

## Passage 21

Bernard Bailyn has recently reinterpreted the early history of the United States by applying new social research findings on the experiences of European migrants. In his reinterpretation, migration becomes the organizing principle for rewriting the history of preindustrial North America. His approach rests on four separate propositions.

The first of these asserts that residents of early modern England moved regularly about their countryside; migrating to the New World was simply a “natural spillover.” Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English—they would rather have stayed home—by the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity. Secondly, Bailyn holds that, contrary to the notion that used to flourish in America history textbooks, there was never a typical New World community. For example, the economic and demographic character of early New England towns varied considerably.

Bailyn’s third proposition suggests two general patterns prevailing among the many thousands of migrants: one group came as indentured servants, another came to acquire land. Surprisingly, Bailyn suggests that those who recruited indentured servants were the driving forces of transatlantic migration. These colonial entrepreneurs helped determine the social character of people who came to preindustrial North America. At first, thousands of unskilled laborers were recruited; by the 1730’s, however, American employers demanded skilled artisans.

Finally, Bailyn argues that the colonies were a half-civilized hinterland of the European culture system. He is undoubtedly correct to insist that the colonies were part of an Anglo-American empire. But to divide the empire into English core and colonial periphery, as Bailyn does, devalues the achievements of colonial culture. It is true, as Bailyn claims, that high culture in the colonies never matched that in England. But what of seventeenth-century New England, where the settlers created effective laws, built a distinguished university, and published books? Bailyn might respond that New England was exceptional. However, the ideas and institutions developed by New England Puritans had powerful effects on North American culture.

Although Bailyn goes on to apply his approach to some thousands of indentured servants who migrated just prior to the revolution, he fails to link their experience with the political development of the United States. Evidence presented in his work suggests how we might make such a connection. These indentured servants were treated as slaves for the period during which they had sold their time to American employers. It is not surprising that as soon as they served their time they passed up good wages in the cities and headed west to ensure their personal independence by acquiring land. Thus, it is in the west that a peculiarly American political culture began, among colonists who were suspicious of authority and intensely anti-aristocratic.

1. Which of the following statements about migrants to colonial North America is supported by information in the passage?
  - (A) A larger percentage of migrants to colonial North America came as indentured servants than as free agents interested in acquiring land.
  - (B) Migrants who came to the colonies as indentured servants were more successful at making a livelihood than were farmers and artisans.
  - (C) Migrants to colonial North America were more successful at acquiring their own land during the eighteenth century than during the seven-tenth century.
  - (D) By the 1730’s, migrants already skilled in a trade were in more demand by

American employers than were unskilled laborers.

- (E) A significant percentage of migrants who came to the colonies to acquire land were forced to work as field hands for prosperous American farmers.
2. The author of the passage states that Bailyn failed to
- (A) give sufficient emphasis to the cultural and political interdependence of the colonies and England
  - (B) describe carefully how migrants of different ethnic backgrounds preserved their culture in the united States
  - (C) take advantage of social research on the experiences of colonists who migrated to colonial North America specifically to acquire land
  - (D) relate the experience of the migrants to the political values that eventually shaped the character of the United States
  - (E) investigate the lives of Europeans before they came to colonial North America to determine more adequately their motivations for migrating
3. Which of the following best summarizes the author's evaluation of Bailyn's fourth proposition?
- (A) It is totally implausible.
  - (B) It is partially correct.
  - (C) It is highly admirable.
  - (D) It is controversial though persuasive.
  - (E) It is intriguing though unsubstantiated.
4. According to the passage, Bailyn and the author agree on which of the following statements about the culture of colonial New England?
- (A) High culture in New England never equaled the high culture of England.
  - (B) The cultural achievements of colonial New England have generally been unrecognized by historians.
  - (C) The colonists imitated the high culture of England, and did not develop a culture that was uniquely their own.
  - (D) The southern colonies were greatly influenced by the high culture of New England.
  - (E) New England communities were able to create laws and build a university, but unable to create anything innovative in the arts.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true of English migrants to the colonies during the eighteenth century?
- (A) Most of them were farmers rather than trades people or artisans.
  - (B) Most of them came because they were unable to find work in England.
  - (C) They differed from other English people in that they were willing to travel.
  - (D) They expected that the colonies would offer them increased opportunity.

- (E) They were generally not as educated as the people who remained in England.
6. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) comparing several current interpretations of early American history
  - (B) suggesting that new social research on migration should lead to revisions in current interpretations of early American history
  - (C) providing the theoretical framework that is used by most historians in understanding early American history
  - (D) refuting an argument about early American history that has been proposed by social historians
  - (E) discussing a reinterpretation of early American history that is based on new social research on migration
7. It can be inferred from the passage that American history textbooks used to assert that
- (A) many migrants to colonial North America were not successful financially
  - (B) more migrants came to America out of religious or political conviction than came in the hope of acquiring land
  - (C) New England communities were much alike in terms of their economics and demographics
  - (D) many migrants to colonial North America failed to maintain ties with their European relations
  - (E) the level of literacy in New England communities was very high
8. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Bailyn's work?
- (A) Bailyn underestimates the effects of Puritan thought on North American culture.
  - (B) Bailyn overemphasizes the economic dependence of the colonies on Great Britain.
  - (C) Bailyn's description of the colonies as part of an Anglo-American empire is misleading and incorrect.
  - (D) Bailyn failed to test his propositions on a specific group of migrants to colonial North America.
  - (E) Bailyn overemphasizes the experiences of migrants to the New England colonies, and neglects the southern and the western parts of the New World.

## Passage 22

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies

“dumped” their products in the United States at “less than fair value.” Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company’s products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping rock salt, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate, while the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

1. The passage is chiefly concerned with
  - (A) arguing against the increased internationalization of United States corporations
  - (B) warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently has unintended consequences
  - (C) demonstrating that foreign-based firms receive more subsidies from their governments than United States firms receive from the United States government
  - (D) advocating the use of trade restrictions for “dumped” products but not for other imports
  - (E) recommending a uniform method for handling claims of unfair trade practices
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is which of the following?
  - (A) A foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
  - (B) A foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
  - (C) A foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
  - (D) The company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports

in the United States.

- (E) The company requesting import relief has been barred from exporting products to the country of its foreign competitor.
3. The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?
- (A) It summarizes the discussion thus far and suggests additional areas of research.
  - (B) It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
  - (C) It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the passage were not obtained.
  - (D) It introduces an additional area of concern not mentioned earlier.
  - (E) It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.
4. The passage warns of which of the following dangers?
- (A) Companies in the United States may receive no protection from imports unless they actively seek protection from import competition.
  - (B) Companies that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.
  - (C) Companies that are United States-owned but operate internationally may not be eligible for protection from import competition under the laws of the countries in which their plants operate.
  - (D) Companies that are not United States-owned may seek legal protection from import competition under United States import relief laws.
  - (E) Companies in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.
5. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to be true of United States trade laws?
- (A) They will eliminate the practice of “dumping” products in the United States.
  - (B) They will enable manufacturers in the United States to compete more profitably outside the United States.
  - (C) They will affect United States trade with Canada more negatively than trade with other nations.
  - (D) Those that help one unit within a parent company will not necessarily help other units in the company.
  - (E) Those that are applied to international companies will accomplish their intended result.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the complaint mentioned in the last paragraph?
- (A) The ITC acted unfairly toward the complainant in its investigation.
  - (B) The complaint violated the intent of import relief laws.

- (C) The response of the ITC to the complaint provided suitable relief from unfair trade practices to the complainant.
  - (D) The ITC did not have access to appropriate information concerning the case.
  - (E) Each of the companies involved in the complaint acted in its own best interest.
7. According to the passage, companies have the general impression that International Trade Commission import relief practices have
- (A) caused unpredictable fluctuations in volumes of imports and exports
  - (B) achieved their desired effect only under unusual circumstances
  - (C) actually helped companies that have requested import relief
  - (D) been opposed by the business community
  - (E) had less impact on international companies than the business community expected
8. According to the passage, the International Trade Commission is involved in which of the following?
- (A) Investigating allegations of unfair import competition
  - (B) Granting subsidies to companies in the United States that have been injured by import competition
  - (C) Recommending legislation to ensure fair
  - (D) Identifying international corporations that wish to build plants in the United States
  - (E) Assisting corporations in the United States that wish to compete globally

### Passage 23

At the end of the nineteenth century, 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 American. 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 life 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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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
6. 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 life 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
7. The passage mentions which of the following as a factor that can affect the accuracy of ethnologists' transcriptions of life stories?
- (A) The informants' social standing within the culture
  - (B) The inclusiveness of the theory that provided the basis for the research
  - (C) The length of time the researchers spent in the culture under study
  - (D) The number of life stories collected by the researchers
  - (E) The verifiability of the information provided by the research informants
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the usefulness of life stories as a source of ethnographic information?
- (A) They can be a source of information about how people in a culture view the



world.

- (B) They are most useful as a source of linguistic information.
- (C) They require editing and interpretation before they can be useful.
- (D) They are most useful as a source of information about ancestry.
- (E) They provide incidental information rather than significant insights into a way of life.

### Passage 24

All of the cells in a particular plant start out with the same complement of genes. How then can these cells differentiate and form structures as different as roots, stems, leaves, and fruits? The answer is that only a small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell are expressed, or turned on, at a given time. This is accomplished by a complex system of chemical messengers that in plants include hormones and other regulatory molecules. Five major hormones have been identified: auxin, abscisic acid, cytokinin, ethylene, and gibberellin. Studies of plants have now identified a new class of regulatory molecules called oligosaccharins.

Unlike the oligosaccharins, the five well-known plant hormones are pleiotropic rather than specific; that is, each has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants. The five has so many simultaneous effects that they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops. Auxin, for instance, stimulates the rate of cell elongation, causes shoots to grow up and roots to grow down, and inhibits the growth of lateral shoots. Auxin also causes the plant to develop a vascular system, to form lateral roots, and to produce ethylene.

The pleiotropy of the five well-studied plant hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animal. For example, hormones from the hypothalamus in the brain stimulate the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release of hormones from the adrenal cortex. These hormones have specific effects on target organs all over the body. One hormone stimulates the thyroid gland, for example, another the ovarian follicle cells, and so forth. In other words, there is a hierarchy of hormones. Such a hierarchy may also exist in plants. Oligosaccharins are fragments of the cell wall released by enzymes: different enzymes release different oligosaccharins. There are indications that pleiotropic plant hormones may actually function by activating the enzymes that release these other, more specific chemical messengers from the cell wall.

1. According to the passage, the five well-known plant hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops because
  - (A) it is not known exactly what functions the hormones perform
  - (B) each hormone has various effects on plants
  - (C) none of the hormones can function without the others
  - (D) each hormone has different effects on different kinds of plants
  - (E) each hormone works on only a small subset of a cell's genes at any particular time

2. The passage suggests that the place of hypothalamic hormones in the hormonal hierarchies of animals is similar to the place of which of the following in plants?
  - (A) Plant cell walls
  - (B) The complement of genes in each plant cell
  - (C) A subset of a plant cell's gene complement
  - (D) The five major hormones
  - (E) The oligosaccharins
3. The passage suggests that which of the following is a function likely to be performed by an oligosaccharin?
  - (A) To stimulate a particular plant cell to become part of a plant's root system
  - (B) To stimulate the walls of a particular cell to produce other oligosaccharins
  - (C) To activate enzymes that release specific chemical messengers from plant cell walls
  - (D) To duplicate the gene complement in a particular plant cell
  - (E) To produce multiple effects on a particular subsystem of plant cells
4. The author mentions specific effects that auxin has on plant development in order to illustrate the
  - (A) point that some of the effects of plant hormones can be harmful
  - (B) way in which hormones are produced by plants
  - (C) hierarchical nature of the functioning of plant hormones
  - (D) differences among the best-known plant hormones
  - (E) concept of pleiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones
5. According to the passage, which of the following best describes a function performed by oligosaccharins?
  - (A) Regulating the daily functioning of a plant's cells
  - (B) Interacting with one another to produce different chemicals
  - (C) Releasing specific chemical messengers from a plant's cell walls
  - (D) Producing the hormones that cause plant cells to differentiate to perform different functions
  - (E) Influencing the development of a plant's cells by controlling the expression of the cells' genes
6. The passage suggests that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could be used effectively to
  - (A) trace the passage of chemicals through the walls of cells
  - (B) pinpoint functions of other plant hormones
  - (C) artificially control specific aspects of the development of crops
  - (D) alter the complement of genes in the cells of plants

- (E) alter the effects of the five major hormones on plant development
7. The author discusses animal hormones primarily in order to
- (A) introduce the idea of a hierarchy of hormones
  - (B) explain the effects that auxin has on plant cells
  - (C) contrast the functioning of plant hormones and animals hormones
  - (D) illustrate the way in which particular hormones affect animals
  - (E) explain the distinction between hormones and regulatory molecules

### Passage 25

In 1977 the prestigious Ewha Women's University in Seoul, Korea, announced the opening of the first women's studies program in Asia. Few academic programs have ever received such public attention. In broadcast debates, critics dismissed the program as a betrayal of national identity, an imitation of Western ideas, and a distraction from the real task of national unification and economic development. Even supporters underestimated the program; they thought it would be merely another of the many Western ideas that had already proved useful in Asian culture, akin to airlines, electricity, and the assembly line. The founders of the program, however, realized that neither view was correct. They had some reservations about the applicability of Western feminist theories to the role of women in Asia and felt that such theories should be closely examined. Their approach has thus far yielded important critiques of Western theory, informed by the special experience of Asian women.

For instance, like the Western feminist critique of the Freudian model of the human psyche, the Korean critique finds Freudian theory culture-bound, but in ways different from those cited by Western theorists. The Korean theorists claim that Freudian theory assumes the universality of the Western nuclear, male-headed family and focuses on the personality formation of the individual, independent of society. An analysis based on such assumptions could be valid for a highly competitive, individualistic society. In the Freudian family drama, family members are assumed to be engaged in a Darwinian struggle against each other—father against son and sibling against sibling. Such a concept projects the competitive model of Western society onto human personalities. But in the Asian concept of personality there is no ideal attached to individualism or to the independent self. The Western model of personality development does not explain major characteristics of the Korean personality, which is social and group-centered. The "self" is a social being defined by and acting in a group, and the well-being of both men and women is determined by the equilibrium of the group, not by individual self-assertion. The ideal is one of interdependency.

In such a context, what is recognized as "dependency" in Western psychiatric terms is not, in Korean terms, an admission of weakness or failure. All this bears directly on the Asian perception of men's and women's psychology because men are also "dependent." In Korean culture, men cry and otherwise easily show their emotions, something that might be considered a betrayal of masculinity in Western culture. In the kinship-based society of Korea, four generations may live in the same house, which means that people can be sons and daughters all their lives, whereas in Western culture, the roles of husband and son, wife and daughter, are often incompatible.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the content of the passage?
  - (A) A critique of a particular women's studies program
  - (B) A report of work in social theory done by a particular women's studies program
  - (C) An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of a particular women's studies program
  - (D) An analysis of the philosophy underlying women's studies programs
  - (E) An abbreviated history of Korean women's studies programs
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Korean scholars in the field of women's studies undertook an analysis of Freudian theory as a response to which of the following?
  - (A) Attacks by critics of the Ewha women's studies program
  - (B) The superficiality of earlier critiques of Freudian theory
  - (C) The popularity of Freud in Korean psychiatric circles
  - (D) Their desire to encourage Korean scholars to adopt the Freudian model
  - (E) Their assessment of the relevance and limitations of Western feminist theory with respect to Korean culture
3. Which of the following conclusions about the introduction of Western ideas to Korean society can be supported by information contained in the passage?
  - (A) Except for technological innovations, few Western ideas have been successfully transplanted into Korean society.
  - (B) The introduction of Western ideas to Korean society is viewed by some Koreans as a challenge to Korean identity.
  - (C) The development of the Korean economy depends heavily on the development of new academic programs modeled after Western programs.
  - (D) The extent to which Western ideas must be adapted for acceptance by Korean society is minimal.
  - (E) The introduction of Western ideas to Korean society accelerated after 1977.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the broadcast media in Korea considered the establishment of the Ewha women's studies program
  - (A) praiseworthy
  - (B) insignificant
  - (C) newsworthy
  - (D) imitative
  - (E) incomprehensible
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the position taken by some of the supporters of the Ewha women's studies program was problematic to the founders of the program because those supporters

- (A) assumed that the program would be based on the uncritical adoption of Western theory
  - (B) failed to show concern for the issues of national unification and economic development
  - (C) were unfamiliar with Western feminist theory
  - (D) were not themselves scholars in the field of women's studies
  - (E) accepted the universality of Freudian theory
6. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the view of personality development held by the Ewha women's studies group?
- (A) Personality development occurs in identifiable stages, beginning with dependency in childhood and ending with independence in adulthood.
  - (B) Any theory of personality development, in order to be valid, must be universal.
  - (C) Personality development is influenced by the characteristics of the society in which a person lives.
  - (D) Personality development is hindered if a person is not permitted to be independent.
  - (E) No theory of personality development can account for the differences between Korean and Western culture.
7. Which of the following statements about the Western feminist critique of Freudian theory can be supported by information contained in the passage?
- (A) It recognizes the influence of Western culture on Freudian theory.
  - (B) It was written after 1977.
  - (C) It acknowledges the universality of the nuclear, male-headed family.
  - (D) It challenges Freud's analysis of the role of daughters in Western society.
  - (E) It fails to address the issue of competitiveness in Western society.
8. According to the passage, critics of the Ewha women's studies program cited the program as a threat to which of the following?
- I. National identity
  - II. National unification
  - III. Economic development
  - IV. Family integrity
- (A) I only
  - (B) I and II only
  - (C) I, II, and III only
  - (D) II, III, and IV only
  - (E) I, II, III, and IV

## Passage 26

In choosing a method for determining climatic conditions that existed in the past, paleoclimatologists invoke four principal criteria. First, the material—rocks, lakes, vegetation, etc.—on which the method relies must be widespread enough to provide plenty of information, since analysis of material that is rarely encountered will not permit correlation with other regions or with other periods of geological history. Second, in the process of formation, the material must have received an environmental signal that reflects a change in climate and that can be deciphered by modern physical or chemical means. Third, at least some of the material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment. Fourth, it must be possible to determine the time at which the inferred climatic conditions held. This last criterion is more easily met in dating marine sediments, because dating of only a small number of layers in a marine sequence allows the age of other layers to be estimated fairly reliably by extrapolation and interpolation. By contrast, because sedimentation is much less continuous in continental regions, estimating the age of a continental bed from the known ages of beds above and below is more risky.

One very old method used in the investigation of past climatic conditions involves the measurement of water levels in ancient lakes. In temperate regions, there are enough lakes for correlations between them to give us a reliable picture. In arid and semiarid regions, on the other hand, the small number of lakes and the great distances between them reduce the possibilities for correlation. Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

Another problematic method is to reconstruct former climates on the basis of pollen profiles. The type of vegetation in a specific region is determined by identifying and counting the various pollen grains found there. Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often works well in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, however, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas difficult to obtain.

1. Which of the following statements about the difference between marine and continental sedimentation is supported by information in the passage?
  - (A) Data provided by dating marine sedimentation is more consistent with researchers' findings in other disciplines than is data provided by dating continental sedimentation.
  - (B) It is easier to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of continental sedimentation than it is to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of marine sedimentation.

- (C) Marine sedimentation is much less widespread than continental sedimentation.
  - (D) Researchers are more often forced to rely on extrapolation when dating a layer of marine sedimentation than when dating a layer of continental sedimentation.
  - (E) Marine sedimentation is much more continuous than is continental sedimentation.
2. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
- (A) The author describes a method for determining past climatic conditions and then offers specific examples of situations in which it has been used.
  - (B) The author discusses the method of dating marine and continental sequences and then explains how dating is more difficult with lake levels than with pollen profiles.
  - (C) The author describes the common requirements of methods for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses examples of such methods.
  - (D) The author describes various ways of choosing a material for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses how two such methods have yielded contradictory data.
  - (E) The author describes how methods for determining past climatic conditions were first developed and then describes two of the earliest known methods.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that paleoclimatologists have concluded which of the following on the basis of their study of snow-line elevations in the southwestern United States?
- (A) There is usually more precipitation during an ice age because of increased amounts of evaporation.
  - (B) There was less precipitation during the last ice age than there is today.
  - (C) Lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States were lower during the last ice age than they are today.
  - (D) During the last ice age, cooler weather led to lower lake levels than paleoclimatologists had previously assumed.
  - (E) The high lake levels during the last ice age may have been a result of less evaporation rather than more precipitation.
4. Which of the following would be the most likely topic for a paragraph that logically continues the passage?
- (A) The kinds of plants normally found in arid regions
  - (B) The effect of variation in lake levels on pollen distribution
  - (C) The material best suited to preserving signals of climatic changes
  - (D) Other criteria invoked by paleoclimatologists when choosing a method to determine past climatic conditions

- (E) A third method for investigating past climatic conditions
5. The author discusses lake levels in the southwestern United States in order to
- (A) illustrate the mechanics of the relationship between lake level, evaporation, and precipitation
  - (B) provide an example of the uncertainty involved in interpreting lake levels
  - (C) prove that there are not enough ancient lakes with which to make accurate correlations
  - (D) explain the effects of increased rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation
  - (E) suggest that snow-line elevations are invariably more accurate than lake levels in determining rates of precipitation at various points in the past
6. It can be inferred from the passage that an environmental signal found in geological material would not be useful to paleoclimatologists if it
- (A) had to be interpreted by modern chemical means
  - (B) reflected a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition
  - (C) was incorporated into a material as the material was forming
  - (D) also reflected subsequent environmental changes
  - (E) was contained in a continental rather than a marine sequence
7. According to the passage, the material used to determine past climatic conditions must be widespread for which of the following reasons?
- I. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons between periods of geological history.
  - II. Paleoclimatologists need to compare materials that have supported a wide variety of vegetation.
  - III. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons with data collected in other regions.
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) I and III only
  - (E) II and III only
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions?
- (A) It is sometimes more difficult to determine past climatic conditions in arid and semiarid regions than in temperate regions.
  - (B) Although in the past more research has been done on temperate regions, paleoclimatologists have recently turned their attention to arid and semiarid regions.
  - (C) Although more information about past climates can be gathered in arid and



semiarid than in temperate regions, dating this information is more difficult.

- (D) It is difficult to study the climatic history of arid and semiarid regions because their climates have tended to vary more than those of temperate regions.
- (E) The study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions has been neglected because temperate regions support a greater variety of plant and animal life.

### Passage 27

Since the late 1970's, in the face of a severe loss of market share in dozens of industries, manufacturers in the United States have been trying to improve productivity—and therefore enhance their international competitiveness—through cost-cutting programs. (Cost-cutting here is defined as raising labor output while holding the amount of labor constant.) However, from 1978 through 1982, productivity—the value of goods manufactured divided by the amount of labor input—did not improve; and while the results were better in the business upturn of the three years following, they ran 25 percent lower than productivity improvements during earlier, post-1945 upturns. At the same time, it became clear that the harder manufactures worked to implement cost-cutting, the more they lost their competitive edge.

With this paradox in mind, I recently visited 25 companies; it became clear to me that the cost-cutting approach to increasing productivity is fundamentally flawed. Manufacturing regularly observes a “40, 40, 20” rule. Roughly 40 percent of any manufacturing-based competitive advantage derives from long-term changes in manufacturing structure (decisions about the number, size, location, and capacity of facilities) and in approaches to materials. Another 40 percent comes from major changes in equipment and process technology. The final 20 percent rests on implementing conventional cost-cutting. This rule does not imply that cost-cutting should not be tried. The well-known tools of this approach—including simplifying jobs and retraining employees to work smarter, not harder—do produce results. But the tools quickly reach the limits of what they can contribute.

Another problem is that the cost-cutting approach hinders innovation and discourages creative people. As Abernathy's study of automobile manufacturers has shown, an industry can easily become prisoner of its own investments in cost-cutting techniques, reducing its ability to develop new products. And managers under pressure to maximize cost-cutting will resist innovation because they know that more fundamental changes in processes or systems will wreak havoc with the results on which they are measured. Production managers have always seen their job as one of minimizing costs and maximizing output. This dimension of performance has until recently sufficed as a basis of evaluation, but it has created a penny-pinching, mechanistic culture in most factories that has kept away creative managers.

Every company I know that has freed itself from the paradox has done so, in part, by developing and implementing a manufacturing strategy. Such a strategy focuses on the manufacturing structure and on equipment and process technology. In one company a manufacturing strategy that allowed different areas of the factory to specialize in different markets replaced the conventional cost-cutting approach; within three years the company regained its competitive advantage. Together with such strategies, successful companies are

also encouraging managers to focus on a wider set of objectives besides cutting costs. There is hope for manufacturing, but it clearly rests on a different way of managing.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - (A) summarizing a thesis
  - (B) recommending a different approach
  - (C) comparing points of view
  - (D) making a series of predictions
  - (E) describing a number of paradoxes
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturers mentioned in line 2 expected that the measures they implemented would
  - (A) encourage innovation
  - (B) keep labor output constant
  - (C) increase their competitive advantage
  - (D) permit business upturns to be more easily predicted
  - (E) cause managers to focus on a wider set of objectives
3. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
  - (A) outline in brief the author's argument
  - (B) anticipate challenges to the prescriptions that follow
  - (C) clarify some disputed definitions of economic terms
  - (D) summarize a number of long-accepted explanations
  - (E) present a historical context for the author's observations
4. The author refers to Abernathy's study (line 36) most probably in order to
  - (A) qualify an observation about one rule governing manufacturing
  - (B) address possible objections to a recommendation about improving manufacturing competitiveness
  - (C) support an earlier assertion about one method of increasing productivity
  - (D) suggest the centrality in the United States economy of a particular manufacturing industry
  - (E) given an example of research that has questioned the wisdom of revising a manufacturing strategy
5. The author's attitude toward the culture in most factories is best described as
  - (A) cautious
  - (B) critical
  - (C) disinterested
  - (D) respectful
  - (E) adulatory

6. In the passage, the author includes all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) personal observation
  - (B) a business principle
  - (C) a definition of productivity
  - (D) an example of a successful company
  - (E) an illustration of a process technology
7. The author suggests that implementing conventional cost-cutting as a way of increasing manufacturing competitiveness is a strategy that is
- (A) flawed and ruinous
  - (B) shortsighted and difficult to sustain
  - (C) popular and easily accomplished
  - (D) useful but inadequate
  - (E) misunderstood but promising

### Passage 28

The settlement of the United States has occupied traditional historians since 1893 when Frederick Jackson Turner developed his *Frontier Thesis*, a thesis that explained American development in terms of westward expansion. From the perspective of women's history, Turner's exclusively masculine assumptions constitute a major drawback: his defenders and critics alike have reconstructed men's, not women's, lives on the frontier. However, precisely because of this masculine orientation, revising the *Frontier Thesis* by focusing on women's experience introduces new themes into women's history—woman as lawmaker and entrepreneur—and, consequently, new interpretations of women's relationship to capital, labor, and statute.

Turner claimed that the frontier produced the individualism that is the hallmark of American culture, and that this individualism in turn promoted democratic institutions and economic equality. He argued for the frontier as an agent of social change. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to midtwentieth century who considered women in the West, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell. In their works these authors tended to glorify women's contributions to frontier life. Western women, in Turnerian tradition, were a fiercely independent, capable, and durable lot, free from the constraints binding their eastern sisters. This interpretation implied that the West provided a congenial environment where women could aspire to their own goals, free from constrictive stereotypes and sexist attitudes. In Turnerian terminology, the frontier had furnished "a gate of escape from the bondage of the past."

By the middle of the twentieth century, the *Frontier Thesis* fell into disfavor among historians. Later, Reactionist writers took the view that frontier women were lonely, displaced persons in a hostile milieu that intensified the worst aspects of gender relations. The renaissance of the feminist movement during the 1970's led to the Stasist school, which sidestepped the good bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the lives of women in the East. In one now-standard text, Faragher demonstrated the persistence of

the “cult of true womanhood” and the illusory quality of change on the westward journey. Recently the Stasist position has been revised but not entirely discounted by new research.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) provide a framework within which the history of women in nineteenth-century America can be organized
  - (B) discuss divergent interpretations of women’s experience on the western frontier
  - (C) introduce a new hypothesis about women’s experience in nineteenth-century America
  - (D) advocate an empirical approach to women’s experience on the western frontier
  - (E) resolve ambiguities in several theories about women’s experience on the western frontier
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the novelists and historians mentioned in lines 19-20?
  - (A) They misunderstood the powerful influence of constrictive stereotypes on women in the East.
  - (B) They assumed that the frontier had offered more opportunities to women than had the East.
  - (C) They included accurate information about women’s experiences on the frontier.
  - (D) They underestimated the endurance and fortitude of frontier women.
  - (E) They agreed with some of Turner’s assumptions about frontier women, but disagreed with other assumptions that he made.
3. Which of the following, if true, would provide additional evidence for the Stasists’ argument as it is described in the passage?
  - (A) Frontier women relied on smaller support groups of relatives and friends in the West than they had in the East.
  - (B) The urban frontier in the West offered more occupational opportunity than the agricultural frontier offered.
  - (C) Women participated more fully in the economic decisions of the family group in the West than they had in the East.
  - (D) Western women received financial compensation for labor that was comparable to what women received in the East.
  - (E) Western women did not have an effect on divorce laws, but lawmakers in the West were more responsive to women’s concerns than lawmakers in the East were.
4. According to the passage, Turner makes which of the following connections in his Frontier Thesis?

- I. A connection between American individualism and economic equality
  - II. A connection between geographical expansion and social change
  - III. A connection between social change and financial prosperity
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II and III
5. It can be inferred that which of the following statements is consistent with the Reactionist position as it is described in the passage?
- (A) Continuity, not change, marked women's lives as they moved from East to West.
- (B) Women's experience on the North American frontier has not received enough attention from modern historians.
- (C) Despite its rigors, the frontier offered women opportunities that had not been available in the East.
- (D) Gender relations were more difficult for women in the West than they were in the East.
- (E) Women on the North American frontier adopted new roles while at the same time reaffirming traditional roles.
6. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A current interpretation of a phenomenon is described and then ways in which it was developed are discussed.
- (B) Three theories are presented and then a new hypothesis that discounts those theories is described.
- (C) An important theory and its effects are discussed and then ways in which it has been revised are described.
- (D) A controversial theory is discussed and then viewpoints both for and against it are described.
- (E) A phenomenon is described and then theories concerning its correctness are discussed.
7. Which of the following is true of the Stasist School as it is described in the passage?
- (A) It provides new interpretations of women's relationship to work and the law.
- (B) It resolves some of the ambiguities inherent in Turnerian and Reactionist thought.
- (C) It has recently been discounted by new research gathered on women's experience.
- (D) It avoids extreme positions taken by other writers on women's history.

- (E) It was the first school of thought to suggest substantial revisions to the *Frontier Thesis*.

### Passage 29

Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seal to cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes. Recent field studies, however, suggest that during more typical dives in the wild, this seal's physiological behavior is different.

In the laboratory, when the seal dives below the surface of the water and stops breathing, its heart beats more slowly, requiring less oxygen, and its arteries become constricted, ensuring that the seal's blood remains concentrated near those organs most crucial to its ability to navigate underwater. The seal essentially shuts off the flow of blood to other organs, which either stop functioning until the seal surfaces or switch to an anaerobic (oxygen-independent) metabolism. The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the pH of the seal's blood, but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's bloodstream.

Recent field studies, however, reveal that on dives in the wild, the seal usually heads directly for its prey and returns to the surface in less than twenty minutes. The absence of high levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood after such dives suggests that during them, the seal's organs do not resort to the anaerobic metabolism observed in the laboratory, but are supplied with oxygen from the blood. The seal's longer excursions underwater, during which it appears to be either exploring distant routes or evading a predator, do evoke the diving response seen in the laboratory. But why do the seal's laboratory dives always evoke this response, regardless of their length or depth? Some biologists speculate that because in laboratory dives the seal is forcibly submerged, it does not know how long it will remain underwater and so prepares for the worst.

1. The passage provides information to support which of the following generalizations?
  - (A) Observations of animals' physiological behavior in the wild are not reliable unless verified by laboratory studies.
  - (B) It is generally less difficult to observe the physiological behavior of an animal in the wild than in the laboratory.
  - (C) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be higher when it is searching for prey than when it is evading predators.
  - (D) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be lowest during those periods in which it experiences oxygen deprivation.
  - (E) The physiological behavior of animals in a laboratory setting is not always consistent with their physiological behavior in the wild.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that by describing the Weddell seal as preparing “for the worst” (line 41), biologists mean that it
- (A) prepares to remain underwater for no longer than twenty minutes
  - (B) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes dives in which it heads directly for its prey
  - (C) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes its longest dives in the wild
  - (D) begins to exhibit predatory behavior
  - (E) clears the lactic acid from its blood before attempting to dive
3. The passage suggests that during laboratory dives, the pH of the Weddell seal’s blood is not adversely affected by the production of lactic acid because
- (A) only those organs that are essential to the seal’s ability to navigate underwater revert to an anaerobic mechanism
  - (B) the seal typically reverts to an anaerobic metabolism only at the very end of the dive
  - (C) organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism are temporarily isolated from the seal’s bloodstream
  - (D) oxygen continues to be supplied to organs that clear lactic acid from the seal’s bloodstream
  - (E) the seal remains submerged for only short periods of time
4. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?
- (A) Recent field studies have indicated that descriptions of the physiological behavior of the Weddell seal during laboratory dives are not applicable to its most typical dives in the wild.
  - (B) The Weddell seal has developed a number of unique mechanisms that enable it to remain submerged at depths of up to 500 meters for up to 70 minutes.
  - (C) The results of recent field studies have made it necessary for biologists to revise previous perceptions of how the Weddell seal behaves physiologically during its longest dives in the wild.
  - (D) Biologists speculate that laboratory studies of the physiological behavior of seals during dives lasting more than twenty minutes would be more accurate if the seals were not forcibly submerged.
  - (E) How the Weddell seal responds to oxygen deprivation during its longest dives appears to depend on whether the seal is searching for prey or avoiding predators during such dives.
5. According to the author, which of the following is true of the laboratory studies mentioned in line 1?
- (A) They fail to explain how the seal is able to tolerate the increased production of lactic acid by organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism during its longest dives in the wild.

- (B) They present an oversimplified account of mechanisms that the Weddell seal relies on during its longest dives in the wild.
  - (C) They provide evidence that undermines the view that the Weddell seal relies on an anaerobic metabolism during its most typical dives in the wild.
  - (D) They are based on the assumption that Weddell seals rarely spend more than twenty minutes underwater on a typical dive in the wild.
  - (E) They provide an accurate account of the physiological behavior of Weddell seals during those dives in the wild in which they are either evading predators or exploring distant routes.
6. The author cites which of the following as characteristic of the Weddell seal's physiological behavior during dives observed in the laboratory?
- I. A decrease in the rate at which the seal's heart beats
  - II. A constriction of the seal's arteries
  - III. A decrease in the levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood
  - IV. A temporary halt in the functioning of certain organs
- (A) I and III only
  - (B) II and IV only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II, and IV only
  - (E) I, III, and IV only
7. The passage suggests that because Weddell seals are forcibly submerged during laboratory dives, they do which of the following?
- (A) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of dives in the wild that last less than twenty minutes.
  - (B) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of the longer dives they undertake in the wild.
  - (C) Cope with oxygen deprivation less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.
  - (D) Produce smaller amounts of lactic acid than they do on typical dives in the wild.
  - (E) Navigate less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.

### Passage 30

Since the early 1970's, historians have begun to devote serious attention to the working class in the United States. Yet while we now have studies of working-class communities and culture, we know remarkably little of worklessness. When historians have paid any attention at all to unemployment, they have focused on the Great Depression of the 1930's. The narrowness of this perspective ignores the pervasive recessions and joblessness of the previous decades, as Alexander Keyssar shows in his recent book. Examining the period 1870-1920, Keyssar



concentrates on Massachusetts, where the historical materials are particularly rich, and the findings applicable to other industrial areas.

The unemployment rates that Keyssar calculates appear to be relatively modest, at least by Great Depression standards: during the worst years, in the 1870's and 1890's, unemployment was around 15 percent. Yet Keyssar rightly understands that a better way to measure the impact of unemployment is to calculate unemployment frequencies—measuring the percentage of workers who experience any unemployment in the course of a year. Given this perspective, joblessness looms much larger.

Keyssar also scrutinizes unemployment patterns according to skill level, ethnicity, race, age, class, and gender. He finds that rates of joblessness differed primarily according to class: those in middle-class and white-collar occupations were far less likely to be unemployed. Yet the impact of unemployment on a specific class was not always the same. Even when dependent on the same trade, adjoining communities could have dramatically different unemployment rates. Keyssar uses these differential rates to help explain a phenomenon that has puzzled historians—the startlingly high rate of geographical mobility in the nineteenth-century United States. But mobility was not the dominant working-class strategy for coping with unemployment, nor was assistance from private charities or state agencies. Self-help and the help of kin got most workers through jobless spells.

While Keyssar might have spent more time developing the implications of his findings on joblessness for contemporary public policy, his study, in its thorough research and creative use of quantitative and qualitative evidence, is a model of historical analysis.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - (A) recommending a new course of investigation
  - (B) summarizing and assessing a study
  - (C) making distinctions among categories
  - (D) criticizing the current state of a field
  - (E) comparing and contrasting two methods for calculating data
2. The passage suggests that before the early 1970's, which of the following was true of the study by historians of the working class in the United States?
  - (A) The study was infrequent or superficial, or both.
  - (B) The study was repeatedly criticized for its allegedly narrow focus.
  - (C) The study relied more on qualitative than quantitative evidence.
  - (D) The study focused more on the working-class community than on working-class culture.
  - (E) The study ignored working-class joblessness during the Great Depression.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Keyssar's findings concerning unemployment in Massachusetts?
  - (A) They tend to contradict earlier findings about such unemployment.
  - (B) They are possible because Massachusetts has the most easily accessible historical records.

- (C) They are the first to mention the existence of high rates of geographical mobility in the nineteenth century.
  - (D) They are relevant to a historical understanding of the nature of unemployment in other states.
  - (E) They have caused historians to reconsider the role of the working class during the Great Depression.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the unemployment rates mentioned in line 15?
- (A) They hovered, on average, around 15 percent during the period 1870-1920.
  - (B) They give less than a full sense of the impact of unemployment on working-class people.
  - (C) They overestimate the importance of middle class and white-collar unemployment.
  - (D) They have been considered by many historians to underestimate the extent of working-class unemployment.
  - (E) They are more open to question when calculated for years other than those of peak recession.
5. Which of the following statements about the unemployment rate during the Great Depression can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) It was sometimes higher than 15 percent.
  - (B) It has been analyzed seriously only since the early 1970's.
  - (C) It can be calculated more easily than can unemployment frequency.
  - (D) It was never as high as the rate during the 1870's.
  - (E) It has been shown by Keyssar to be lower than previously thought.
6. According to the passage, Keyssar considers which of the following to be among the important predictors of the likelihood that a particular person would be unemployed in late nineteenth-century Massachusetts?
- I. The person's class
  - II. Where the person lived or worked
  - III. The person's age
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) I and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
7. The author views Keyssar's study with
- (A) impatient disapproval
  - (B) wary concern

- (C) polite skepticism  
 (D) scrupulous neutrality  
 (E) qualified admiration
8. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support Keyssar's findings as they are described by the author?
- (A) Boston, Massachusetts, and Quincy, Massachusetts, adjoining communities, had a higher rate of unemployment for working-class people in 1870 than in 1890.
- (B) White-collar professionals such as attorneys had as much trouble as day laborers in maintaining a steady level of employment throughout the period 1870-1920.
- (C) Working-class women living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, were more likely than working-class men living in Cambridge to be unemployed for some period of time during the year 1873.
- (D) In the 1890's, shoe-factory workers moved away in large numbers from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where shoe factories were being replaced by other industries, to adjoining West Chelmsford, where the shoe industry flourished.
- (E) In the late nineteenth century, workers of all classes in Massachusetts were more likely than workers of all classes in other states to move their place of residence from one location to another within the state.

## Answer Key

### Passage 21

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. E	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

### Passage 22

1. B	2. D	3. E	4. D	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

### Passage 23

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. E	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

### Passage 24

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. E	5. E
6. C	7. A	8.	9.	10.

Passage 25

1. B	2. E	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. C	9.	10.

Passage 26

1. E	2. C	3. E	4. E	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. A	9.	10.

Passage 27

1. B	2. C	3. E	4. C	5. B
6. E	7. D	8.	9.	10.

Passage 28

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. D	5. D
6. C	7. D	8.	9.	10.

Passage 29

1. E	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. E
6. D	7. B	8.	9.	10.

Passage 30

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. E	8. D	9.	10.