

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) democracy is the best form of government
- (B) war is never justified
- (C) nothing can be learned from history
- (D) religious ideals have no place in a nation's politics

11. This passage is from Gilbert Highet, *The Art of Teaching*, copyright © 1950 by Gilbert Highet.

“The innovations Socrates made were to use ordinary conversation as a method of teaching, and to act on one society only, . . . And he made the other fellow do most of the talking. He merely asked questions. But anyone who has watched a cross-examination in court knows that this is more difficult than making a prepared speech. Socrates questioned all sorts, from schoolboys to elderly capitalists, . . . average Athenians and famous visitors. It was incredibly difficult for him to adapt himself to so many different characters and outlooks, and yet we know that he did. Socrates looked ugly. He had good manners, but no aristocratic polish. Yet he was able to talk to the cleverest and the toughest minds of this age and to convince them that they knew no more than he did. His methods were, first, the modest declaration of his own ignorance—which imperceptibly flattered the other man and made him eager to explain to such an intelligent but naïve inquirer; second, his adaptability—which showed him the side of which each man could be best approached. . . .” Based on this description of Socrates, we can assume that, although not mentioned directly, he also had _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) the ability to write entertaining dramatic literature
- (B) an excellent understanding of human nature
- (C) an ability to charm women
- (D) great legal acumen

12. This passage is from Henry Van Dyke, *The Americanism of Washington*. It was originally published in 1906.

“I hear John Dickinson saying: ‘It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children, but it is our duty to leave liberty to them. We have counted the cost of this contest, and we find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery.’ I see Samuel Adams, impoverished, living upon a pittance, hardly able to provide a decent coat for his back, rejecting with scorn the offer of a profitable office, wealth, a title even, to win him from his allegiance to the cause of America. I see Robert Morris, the wealthy merchant, opening his purse and pledging his credit to support the Revolution, and later devoting all his fortune and his energy to restore and establish the financial honor of the Republic, with the memorable words, ‘The United States may command all that I have, except my integrity.’” The inclusion of this quote from Robert Morris suggests that the author thinks Morris

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) had no integrity
- (B) was not loyal to the United States
- (C) was a person of both great integrity and great patriotism
- (D) was not completely reliable

13. This selection is from Suparna Choudhury, “Culturing the Adolescent Brain: What Can Neuroscience Learn from Anthropology?” in *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, 2010.

“Cross-cultural researchers stress that the meanings of developmental tasks associated with adolescence such as the establishment of independence or autonomy may differ according to culture, and may be subject to change over time. For example, developing independence in some cultures may mean taking on duties to care for siblings or elders, and not necessarily separating from adults and orienting towards peers. Based on a study comparing five cultures that could be contrasted as ‘traditional’ and ‘modern’ or ‘collectivistic’ and ‘individualistic,’ Trommsdorff suggested that ‘turbulent’ features such as intergenerational conflict stem from the focus on attaining independence from parents during this period and are linked to

cultural values of individualism in Western societies.” Based on this premise, we can conclude that Trommsdorff would most likely agree that _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) modern cultures are “collectivistic”
- (B) individualistic cultures are “traditional” cultures
- (C) adolescents in “collectivistic” cultures do not argue with their parents as much as adolescents in “individualistic” cultures do
- (D) adolescents in “collectivistic” societies never become fully adult because they never achieve independence from their parents

14. This passage is from Milton Friend, “Why Bother About Wildlife Disease?” from *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1401*, 2014.

In his article, Friend discusses the various challenges that arise from growing urban environments as they relate to the fauna and related diseases. He says, “Urban environments are important wildlife habitats and need to be managed in ways that benefit free-ranging wildlife. Furthermore, human attitudes towards wildlife will increasingly be shaped by human experiences in urban environments, because this is where most within urbanized society now interface with wildlife. Thus, it is imperative that wildlife disease be adequately addressed in these environments so that wildlife continue to be cherished.” Consequently, we can conclude that he would likely agree that _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) based on past experience in urban areas, there is little that wildlife managers and public health officials can do to stop the spread of disease between animals and humans
- (B) as the world becomes more urbanized, it is important for wildlife managers and public health professionals to work closely together to monitor and control human and animal disease
- (C) zoos must be abolished to reduce the spread of disease from captive animals to wild animals

(D) the health of resident wildlife in urban environments has little to do with the health of free-ranging wildlife

15. This selection is taken from “Scientists Locate Deep Origins of Hawaiian Hotspots,” press release 09-232, December 3, 2009, National Science Foundation.

“The seismometers were used to record the timing of seismic shear waves from large earthquakes around the world. This information was used to determine whether seismic waves travel more slowly through hot rock as they pass beneath Hawaii. Combining the timing measurements from earthquakes recorded on many seismometers allowed scientists to construct a sophisticated 3-dimensional image of the Hawaiian mantle. In the upper mantle, the Hawaiian Islands are underlain by low shear-wave velocities, linked with hotter-than-average material from an upwelling plume. Low velocities continue down into the Earth’s transition zone, at 410 to 660 km depth, and extend even deeper into the Earth’s lower mantle down to at least 1,500 km depth.” These earthquakes probably

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) were caused by the eruption of volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands
- (B) were caused by midtectonic hotspots
- (C) were largely or entirely unrelated to geological activity on or near the Hawaiian Islands
- (D) occurred simultaneously
16. “Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes” in *This Dynamic Earth: The Story of Plate Tectonics* by Jacqueline Kious and Robert I. Tilling, U.S. Geological Survey, 1996, provides the next selection.

“In 1963, J. Tuzo Wilson came up with an ingenious idea that became known as the “hotspot” theory. Wilson noted that in certain locations around the world, such as Hawaii, volcanism has been active for very long period of time. This could only happen, he reasoned, if relatively

small, long-lasting, and exceptionally hot regions—called hotspots—existed below the plates that would provide localized sources of high heat energy (thermal plumes) to sustain volcanism. Wilson hypothesized that the distinctive linear shape of the Hawaiian Island-Emperor Seamounts chain resulted from the Pacific Plate moving over a deep, stationary hotspot in the mantle, located beneath the present-day position of the Island of Hawaii.” Chronologically, the narrative of how Wilson most likely came up with the “hotspot theory” implies first his use of _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) observation, then deduction, and finally formation of hypothesis
 - (B) observation, then induction, and finally formation of hypothesis
 - (C) observation, then formation of hypothesis, and finally testing of hypothesis
 - (D) formation of hypothesis, then deduction, and finally observation
17. This passage is from Joseph Conrad, *Lord Jim*, originally published in 1917.

“Jim had always good wages and as much humoring as would have bought the fidelity of a fiend. Nevertheless, with black ingratitude he would throw up the job suddenly and depart. To his employers the reasons he gave were obviously inadequate. They said ‘Confounded fool!’ as soon as his back was turned. This was their criticism on his exquisite sensibility. To the white men in the waterside business and to the captains of ships he was just Jim—nothing more. He had, of course, another name, but he was anxious that it should not be pronounced. His incognito, which had as many holes as a sieve, was not meant to hide a personality but a fact. When the fact broke through the incognito he would leave suddenly the seaport where he happened to be at the time and go to another—generally farther east. He kept to seaports because he was a seaman in exile from the sea, and had Ability in the abstract, which is good for no other work but that of a water-clerk. He retreated in good order towards the rising sun, and the fact followed him casually but inevitably.” This narrative implies that

Jim regularly gives up the job he has in a particular port and moves to another port to take up a similar position because

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) he becomes tired of living under a false name
- (B) a secret about him becomes known in the area
- (C) he wants to advance his career
- (D) when his real identity becomes known, people shower him with honors which he finds so embarrassing that he has to leave

18. This selection is from the beginning of a short story by F. Scott Fitzgerald in *Flappers and Philosophers*, originally published in 1920.

“The second half-lemon was well-nigh pulpless and the golden collar had grown astonishing in width, when suddenly the drowsy silence which enveloped the yacht was broken by the sound of heavy footsteps and an elderly man topped with orderly gray hair and clad in a white-flannel suit appeared at the head of the companionway. There he paused for a moment until his eyes became accustomed to the sun, and then seeing the girl under the awning he uttered a long even grunt of disapproval. If he had intended thereby to obtain a rise of any sort he was doomed to disappointment. The girl calmly turned over two pages, turned back one, raised the lemon mechanically to tasting distance, and then very faintly but quite unmistakably yawned.” This narrative would lead the reader to believe that the man

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) is the girl’s grandfather
- (B) does not enjoy being on a yacht
- (C) does not often come on deck because his illness confines him to bed below deck
- (D) does not approve of the girl spending so much of her time reading

19. The following passage is from the beginning of a short story by F. Scott Fitzgerald in *Flappers and Philosophers*, originally published in 1920.

“Up in her bedroom window Sally Carrol Happer rested her nineteen-year-old chin on a fifty-two-year-old sill and watched Clark Darrow’s ancient Ford turn the corner. The car was hot—being partly metallic it retained all the heat it absorbed or evolved—and Clark Darrow sitting bolt upright at the wheel wore a pained, strained expression as though he considered himself a spare part, and rather likely to break. He laboriously crossed two dust ruts, the wheels squeaking indignantly at the encounter, and then with a terrifying expression he gave the steering-gear a final wrench and deposited self and car approximately in front of the Happer steps. There was a heaving sound, a death rattle, followed by a short silence; and then the air was rent by a startling whistle. Sally Carrol gazed down sleepily. She started to yawn, but finding this quite impossible unless she raised her chin from the window-sill, changed her mind and continued silently to regard the car, whose owner sat brilliantly if perfunctorily at attention as he waited for an answer to his signal. After a moment the whistle once more split the dusty air.” One can easily infer that the words “sat brilliantly if perfunctorily at attention” suggest that Clark Darrow regards his visit to the Happer house largely as

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) a dramatic way to demonstrate his romantic interest in Sally Happer
- (B) a great honor
- (C) an uninteresting routine duty to be performed, albeit in a somewhat showy manner
- (D) an exciting change from his regular activities

20. This passage is from Paul Fussell, “Hiroshima: A Soldier’s View,” copyright © 1981 by *The New Republic*.

“In arguing the acceptability of the bomb, Alsop focuses on the power and fanaticism of War Minister Anami, who insisted that Japan fight

to the bitter end, defending the main islands with the same techniques and tenacity employed at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Alsop concludes: ‘Japanese surrender could never have been obtained, at any rate without the honor-satisfying bloodbath envisioned by . . . Anami, if the hideous destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had not finally galvanized the peace advocates into tearing up the entire Japanese book of rules.’” The implications behind a “Japanese book of rules” can be understood as _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) the guidelines Japanese peace advocates had been following before the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (B) the deeply held values governing Japanese conduct, especially regarding national pride, individual honor, and conduct in war
- (C) the plan devised at the highest levels of Japanese government to defend the homeland against invasion at all costs
- (D) the code of conduct of Japanese soldiers

21. This passage is from David Alpaugh, “The Professionalization of Poetry,” in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press.

“As colleges and universities increasingly make the education, publication, sustenance, and honoring of American poets their business, writing program professionals have assumed a number of nonpoetic responsibilities. It has become part of their business to attract students and sponsor an ever-growing body of work produced by graduates and colleagues. Such practical concerns have led professionals to tolerate aesthetic trends designed not so much to make poetry better as to make it easier to produce and publish.” With these statements, the author implies that _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) quite a few people involved in teaching the writing of poetry at American colleges and universities care more about furthering

their careers than encouraging the writing and publication of good poetry

- (B) most of the people involved in teaching the writing of poetry in American colleges and universities care more about maintaining a high standard of poetry than they do about encouraging the production of poetry, regardless of its quality
- (C) many of those who teach the writing of poetry in American colleges and universities do so because they are unable to write good poetry themselves
- (D) most teachers of the writing of poetry in American colleges and universities are, as a rule, unable to distinguish good poetry from bad poetry

22. This passage is from David Alpaugh, “The Professionalization of Poetry,” in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press.

“If the profusion of prose made to look like poetry is disconcerting, it is equally annoying when similar fare is dished up under the faddish moniker ‘prose poem,’ a form in which text is set like prose in ragged or justified type, line breaks thereby losing significance. The “poem” part of the equation promises greater density and compression than we normally expect from prose, achieved through poetic devices such as rhythm, imagery, metaphor, simile, and figures of speech.” For a prose poem to have an “equation” suggests it involves _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) the combination of poetic elements with elements from prose to create prose poetry
- (B) the use of poetic devices in prose to create poetic prose
- (C) the poetic elements in prose poetry that can be quantified
- (D) the widespread but incorrect belief that the production of good poetry (of any sort) is, like everything, governed by precise, definable law

23. This passage is from David Alpaugh, “The Professionalization of Poetry,” in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press.

“The current popularity of the genre is attested to by Peter Johnson, editor of *The Best of the Prose Poem: An International Journal*. ‘I have read so many prose poems,’ he complains, ‘that I feel as if a large gray eraser is squatting in the hollow of my head. I am not even sure what my criteria are, anymore.’ At least one prestigious graduate writing program understands the genre well enough to offer students an entire course in ‘The Prose Poem.’ The jury is still out on definitions. Some critics deny that the term has any meaning at all. Others concede that the term is muddied, since it is difficult to define the genre without opening the door to the heightened prose of many a novelist and short story writer.” The author’s comment that “at least one prestigious graduate writing program understands the genre . . .” implies a tone that is _____.

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- (A) ironic
- (B) sarcastic
- (C) self-deprecating
- (D) ambivalent

24. This passage is from S. Jeffress Williams, Kurt Dodd, and Kathleen Krafft Gohn, “Coasts in Crisis, Coastal Change,” *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1075*, 1990.

“Winds create waves that ripple across the surface of lakes and seas until they break on the shallowing bottom and crash into the shore. In many areas, prevailing winds produce waves that consistently approach the coast at oblique angles. Even the slightest angle between the land and the waves will create currents that transport sediment along the shore. These longshore currents are a primary agent of coastal movement; they are a major cause of sand migration along barrier and mainland beaches.” This cause and effect relationship suggests that if waves hit a shore so that there is no angle between the land and the waves,

What choice most logically completes the text?