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Questions 1-12 refer to the following passage.

The reasons for the extinction of a species and for the rapid rates of change in our environment are currently the focus of much scientific research. An individual species' susceptibility to extinction depends on at least two things: the taxon (the biological group—kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, or genus) to which a species belongs, and the overall rate of environmental change. Fossil evidence shows that more mammals and birds become extinct than do mollusks or insects. Studies of the extinction of the dinosaurs and other reptiles during the Cretaceous Period show that a changing environment affects different taxa in different ways. Some may be dramatically affected, others less so.

The best way to answer the question of what causes an extinction is to combine fields of inquiry and a variety of viewpoints. Using the fossil record and historical documentation, the different rates of the extinction of various taxa and different responses to environmental change can be detected. Then the evolutionary development of the different species can be compared, and traits that may be disadvantageous can be singled out. Finally, researchers can use mathematical formulae to determine whether a population is likely to adapt itself to the changing environment or disappear. Hopefully, as more of this information is collected, specialists in different fields— e.g. physiological and behavioral ecology, population ecology, community ecology, evolutionary biology and systematics, biogeography, and paleobiology — will work together to make predictions about the broader changes that might occur in the ecosystem.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
(A) assessment of the work of specialists concerned with ecology
(B) a discussion of possible causes of extinction, and of ways to make predictions about environmental change
(C) the changing aspects of our environment
(D) a comparison of the extinction rates of different taxa

2. The word *susceptibility* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) insensitlvity
(B) receptiveness
(C) immunity
(D) vulnerability

3. An example of a taxon would be
(A) a phylum
(B) the rate of environmental change
(C) a fossil
(D) studies of extinction

4. The author compares mammals and birds to
(A) mollusks and insects
(B) phylum and class
(C) dinosaurs and reptiles
(D) ecologists and biologists

5. It can be inferred from the passage that a significant event of the Cretaceous Period was
(A) the appearance of many taxa
(B) the dramatic effect of the dinosaur on the environment
(C) the extinction of birds
(D) the extinction of dinosaurs

6. It can be inferred from the passage that dinosaurs
(A) included species that were mammals
(B) were better represented in the fossil record than other species
(C) possessed disadvantageous traits
(D) were not susceptible to extinction

7. The word *dramatically* in lines 16—17 means
(A) strongly (B) inspiringly (C) flimsily (D) visually

8. The word *fields* in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) areas (B) meadows (C) studies (D) careers

9.From the passage it can be inferred that disadvantageous traits are
(A) occurring at different rates
(B) a contributing cause of extinction
(C) adaptable
(D) learned by mathematical formulas

10. The expression *singled out* in lines 27-28 is closest in meaning to
(A) isolated (B) blamed (C) seen (D) divided

11. According to the passage, the likelihood of a population becoming extinct can be
(A) lessened by the efforts of a few concerned specialists
(B) unaffected by environmental change
(C) determined by mathematical formulas
(D) almost impossible to ascertain

12. The word *broader* in line 38 is closest in meaning to
(A) fatter (B) extra (C) wider (D) many

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Questions 13-23 refer to the following passage.

The Quakers, also called the Society of Friends, are a Christian group that arose in the mid-seventeenth century in England and the American colonies. Quakerism came into being in England in or around 1652, when George Fox began to organize converts to preach his doctrine of "God in every man." The Friends were silent at their meetings, waiting for the "inward light." They believed people should sense God inside of themselves (without church buildings, appointed preachers, written liturgy, or many of the outward trappings associated with Christianity).

The Society of Friends is part of the left wing of the seventeenth-century English Puritan movement; in America, Quakers were persecuted by Puritans. Quakers experienced much official persecution, including imprisonment and execution, for their belief that the worship of God should be very personal. The term "Quaker" may refer to their penchant for "quaking" during religious services, or it may be a derogatory reference to supposed Quaker cowardliness and belief in pacifism.

Quakerism in the American colonies existed mainly in the Northeast. The American Quaker population surged after 1682 when Quaker William Penn founded the state of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and as a "holy experiment" in religious toleration. Quakers were prominent and powerful in the Pennsylvania state government in the period before the American Revolution. During and after the Revolution, Friends concerned themselves with the plight of Native Americans. They also worked with escaped slaves and for the abolition of slavery. They continue to be known for their efforts in social reform.

13. In which of the following publications would this passage be most likely to appear?
(A) an anthology of English literature
(B) an introductory American history book
(C) a book about Eastern religions
(D) a basic math textbook

14. The word *their* in line 8 refers to
(A) trappings (B) preachers (C) religious services (D) the Friends

15. The word *persecuted* in lines 16-17 is closest in meaning to
(A) scrutinized (B) lauded (C) harassed (D) believed

16. Where in the passage does the author give an example of Quaker involvement in social issues?
(A) lines 6-7 (B) lines 16-17
(C) lines 27-29 (D) lines 33-35

17. Which of the following would be an example of "the outward trappings associated with Christianity" referred to in lines 12-13?
(A) clergy
(B) silent, leaderless worship
(C) concern for social reform
(D) the doctrine of "God in every man"

18. It can be inferred from the passage that early Quakers experienced official persecution because
(A) they were known for "quaking" during religious services
(B) they helped found the state of Pennsylvania
(C) they came to America from England
(D) their religious beliefs were considered subversive

19. Why does the author mention execution in lines 18-19?
(A) It is an example of the persecution Quakers faced.
(B) It is an outward trapping of Christianity.
(C) This serves as an example of William Penn's policies.
(D) Many religions were concerned with this issue.

20.The paragraph after this passage would most likely be about
(A) the decline of the Quaker population since World War I
(B) the similarities and differences between Quakers and Puritans
(C) ways in which Quakers today show concern for others
(D) social reforms enacted by Quakers during the American Revolution

21.From the passage, it can be inferred that the Puritans were
(A) Friends (B) persecuted (C) intolerant (D) executed

22. The word *penchant* in line 21 most nearly means
(A) appreciation (B) propensity (C) disinclination (D) proposition

23. Why did the American Quaker population surge after William Penn founded Pennsylvania?
(A) Pennsylvania tolerated the Quaker religion.
(B) Pennsylvania forbade religions other than Quakerism.
(C) The Pennsylvania government tried to help escaped slaves.
(D) Social reform was important to most Americans.

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Questions 24-31 refer to the following passage.

The appearance and character of a hardened lava field depend on numerous factors. Among the key variables are the chemical nature of the
Line magma and the degree of viscosity of the liq-
(5) uid rock once it begins to flow.

Since the ultimate nature of lava is influenced by chemical composition, it is possible to predict certain aspects of the final appearance of the field from a sample of the molten
(10) fluid. The main components of lava are silica and various oxides, including those of potassium, iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, and aluminum. Magnesium and iron oxides are found in high concentrations in the dark-col-
(15) ored basic basalt, while silica, soda, and potash preponderate in the lighter-colored, acidic felsite rocks.

The viscosity of the liquid rock helps to determine the appearance of the hardened
(20) field's surface. When it issues, the lava is red- or even white-hot. It soon begins to cool, and the surface darkens and crusts over. In extremely viscous flows, the underpart may yet be in motion as the surface solidifies. The crust
(25) breaks up into a mass of jagged blocks of rock that are carried as a tumbling, jostling mass on the surface of the slowly moving stream. When the stream eventually stops and hardens, the field is extremely rough and difficult to tra-
(30) verse. On the other hand, highly liquid lava may harden with much smoother surfaces that exhibit ropy, curved, wrinkled, and wavelike forms.

24. The degree of viscosity in newly issued lava is a critical determinant of
(A) the chemical nature of the magma
(B) whether the lava will be red or white-hot
(C) the ultimate nature of the hardened lava field
(D) the viscosity of the liquid rock

25. The chemical composition of a hardened field
(A) has nothing to do with the viscosity of the liquid rock
(B) will cause the crusting phenomena common in hardened lava
(C) is important in shaping the ultimate appearance of the field
(D) depends upon the degree of viscosity of the original liquid rock

26. In line 20, the word *issues* most nearly means
(A) is dormant (B) heats up (C) traverses (D) comes out

27. Knots of surface rocks are characteristic of
(A) all types of ultimate lava fields
(B) the initial stage of some lava field formation
(C) the end result of some highly viscous flows
(D) only highly liquid, wavelike lava forms

28. If the hardened lava presents a smoother wavelike surface it is likely that
(A) it was not initially a highly liquid lava
(B) it results from a highly liquid lava
(C) its final form will be rough and difficult to traverse
(D) at issue, it was red-hot

29. The primary function of this passage is to
(A) explain the primary chemical com-ponents of lava, including silica and oxides
(B) predict when volcanic lava will appear
(C) warn of the limitations of viscosity and chemical analysis
(D) discuss two crucial determinants of a hardened lava field's character

30. The word *exhibit* in line 32 is closest in meaning to
(A) give off (B) put on (C) show (D) cause

31. This passage would most likely appear in which type of publication?
(A) an introductory college textbook on geography
(B) the national events section of a local newspaper
(C) an introductory college textbook on geology
(D) a tourist brochure for a volcanic region

Questions 32-42 refer to the following passage.

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The period of the American Revolution was a time of contrasts in American fashion. In urban centers, women enjoyed a wide
Line range of expression in the fashions available
(5) to them, even though shortages might force a young lady to wear an outfit made from the bright red uniform of her British beau. The patriots, however, tended to scorn fashion as frivolous in time of war. In remote
(10) areas, patriotic groups led boycotts of British goods and loomed their own woolen cloth.

In selecting clothes, stylish American ladies depended on "fashion babies"—foot-
(15) high dolls illustrating the latest Paris styles. This infatuation with the fashion trends of the "continent" remained intact well into the twentieth century. Indeed, even today, New York's fashion industry has not fully
(20) escaped the tyranny of French design.

Mourning garments were almost impossible to obtain since black cloth had to be imported from England; black arm bands were introduced as a substitute. Gauze,
(25) indispensable for petticoats, aprons, and ladies' headgear, was also in short supply. There was also a taste for outlandish accessories and fanciful detailing: feathers in hats, elaborate buttons, and gaudily patterned
(30) fabrics. These excesses were called "macaroni" and are immortalized in the song *Yankee Doodle.*

32. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
(A) A Revolution in Fashion
(B) Clothing Shortages of the Revolution
(C) Clothing Styles in Revolutionary America
(D) Conflict in the Fashion Industry

33. The word *beau* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) male friend (B) husband (C) father (D) son

34. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about people's attitudes toward fashion?
(A) They varied according to political beliefs.
(B) They were determined mainly by geography
(C) They corresponded to a persons social standing.
(D) They were a matter of personal taste.

35. The word *loomed* in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) grew bigger (B) wove (C) picked (D) quilted

36. What were clothes made from in rural areas?
(A) home-made wool (B) imported British goods
(C) cloth stolen from the British (D) gauze

37. "Fashion babies" were
(A) dolls for children
(B) 12-inch figures used to display clothes
(C) life-sized models dressed in current styles
(D) illustrations from fashion magazines

38. The word *tyranny* in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) domination (B) bossiness (C) importance (D) evilness

39. Which of the following can best be said about the Paris fashion industry?
(A) It has come to the forefront only recently, compared to New York.
(B)It has long exerted a powerful influ-ence on American fashion.
(C) It retains its taste for gaudy, "macaroni" type excess.
(D) It is unable to break free from New York's influence.

40. Black armbands were worn to show
(A) the tyranny of Paris fashions
(B) imported cloth from England
(C) fanciful detailing
(D) mourning

41. The word *elaborate* in line 29 is closest in meaning to
(A) gay (B) vulgar (C) intricate (D) square

42. It can be inferred from the passage that "macaroni"
(A) was so named because of its resemblance to the continent of Europe
(B) was a very short-lived and ill-conceived fashion trend
(C) had a more mundane application to petticoats and aprons
(D) was not the fashion style of avowed patriots

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Questions 43-50 refer to the following passage.

Sapphira and the Slave Girl was the last novel of Willa Cather's illustrious literary career. Although the story takes place in 1856, well before her own birth, she drew heavily on both vivid childhood memories and tales handed down by older relatives to describe life in rural northern Virginia in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Of Cather's novels, *Sapphira and the Slave Girl* is the one most concerned with providing an overall picture of day-to-day life in a specific era. A number of the novel's characters, it would seem, are included in the story only because they are representative of the types of people found in 19th century rural Virginia; indeed, a few of them play no part whatsoever in the unfolding of the plot. For instance, we are introduced to a poor white woman, Mandy Ringer, who is portrayed as intelligent and content, despite the fact that she has no formal education and must toil constantly in the fields.

The title, however, accurately reflects that the novel is mainly about slavery. Cather's attitude toward this institution may best be summed up as somewhat ambiguous. On the one hand, she displays almost total indifference to the legal and political aspects of slavery when she misidentifies certain crucial dates in its growth and development. She never really offers a direct condemnation of slavery. Yet the evil that was slavery gets through to us in her typically subtle ways. Characters like Mrs. Blake who oppose the institution are portrayed in a sympathetic light. Furthermore, the suffering of the slaves themselves and the petty, nasty and often cruel behavior of the slave owners are painted in stark terms.

43. What is the main topic of this passage?
(A) Cather's anti-slavery stance
(B) The backdrop of Cather's last novel
(C) Cather's strangely titled novel
(D) Life in the Virginia country

44. The author refers to *Sapphira and the Slave Girl* as
(A) a heroic tale of the Civil War
(B) a sweeping epic of the Old South
(C) using Cather's personal recollections
(D) a political treatise on slavery

45. The word *vivid* in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) disturbing (B) buried (C) forgotten (D) clear

46. What is NOT true of Mandy Ringer?
(A) She is a slave. (B) She is intelligent.
(C) She is uneducated. (D) She is poor.

47. In the second paragraph, the author mentions Mandy Ringer in order to emphasize which point?
(A) The novel displays Cather's mixed feelings about slavery.
(B) The characters are based on Gather's childhood friends.
(C) One of the novel s purposes was to paint a portrait of life in nineteenth-century rural Virginia.
(D) The novel's characters are shown in a positive light because Gather was a supporter of the Old South.

48. According to the author, why is cather's attitude toward slavery somewhat ambiguous?
(A) She was knowledgeable about the legal and political aspects of slavery.
(B) She did not denounce slavery directly, only in indirect ways.
(C) She identified equally with slaves and slaveholders.
(D) She was unable to fashion a firm opinion on the issue.

49. One can infer that the author would probably
(A) like Gather if the author met her
(B) consider the character of Mandy Ringer irrelevant to the plot
(C) oppose the academic study Cather's other novels
(D) have no appreciation of the novel's merits

50. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
(A) *Sapphira and. the Slave Girl:* Fact Versus Fiction
(B) Willa Cather: Racist or Abolitionist?
(C) Some Comments on the Final Novel of Willa Cather
(D) Willa Cather's Depiction of Nineteenth-Century Virginians

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Answer Key

1. B	6. C	11. C	16. D	21. C	26. D	31. C	36. A	41. C	46. A
2.D	7. A	12. C	17. A	22. B	27. C	32. C	37. B	42. D	47. C
3.A	8. C	13. B	18. D	23. A	28. B	33. A	38. A	43. B	48. B
4.A	9. B	14. D	19. A	24. C	29. D	34. A	39. B	44. C	49. B
5.D	10. A	15. C	20. C	25. C	30. C	35. B	40. D	45. D	50. C