel's kidney as ”entirely unexceptional” (1ine27) primarily to emphasize that it

(A) functions much as the kidney of a rat functions

(B)does not aid the camel in coping with the exceptional water loss resulting from the extreme conditions of its environment

(C)does not enable the camel to excrete as much salt as do the kidneys of marine vertebrates

(D) is similar in structure to the kidneys of most mammals living in water-deprived environments

(E) requires the help of other organs in eliminating excess salt

Inference

To answer this question□1ook at the phrase entirely unexceptional in the context of the passage□Desert rats and camels share the problem of conserving water in an environment where water is lacking, temperature is high, and humidity is low (lines 12—13)□Desert rats have as part of their coping mechanisms exceptional kidneys that produce urine with a high salt content□The author compares camels’ kidneys to those of desert rats and shows that the camels have ordinary kidneys that do not help the camels conserve water□

A Since a contrast is drawn between the kidneys of camels and those of desert rats□the two must function differently□

B Correct□The camel's kidney does nothing special to help the camel cope with its difficult environment□

C No comparison between the kidneys of camels and the kidneys of marine vertebrates is made□

D There is no information given about the kidney structure of most mammals in desert environments so this conclusion is not justified□

E Marine vertebrates have other organs that help eliminate extra salt□camels do not□

The correct answer is B□

Questions 16-21 refer to the passage on page 28.

16□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) enumerate reasons why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations

(B) identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach

(C)provide empirical data to support a long-held scholarly assumption

(D) compare two scholarly publications on the basis of their authors' backgrounds

(E) attempt to provide a partial answer to a long-standing scholarly dilemma

Main idea

To find the primary purpose, 1ook at what the author is doing in the entire passage□In the first paragraph□the author examines two approaches to political history, both of which suffer from the same flaw, the exclusion of women□In the second paragraph□the author reviews an alternative□ more inclusive way to understand political history□

A The first paragraph identifies only one reason that the two approaches are flawed□an alternative approach is discussed in the second paragraph.

B Correct□The author points to the flaw in earlier approaches to history and shows an alternative way of thinking about political history□

C No data are offered to support an assumption□

D only one historian is mentioned by name□her background is not mentioned□

E No long-standing dilemma is discussed□

The correct answer is B□

17□The passage suggests which of the following concerning the techniques used by the new political historians described in the first paragraph of the passage?

(A) They involved the extensive use of the biographies of political party leaders and political theoreticians□

(B) They were conceived by political historians who were reacting against the political climates of the 1960's and 1970's□

(C) They were of more use in analyzing the positions of United States political parties in the nineteenth century than in analyzing the positions of those□n the twentieth century□

(D) They were of more use in analyzing the political behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in analyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period□

(E) They were devised as a means of tracing the influence of nineteenth—century political trends on twentieth-century political trends□

Inference

The question's use of the verb suggests is an indication that an inference must be made□Examine the first paragraph□Where the new school of political history is discussed□These historians used techniques such as quantitative analyses of election returns that the author describes as useless in analyzing the political activities of women, who were denied the vote until 1920(lines 10-20).It can ,however, be assumed that the same techniques did prove useful in understanding the mass political behavior of voters.

A The first sentence explains that these historians sought to go beyond the traditional focus …on leaders and government institutions.

B The passage does not indicate that the historians were reacting against their own historical moment□

C The historians examined the political practices of ordinary citizens(1ine 5)□not the positions of political parties□

D Correct□Lines 7-1 1 explicitly state that the historians' techniques were useless in analyzing the political activities of those not allowed to vote□the same 1ines imply that the techniques were useful in analyzing the political behavior of voters□

E No information in the passage supports this explanation□

The correct answer is D□

18□ It can be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to

(A) clarify a position before providing an alternative to that position

(B) differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions

(C) provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars

(D) provide an example of the prose style of an important historian

(E) amplify a definition given in the first paragraph

Logical structure

To analyze why the author uses a direct quotation□look at the logical structure of the passage in relation to the quotation□The historians discussed in the first paragraph define political activity as voting□Paula Baker, however, has a new definition of political activity, one that includes the activities of those who were not allowed to vote□It is reasonable to infer that the author quotes Baker to draw attention to this new definition□which provides an innovative□alternative way of thinking about political history□

A Paula Baker's is the alternative position offered□no alternative to hers is discussed□

B Correct□Baker is quoted to emphasize that her definition is new and that it differs significantly from the traditional definition used by other historians□

C The contrasting views expressed in the first and second paragraphs show that different generations of scholars have not agreed□

D The author does not comment on Baker's prose style□

E Baker's definition contrasts with□rather than amplifies□the one offered in the first paragraph□

The correct answer is B□

19 According to the passage□Paula Baker and the new political historians of the 1960's and 1970's shared which of the following?

(A) A commitment to interest group politics

(B) A disregard for political theory and ideology
(C) An interest in the ways in which nineteenth-century politics prefigured contemporary politics
(D) A reliance on such quantitative techniques as the analysis of election returns
(E) An emphasis on the political involvement of ordinary citizens

Supporting ideas

Since the question uses the phrase according to the passage, the answer is explicitly stated in the passage□Look for a point on which the new political historians and Baker agree□The first sentence of the passage says that these new historians were interested in the political activities of ordinary citizens(1ine 5)□Paula Baker is similarly interested in the political activities of ordinary citizens(1ine 16)□especially of female citizens□who were not allowed to vote□

A The personal political commitments of Baker and the political historians are not discussed□
B The passage does not show that they disregarded political theory and ideology□
C The passage only discusses Baker's interesting the wav women's political activities in the nineteenth century prefigured twentieth-century trends(fines 22-29)□
D The passage explains □ at new historians relied on such techniques□but that Baker did not□
E Correct□Both the new historians and Baker are said to have studied the political activities of ordinary citizens□

The correct answer is E□

20□ Which of the following best describes the structure of the first paragraph of the passage?
(A) Two scholarly approaches are compared□and a shortcoming common to both is Identified□
(B) Two rival schools of thought are contrasted□and a third Is alluded to□
(C) An outmoded scholarly approach is described□and a corrective approach is called for□
(D) An argument is outlined□and counterarguments are mentioned□
(E) A historical era is described in terms of its political trends□

Logical structure

To answer this question□analyze the structure of the first paragraph□It compares the old approach of studying political history through emphasis on leaders and government institutions with the new school of political activities of ordinary citizens. Both approaches suffered from the same drawback: the failure to include women in their analyses.

A Correct□Two approaches to history are discussed□and a flaw shared by both□the exclusion of women□is identified□
B The first paragraph does not allude to a third school of thought□
C A corrective approach is not discussed in the first paragraph□
D The first paragraph presents neither an argument nor counterarguments·
E The political trends of an historical era are not detailed in the first paragraph□

The correct answer is A□

21□The information in the passage suggests that a pre’1960’s political historian would have been most likely to undertake which of the following studies?
(A) An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920’s
(B) A study of male voters’ gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics
(C) A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs
(D) An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activists

(E) A study of voting trends among naturalized immigrant laborers in a nineteenth-century logging camp

Inference

In using suggests, tiffs question asks the reader to appl3'information stated in the passage to make an inference about the methods of historians before the 1960's□These methods are discussed in the first paragraph□Lines 1-4 say that the old approach to political history□(before the advent of the new school of historians in the 1960~and 1970's)focused on leaders and government institutions□It is reasonable to infer that the pre-1960's historian was likely to focus on a leader or government institution□

A Traditional historians did not focus on ordinary citizens□but on their 1eaders□

B Baker is interested in this group shift□but traditional historians were not□

C Correct□Traditional historians emphasized the work of leaders and government institutions□a biography of a foreign affairs minister fits this focus perfectly□

D Such an analysis would be of interest to Baker, but not to traditional historians focusing on leaders and government□

E The new historians would be interested in such a study, but not traditional historians□who did not 100k at the activities of ordinary citizens□

The correct answer is C□

22□The passage is primarily concerned with evaluating

(A) the importance of Florence Nightingale's innovations in the field of nursing

(B) contrasting approaches to the writing of historical biography

(C) contradictory accounts of Florence Nightingale's historical significance

(D) the quality of health care in nineteenth century England

(E) the effect of the Crimean War on developments in the field of health care

Main idea

Consider the passage as a whole to answer this question□The author begins by announcing that two recent works about Florence Nightingale offer different assessments of her career and then summarizes those accounts□one book seeks to debunk her reputation and historical significance□ while the other promotes her significance to not only her own age but also subsequent generations□In the final paragraph□the author takes a position synthesizing the two views□

A Nightingale's involvement in nursing is discussed□but not her nursing innovations□

B The passage concerns two books about an historical figure□not the writing of historical biography□

C Correct□The passage focuses on two books with different assessments of Nightingale's significance□

D The passage refers to some specific health care problems during and after the Crimean War□but it does not evaluate the general quality of health care over the course of the nineteenth century□

E No such effects are discussed in the passage□

The correct answer is C□

23 According to the passage□the editors of Nightingale's letters credit her with contributing to which of the following?

(A) Improvement of the survival rate for soldiers in British Army hospitals during the Crimean

War

(B) The development of a nurses' training curriculum that was far In advance of its day

© The increase in the number of women doctors practicing in British Army hospitals

(D) Establishment of the first facility for training nurses at a major British university

(E) The creation of an organization for monitoring the peacetime living conditions of British soldiers

Supporting ideas

This question asks the reader to find specific information that is explicitly stated□In the second paragraph □ lines 21 — 34 list the achievements the editors of her letters attribute to Nightingale□Among them is her work to improve sanitary conditions□When she learned how bad the peacetime riving conditions of British soldiers were□she persuaded the government to establish a Royal Commission on the Health of the Army□

(A) The passage discusses Nightingale's work after the war, but the survival rate during the war is not mentioned□

(B) Nightingale founded a nurses' training hospital(1ine 30)□but its curriculum is not examined□

(C) No information is given about women doctors□

(D) The passage does not discuss whether the nurses' training hospital that Nightingale founded was the first of its kind or whether it was at a major British university□

(E) Correct□Nightingale persuaded the government to create a commission overseeing British soldiers' living conditions□

The correct answer is E□

24. The passage suggests which of the following about Nightingale's relationship with the British public of herday?

(A) She was highly respected□her projects receiving popular and governmental support□

(B) She encountered resistance both from the army establishment and the general public□

(C) She was supported by the working classes and opposed by the wealthier classes□

(D) She was supported by the military establishment but had to fight the governmental bureaucracy□

(E) After initially being received with enthusiasm□she was quickly forgotten□

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information□This question asks the reader to gather the hints appearing throughout the passage about Nightingale's relationship with her public□Nightingale was idealized and had a heroic reputation (1ine 5)□she occupied a place in the national pantheon (1ine 15)□Moreover her projects were successful□she persuaded the government to establish a health commission and the public to fund a nurses' training hospital□The logical inference from the information given is that Nightingale was respected by the British public□

A Correct□Her heroic reputation implies that she was widely respected□Her success with both the government and the public allowed her projects to be realized□

B The passage shows no evidence of resistance either from the army or from the public□indeed□ the public contributed to her causes□

C The passage does not divide her supporters from her detractors along class lines□

D The passage does not mention either military support or government resistance□

E She was not quickly forgotten□since the author refers to her as the famous British nurse who

has earned an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers□

The correct answer is A

25□The passage suggests which of the following about sanitary conditions in Britain after the Crimean War?

(A) While not ideal□they were superior to those In other parts of the world□

(B) Compared with conditions before the war, they had deteriorated□

(C) They were more advanced in rural areas than in the urban centers□

(D) They were worse in military camps than in the neighboring civilian populations□

(E) They were uniformly crude and unsatisfactory throughout England□

Inference

The question's use of the word suggests means that the answer depends on making an inference□ The editors of Nightingale's 1etters illustrate her ongoing efforts to reform sanitary conditions after the war by giving an example of her activity□She found that the death rate of British soldiers was considerably higher than that of the civilians living near the soldiers'barracks□ and she attributed the higher death rate to the horrible living conditions in the barracks(1ines 23-26)□Thus, it is reasonable to infer that the sanitary conditions were worse in military camps□or barracks, than they were in civilian populations near the camps□

A No comparison is made to other parts of the world□

B No comparison is made to conditions before the war□

C No comparison□is made between rural and urban areas□

D Correct□When compared with the civilian death rate in neighboring areas□the far higher death rate among soldiers could be attributed to unsanitary living conditions□therefore the conditions must have been worse in the camps□

E No evidence supports a generalization about England as whole□

The correct answer is D□

26□ With which of the following statements regarding the differing interpretations of Nightingale's importance would the author most likely agree?

(A) Summers misunderst00d both the importance of Nightingale's achievements during the Crimean War and her subsequent influence on British policy□

(B) The editors of Nightingale's letters made some valid points about her practical achievements□ but they still exaggerated her influence on subsequent generations□

(C) Although Summers' account of Nightingale's role in the Crimean War may be accurate□she ignored evidence of Nightingale's subsequent achievement that suggests that her reputation as an eminent social reformer is well deserved□

(D) The editors of Nightingale's letters mistakenly propagated the outdated Idealization of Nightingale that only impedes attempts to arrive at a balanced assessment of her true role□

(E) The evidence of Nightingale's letters supports Summers' conclusions both about Nightingale's activities and about her influence□

Application

Examine the final paragraph□the author's opinion of both accounts of Nightingale's work appears there□Summers' work claims that Nightingale's importance during the Crimean War was exaggerated, and the author concedes in fines 43—45 that Nightingale may not have achieved all

her goals during the Crimean War□However, the author believes that Nightingale's breadth of vision and her accomplishment of ambitious projects earn her an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers□

A The author at least partly concedes Summers' point about Nightingale's achievements during the Crimean War, but does not discuss Summers' treatment of Nightingale after the war□

B The author believes the letters should establish continued respect for Nightingale's brilliance and creativity□

C Correct□The author acknowledges the point Summers makes about Nightingale's contribution during the war but finds evidence in the letters and in Nightingale's accomplishments after the war to support a highly favorable view of her work□It is reasonable to infer that the author would agree that Summers ignored this important evidence□

D The author believes that the letters illustrate Nightingale's brilliance and creativity and that Nightingale herself has earned an eminent place among social pioneers□These positions are not consistent with agreeing that the editors idealized Nightingale and prevented a just assessment of her work□

E The evidence of the letters supports just the reverse□brilliance and creativity□

The correct answer is C□

27. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the author's assessment of Nightingale's creativity?

(A) Educational philosophy in Nightingale's day did not normally emphasize developing children's ability to observe.

(B) Nightingale was the first to notice the poor living conditions in British military barracks in peacetime□

(C) No educator before Nightingale had thought to enlist the help of village schoolmasters in introducing new teaching techniques□

(D) Until Nightingale began her work□there was no concept of organized help for the needy in nineteenth—century Britain□

(E) The British Army's medical services had no cost accounting system until Nightingale devised one in the 1860's□

Evaluation

Look at the last paragraph for a discussion of Nightingale's creativity□The author begins the last paragraph by asserting that Nightingale's letters demonstrate her brilliance and creativity□In the first of two examples that illustrate these qualities□

Nightingale urges a schoolmaster to encourage children to use their powers of observation□Since the author uses this as an example of brilliance and creativity, it is apparent the author assumed that educators did not ordinarily encourage children's powers of observation□

A Correct□The author's citation of Nightingale's encouraging an educator to cultivate children's powers of observation implies the author's assumption that nineteenth's century educational philosophy did not pay attention to children's capacity to observe□

B While the author mentions the editors' discussion of Nightingale's efforts to remedy the poor conditions□the author does not suggest that she was the first to notice them□

C A1though the author cites evidence from the letters that Nightingale counseled one schoolmaster, there is no suggestion that she was the first to have enlisted the help of

schoolmasters□

D The author recognizes the modernism of Nightingale’s approach to organized help for the needy, but there is no evidence that the author assumes she originated the concept□

E The author states only that Nightingale devised a system that remained in use for many years□ there is no assumption regarding the lack of a system previously□

The correct answer is A

28□ In the last paragraph□the author is primarily concerned with

(A) summarizing the arguments about Nightingale presented in the first two paragraphs

(B) refuting the view of Nightingale's career presented in the preceding paragraph

(C) analyzing the weaknesses of the evidence presented elsewhere In the passage

(D) citing evidence to support a view of Nightingale's career

(E) correcting a factual error occurring in one of the works under review

Main idea

The author begins the 1ast paragraph in the first person□I believe, in order to take a position on Nightingale's historical significance□With one concession to Summers’ work□the author uses the 1etters as evidence of Nightingale's extraordinary abilities□The author believes that Nightingale’ s work has earned her a respected place in history□

A Beginning with I believe shows that the author intends to do more than simply summarize□

B The author largely supports the view of Nightingale presented in the second paragraph□

C The last paragraph does analyze weak evidence□but its purpose is to state a position.

D Correct□The author cites evidence in Nightingale's letters and actions that support a highly favorable view of her career,

E No such correction appears in the final paragraph□

The correct answer is D□

Questions 29-34 refer to the passage on page 32□

29□ Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) The historical backgrounds of two currently used research methods are chronicled□

(B) The validity of the data collected by using two different research methods is compared□

(C) The usefulness of a research method is questioned and then a new method is proposed□

(D) The use of a research method is described and the limitations of the results obtained are discussed□

(E) A research method is evaluated and the changes necessary for its adaptation to other subject areas are discussed□

Logical structure

To answer a question about organization□determine the function of each paragraph in order to see the overall structure of the whole passage□The first paragraph introduces a research method□ recording life stories □ The second and third paragraphs discuss the problems of this method□According to the final paragraph□ the method remains useful despite its limitations□

A Only one research method is discussed in the passage·

B The validity of data is questioned□but only one research method is discussed□

C While the usefulness of the method is questioned□no new one is proposed□

D Correct□The method of recording life stories is described□its limitations acknowledged□and its

usefulness recognized□

E A research method is evaluated□but no changes are proposed□

The correct answer is D

30 Which of the following is most similar to the actions of nineteenth-century ethnologists in their editing of the life stories of Native Americans?

(A) A witness in a 1ury trial invokes the Fifth Amendment in order to avoid relating personally incriminating evidence□

(B) A stockbroker refuses to divulge the source of her information on the possible future increase in a stock's value□

(C) A spots announcer describes the action in a team sport with which he is unfamiliar□

(D) A chef purposely excludes the special ingredient from the recipe of his prizewinning dessert .

(E) A politician fails to men, on in a campaign speech the similarities in the positions held by her opponent for political office and by herself□

Application

To answer the question□determine what the author says about the ethnologists and apply the information to the examples given in the answer choices□Ethnologists believed that recording personal stories could increase their understanding of cultures they had been observing from without (lines 10-12)□But they were criticized for not spending enough time in these cultures(fines 25—26)and thus not understanding the cultures well enough□Their position is most like that of the sports announcer, who is also an observer, but who is not familiar with the game(or, in the case of the ethnologists□the culture)being observed□

A The passage does not suggest that the ethnographers deliberately withheld evidence for personal reasons□

B The ethnologists were faulted for other reasons□not for withholding evidence□

C Correct□As do the ethnologists□the sports announcer observes and reports□but in neither case is the observer adequately familiar with the subject being observed□

D The ethnologists did not purposely exclude an item from their studies□

E The passage does not point to any similarities between the ethnologists and the people they studied□

The correct answer is C□

31 According to the passage□collecting life stories can be a useful methodology because

(A) life stories provide deeper insights into a culture than the hypothesizing of academics who are not members of that culture

(B) life stories can be collected easily and they are not subject to invalid interpretations

(C) ethnologists have a limited number of research methods from which to choose

(D) life stories make it easy to distinguish between the important and unimportant features of a culture

(E) the collection of life stories does not require a culturally knowledgeable investigator

Supporting ideas

The phrase according to the passage indicates that the answer is stated in the passage□The final paragraph describes collecting lire stories as a useful tool because the□stories are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions of the people the ethnologists study than any

amount of speculation from an ethnologist□□□from another culture□

A Correct□Because they come from within a culture□the life stories reveal more about it than can any of the theories developed by those outside the culture□

B Neither the ease nor the difficulty of gathering the stories is mentioned□but their vulnerability to misinterpretation is discussed in fines 19—28□

C The passage does not discuss how many research tools are available□

D The passage states that ethnologists regarded as unimportant some of the events that the subjects of the stories found significant(33-37)□

E According to the passage□ethnologists were criticized for not being culturally knowledgeable enough(fines 25-26)□

The correct answer is A□

32□ Information in the passage suggests that which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?

(A) Basing all Inferences made about the culture On an ethnological theory

(B) Eliminating all of the emotion laden information reported by the informant

(C) Translating the informant□s words Into the researcher's language

(D) Reducing the number of questions and carefully specifying the content of the questions that the investigator can ask the informant

(E) Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regardless of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value

Inference

The question's use of the word suggests means that the answer depends on making an inference□Lines 3 1-33 provide the reference for this question about biased editing Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a given tribe. The editors introduced bias with their choices about what was important□Therefore□it is reasonable to infer that□to eliminate bias□those choices must be eliminated□ Reporting all the information□not just what the investigator or editor thinks is important□is a possible way to avoid bias□

A The passage does not imply that bias results from veering away from a theory□

B Investigators are criticized for allowing emotion to tinge their reports(1ines 27-28)□but informants are not criticized for having emotional material□

C Lines 33-35 reveal that translations are not always possible□

D The passage does not discuss the number and content of questions□so it cannot be inferred that restricting them would eliminate bias□

E Correct□Reporting all the information□rather than choosing to report only what appears to the observer to be important□is a possible way to eliminate bias in editing life stories□

The correct answer is E□

33□The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to

(A) question an explanation

(B) correct a misconception

(C) critique a methodology

(D) discredit an idea

(E) clarify an ambiguity

Main idea

This question explicitly asks the reader to consider the passage as a whole in order to determine the author's intent□Start by asking□what is the subject of the passage? Collecting life stories is called a method(1ine 20)and a useful tool(1ine 43)□The first paragraph introduces this research method□the middle paragraphs offer an extended critique of it□and the final paragraph reaffirms its usefulness□

A Collecting life stories is not an explanation□it is a method to gain understanding of a culture□

B The autobiographies may be misinterpreted□but they are not a misconception□

C Correct□The passage is about a methodology□both its weaknesses and strengths are examined□

D Collecting the stories is not an idea but a method□though its limitations are revealed□the method is not discredited□

E The final paragraph implies that ambiguity is inherent in life stories□that ambiguity is not clarified□

The correct answer is C□

34. It can be inferred from the passage that a characteristic of the ethnological research on Native Americans conducted during the nineteenth century was the use of which of the following?

(A) Investigators familiar with the culture under study

(B) A language other than the Informant's for recording lire stories

(C) Life stories as the ethnologist's primary source of information

(D) Complete transcriptions of informants' descriptions of tribal beliefs

(E) Stringent guidelines for the preservation of cultural data

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information□To answer this question□find what the passage says about the ethnological research on Native American culture in the nineteenth century□The third paragraph tells us that much was inevitably lost(fine 3 1)when investigators wrote the oral stories down□Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English(fines 33—35)□From these two statements□it is reasonable to infer that the stories were written down in a language different from that of the storyteller□

A The investigators were criticized for not being suitably familiar with the culture(1ines25-26)□

B Correct□Native Americans believed that English could not express their culture□at least some investigators□therefore□must have written the stories down in English□

C Ethnologists wanted the stories to supplement their field work(1ines 5-9)□not to replace it as their primary means of investigation·

D Lines 32——34 reveal that the life stories were edited□not complete□

E The passage provides no information about such guidelines□

The correct answer is B□

Questions 35-40 refer to the passage on page 34.

35□The primary function of the passage as a whole is to

(A) account for the popularity of a practice

(B) evaluate the utility of a practice

(C) demonstrate how to institute a practice

(D) weigh the ethics of using a strategy

(E) explain the reasons for pursuing a strategy

Main idea

This question explicitly requires looking at the passage as a whole in order to determine the author's purpose□The first paragraph explains the practice of offering guarantees and lists circumstances in which an unconditional guarantee may be an appropriate marketing too1□The second paragraph begins with However□implying that a contradiction is about to follow□The serious drawbacks to guarantees are examined□and the passage closes with a warning□

A The passage does not discuss the popularity of guarantees□

B Correct□The passage examines and judges the advantages' and disadvantages of a business practice□

C The passage does not show how to put guarantees into place□

D The passage does not discuss ethics□

E The first paragraph does explain the reasons for offering guarantees□but that is only a portion of the passage□not the passage as a whole□

The correct answer is B□

36. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as circumstances in which professional service firms can benefit from offering an unconditional guarantee EXCEPT□

(A) The firm is having difficulty retaining its clients of long standing□

(B) The firm is having difficulty getting business through client recommendations□

© The firm charges substantial fees for its services□

(D) The adverse effects of poor performance by the firm are significant for the client□

(E) The client is reluctant to incur risk□

Supporting ideas

The phrase mentioned in the passage indicates that the necessary information is explicitly stated□ To answer this question□use the process of elimination to find the one example that is NOT mentioned in the passage□The question refers to lines 8—13□Where the circumstances in which an unconditional guarantee might be beneficial to a firm are listed□Check each of the responses to the question against the fist□the one that does not appear in the list is the correct answer□

A Correct□The sentence begins by noting that unconditional guarantees are particularly important with new clients□clients of long standing are not discussed□

B Lines 11——13 include the difficulty of getting business through referrals and word—of-mouth□

C Line 10 cites high fees as such a circumstance□

D Lines 10-1 1 include the severe repercussions of bad service□

E Lines 9-10 cite the cautiousness of the client□

The correct answer is A□

37□ Which of the following is cited in the passage as a goal of some professional service firms in offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction?

(A) A limit on the firm's liability

(B) Successful competition against other firms

(C) Ability to justify fee increases

(D) Attainment of an outstanding reputation in a field

(E) Improvement in the quality of the firm's service

Supporting ideas

When the question says to find an answer cited in the passage□the answer will be explicitly stated information□The passage opens with an explanation of why some firms want to offer unconditional guarantees□Seeking a competitive advantage explains their rationale□Firms offer the guarantees to compete more effectively against firms that do not offer guarantees□

A The passage does not mention liability limits□

B Correct□Some firms offer unconditional guarantees as a way to compete successfully against firms that do not offer them□

C Fee increases are not discussed□

D The second paragraph suggests the reverse□offering a guarantee may hurt a firm's reputation□

E Improving the quality of service is not mentioned as a reason to offer guarantees

The correct answer is B□

38. The passage's description of the issue raised by unconditional guarantees for health care or legal services most clearly implies that which of the following is true?

(A) The legal and medical professions have standards of practice that would be violated by attempts to fulfill such unconditional guarantees□

(B) The result of a lawsuit or medical procedure cannot necessarily be determined in advance by the professionals handling a client's case□

(C) The dignity of the legal and medical professions is undermined by any attempts at marketing of professional services□including unconditional guarantees□

(D) Clients whose lawsuits or medical procedures have unsatisfactory outcomes cannot be adequately compensated by financial settlements alone□

(E) Predicting the monetary cost of legal or health care services is more difficult than predicting the monetary cost of other types of professional services□

Inference

The question's use of the word implies means that the answer depends on making an inference□This question refers to one sentence in the passage (lines 21—24)□so it is essential to review what that sentence says in order to understand what it implies□An unconditional guarantee of satisfaction may have a particular disadvantage in the case of health care and legal services because clients may be misled into believing that 1awsuits or medical procedures have guaranteed outcomes when they do not□Since an inference maybe drawn only from explicitly stated information□the correct response must be about the problem of guarantees and outcomes□

A Although this statement may be true□it cannot be derived from the cited reference□

B Correct□Legal and medical professionals cannot guarantee the outcomes of their work□

C This statement cannot be drawn from the description of the issue□

D Compensation is not discussed in the reference□

E Predicting costs is not discussed in the reference□

The correct answer is B□

39 Which of the following hypothetical situations best exemplifies the potential problem noted in the second sentence of the second paragraph(1ines 15—19)?

(A) A physician's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction encourages patients to sue for malpractice if they are unhappy with the treatment they receive□

(B) A lawyer's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients suspect that the lawyer needs to find new clients quickly to increase the firm’ s income□

(C) A business consultant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction is undermined when the consultant fails to provide all of the services that are promised□

(D) An architect's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients wonder how often the architect's buildings fail to please clients□

(E) An accountant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction leads clients to believe that tax returns prepared by the accountant are certain to be accurate□

Application

This question involves taking the problem identified in fines 15—19 and applying it to the hypothetical situation that best fits it□Offering an unconditional guarantee may not work as a marketing strategy because potential clients may doubt the…firm’s ability to deliver the promised level of service. This strategy may actually introduce doubts or reservations on the part of potential clients and in fact discourage them from ever hiring the firm or the individual providing the service□

A In this case□the problem occurs after, not before□the service is rendered□

B This situation exemplifies another problem of unconditional guarantees□the suggestion that a firm is begging for business (Line 21)□

C The problem occurs after, not before□the service is rendered□

D Correct□The architect's apparent need to offer an unconditional guarantee makes potential clients question the outcome of the architect's work by suggesting the likelihood of their dissatisfaction with the architectural services□

E This situation contradicts the problem□

The correct answer is D□

40□The passage most clearly implies which of the following about the professional service firms mentioned in lines 24-25?

(A) They are unlikely to have offered unconditional guarantees of satisfaction in the past□

(B) They are usually profitable enough to be able to compensate clients according to the terms of an unconditional guarantee□

(C) They usually practice in fields in which the outcomes are predictable□

(D) Their fees are usually more affordable than those charged by other professional service firms□

(E) Their clients are usually already satisfied with the quality of service that is delivered□

1nference

The question asks for the implications of this statement in lines 24-27□professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees□Why is it logical to infer that these firms have tittle to gain from this strategy? If their performance and reputation are both outstanding, it is likely that their clients are already satisfied with the quality of the work they provide and that offering such guarantees would provide no competitive advantage□

A The statement in the passage concerns the present□nothing is implied about what may have been true in the past□

B The statement includes no information about profitability, so no inference maybe drawn□

C No information is provided about specific fields or 1ikely outcomes□

D Fees are not discussed in this statement□

E Correct□No guarantee is needed when clients are already satisfied with the quality of work provided□

The correct answer is E□

Questions 41-46 refer to the passage on page 36□

41□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment

(B) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment

(C) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues

(D) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business Investment

(E) criticize the way in which managers tend to analyze the costs and benefits of business investments

Main idea

Look at the passage as a whole to find the primary purpose□This passage uses an example□ described in the second paragraph□to illustrate the principle of business practice explained in the first paragraph□The author begins by saying that efforts to improve service do not always result in a competitive advantage for a company□Thus□an investment in service must be carefully evaluated to determine if it will reduce costs or increase revenues(fines 4-8)□

A Only one outcome□failure to gain a competitive advantage□is examined□

B Correct□Investments in service must be carefully evaluated for the returns they will bring□

C Only one way an unnecessary investment in improved service□is discussed□

D The example of the bank is used only to illustrate a general business principle□the bank itself is not the focus of the passage□

The passage criticizes the absence of such an analysis□not the wav it is conducted□

The correct answer is B□

42□ According to the passage□investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the

(A) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer

(B) increased revenues that they ultimately produce

(C) basis on which they need to be weighed

(D) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them

(E) degree of competitive advantage that they are likely to provide

Supporting ideas

The phrase according to the passage indicates that the question covers material that is explicitly stated in the passage□The answer to this question demands a careful reading of the second sentence(fines 4—8)□Investments in service are 1ike investments in production and distribution because they must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits□Thus□these investments should be weighed on the same basis□

A The author is not equating the tangible benefits the different kinds of investments reap□but rather the basis on which decisions to make investments are made□

B Revenues generated from investing in service are not said to be comparable to revenues generated from investing in production and distribution□

C Correct□An evaluation of whether or not to make these investments must be made on the same basis□

D How managers analyze investments in production and distribution is not discussed□

E The competitive advantage of superior service is acknowledged□but not the degree of production and distribution.

The correct answer is C□

43□The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

(A) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate□

(B) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks□

(C) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past□

(D) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors□

(E) It needed to be improved to attain parity with the service provided by competing banks□

Inference

Because the question uses the word suggests□finding the answer depends on making an inference about service at the bank□The paragraph that discusses the bank begins with the transitional expression□this truth, which refers to the previous sentence (lines 8—15)□The truth is that investing in improved service is a waste if a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate□Because of the way the author has linked this generalization to the description of t11e bank after investment□it is reasonable to infer t11at the hypothetical company’s situation describes the bank prior to its investment in improved service□

A Correct□The bank's service would have been good enough to avoid a and to retain customers damaging reputation at an acceptable rate□

B The passage does not suggest that the bank's service was either poor or deficient to that of its competitors□

C The passage implies that the bank's service avoided a damaging reputation□

D The bank would have been on a par with its competitors, not superior to them□

E The bank would have been on a par with its competitors, not inferior to them□

The correct answer is A□

44 The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement mentioned in line 19

(A) was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers

(B) made a measurable change in the experiences of customers in the bank's offices

(C) could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly

(D) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated

(E) was adequate to bring the bank's general level of service to a level that was comparable with that of its competitors

Inference

The question's use of the word suggests means that the answer depends on making an inference. To

answer this question □ 1ook at the entire sentence that cont8,1ns the reference(1ines 20-23)□Managers failed to think ahead□Would the service improvement attract new customers because other banks would find it difficult to copy? Or would the service improvement be easily imitated by competitors? The managers should have investigated this area before investing in improved service□

A The passage states the improvement could easily be described to customers (lines 28-29)□

B No evidence in the passage shows that the managers failed to think about their customers' experience in the bank□

C The passage does not imply that managers failed to consider all increase in clients□

D Correct□The managers did not wonder if other banks would copy their service improvement·

E Lines 8—12 imply that the bank enjoyed a comparable 1evel of service before investing in service improvement□

The correct answer is D□

45□The discussion of the regional bank(1ines 16□27)serves which of the following functions within the passage as a whole?

(A) It describes an exceptional case in which investment in service actually failed to produce a competitive advantage□

(B) It illustrates the pitfalls of choosing to invest in service at a time when investment is needed more urgently in another area□

(C) It demonstrates the kind of analysis that managers apply when they choose one kind of service investment over another□

(D) It supports the argument that investments in certain aspects of service are more advantageous than investments in other aspects of service□

(E) It provides an example of the point about investment in service made in the first paragraph□

Logical structure

This question requires thinking about what the second paragraph contributes to the whole passage□The first paragraph makes a generalization about investing in improvements in service□in certain conditions□such improvements do not result in the competitive advantage a company hopes for□The second paragraph offers the bank as an example of this generalization□

A The first sentence of the passage explains that improving service does not necessarily bring a competitive advantage, so the bank is not exceptional□

B The bank illustrates the pitfall of not evaluating a service improvement on the basis of tangible benefits□other areas of the bank ale not mentioned□

C The passage does not discuss how managers analyze and choose different service investments□

D Investments in different aspects of service are not evaluated in the passage□

E Correct. The bank is an example of the position stated in the first paragraph that investing in improved service can be a waste if the investment is not evaluated carefully.

The correct answer is E□

46. The author uses the word□only□in line 27 most likely in order to

(A) highlight the oddity of the service improvement

(B) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement

(C) distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes
(D) single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits
(E') point out the limited duration of the actual service improvement

Logical structure

The question asks you to consider the logic of the author's word choice□The previous two sentences discuss why the service improvement was a wasted investment□In contrast□the final sentence turns to the sole advantage of the service improvement□which is trivial by comparison. The author uses only to modify merit in order to emphasize the minimal mature of this advantage.

A The passage does not indicate that the service improvement is somehow strange or peculiar.
B Correct. only emphasizes the low value attached to the single benefit.
C No attributes of the service improvement are mentioned.
D Only signifies that there was one sole merit of the service improvement□
E The duration of the benefit is not discussed in the passage□□

The correct answer is B□

Questions 47-51 refer to the passage on page 38·

47□ According to the passage□before the final results of the study were known□which of the following seemed likely?

(A) That workers with the highest productivity would also be the most accurate
(B) That workers who initially achieved high productivity ratings would continue to do so consistently
(C) That the highest performance ratings would be achieved by workers with the highest productivity
(D) That the most productive workers would be those whose supervisors claimed to value productivity
(E) That supervisors who claimed to value productivity would place equal value on customer satisfaction

Supporting ideas

Since this question uses the phrase according to the passage□the answer is stated in the passage□Only fines 18-20 refer to the expected outcome of the study□there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the work received.

A The passage does not state a prediction linking productivity with accuracy□
B No prediction is stated that workers rated highly productive would remain so□
C Correct□It was expected that the most productive workers would be the most highly rated□
D The passage does not□state such a prediction□
E The passage mares no prediction□

The correct answer is C□

48□It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses □unmonitored workers"(1ine 12)primarily in order to

(A) compare the ratings of these workers with the ratings of monitored workers
(B) provide an example of a case in which monitoring might be effective
(C) provide evidence of an inappropriate use of CPMCS

(D) emphasize the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' perceptions of their jobs

(E) illustrate the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' ratings

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information .Go to the specific line reference in the question to find the reason that the author included the detail about unmonitored workers□Unmonitored workers are compared with monitored workers on a single point□what they believe to be the most important element of their job (and thus of their ratings). Unmonitored workers believe it is customer service□but monitored workers point to productivity. The logical inference from the information given is that the author is using this contrast show that CPMCS affect how workers think about their jobs□

A Unmonitored workers' ratings are not discussed in the passage□

B The author does not link unmonitored workers with a potentially effective use of monitoring□

C The author does not connect unmonitored workers and inappropriate uses of CPMCS□

D Correct□The contrast m the workers' responses demonstrates that CPMCS may influence how workers trunk about their jobs□

E The passage does not connect unmonitored workers with the effect of CPMCS on workers' ratings.

The correct answer is D□

49. Which of the following t if true t would most clearly have supported the conclusion referred to in lines 23-25?

(A) Ratings of productivity correlated highly with ratings of both accuracy and attendance□

(B) Electronic monitoring greatly increased productivity.

(C) Most supervisors based overall ratings of performance on measures of productivity alone□

(D) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of productivity than the researchers expected□

(E) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of accuracy than with measures of productivity□

Logical structure

To answer this question look at the actual conclusion of the study: in rating workers' performances, supervisors gave considerable weight to….attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction. What additional piece of information would support this conclusion? If one of these three criteria mattered ad much as or more than productivity in assessing workers' performances, then the conclusion would be strengthened. Thus, the supervisors' overall performance ratings should correlate with measures of attendance, accuracy, or customer service to at least the same extent that they correlate with measures of productivity.

A The conclusion is about the value supervisors place on criteria other than productivity, so a finding about productivity is irrelevant to the conclusion□

B Increased productivity in not relevant to the conclusion, which concerns other criteria in performance assessment□

C This statement contradicts the conclusion that supervisors value other criteria□

D This statement contradicts the conclusion stated in lines 23—25□

E Correct□When measures of accuracy, one of the three criteria supervisors consider other than productivity, correlate with overall performance ratings more highly than measures of productivity

do, the conclusion is strengthened.

The correct answer is E□

50. According to the passage□a “hygiene factor”(1ine27)is an aspect of a worker's performance that

(A) has no effect on the rating of a worker's performance

(B) is so basic to performance that it is assumed to be adequate for all workers

(C) is given less importance than it deserves in rating a worker's performance

(D) is not likely to affect a worker’s rating unless it is judged to be inadequate

(E) is important primarily because of the effect it has on a worker’s rating

Supporting ideas

According to the passage meads that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage□Why does "hygiene factor” appear in quotation marks? The author is calling attention to the expression□which is definedinfines26-28□A "hygiene factor”is a criterion in assessing job performance that hurts the overall rating if it is too low, but that does not improve the rating beyond a certain point□

A If too low, a "hygiene factor” affects the rating negatively(fines 27-28)□

B Because the "hygiene factor” can affect the rating□it is not assumed to be uniformly adequate□

C The passage does not provide enough information to make this determination□

D Correct□When 1ow, it may affect workers’overall ratings negatively, but when high□it does not affect the ratings beyond a certain point.

E The passage does not assert that its primary importance is its effect on ratings□

The correct answer is D□

51□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) explain the need for the introduction of an innovative strategy

(B) discuss a study of the use of a particular method

(C) recommend a course of action

(D) resolve a difference of opinion

(E) suggest an alternative approach

Main idea

To answer this question□1ook at the entire passage□What is its main point? It begins by explaining the use of CPMCS in some companies□and then it shows that a study of employees being monitored by CPMCS revealed unexpected results□The rest of the passage discusses the study□

A The passage reports rather than argues□it does not explain the need for a strategy□

B Correct□The passage presents a method of recording workers’ activities□CPMCS□and then reports the findings of a study of this method□

C The passage describes a study of a method□it does not recommend actions□

D The passage provides study results□not conflicting opinions□

E No alternative to CPMCS is discussed in the passage.

The correct answer is B□

52□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) refute the idea that the zonation exhibited in mangrove forests is caused by adaptation to salinity

(B) describe the pattern of zonation typically found in Florida mangrove forests

(C) argue that Davis' succession paradigm cannot be successfully applied to Florida mangrove forests

(D) discuss hypotheses that attempt to explain the zonation of coastal mangrove forests

(E) establish that plants that do well in saline forest environments require salt to achieve maximum metabolic efficiency

Main idea

Look at the passage as a whole in order to find the author's primary concern□In the first paragraph the author discusses zonation and species distribution in mangrove forests□The second paragraph presents Davis' theory that zonation is caused by plant succession□The third paragraph discusses a challenge to Davis' theory□The final paragraph presents research on salinity tolerance and zonation in mangrove forests□The passage as a whole is concerned with different explanations of zonation in mangrove forests□

A The fourth paragraph discusses the relation of salinity and zonation□but the author does not refute this idea□Since this idea is only discussed in one paragraph□it cannot be the primary concern of the whole passage□

B Zonation is described in the first paragraph□but the author's primary interest is in the possible causes of zonation□

C The third paragraph shows that Davis' paradigm applies to some mangrove forests, but not to those on stable coastlines□

D Correct□The author's primary concern□as expressed throughout the passages□is looking at different explanations of the causes of zonation in mangrove forests□

E Salinity is discussed in the final paragraph but the passage states that salt is not required□The brief discussion of this point shows that it is not the primary concern of the passage□

The correct answer is D□

53.According to the passage□the earliest research on mangrove forests produced which of the following?

(A) Data that implied random patterns of mangrove species distribution

(B) Descriptions of species distributions suggesting zonation

(C) Descriptions of the development of mangrove forests over time

(D) Reclassification of species formerly thought to be identical

(E) Data that confirmed the□land-building□role of mangroves

Supporting ideas

As indicated by the phrase according to the passage□this question is based on factual information stated in the passage□Lines 5□8 describe the earliest research on mangrove forests□This research produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to-land. This shore-to-land pattern is described as zonal in the first sentence□

A The passage suggests that the distribution was not random□

B Correct□The description of the species distribution goes from shore to land□fitting the definition of zonal in the first sentence□

C The passage does not indicate that the research looked at mangrove forest development over time□

D There is no evidence that the research involved reclassi6cation□

E The research produced only descriptions□the land—building theory came later□

The correct answer is B□

54□ It can be inferred from the passage that Davis' paradigm does NOT apply to which of the following?

(A) The shoreline of Florida mangrove forests first studied by Davis

(B) A shoreline in an area with weak currents

(C) A shoreline in an area with weak tidal energy

(D) A shoreline extended by□land-building□species of mangroves

(E) A shoreline in which few sediments can accumulate

Application

To answer this question□apply Davis' paradigm to the situations in the answer choices□One situation will NOT fit the paradigm□According to Davis□the shoreline is extended seaward by the eland-building role mangroves□The third paragraph describes the circumstances favorable to the land—building process□weak currents□weak tidal energies□and the accumulation of sediments□In the absence of these conditions□1and—building would not Occur□

A Since this is the area Davis studied□it obviously fits the paradigm□

B Weak currents favor the land—building paradigm□

C Weak tidal energies favor the land—building paradigm□

D If land building has occurred□then the paradigm describing that land building applies□

E Correct□If few sediments can accumulate□land building is NOT able to occur□

The correct answer is E□

55 .Information in the passage indicates that the author would most probably regard which of the following statements as INCORRECT?

(A) Coastal mangrove forests are usually zonal□

(B) Hurricanes interrupt the process of accretion and succession that extends existing shorelines□

(C) Species of plants that thrive in a saline habitat require salt to flourish□

(D) Plants with the highest metabolic efficiency in a given habitat tend to exclude other plants from that habitat□

(E) Shorelines in areas with weak currents and tides are more likely to be extended through the process of accumulation of sediment than are shorelines with strong currents and tides□

Inference

Since authors try to provide correct information in their work□they would regard as incorrect any information that contradicts their work□To answer this question□check each statement against the information in the passage to find the one that is NOT in agreement with the passage□

A Lines 1—2 state that neotropical coastal mangroves forests are usually "zonal"

B Lines 1 7-1 9 state that hurricanes interrupt accretion and succession□

C Correct□This statement contradicts the statement in line 39 about mangroves not requiring salt□

D This general statement agrees with the more specific reference in fines 45□-46 to the metabolic efficiency of mangroves in areas with high salinity□there is no reason to think the author would find it incorrect□

E The statement agrees with the information in the third paragraph that in areas where weak currents and weak tidal energies allow the accumulation of sediments, mangroves will follow land

formation and accelerate the rate of soil accretion□

The correct answer is C□

56□The primary focus of the passage is on which of the following?

(A) Comparing two scientific theories and contrasting the predictions that each would make concerning a natural phenomenon

(B) Describing a new theoretical model and noting that it explains the nature of observations made of a particular natural phenomenon

(C) Evaluating the results of a particular scientific experiment and suggesting further areas for research

(D) Explaining how two different natural phenomena are related and demonstrating a way to measure them

(E) Analyzing recent data derived from observations of an actual phenomenon and constructing a model to explain the data

Main idea

To answer a question about the primary focus of a passage□100k at the passage as a whole□The first paragraph describes the new theoretical model□The second paragraph discusses the data relevant to actual observation□and the third paragraph shows that actual observations were consistent with the theoretical model□

A A1though the computer model revealed an unexpected finding□it confirmed the astronomers' hypothesis that meteor streams broaden with time□The passage does not contrast the predictions of competing theories□

B Correct□The computer model explains the structure of meteor streams□actual observations of meteor streams confirm the model's findings□

C No suggestions for further research ale made□

D Only one natural phenomenon is studied□

E The model was created first and pre(1ictedwhat the observed data confirmed□The model was not constructed to explain the data□

The correct answer is B□

57. According to the passage□which of the following is an accurate statement concerning meteor streams?

(A) Meteor streams and comets start out with similar orbits□but only those of meteor streams are perturbed by planetary gravitation□

(B) Meteor streams grow as dust particles are attracted by the gravitational fields of comets□

(C) Meteor streams are composed of dust particles derived from comets□

(D) Comets may be composed of several kinds of materials□while meteor streams consist only of large dust particles□

(E) Once formed□meteor streams hasten the further disintegration of comets□

Supporting ideas

The phrase according to the passage indicates that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage□ however, it may be stated in slightly different language□The passage begins with a definition of a meteor stream□which is composed of dust particles that have been ejected from a parent comet at a variety of velocities□

A Meteor streams and comets initially share the same orbit(1ine 3)□and planetary gravitation fields affect the orbits of meteor streams (lines 7-10)□However, no information is provided about the effect of planetary gravitation on comets' orbits□so the statement that only the orbits of meteor streams are affected is unjustified□

B Lines 7—10 explain that meteor streams grow, or broaden□because of the influence of planetary gravitational fields□not the gravitational fields of comets□

C Correct□The first sentence defines meteor streams as being composed of dust particles that come from comets□

D The passage does not describe the composition of comets□

E The passage does not explain the disintegration of comets□

The correct answer is C

58. The author states that the research described in the first paragraph was undertaken in order to

(A) determine the age of an actual meteor stream

(B) identify the various structural features of meteor streams

(C) explore the nature of a particularly interesting meteor stream

(D) test the hypothesis that meteor streams become broader as they age

(E) show that a computer model could help in explaining actual astronomical data

Supporting ideas

The question tells the reader where to 1ook and what to look for□an explicit statement in the first paragraph about why the computer model was constructed□Lines 7—13 provide the reference needed to answer this question□Astronomers hypothesized that a meteor stream should broaden with time□□□A recent computer-modeling experiment tested this hypothesis□Thus, the research was conducted in order to test the hypothesis that meteor streams broaden with age□

A The last paragraph shows that the approximate age of the Geminid meteor stream was determined as a result of the research□but it was not the reason the research was undertaken in the first place□

B The computer model came up with an unexpected finding about the structure of meteor streams□however, the research was undertaken not to identify the structure of the meteor streams□ but to determine if they broaden over time□

C The purpose of the research was to test a general hypothesis about all meteor streams□not to explore one meteor stream in particular□

D Correct□The purpose of the research is explicitly stated in the first paragraph□to test the hypothesis that meteor streams broaden as they age□

E Although the computer model did explain actual data□the purpose of the research was not to show the computer's usefulness□but rather to test the astronomers'hypothesis□

The correct answer is D□

59□ It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be observed during the Earth's passage through a meteor stream if the conventional theories mentioned in lines 18-19 were correct?

(A) Meteor activity would gradually increase to a single□intense peak, and then gradually decline□

(B) Meteor activity would be steady throughout the period of the meteor shower□

(C) Meteor activity would rise to a peak at the beginning and at the end of the meteor shower□

(D) Random bursts of very high meteor activity would be interspersed with periods of very little activity□

(E) In years in which the Earth passed through only the outer areas of a meteor stream□meteor activity would be absent□

1nference

An inference is drawn from stated information□Begin by looking at the information about conventional theories in lines 18-21□Conventional theories held that the distribution of particles would be increasingly dense toward the center of a meteor stream□If the conventional theories were true□it could be inferred that there would be one intense period of activity as the Earth passed through the dense center of the meteor stream□The computer model showed instead that meteor stream resembled a thick-walled, hollow pipe. Lines 29-32 explain that□according to the computer model's prediction□Earth would experience two periods of meteor activity as it passed through the meteor stream□one as it entered the“pipe”and one as it exited□Observation of the Geminid meteor shower shows just such a bifurcation.

A Correct□Since the conventional theories predicted an increasingly dense center, Earth would experience a gradual increase of meteor activity, an intense peak at dense center, then a gradual decrease□

B For meteor activity to be steady, the distribution of dust particles would have to be more or less the same across the stream□not increasingly dense toward the center

C This bifurcated meteor activity was predicted by the computer model, not by conventional theories□

D Conventional theories propose a dense center, which is not a structure that would result in such erratic meteor activity□

E A meteor shower always occurs when Earth passes through a meteor stream(1ines 24-25)□

The correct answer is A□

60. According to the passage□why do the dust particles in a meteor stream eventually surround a comet's original orbit?

(A) They are ejected by the comet at differing velocities□

(B) Their orbits are uncontrolled by planetary gravitational fields□

(C) They become part of the meteor stream at different times□

(D) Their velocity slows over time□

(E) Their ejection velocity is slower than that of the comet□

Supporting ideas

This question asks for information explicitly stated in the passage□The first paragraph describes the composition and behavior of meteor streams□The dust particles that make up the meteor stream are ejected from the comet at a variety of velocities□Eventually, a shroud of dust surrounds the entire cometary orbit because of the differing velocities of these dust particles□

A Correct□Lines 1-7 show that□due to their differing velocities, the dust particles eventually surround the comet's orbit□

B Lines 7_10 explain that the dust particles’ orbits are dislocated by, and thus under the control of, planetary gravitational fields□

C The passage does not indicate that the dust particles join the meteor stream at different times□

D The passage gives no evidence that the velocity of the dust particles slows□

E The passage does not say that the ejection velocity is slower than the comet's velocity□

The correct answer is A□

61. The passage suggests that which of the following is a prediction concerning meteor streams that can be derived from both the conventional theories mentioned in lines 18-19 and the new computer derived theory?

(A) Dust particles in a meteor stream will usually be distributed evenly throughout any cross section of the stream□

(B) The orbits of most meteor streams should cross the orbit of the Earth at some point and give rise to a meteor shower□

(C) Over time the distribution on of dust in a meteor stream wll usually become denser at the outside edges of the stream than at the center□

(D) Meteor showers caused by older meteor streams should be□on average□longer in duration than those caused by very young meteor streams□

(E) The individual dust particles in older meteor streams should be, on average□smaller than those that compose younger meteor streams.

Inference

The question' s use of the word suggests means that the answer depends on making an inference□Lines7-8 state the hypothesis that a meteor stream should broaden with time, this hypothesis is consistent with both conventional and computer-derived theories regarding the nature of the center of the meteor stream□Thus□the broader the meteor stream is□the older it is□Lines 24—25 state that meteor showers occur whenever Earth passes through a meteor stream□It can be inferred that if the meteor stream is older and broader, Earth will experience longer periods of meteor showers as it passes through this broad stream than it would if the meteor stream were younger and therefore less broad□

A Conventional theories predict a dense center, and the computer model predicts a pipe—like structure□neither theory is consistent with an even distribution of dust particles□

B Neither theory makes predictions about the orbits of most meteor streams□

C Conventional theories predict a dense center, not a dense exterior□

D Correct□Both theories contend that meteor streams broaden over time□An older, broader meteor stream means that Earth will experience longer meteor showers from

E The passage does not discuss the size of individual dust particles□

The correct answer is D□

62□It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following must be true of the Earth as it orbits the Sun?

A Most meteor streams It encounters are more than 2□000 years old□

B When passing through a meteor stream□it usually passes near to the stream's center.

C It crosses the Geminid meteor stream once every year□

D It usually takes over a day to cross the actual Geminid meteor stream□

E It accounts for most of the gravitational perturbation affecting the Geminid meteor stream□

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information□To answer this question□reread the last paragraph

and compare it with the inferences given in the answer choices□Earth experiences meteor showers every time it passes through a meteor stream□The last paragraph identifies the Geminid meteor showers as occurring yearly(1ine 37)□Therefore□it is logical to infer that the Earth must pass through the Geminid meteor stream yearly□

A The passage provides no evidence to support this generalization about the age of meteor streams□

B Lines 32—34 state□There □ no reason way the Earth should always pass through the stream's exact center□

C Correct□Since the Geminid meteor showers occur yearly, the Earth must pass through the Geminid meteor stream yearly□

D Lines 38—□41 show that the Earth passed through the Geminid meteor stream in an average of 19 hours□

E Lines 7—10 explain that dust particles' orbits are perturbed by planetary gravitation□but there is no reason to infer that Earth's gravitation affects the meteor stream more than other planets' gravitation□

The correct answer is C□

63. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the last sentence of the passage?

(A) In each of the years between 1970 and 1979□ the Earth took exactly 19 hours to cross the Geminid meteor stream□

(B) The comet associated with the Geminid meteor stream has totally disintegrated□

(C) The Geminid meteor stream should continue to exist for at least 5,000 years□

(D) The Geminid meteor stream has not broadened as rapidly as the conventional theories would have predicted□

(E) The computer-model Geminid meteor stream provides an accurate representation of the development of the actual Geminid stream□

Logical structure

The last sentence establishes the approximate date of the Geminid meteor stream□How is this date determined? The computer model shows that the Earth would cross the meteor stream in alittle more than24hoursifthe streamwere5,000yearsold(fines 27-29)□One decade's data show that the Earth crossed the meteor stream in an averageofl9hours (1ines 38—41)□The conclusion that the stream is about 3,000 years old assumes that the computer model is accurate□

A The data provide an average time□not an exact time for each year□

B The passage does not mention the comet associated with the meteor stream□

C The passage does not predict the longevity of the meteor stream□

D The computer model confirmed the hypothesis about broadening over time proposed by conventional theories□to do this□it projected a 5□000 year period□but that does not mean that astronomers expected the actual stream to be older or broader than it was□

E Correct□The assumption is that the computer model accurately represents the development of the actual Geminid meteor stream□

The correct answer is E□

64□The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood

(B) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them

(C) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two

(D) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it

(E) challenge the validity of a theory by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions in it

Main idea

Examining the structure of the whole passage helps to identify the passage's primary purpose or main idea□The first paragraph introduces a recent hypothesis about how caffeine affects behavior□ The second paragraph looks at an earlier, widely accepted hypothesis and then presents the objections to it made by the scientists proposing the more recent hypothesis□The third and fourth paragraphs provide evidence to support that newer hypothesis□Since most of the passage is devoted to the recent hypothesis□clearly the primary purpose must be to present that hypothesis to readers□

A The passage discusses a current investigation□not one planned for the future□

B The passage examines two explanations□but the earlier theory is discussed only to expose its weakness□Most of the passage is devoted to the more recent theory□

C Only two theories are presented in the passage.

D Correct□The recent hypothesis provides an alternative to an earlier one and is supported by evidence and arguments□

E Lines 28—33 do pose such a challenge to the earlier theory□however, the challenge is a small part of the whole passage□Similarly, in the final paragraph□an exception to the more recent theory is introduced□only to be dismissed as an unimportant concern□

The correct answer is D□

65□ According to Snyder et al□caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

(A) stimulates behavior in mice and in humans□whereas adenosine stimulates behavior in humans only

(B) has mixed effects In the brain□whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect

(C) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons□whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations

(D) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors□whereas adenosine Inhibits such release

(E) inhibits both neuron firing and the production of phosphodiesterase when there is a sufficient concentration in the brain□whereas adenosine inhibits only neuron firing

Supporting ideas

To answer this question□1ook for the section that discusses adenosine and caffeine□The first paragraph leads the reader through how adenosine (1ines 7-1 1)and caffeine(1ines 4-6)work in the brain□according to Snyder et a1□Adenosine depresses neuron firing by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters;, it is able to achieve this by binding to specific receptors on neuronal membranes Caffeine interrupts this process by binding to the receptors□which prevents adenosine from attaching to them□and the neurons then fire more readily than they otherwise would□

A The passage includes no evidence that adenosine stimulates behavior□

B While the final paragraph reveals that caffeine displays mixed effects□the passage does not state that adenosine has a stimulatory effect□

C Increasing cyclic AMP concentrations is part of the earlier theory, not that of Snyder et a1□

D Correct□Lines 7—1 9 explain that caffeine binds to the receptors□releasing neurotransmitters□ whereas adenosine hinders that release□

E Inhibiting the production of phosphodiesterase is discussed in the earlier theory, not in the work of Snyder et a1□

The correct answer is D□

66□ In response to experimental results concerning IBMX□Snyder et al contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

(A) mixed effects in the brain
(B) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain
(C) close structural relationships with caffeine
(D) depressive effects on mouse locomotion
(E) the ability to dislodge caffeine from receptors in the brain

Supporting ideas

To answer this question□1ook at the last paragraph□which discusses the effects of IB□□□This compound binds to the adenosine receptors, but instead of acting as a stimulant as other caffeine derivatives do□it was found to depress 1ocomofion in mice□Snyder et al explain that IBMX has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs(1ines 58-60)□

A Correct□The results of one experiment can be explained by mixed effects in the brain□which Snyder et al say may be expected with psychoactive drugs□

B This response refers back to the earlier theory, not to Snyder et al's work□

C Caffeine is only included within the broad category of psychoactive drugs□

D This effect is attributed to one compound, IBMX□not to all psychoactive drugs□

E This ability is not discussed in the passage□

The correct answer is A□

67□ According to Snyder et a1□all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

(A) IBMX
(B) caffeine
(C) adenosine
(D) theophylline
(E) phosphodiesterase

Supporting ideas

This question asks the reader to rule out a11 the possibilities discussed in the text□leaving the single exception□The first paragraph explains that both adenosine and caffeine bind to receptors in the brain□The fourth paragraph attests to the ability of theophylline to bind to the receptors□The last paragraph describes IBMX as a compound that binds to adenosine receptors□Thus the exception has to be the enzyme phosphodiesterase□

A Lines 54—55 show that IBMX binds to receptors.

B Lines 17-19 show that caffeine binds to receptors.

C Lines 13——14 show that adenosine binds to receptors□

D Lines 48—50 show that theophylline binds to receptors·

E Correct□The passage includes no evidence that phosphodiesterase binds to receptors□

The correct answer is E

68□ Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

(A) The chemical relationship between Caffeine and phosphodlesterase

(B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine

(C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters

(D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior

(E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

Inference

This question asks the reader to find information that is suggested but not directly stated in the passage□The A1 and A2receptors are mentioned in line 16, so look at the surrounding material□ Snyder et al propose that caffeine□which is structurally similar to adenosine□binds to both types of receptors, just as adenosine does. Caffeine's ability to bind to these receptors may be due to this structural similarity to adenosine□

A Phosphodiesterase is discussed in an entirely different context in lines 22-25□

B Correct□Lines 17-19 suggest that caffeine's structural similarity to adenosine may be responsible for its ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors□

C Caffeine acts on neurotransmitters□it is not structurally similar to them□

D Caffeine's ability to stimulate behavior results from□rather than causes□this process□

E The passage does not discuss the natural occurrence of these compounds□

The correct answer is B□

69□The author quotes Snyder et al in lines 43-48 most probably in order to

(A) reveal some of the assumptions underlying their theory

(B) summarize a major finding of their experiments

(C) point out that their experiments were limited to mice

(D) indicate that their experiments resulted only in general correlations

(E) refute the objections made by supporters of the older theory

Logical structure

To find the reason that the author quotes Snyder et al□examine the third paragraph□where the quotation appears□The paragraph starts with evidence supporting the new hypothesis on the basis of experiments with mice□The quotation then begins in general a phrase that implies a summary of the results of the work with mice□The quoted material explains that the more the compounds were able to bind to the receptors□the greater the stimulatory effect□This major finding supports the hypothesis□

A The quotation explains results of an experiment□not assumptions about theory□

B Correct□The quotation summarizes the experiment with mice and reports a major finding in support of the hypothesis□

C The quotation generalizes on the basis of the experiment□it does not limit the finding to mice□

D Specific correlations were made between the ability to bind to receptors and to stimulate locomotion□

E The passage includes no such objections□therefore no refutations are needed□

The correct answer is B□

70□ According to the passage□job segregation by sex in the United States was

(A) greatly diminished by labor mobilization during the Second World War

(B) perpetuated by those textile-mill owners who argued in favor of women's employment in wage labor

(C) one means by which women achieved greater job security

(D) reluctantly challenged by employers except when the economic advantages were obvious

(E) a constant source of labor unrest in the young textile industry

Supporting ideas

The question uses the phrase according to the passage□indicating that the answer is based on information stated in the passage□The second paragraph explains that a prevailing definition of femininity often dictates what jobs are given to women□For example□textile□mill owners used hoary stereotypes associated with□□□homemaking activates in order to justify their employment of women□claiming that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores□

A Lines 43—45 show just the reverse to be true□job segregation by sex characterized even the most important war industries□

B Correct□Textile—mill owners exploited stereotypes about women and the work suited to them in order to justify employing them as wage laborers□

C Many "female"jobs were less secure(fines 34—35)□

D No information in the passage 1eads to this conclusion□in fact□employers showed little interest in challenging job segregation even when higher profits beckoned(1ines 40_41)□

E Labor unrest among textile—mill workers is not discussed□

The correct answer is B□

71. According to the passage□historians of women's labor focused on factory work as a more promising area of research than service—sector work because factory work

(A) involved the payment of higher wages

(B) required skill in detailed tasks

(C) was assumed to be less characterized by sex segregation

(D) was more readily accepted by women than by men

(E) fitted the economic dynamic of industrialism better

Supporting ideas

The phrase according to the passage indicates that the answer is stated in the passage□Look at the first paragraph□which discusses historians of women's labor These historians disregarded service work in favor of factory work not only because factory work differed from traditional "women's word□but also because the forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind(fines 5—9)□

A The passage does not indicate that historians studied factory workers because of higher wages·

B The passage gives no evidence that historians chose this research area for this reason□

C Correct□The passage indicates that the historians chose this research area because they assumed that sex segregation was less prevalent in factory work than in service—sector work□

D Women's ready acceptance of factory work is not mentioned in the passage as the reason why historians turned their attention to factory work rather than service—sector work□

E Factory work may have fitted the dynamic of industrialism better, but this is not the reason the passage gives for the historians' choice.

The correct answer is C.

72. It can be inferred from the passage that early historians of women's labor in the United States paid little attention to women's employment in the service sector of the economy because

(A) the extreme variety of these occupations made it very difficult to assemble meaningful statistics about them

(B) fewer women found employment in the service sector than in factory work

(C) the wages paid to workers in the service sector were much lower than those paid in the industrial sector

(D) women's employment in the service sector tended to be much more short-term than in factory work

(E) employment in the service sector seemed to have much in common with the unpaid work associated with homemaking

Inference

Since this question asks for an inference, the answer is not directly stated in the passage, it must instead be derived from the information given. To answer this question, look at what the first paragraph says about the historians' focus on factory work. The historians disregarded service work and focused instead on factory work in part because it seemed so different from traditional, unpaid "women's work" in the home(fines 5—7). Since the two kinds of work are explicitly contrasted, it is reasonable to infer that what is not true of factory work is true of service work. service work is similar to traditional, unpaid "women's work" in the home.

A No mention of statistics is made in the passage·

B The numbers of women in each kind of work are not compared.

C Wages earned in the two kinds of work are not compared.

D Duration of employment in the two kinds of work is not compared.

E Correct. Historians disregarded service work because it was similar to "women's work" at home.

The correct answer is E.

73. The passage supports which of the following statements about the early mill owners mentioned in the second paragraph?

(A) They hoped that by creating relatively unattractive female jobs they would discourage women from losing interest in marriage and family life.

(B) They sought to increase the size of the available labor force as a means to keep men's wages low.

(C) They argued that women were inherently suited to do well in particular kinds of factory work.

(D) They thought that factory work bettered the condition of women by emancipating them from dependence on income earned by men.

(E) They felt guilty about disturbing the traditional division of labor in the family.

Supporting ideas

Look at the second paragraph to see what it says about the assumptions and actions of the mill owners. To answer this question, look for a perspective or action that the paragraph explicitly

supports□The mill owners accepted and perpetuated the stereotypes of women□including their greater attention to detail and patience with repetitive tasks□and thus argued that women were inherently(by nature) suited to the work in a textile mill□

A The mill owners assumed that women's "real□aspirations were for marriage and family life, which they used as all excuse to pay women less

B The passage does not say that mill owners tried to keep men's wages low□

C Correct□The mill owners contended that certain factory work was suitable to a woman's alleged patient□detail—oriented nature□

D The passage does not credit mill owners with trying to emancipate women.

E There is no indication in the passage that the mill owners felt any guilt□

The correct answer is C□

74. It can be inferred from the passage that the □unfinished revolution□ the author mentions in line 14 refers to the

(A) entry of women into the industrial labor market

(B) recognition that work done by women as homemakers should be compensated at rates comparable to those prevailing in the service sector of the economy

(C) development of a new definition of femininity unrelated to the economic forces of industrialism

(D) introduction of equal pay for equal work in all professions

(E) emancipation of women wage earners from gender-determined job allocation

Inference

An inference requires going beyond the material explicitly stated in the passage to the author's ideas that underlie that material. To understand this reference, it is first necessity to analyze its context. The first paragraph explains that historians focused on factory work on the assumption that it was gender-blind and emancipatory in effect. However, the paragraph concludes, emancipation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace. The phrase this unfinished revolution appears in the next sentence, and it refers back to continued sex segregation in the workplace. Here the passage implies that the author believes the revolution is unfinished because jobs are still allocated to women on the basis of their sex.

A The first paragraph has established that women are in the industrial workforce.

B Compensation for work at home is not discussed in the passage.

C The only definition of femininity referred to in the passage is said to determine the kinds of jobs available to women.

D Equal pay for equal work in not addressed in the passage.

E Correct. The unfinished revolution refers to an emancipation that is incomplete because job segregation on the basis of sex continues.

The correct answer is E.

75. The passage supports which of the following statements about hiring policies in the United States?

(A) After a crisis many formerly □male □jobs are reclassified as □female□ jobs.

(B) Industrial employers generally prefer to hire women with previous experience as homemakers.

(C) Post-Second World war hiring policies caused women to lose many of their wartime gains in employment opportunity.

(D) Even war industries during the Second World War were reluctant to hire women for factory work.

(E) The service sector of the economy has proved more nearly gender-bind in its hiring policies than has the manufacturing sector.

Supporting ideas

Look at each answer choice to see if it is explicitly supported by information in the passage. The last sentence of the passage states that, once World War II was over, men returned to take the □male□ jobs that women had been temporarily allowed to master. Thus, the gains women had been allowed to make during the war (despite continued job segregation) were lost to them after men returned to work.

A The last paragraph shows that after World War II, □male□ jobs that had been held by women during the war were returned to men.

B No information in the passage supports this claim.

C Correct. After World War II, women lost many employment opportunities that had been available to them during the war.

D The passage says that job segregation persisted in the war, but is does not indicate that war industries were reluctant to hire women.

E No comparison is made in the passage to support this conclusion.

The correct answer is C.

76□ Which of the following words best expresses the opinion of the author of the passage concerning the notion that women are more skillful than men in carrying out detailed tasks?

(A) ”patient”(1ine 23)

(B) “repetitive”(1ine 23)

(C) ”hoary”(1ine 25)

(D) ”homemaking”(1ine 26)

(E) ”purview”(1ine 27)

Tone

This question asks about the author’ s attirude□Word choice may reveal attitude□as it does here when the author describes the hoary stereotypes about women that mill owners perpetuated□ Hoary means old-literally white with age—and so the stereotypes are being dismissed by the author as old—fashioned□even obsolete□

A The mill owners stereotyped women as patient□this does not express the author's opinion□

B Mill owners claimed that women were suited to repetitive work□this does not express the author's opinion□

C Correct□Hoary carries with it a judgment□In the author's eyes□the mill owners’ s tereotypes are impossibly antiquated□

D Homemaking describes activities but does not reveal the author's opinion□

E Purview simply means a range or a scope□it does not reveal an opinion□

The correct answer is C□

77□ Which of the following best describes the relationship of the final paragraph to the passage as

a whole?

(A) The central idea is reinforced by the citation of evidence drawn from twentieth-century history.

(B) The central idea is restated in such a way as to form a transition to a new topic for discussion.

(C) The central idea is restated and juxtaposed with evidence that might appear to contradict it.

(D) A partial exception to the generalizations of the central idea is dismissed as unimportant.

(E) Recent history is cited to suggest that the central idea's validity is gradually diminishing.

Logical structure

Consider the final paragraph in the context of the whole passage to evaluate its relationship to the whole. The first two paragraphs examine job segregation in an unspecified but earlier time. The final paragraph brings the reader into the twentieth century, when, as the example drawn from World War II shows, job segregation persisted. Thus, the final paragraph updates and reinforces the author's thesis about the persistence of job segregation.

A Correct. The central idea that sex segregation continues in the workplace is reinforced with an example from World War II.

B The central idea is the persistence of job segregation, which is the only topic in the paragraph.

C The last paragraph supports the passage, no apparently contradictory evidence is introduced.

D The last paragraph supports the central idea with a more modern example, no exceptions are either entertained or dismissed.

E More recent history is cited to support the central idea, not to show that it is diminishing.

The correct answer is A.

Questions 78-83 refer to the passage on page 48.

78. The author of the passage alludes to the well-established nature of the concept of individual rights in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition in order to

(A) illustrate the influence of individualist feminist thought on more general intellectual trends in English history

(B) argue that feminism was already a part of the larger Anglo—Saxon intellectual tradition, even though this has often gone unnoticed by critics of women's emendation

(C) explain the decline in individualist thinking among feminists in non-English speaking countries

(D) help account for an increasing shift toward individualist feminism among feminists in English-speaking countries

(E) account for the philosophical differences between individualist and relational feminists in English—speaking countries

Logical structure

This question asks for the reason that the author has chosen to include the information about the Anglo—Saxon tradition in lines 23-26. The concept of individual rights was well established in this tradition, and that is the reason that individualist feminism came to predominate in English—speaking countries. Thus, this detail explains why feminists in English—speaking countries turned to individualist, rather than relational, feminism.

A This statement reverses the order, the more general intellectual trends in English history influenced individualist feminism.

B Feminism is not said to be a part of the Anglo—Saxon tradition.

C While relational feminism predominates among European and non-Western feminists□no evidence shows a decline in individualist feminism among these groups□

D Correct. The author uses the information about individual fights and the Anglo-Saxon tradition to explain why individualist feminism predominated in English-speaking countries.

E The Anglo—Saxon tradition is not said to account for all the philosophical differences between the two feminisms in English—speaking countries□but only for the fact that individualist feminism became predominant□

The correct answer is D□

79□The passage suggests that the author of the passage believes which of the following?

(A) The predominance of individualist feminism in English—speaking countries is a historical phenomenon□the causes of which have not yet been investigated□

(B) The individualist and relational feminist views are irreconcilable□given their theoretical differences concerning the foundations of society□

(C) A consensus concerning the direction of future feminist politics will probably soon emerge□given the awareness among feminists of the need for cooperation among women.

(D) Political adversaries of feminism often misuse arguments predicated on differences between the sexes to argue that the existing social system should be maintained□

(E) Relational feminism provides the best theoretical framework for contemporary feminist politics□but individualist feminism could contribute much toward refining and strengthening modern feminist thought□

Supporting ideas

To answer this question□1ook for an idea that the author explicitly supports in the passage. the first sentence of the 1ast paragraph states that the relational feminists' argument—that women's biolog4cal role gives them a special(and undervalued)place in society—may be used by opponents of feminism to reinforce the existing dominance of men□

A In fines 23-26□the author identifies one cause for the situation□

B In lines 46—50□the author implies that a reconciliation might be possible□making this an overstatement□

C The author does not suggest that consensus is likely to happen soon□cooperation is not discussed□

D Correct□T11is statement is consistent with the view that the author expressed in the third paragraph□

E The last paragraph discusses the problems of both feminisms□but the author does not say one is better than the other□

The correct answer is D□

80□ It can be inferred from the passage that the individualist feminist tradition denies the validity of which of the following causal statements?

(A) A division of labor in a social group can result in increased efficiency with regard to the performance of group tasks□

(B) A division of labor in a social group causes inequities in the distribution of opportunities and benefits among group members□

(C) A division of labor on the basis of gender in a social group is necessitated by the existence of

sex-linked biological differences between male and female members of the group□

(D) Culturally determined distinctions based on gender in a social group foster the existence of differing attitudes and opinions among group members□

(E) Educational programs aimed at reducing inequalities based on gender among members of a social group can result In a sense of greater well-being for all members of the group.

Inference

To make an inference about the individualist feminist tradition□begin by rereading the first paragraph□which sets forth the differing arguments of the two feminisms□Relational feminism holds that the biological differences of the sexes must result in a division of labor based on those differences(1ines 5-l0)□By contrast□individualist feminism downplays the importance of gender roles and attaches little importance to the biological function of childbearing(1ines10—15)□Thus□it can be inferred that individualist feminists would disagree with the statement that biological differences should determine a gender-based division of labor in society□

A The passage neither discusses increased efficiency nor implies that individualist feminists would reject it□

B The passage does not indicate that individualist feminists would disagree with this statement□

C Correct□This statement reflects the position of the relational feminists□Which the individualist feminists oppose□stressing instead individual rights and personal autonomy.

D The passage offers no evidence that individualist feminists would disagree with this statement□

E Nothing in the passage indicates that individualist feminists would disagree with this statement□

The correct answer is C□

81□ According to the passage□relational feminists and individualist feminists agree that

(A) individual human rights take precedence over most other social claims

(B) the gender-based division of labor in society should be eliminated

(C) laws guaranteeing equal treatment for all citizens regardless of gender should be passed

(D) a greater degree of social awareness concerning the Importance of motherhood would be beneficial to society

(E) the same educational and economic opportunities should be available to both sexes

Supporting ideas

This question asks for information that is explicitly stated in the passage in slightly different language□While the passage is largely devoted to the differences between the two feminisms□1ines 28—32 indicate a point of convergence□Individualist feminists believe in equal rights for all. Relational feminists believe that equal educational and economic opportunities should be available to women□

A Only individualist feminists believe that individual rights are most important(1ines10_15)□

B Relational feminists do believe in a gender-based division of labor (lines 5 □ l0)□

C Lines 30□37 show that relational feminists do not believe in gender—blind equal rights 1aws□

D Only relational feminists believe in the importance of women's special contribution to society(1ine 33)□

E Correct □ Practitioners of both feminisms believe that equal educational and economic opportunities should be available to both sexes

The correct answer is E□

82□ According to the author, which of the following was true of feminist thought in Western societies before 1890?

(A)Individualist feminist arguments were not found in the thought or writing of non-English-speaking feminists□

(B)Individualist feminism was a strain in feminist thought□but another strain□relational feminism, predominated□

(C)Relational and individualist approaches were equally prevalent in feminist thought and writing.

(D)The predominant view among feminists held that the welfare of women was ultimately less important than the welfare of children□

(E)The predominant view among feminists held that the sexes should receive equal treatment under the law□

Supporting ideas

To answer this question□look at what the author states in fines 16-20, where the years before and after 1890 are discussed□The second paragraph begins by explaining that the two feminisms coexisted up until the late nineteenth century, although relational feminism had been the dominant strain in feminist thought□

A If relational feminism was the dominant strain of the two views that coexisted, the individualist arguments must have existed as well□

B Correct□Lines 19-20 explicitly state that relational feminism had been the dominant strain in feminist thought before 1890□

C The passage shows that the two feminisms were not equally prevalent□relational feminism predominated□

D No evidence in the passage supports this statement□

E The passage does not show that most feminists before 1890 took this position□

The correct answer is B□

83□The author implies that which of the following was true of most feminist thinkers in England and the United States after 1920?

(A) They were less concerned with politics than with intellectual issues□

(B) They began to reach a broader audience and their programs began to be adopted by main-stream political parties□

(C) They called repeatedly for international cooperation among women's groups to achieve their goals□

(D) They moderated their initial criticism of the economic systems that characterized their societies□

(E) They did not attempt to unite the two different feminist approaches in their thought□

Inference

Answering this question involves making an inference□Before 1890□the two feminisms coexisted□After 1920□the goals of the two approaches began to seem increasingly irreconcilable(1ines 27-28)□Lines28—37 provide details on the differing and even opposing priorities of the relational and individualist feminists in England and the United States□It is reasonable to infer that both feminisms pursued their own goals and did not try to reconcile the two

different approaches in their work□The final paragraph reveals that the two feminisms continue to remain separate□although the author offers a possibility for their harmonization□

A Individualist feminists advocated a system with equal rights, and relational feminists sought protective legislation□so it is clear both groups were politically active□the author does not imply they were more interested in intellectual issues□

B The passage offers no evidence to show broader or growing support for their ideas□

C International cooperation is not discussed in the passage·

D No information in the passage supports this statement□

E Correct□As the goals of the two feminisms grew increasingly irreconcilable, feminists in England and the United States did not try to harmonize the two strains in their thinking□

The correct answer is E□

Questions 84-90 refer to the passage on page 50

84. According to the passage□all of the following were benefits of privatizing state-owned industries in the United Kingdom EXCEPT□

(A) Privatized industries paid taxes to the government□

(B) The government gained revenue from selling state-owned industries□

(C) The government repaid some of its national debt□

(D) Profits from Industries that were still state-owned increased□

(E) Total borrowings and losses of state-owned industries decreased□

Supporting ideas

This question begins with the phrase according to the passage□indicating that it can be answered using facts stated in the passage□The first paragraph fists the benefits of privatization□Use the process of elimination and check the five possible answer choices against the benefits described in fines 8—12□The point that is NOT discussed in the passage is the correct answer□

A Lines 1 1-12 discuss tax revenues□

B Lines 10-1 1 discuss revenue from the sales□

C Lines 14-16 discuss debt repayment□

D Correct□Profits from state—owned industries are not discussed□

E Lines 9—10 discuss decreased borrowings and losses□

The correct answer is D□

85□ According to the passage□which of the following resulted in increased productivity in companies that have been privatized?

(A) A large number of employees chose to purchase shares in their companies□

(B) Free shares were widely distributed to Individual shareholders□

(C) The government ceased to regulate major industries□

(D) Unions conducted wage negotiations for employees□

(E) Employee—owners agreed to have their wages lowered□

Supporting ideas

This question is based on information explicitly stated in the passage□The second paragraph describes the increased productivity, and the third paragraph begins by stating one reason for it□ employees of privatized industries were given the opportunity to buy shares in their own companies (fines 29-31)□The paragraph also cites the high percentage of employees buying shares in three

privatized companies□supporting the idea that many employees bought shares□

A Correct□Productivity increased after employees became shareholders in their companies□

B The theoretical advantages and disadvantages of free shares are discussed(fines 43-52)□but the passage does not say that any were given away□

C The passage does not examine governmental regulation□

D The passage does not analyze the relation between wages and productivity□

E Lines 39—-42 cite one example of employee-owner willingness to accept lower wages□but productivity□

The correct answer is A□

86. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers labor disruptions to be

(A) an inevitable problem in a weak national economy

(B) a positive sign of employee concern about a company

(C) a predictor of employee reactions to a company's offer to sell shares to them

(D) a phenomenon found more often in state-owned industries than in private companies

(E) a deterrence to high performance levels in an industry

Inference

This question states that an inference is required; this inference is based on material presented in the second paragraph□To demonstrate that privatization has raised the level of performance in every area, the author gives three examples (1ines 20-27)□One example is the disappearance of labor disruptions □ once common □ If the absence of 1abor disruptions raises the 1evel of performance□then the author must believe that the presence of labor disruptions impedes a high level of performance□

A The author does not link labor disruptions with a weak national economy□

B The author does not interpret labor disruptions in a positive fight□

C The author does not identify labor disruptions as a predictor of employees' responses to opportunities to buy a company's shares□

D Labor disruptions in state-owned and private industries are not compared□

E Correct□The author implies that labor disruptions interfere with high levels of performance in industry□

The correct answer is E□

87□The passage supports which of tile following statements about employees buying shares in their own companies ?

(A) At three different companies□approximately nine out of ten of the workers were eligible to buy shares in their companies□

(B) Approximately 90 percent of the eligible workers at three different companies chose to buy shares in their companies□

© The opportunity to buy shares was discouraged by at least some labor unions□

(D) Companies that demonstrated the highest productivity were the first to allow their employees the opportunity to buy shares

(E) Eligibility to buy shares was contingent on employees' agreeing to increased work loads□

Supporting ideas

Check each statement by comparing it to the information presented in the passage□Only one

statement is supported□The third paragraph presents the percentages of the eligible employees who purchased shares in their companies□89 percent at one company,90 percent at a second□and 92 percent at a third(1ines 32-35)□Thus□it is true that roughly 90 percent of the eligible work force at three different companies bought shares in their companies once they were given the opportunity to do so□

A The passage cites the percentages of the eligible employees who bought shares□not the percentages of the total work force who were eligible□

B Correct□The passage shows that roughly 90 percent of the eligible employees at three different companies bought shares in their companies.

C The passage does not show the attitude of labor unions toward employee share buying□

D The passage offers no evidence that companies with high productivity were the first to offer shares to their employees□

E The passage does not show eligibility to be dependent on increased workload□

The correct answer is B□

88□ Which of the following statements is most consistent with the principle described in lines 36-38?

(A) A democratic government that decides it is inappropriate to own a particular industry has in no way abdicated its responsibilities as guardian of the public interest□

(B) The ideal way for a government to protect employee interests is to force companies to maintain their share of a competitive market without government subsidies□

(C) The failure to harness the power of self-interest is an important reason that state-owned industries perform poorly□

(D) Governments that want to implement privatization programs must try to eliminate all resistance to the free-market system□

(E) The individual shareholder will reap only a minute share of the gains from whatever sacrifices he or she makes to achieve these gains□

Application

First identify the principle involved□and then find the statement that is most compatible with that principle□Lines 36-38 argue that having a personal stake in a business makes employees work to make it prosper□When there is no personal stake□or self-interest□involved□employees do not have the same incentive to work hard to make their industry prosper□Thus□the poor performance of state-owned industries can be ascribed in part to the 1ack of motivation employees suffer when they have no personal stake in the business□

A The principle involves a personal□rather than governmental□relationship□

B Self-interest may inspire people to do more□government coercion is not consistent with this principle□

C Correct□State-owned industries perform poorly in part because employees do not have the powerful motivation of self-interest□

D The principle has to do with the motivation of individuals, not governments□

E Lines 36-38 describe the principle of self- interest□not self-sacrifice□

The correct answer is C□

89□ Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the privatization process in the

United Kingdom?

(A) It depends to a potentially dangerous degree on individual ownership of shares□

(B) It conforms in its most general outlines to Thomas Paine's prescription for business ownership□

© It was originally conceived to include some giving away of free shares□

(D) It has been successful□even though privatization has failed in other countries□

(E) It is taking place more slowly than some economists suggest is necessary□

Inference

Answering this question requires looking at each possible inference to see if it is supported somewhere in the passage□Support for the inference about the pace of privatization is provided by the suggestion of some economists that giving away flee shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process(fines44—45)□If privatization needs to be accelerated□then it must be going too slowly, at least according to these economists□

A The passage does not allude to any danger in individual ownership of shares□

B Paine is quoted only in reference to receiving flee shares as opposed to buying shares□also□the process of privatization had occurred before employees bought shares in the newly privatized companies□

C No evidence supports the distribution of free shares as part of the plan to privatize□

D The failure of privatization in other countries is not mentioned□

E Correct□The economists' suggestion comes from what they see as the need to speed up a process that is currently taking too long□

The correct answer is E□

90. The quotation in lines 46-47 is most probably used to

(A) counter a position that the author of the passage believes is incorrect

(B) state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence

(C) show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author of the passage have supported their arguments

(D) point out a paradox contained in a controversial viewpoint

(E) present a historical maxim to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph

Logical structure

Looking at the quotation's context leads to an understanding of why the quotation was used□ Paine' s quotation offers a concise and time-honored counterargument to the view voiced in the preceding sentence□The economists suggest giving away free shares□but the author notes that these economists are forgetting that□according to Paine□people do not value what they get too cheaply□The author uses the quotation to show the basic error in the economists' thinking□

A Correct□The author uses Paine's quotation as an apt counter to the economists' suggestion.

B The quotation attacks the solution posed in the previous sentence□

C The author agrees with Paine□as is evident in the final 1ines of the passage□

D The author implies that a viewpoint is ill advised□but does not say it is controversial□

E Paine's maxim does not challenge the principle of self-interest□

The correct answer is A□

Questions 91-97 refer to the passage on page 52.

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

(A) Comparing two different approaches to a problem

(B) Describing a problem and proposing a solution

(C) Defending an established method

(D) Presenting data and drawing conclusions from the data

(E) Comparing two different analyses of a current situation

Main idea

To answer this question□analyze what the author is doing in each paragraph of the passage□The first paragraph presents a problem□the failure of shareholders and managers to enhance a company' s long—term productivity□The second paragraph proposes a possible solution to that problem·

A Only one approach to a problem is explored□

B Correct□The first paragraph describes a problem□and the second paragraph proposes a solution

C The author criticizes the established method□or current practice□as described in the first paragraph.

D The author presents not data□but a problem□

E only one analysis of the current situation is presented□

The correct answer is B□

92□ It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of majority shareholders in a corporation?

(A) They make the corporation's operational management decisions□

(B) They are not allowed to own more than 50 percent of the corporation's stock□

© They cannot make quick profits by selling off large amounts of their stock in the corporation□

(D) They are more interested in profits than in productivity□

(E) They cannot sell any of their stock in the corporation without giving the public advance notice□

Inference

An inference is drawn from stated information□To answer this question□look at what the passage says about individual capitalists who owned enough stock to dominate the board of directors and dictate company policy□The logical inference from this information is that these individual capitalists were majority stockholders□they are the only majority shareholders discussed in the passage□Lines 6-8 indicate that these capitalists could not sell out for a quick profit and instead had to concentrate on□□□1ong-term productivity□

A While majority shareholders might dictate company policy(1ine 4)□there is no suggestion that they would make operational decisions□

B The passage does discuss current limitations on minority shareholders□but there is no discussion of limitations on majority shareholders□

C Correct□Lines 2-6 show that individual capitalists□and thus majority shareholders□cannot make quick profits because putting such large amounts of stock on the market would only depress its value□

D In fines 6-8□The author argues exactly the opposite of this point□

E Majority shareholders may sell as much stock as they want□the only constraint they face is the economic one of quickly depressing the share price□

The correct answer is C□

93. According to the passage□the purpose of the requirement suggested in lines 33-36 would be which of the following?

(A) To encourage institutional stockholders to sell stock that they believe will decrease in value

(B) To discourage institutional stockholders from intervening in the operation of a company whose stock they own

(C) To discourage short-term profit taking by institutional stockholders

(D) To encourage a company's employees to take an active role in the ownership of stock in the company

(E) To encourage investors to diversify their stock holdings

Supporting ideas

This question asks for information explicitly stated in the passage regarding the purpose of the author's proposed requirement for advance notice of major institutional shareholders' intent to sell stock The author explains that old-style capitalists did not put large amounts of stock on the market because it would only depress its value□ they could not sell out for a quick profit and instead had to concentrate on improving the long-term productivity of their companies(fines 6-8) □ The requirement that major institutional shareholders notify the public before a significant sale of stock fulfills the same purpose□They would not be able to make a quick profit by trading shares at a propitious moment and would instead have to work toward increasing the long—term productivity of the companies in which they invest(fines 42-46)□

A In this case□the value of the stock would plummet(1ines 38—39)□so it is not the author's reason for the requirement□

B The author believes institutions should take a more active role in the operations of the companies in which they invest(1ines3 1—33)□the requirement should foster this participation.

C Correct□Throughout the passage□the author argues for investing in the long-term productivity of a company rather than making only short—term profits□

D The passage does not discuss employee ownership of a company□

E The passage does not discuss diversification of stock holdings□

The correct answer is C□

94. The author suggests that which of the following is a true statement about people who typify the□old-style capitalist□referred to in line 25□

(A) They now rely on outdated management techniques□

(B) They seldom engaged in short-term trading of the stock they owned□

© They did not influence the investment policies of the corporations in which they invested□

(D) They now play a very small role in the stock market as a result of antitrust legislation□

(E) They were primarily concerned with maximizing the short-term profitability of the corporations in which they owned stock□

Inference

The question's use of the word suggests means that the answer depends on making an inference□Old-style capitalist refers back to fines 1-8wherethere is a fuller description of the former investment environment□from which it is reasonable to infer what may be said to typify these investors□Such capitalists owned enough stock to dominate the board of directors and dictate company policy□Since putting a lot of their stock on the market would only depress its value□these

capitalists could not sell out for a quick profit and instead had to concentrate on improving the long-term productivity of their companies.

A The passage gives no indication that management techniques are outdated.

B Correct. The passage explicitly states that they did not sell out for a quick profit.

C The passage says just the reverse. they dictated company policy.

D The capitalists were individual investors, and the passage does not indicate what role individual investors now play in the stock market.

E Lines 6—8 show the reverse to be true

The correct answer is B.

95. It can be inferred that the author makes which of the following assumptions about the businesses once controlled by individual capitalists?

(A) These businesses were less profitable than are businesses today.

(B) Improving long-term productivity led to increased profits.

(C) Each business had only a few stockholders.

(D) There was no short—term trading in the stock of these businesses.

(E) Institutions owned no stock in these companies.

Logical Structure

To answer a question about an assumption, look at the logical structure of the author's argument. The author argues that current shareholders and managers should follow the practice of old-style capitalists in seeking to enhance long-term productivity(and hence long-term profitability)of the companies in which they invest. Since the productivity and profitability are explicitly linked in current times. The author must assume that the companies controlled by the old—style capitalists were profitable.

A The author does not compare the profitability of past and present companies.

B Correct. The author assumes that long—term productivity yields long—term profitability, in the past as well in the present.

C Although a single investor could play a powerful role(1ines 1-4). the author makes no mention of how many total shareholders there might be in any one business.

D Investors who owned a major share of stock were not likely to sell it for quick profit (lines4-7). The author does not suggest that other shareholders avoided short-term trading.

E Lines 9—11 show that institutions currently hold stock. but nothing indicates that institutions did not hold stock in the past.

The correct answer is B.

96. The author suggests that the role of large institutions as stockholders differs from that of the old-style capitalist. in part because large institutions

(A) invest in the stock of so many companies that they cannot focus attention on the affairs of any single corporation

(B) are prohibited by law from owning a majority of a corporation's stock

(C) are influenced by brokers who advise against long-term ownership of stocks

(D) are able to put large amounts of stock on the market without depressing the stock's value

(E) are attracted to the stocks of corporations that demonstrate long-term gains in productivity

Supporting ideas

This question involves looking at the contrast the author draws between individual capitalists□who once owned enough stock to dominate the board of directors, and institutions□which are prohibited by antitrust laws from owning a majority of a company's stock□

A The passage does not indicate the number of companies institutions invest in

B Correct□Unlike the old-style capitalist, an institution is prohibited by law from owning a majority of a company's stock□

C The passage never mentions brokers□

D Lines 38—39 explain that the value of the stock would plummet□

E No reasons are given for the institutions' choices of corporations□

The correct answer is B□

97□The primary function of the second paragraph of the passage is to

(A) identify problems

(8) warn of consequences

© explain effects

(D) evaluate solutions

(E) recommend actions

Logical structure

In order to determine the purpose of the second paragraph□took at the whole passage and follow the structure of the author's argument□The author identifies a problem in the first paragraph□warning of the consequences if the problem is allowed to continue□The author then turns to a possible solution□making specific recommendations in lines 28—35□The language the author uses is a call to action □ regal limits □□□ should be removed □ institutions should be encouraged □ any institution□□□should be forced□

A The author has identified the problem in the previous paragraph.

B The author has warned of the consequences in the previous paragraph·

C The majority of the paragraph is devoted to proposing specific actions rather than to explaining effects□

D The author describes a solution□but does not evaluate either that solution or other solutions□

E Correct□In lines 28-35□the author recommends specific actions to solve the problem identified in the first paragraph□

The correct answer is E□

Questions 98-105 refer to the passage on page 54□

98□The author's main point is that

(A) modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies

(B) the success of early chartered trading companies□like that of modern multinationals□depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations

(C) early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals

(D) scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals

(E) the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

Main idea

To understand the main point of the whole passage□review what the author does in each paragraph□The first paragraph presents the general view that the conditions in which early trading companies in which early trading companies operated were too primitive to make a comparison to modem multinational corporations interesting□The second paragraph corrects this impression by citing their complex activities, and the third paragraph□after reminding the reader of important differences between them□closes by saying that early trading companies merit further study as analogues of more modern structures(fines 53—54)□The author's main point is to show that an interesting comparison between early trading companies and modem multinational companies exists and deserves further study.

A Early trading companies share similarities with modern multinational companies but ale not credited with having originated them□

B Early trading companies are compared to modern companies on the basis of their complex activities□but their success is not discussed□

C Correct □ An interesting comparison between early trading companies and modern multinational companies may be drawn and should be further studied□

D The author does not say that the general view is mistaken□only that a comparison of early and modern companies deserves further study□

E Early trading companies had hierarchical management structures(1ine 28)□but the author does not say they were the same as those in modern companies□

The correct answer is C□

99. According to the passage□early chartered trading companies are usually described as

(A) irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation

(B) interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study

(C) analogues of nineteenth' century British trading firms

(D) rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation

(E) important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

Supporting ideas

The question uses the phrase according to the passage, indicating that the answer is explicitly stated in the passage□In the first paragraph□early trading companies are called irrelevant to a discussion about the origins of modern multinational corporations (fines 12—19)□

A Correct□The early trading companies are usually dismissed as irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of modern multinational corporations.

B The passage does not characterize the early trading companies as unusual

C The passage compares the early trading companies to modern companies □ not nineteenth-century ones□

D The author argues that□in contrast to the discussions that usually dismiss their relevance□ early trading companies do offer an interesting comparison to the modern multinationals□

E Early trading companies acted abroad to promote national interests(1ines 43-44)□but no claim is made that they existed for solely political ends□

The correct answer is A□

100□It can be inferred from the passage that the author would characterize the activities engaged in

by early chartered trading companies as being

(A) complex enough in scope to require a substantial amount of planning and coordination on the part of management

(B) too simple to be considered similar to those of a modern multinational corporation

(C) as intricate as those carried out by the largest multinational corporations today

(D) often unprofitable due to slow communications and unreliable means of transportation

(E)hampered by the political demands imposed on them by the governments of their home countries

Inference

To discover what the author believes about the activities of early trading companies□look at the beginning of the second paragraph□The previous paragraph had ended with the prevailing dismissal of these companies as unimportant□The author begins the second paragraph with a transitional expression□in reality, however, to emphasize a contrasting point of view□The first sentence lists an impressive array of complex activities□and then the author notes that the large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures(fines 26-28)□The author befieves the complex activities of the early companies required a multi-leveled management structure to oversee them□

A Correct□The activities of early trading companies were so complex that they required hierarchical management structures to oversee them(1ine 28)□

B This is the prevailing view rather than the author's view□

C The author demonstrates their complexity, but does not claim they are as intricate as those of modern multinational corporations□

D The large volume of transactions suggests they were profitable□but the author' s focus is on the complexity of the activities rather than on their outcomes□

E The author shows they depended heavily on the governments of their counties(1ines 37-38)□but does not imply they were hampered by politics□

The correct answer is A□

101□The author lists the various activities of early chartered trading companies in order to

(A) analyze the various ways in which these activities contributed to changes in management structure in such companies

(B) demonstrate that the volume of business transactions of such companies exceeded that of earlier firms

(C) refute the view that the volume of business undertaken by such companies was relatively low

(D) emphasize the international scope of these companies' operations

(E) support the argument that such firms coordinated such activities by using available means of communication and transport

Logical structure

To find the purpose of the list in lines 20-26□look at the context that surrounds it□The previous paragraph closes with the point of view, not shared by the author, that the volume of transactions of these early companies is assumed to be low□The author immediately contradicts this evaluation and counters it by listing the activities the trading companies actually engaged in□noting the large volume of transactions associated with these activities□Thus, the author includes this list in order to

attack the common assumption that the volume of business transactions was low□

A Management structures were necessary to oversee the activities□but the passage does not mention specific ways in which the activities contributed to changes□

B No comparison to earlier firms is made□

C Correct□The list contradicts the statement in the previous paragraph that the volume of transactions was low□

D The international scope of the activities is not in question(1ines 13—15)and does not need to be defended□

E The list is included to argue against a common assumption□not to argue for a position that this passage does not call into question□

The correct answer is C□

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

(A) Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context□

(B) Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures□

(C) Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation□

(D) Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures□

(E) Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade□

Application

Consider what the author says about hierarchical management structures in the second paragraph in order to find a statement(independent of the passage)with which the author would agree□After listing activities of the early trading companies□the author says in fines 26-28□The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures□Thus□it is likely that the author would agree that□in general□firms with large volumes of transactions must have hierarchical management structures□

A Since the passage does not discuss hierarchical management as the most efficient possible in a modern context□there is no evidence that the author would agree□

B Correct□The author would agree that firms with large volumes of transactions need hierarchical management structures□

C This statement is explicitly contradicted in lines26-28□

D The passage links hierarchical management with a high volume of business but provides no evidence about a low volume of business□

E The high volume of transactions□rather than foreign trade□necessitates hierarchical management□

The correct answer is B□

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

A the top managers of modern multinationals own stock in their own companies rather than simply receiving a salary

B modern multinationals depend 0n a system of capitalist International trade rather than on less modern trading systems

C modern multinationals have operations in a number of different foreign countries rather than merely in one or two

D the operations of modern multinationals are highly profitable despite the more stringent environmental and safety regulations of modern governments

E the overseas operations of modern multi-nationals are not governed by the national interests of their home countries

Inference

Since the question asks about differences□focus on the third paragraph□where differences are described□The first sentence is a general statement□indicating that the early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects□Because the author sets up this first general statement as a contrast between the early and modem companies□the examples that follow it imply that whatever is true of the early trading companies is not true of modern multinationals□Thus□when the author says the early companies depended heavily on their national governments□the implication is that modern companies do not□

A Lines 45-47 contradict this statement □ Senior managers' holdings in modern multinationals are usually insignificant□

B Lines 48-49 show that the early trading companies established a system of capitalist international trade□

C The passage does not say that early trading companies conducted business with only one or two foreign countries□

D The passage does not imply that early trading companies failed to make profits□nor does it discuss modern regulations□

E Correct□The passage implies that modern multinational companies□unlike early trading companies□need not depend heavily on their national governments or promote national interests abroad□

The correct answer is E□

104□The author mentions the artisan and peasant production systems of early chartered trading companies as an example of

(A) an area of operations of these companies that was unhampered by rudimentary systems of communications and transport

(B) a similarity that allows fruitful comparison of these companies with modern multinationals

(C) a positive achievement of these companies in the face of various difficulties

(D) a system that could not have emerged in the absence of management hierarchies

(E) a characteristic that distinguishes these companies from modern multinationals

Logical structure

To answer this question, examine how the author uses this reference□Itoccursinfines47-50 as the last of three examples that show the differences between early trading companies and modem multinational companies□The trading companies operated in a preindustrial world, dependent on a

premodern system of artisan and peasant production. With this example□the author is showing one of the differences between early and modem companies□

A The author does not show that artisan and peasant production systems were unhampered by primitive communication and transport□

B This reference points to a dissimilarity, not a similarity□

C The passage does not show artisan and peasant production as a positive achievement.

D The author does not link artisan and peasant production with management hierarchies□

E Correct□The author uses the example of artisan and peasant production systems to illustrate one of the differences between early and modern companies□

The correct answer is E.

105□The passage suggests that one of the reasons that early chartered trading companies deserve comparison with early modern multinationals is

(A) the degree to which they both depended on new technology

(B) the similar nature of their management Structures

(C) similarities in their top managements' degree of ownership in the company

(D) their common dependence on political stability abroad in order to carry on foreign operations

(E) their common tendency to revolutionize systems of production

Inference

Since the questions uses the word suggests, the answer depends on making an inference□In order to make an inference about one of the similarities between early and modern companies□ draw together information from different parts of the passage□The author begins by noting that the modern multinational corporation is usually said to have begun when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century firms were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies(1ines4-6)□The author thus associates a hierarchical management structure with modern multinational corporations□In the second paragraph□the author shows that the many transactions of early trading companies required hierarchical management structures to oversee them□Both early and modern companies share similar management structures□

A The passage does not describe their dependence on new technology□

B Correct□Their similar management structures lead the author to conclude that the early trading companies may aptly be compared with modern multinationals□

C Lines 41_44 point to a difference rather than a similarity in the top managers' degree of ownership□

D The passage does not discuss their need for political stability abroad□

E A common tendency to revolutionize production systems is not mentioned□

The correct answer is B□