

- (A) There is no correlative significance between the two.
- (B) The three-dimensional image would most likely prove Wilson's hypothesis to be incorrect because "the Hawaiian Islands are underlain by low shear-wave velocities."
- (C) The three-dimensional image and Wilson's hypothesis both involve the mantle below the Hawaiian Islands.
- (D) The presence of magma contradicts the idea of hotter-than-average material from the plume.
14. Text 1 is from David Alpaugh, "The Professionalization of Poetry," in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press. Text 2 is from David Alpaugh, "What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters," copyright © by 2011 David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

Text 1

Examples abound. . . . These excerpts [from "Doubt" by Fanny Howe] are part of a "prose poem" that goes on for four pages. Howe offers interesting insights in a style appropriate for a scholarly or critical journal. But it's hard to find any definition from Aristotle to the present that would admit such writing as poetry, certainly not under the term free verse or open form; for it has been the concern of responsible poets in those movements to find nontraditional, personalized strategies for making poetry musical. "Poetry atrophies, when it gets too far from music," Ezra Pound observes in his *ABC of Reading*.

Text 2

In *Finishing the Hat*, Stephen Sondheim zeroes in on the essential difference between the art of the lyricist and that of the poet: "Poetry doesn't need music," he writes, "lyrics do." Poetry is the art of "concision," written to stand on its own; lyrics, the art of "expansion," written to accommodate music.

As defined by these two texts, what is the difference between a prose poem and a lyric in relationship to poetry?

- (A) Concise prose versus expanded rhythms

- (B) The degree of musical elements incorporated into the work
- (C) Lyric poetry's expansive response to the independence of the stand-alone poem form
- (D) The degree to which the poem is open verse, determining its classification
15. Text 1 is from David Alpaugh, "The Professionalization of Poetry," in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press. Text 2 is from David Alpaugh, "What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters," copyright © 2011 by David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

Text 1

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."

Text 2

Poets who want to achieve wider readership might consider the qualities that attract millions of intelligent men and women to their sister art [lyrics]. First in importance, the primary mission of the poem should be the same as the primary mission of the song: to make the listener want to hear the song again and again.

Based on the "primary mission" expressed in Text 2, Peter Johnson would probably agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) The primary mission of lyric poetry is to become divorced from its musical elements to become more adept at conversational components.
- (B) The primary mission of all forms of poetry should be to take each form to its most prose-like function.
- (C) The primary mission of poets should be to incorporate as much lyricism in their poetry as possible and shun elements of prose.
- (D) The primary mission of the prose poem sometimes becomes lost in its radical departure from the lyric elements of traditional

poetry.

16. Text 1 is from David Alpaugh, “The Professionalization of Poetry,” in *Heavy Lifting*, copyright © 2007 by Alehouse Press. Text 2 is from David Alpaugh, “What Poets Can Learn from Songwriters,” copyright © 2011 by David Alpaugh, copyright © 2011 *Scene4 Magazine*.

Text 1

The ever-increasing prosification of poetry assures prospective students that they needn’t employ meter or rhyme or cadence or figurative language, or any of the devices, for that matter, in a standard poet’s dictionary; that the drabest encyclopedia prose, even technical jargon, can be hailed as “poetry” of the highest order. It’s the profession’s way of redefining the art downward to accommodate its talent pool.

Text 2

Whereas poetry is aimed almost exclusively at a limited number of fellow poets, hundreds of millions of men and women listen to songs on power of advertising, remind us that our desire for repetition is based on pulse and heartbeat and the nature of the human brain. It’s suicidal for poets to reject their own biology!

What point is being made in both Text 1 and Text 2?

- (A) The rejection of the lyric elements of poetry is an error that reveals inadequacies within the poet.
- (B) Both prose and poetry are being burdened with such boring and unresponsive elements as technical jargon.
- (C) The prose poet’s talent pool and the poet’s brain are calling for more lyrical elements to be included in their works of art.
- (D) Rejection of prose poetry is due to a low talent pool, but the acceptance of lyric poetry is due to advertising.

17. Text 1 and Text 2 are from Milton Friend, “Why Bother About Wildlife Disease?” from *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1401*, 2014.

Text 1

Here, it is sufficient to recognize that zoonoses are infectious diseases transmissible between vertebrate animals and humans and vice versa. In addition, the animal component has an essential role in maintaining the pathogen in nature for diseases transmitted to humans, for example, foxes and rabies. Humans serve that same role for diseases being transmitted to lower vertebrates, for example, measles and great apes. These revelations have direct ramifications for wildlife conservation.

Text 2

This interfacing of previously disparate cohorts of the same and other wildlife species provides fresh opportunities for pathogen transfers resulting in disease events. Furthermore, the infection of transient cohorts by their resident urban cohorts can facilitate disease transfer to other areas as those migrants continue their journey.

A key player in Text 1 that is not included in Text 2 includes

- (A) pathogens.
- (B) transient cohorts.
- (C) humans.
- (D) vertebrate animals.

18. Text 1 and Text 2 are from Milton Friend, “Why Bother About Wildlife Disease?” from *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1401*, 2014.

Text 1

Globally, an estimated 200–500 million people were sickened during the 1917–19 H1N1 influenza virus “Spanish flu” pandemic, more than 20 million of whom died. The specter of that pandemic contributed greatly to the unprecedented global response following the 1997 diagnoses of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza virus in Asia and the subsequent spread of that virus throughout much of Asia and Europe.

Text 2

Urban waterfowl commonly litter park areas and golf courses with their feces. That type of contamination periodically results in public health agencies closing public swimming areas because of *E. coli* from waterfowl feces. An extremely hazardous feces shed parasite is *Echinococcus multilocularis*, a tapeworm of foxes. People who accidentally ingest the eggs of this parasite may develop alveolar hydatid disease. Because dogs and cats can also become infected and serve as definitive hosts, usually by feeding on infected small rodents (intermediate hosts), they can bring the parasite to one's home as well as to public areas where companion animals are walked or allowed to roam.

How does the scope of governmental response to outbreaks of disease caused by interaction with wildlife in Text 1 differ from that in Text 2?

- (A) Text 1: Asia and Europe; Text 2: the United States
- (B) Text 1: quarantine; Text 2: animal containment
- (C) Text 1: H1N1; Text 2: *E. coli*
- (D) Text 1: global; Text 2: local

19. Text 1 and Text 2 are from Milton Friend, "Why Bother About Wildlife Disease?" from *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1401*, 2014.

Text 1

The emergence of highly pathogenic H5N1 is just one of a number of recent Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs) that have wildlife roots, including numerous diseases that have caused epizootics of great concern for society. The World Health Organization reported that in 2006, 39.5 million people were currently infected with HIV/AIDS worldwide and that for the next year alone (2007), 18 billion dollars would be needed to prevent future HIV transmission and provide care for those already infected. A myriad of other emerging zoonoses followed HIV/AIDS to the headlines of major newspapers as well as serving as subject matter for major media venues of all types. These diseases have also become a major focus for scientific investigations

and the development of specialized programs and facilities to address them.

Text 2

Duck plague first appeared in North America in 1967 as the cause for a major epizootic* in the Long Island, New York white Pekin duck industry. The subsequent eradication of duck plague from the commercial duck industry of the United States has been followed by numerous duck plague epizootics in urban, migratory, and other waterfowl flocks across the nation. In addition, there have been two large-scale epizootics involving migratory waterfowl. Aggressive actions taken to combat urban waterfowl duck plague epizootics may have contributed to the rare documentation of duck plague in migratory waterfowl populations despite recurring outbreaks in a variety of urban and suburban captive and free ranging wildlife populations.

Which of the following best describes the major similarity and the corresponding difference between the two texts?

- (A) Both texts are about epizootics, but Text 1 departs from that topic to address the HIV epidemic. Text 2, on the other hand, stays on topic.
- (B) Both texts are about infectious diseases involving animals. Text 1 focuses on the impact on people of such diseases, and Text 2 highlights the eradication measures taken to combat disease.
- (C) Both texts are about infectious diseases involving animals, but Text 1 addresses the topic from a more political perspective than Text 2.
- (D) There are no major similarities between the two texts because Text 1 is mainly about the HIV epidemic and Text 2 is about diseases in ducks.

20. Text 1 and Text 2 are from Milton Friend, “Why Bother About Wildlife Disease?” from *U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1401*, 2014.

Text 1

A recent major rabies epizootic that occurred among raccoons in the mid-Atlantic and northeastern United States illustrates that even a zoonosis of antiquity can reassert its prominence in the modern era as a challenge for humans and wildlife alike. Throughout history, zoonoses also have been the cause of humanity at local, regional, and global level.

Text 2

The establishment of parvovirus and heartworm infections in wolves and parvovirus and heartworm infections in wolves in the United States are examples of disease transfers from infected dogs to wild mammals. Pathogen-laden feces are a common means for disease transmission. Infection of the southern sea otter with toxoplasmosis is an example of the transfer of an infectious pathogen from the domestic cat to a marine mammal (via runoff into the nearshore environment with contaminated cat feces). In addition, during 2008 an *Escherichia coli* outbreak among a cluster of children was traced to elk droppings on football fields near Denver, Colorado and resulted in a decision to cancel football games on fields close to where elk graze.

Text 1 states that “throughout history, zoonoses also have been the cause of humanity at local, regional, and global level.” Which of the following events mentioned in Text 2 would probably illustrate that statement?

- (A) Parvovirus and heartworm infections in wolves
- (B) Wildlife rabies from infected dogs
- (C) The *Escherichia coli* outbreak from elk droppings in 2008
- (D) Infection of the southern sea otter with toxoplasmosis

21. Text 1 is from Peter Matthiessen, *Indian Country*, copyright © 1984 by Peter Matthiessen. Text 2 is from Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa), *The Indian Today: The Past and Future of the First American*, originally published in 1915.

Text 1

The Hopi chairman's brother, Wayne, a prosperous Mormon, proprietor of a thriving Hopi craft shop, with holdings in the family ranch and a construction company, complains in his progressive newspaper, *Qua Toqti*, of the poor attitude of the traditionals toward "their fellow tribesmen in business," and criticizes white supporters of the traditionals for "wanting to keep us in our 'primitive' state." He has declared, "We will never go back to our cornfields and orchards unless we are forced to." In another column in the newspaper, Wayne Sekaquaptewa inquires, "When will someone come along to convince us that we are squabbling like untrained children over everything in the name of our useless religion?" (Sekaquaptewa believes that the true story of the Hopi may be found in the *Book of Mormon*.) Not surprisingly, *Qua Toqti* vociferously supports the eviction of the "enemy Navajo" from Hopi land.

Text 2

The native American has been generally despised by his white conquerors for his poverty and simplicity. They forget, perhaps, that his religion forbade the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of luxury. To him, as to other single-minded men in every age and race, from Diogenes to the brothers of Saint Francis, the love of possessions has appeared a snare, and the burdens of a complex society a source of needless peril and temptation. Furthermore, it was the rule of his life to share the fruits of his skill and success with his less fortunate brothers. Thus he kept his spirit free from the clog of pride, cupidity, or envy, and carried out, as he believed, the divine decree—a matter profoundly important to him.

What is the relationship of Text 2 to Text 1?

- (A) Text 2 probably describes some of the beliefs held by the traditionals that are held in derision by Wayne in Text 1.
- (B) Text 1 represents a better and more progressive lifestyle, and Text 2 describes a lifestyle of backward notions without any ideals or goals.

- (C) Text 2 probably describes the belief system of the enemy Navajo, and Text 1 provides the reasons why the Hopi have not forced them from their lands.
- (D) Text 1 presents the views of Diogenes, but Text 2 is more closely aligned with the *Qua Toqti*.
22. Text 1 is from Peter Matthiessen, *Indian Country*, copyright © 1984 by Peter Matthiessen. Text 2 is from Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa), *The Indian Today: The Past and Future of the First American*, originally published in 1915.

Text 1

The traditionals have always been wary of the white man's consumer mentality, and now they were worried about what could happen when the Black Mesa mine was dead, when a dependent and poverty stricken people, having been left with waste and desecration where a sacred mountain had once stood, found themselves forced to accept more leases and more desolation. This threat was increased by the prospect of legal "termination," or dissolution of a people as a cultural unit, with which Indians are threatened every other year.

Text 2

All who have lived much out of doors know that there is a magnetic and nervous force that accumulates in solitude and that is quickly dissipated by life in a crowd; and even his enemies have recognized the fact that for a certain innate power and self-poise, wholly independent of circumstances, the American Indian is unsurpassed among men.

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship of Text 1 to Text 2?

- (A) There is no relationship between Text 1 and Text 2 except as a continuance of the narrative.
- (B) It can be inferred that the living conditions described in Text 1 would have resulted in the loss of the Native American's innate power described in Text 2.

- (C) The two texts provide a comparison and contrast of two different indigenous groups of people, one living in submission and one living in freedom.
- (D) Because the force described in Text 2 “is quickly dissipated by life in a crowd,” the Native American people have little choice but to succumb to the powers that want to subject them to “dissolution . . . as a cultural unit.”
23. Text 1 and Text 2 are taken from “Man-Woman” (ca. 1855) by Lydia H. Sigourney.

Text 1

Man's home is everywhere. On ocean's flood,
Where the strong ship with storm-defying tether
Doth link in stormy brotherhood
Earth's utmost zones together,
Where'er the red gold glows, the spice-trees wave,
Where the rich diamond ripens, mid the flame
Of vertic suns that ope the stranger's grace,
He with bronzed check and daring step doth rove;
He with short pang and slight. . . .

Text 2

It is not thus with Woman. The far halls
Though ruinous and lone,
Where first her pleased ear drank a nursing mother's tone';
Where breathed a parent's prayer around her bed;
The valley where, with playmates true,