



Questions 22–31 are based on the following passage.

*This passage is from Mortal Lessons: Notes on the Art of Surgery, a classic book written by a contemporary American surgeon about his art.*



One holds the knife as one holds the bow of a cello or a tulip—by the stem. Not palmed nor gripped nor grasped, but lightly, with the tips of the fingers. The knife is not for pressing, (5) It is for drawing across the field of skin. Like a slender fish, it waits, at the ready, then, go! It darts, followed by a fine wake of red. The flesh parts, falling away to yellow globules of fat. Even now, after so many times, I still marvel at (10) its power—cold, gleaming, silent. More, I am still struck with dread that it is I in whose hand the blade travels, that my hand is its vehicle, that yet again this terrible steel-bellied thing and I have conspired for a most unnatural (15) purpose, the laying open of the body of a human being.

A stillness settles in my heart and is carried to my hand. It is the quietude of resolve layered over fear. And it is this resolve that (20) lowers us, my knife and me, deeper and deeper into the person beneath. It is an entry into the body that is nothing like a caress; still, it is among the gentlest of acts. Then stroke and stroke again, and we are joined by other (25) instruments, hemostats and forceps, until the wound blooms with strange flowers whose looped handles fall to the sides in steely array.

There is a sound, the tight click of clamps fixing teeth into severed blood vessels, the (30) snuffle and gargle of the suction machine clearing the field of blood for the next stroke, the litany of monosyllables with which one prays his way down and in: *clamp, sponge, suture, tie, cut*. And there is color. The green (35) of the cloth, the white of the sponges, the red and yellow of the body. Beneath the fat lies



the fascia, the tough fibrous sheet encasing the muscles. It must be sliced and the red beef of the muscles separated. Now there are (40) retractors to hold apart the wound. Hands move together, part, weave. We are fully engaged, like children absorbed in a game or the craftsmen of some place like Damascus.

Deeper still. The peritoneum, pink and (45) gleaming and membranous, bulges into the wound. It is grasped with forceps, and opened. For the first time we can see into the cavity of the abdomen. Such a primitive place. One expects to find drawings of (50) buffalo on the walls. The sense of trespassing is keener now, heightened by the world's light illuminating the organs, their secret colors revealed—maroon and salmon and yellow. The vista is sweetly vulnerable at (55) this moment, a kind of welcoming. An arc of the liver shines high and on the right, like a dark sun. It laps over the pink sweep of the stomach, from whose lower border the gauzy omentum is draped, and through which veil (60) one sees, sinuous, slow as just-fed snakes, the indolent coils of the intestine.

You turn aside to wash your gloves. It is a ritual cleansing. One enters this temple doubly washed. Here is man as microcosm, (65) representing in all his parts the Earth, perhaps the universe.

I must confess that the priestliness of my profession has ever been impressed on me. In the beginning there are vows, taken with (70) all solemnity. Then there is the endless harsh novitiate of training, much fatigue, much sacrifice. At last one emerges as a celebrant, standing close to the truth lying curtained in the ark of the body. Not surplice and cassock (75) but mask and gown are your regalia. You hold no chalice, but a knife. There is no wine, no wafer. There are only the facts of blood and flesh.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

1

22. The passage is best described as
- (A) a definition of a concept.
  - (B) an example of a particular method.
  - (C) a lesson on a technique.
  - (D) a description of a process.
23. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the "wake of red" to which the author refers (line 7) is
- (A) a sign of embarrassment.
  - (B) an infectious rash.
  - (C) a line of blood.
  - (D) the blade of the knife.
24. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- (A) Lines 1–2 ("One . . . stem")
  - (B) Lines 2–4 ("Not . . . fingers")
  - (C) Lines 7–8 ("The flesh . . . fat")
  - (D) Lines 17–18 ("A stillness . . . hand")
25. As used in line 8, "parts" most nearly means
- (A) leaves.
  - (B) splits.
  - (C) surrenders.
  - (D) distributes.
26. As used in line 42, "engaged" most nearly means
- (A) betrothed.
  - (B) engrossed.
  - (C) hired.
  - (D) embattled.

1

27. In lines 49–50, the comment "One expects to find drawings of buffalo on the walls" metaphorically compares the abdominal cavity to
- (A) an art gallery.
  - (B) a zoological display.
  - (C) a Western film.
  - (D) a prehistoric cave.
28. The author most likely describes the colors of the internal organs as "secret" (line 52) because
- (A) they are beyond ordinary human understanding.
  - (B) they normally are hidden from sight.
  - (C) their access is limited to authorized personnel.
  - (D) they are darker in color than the external organs are.
29. In creating an impression of abdominal surgery for the reader, the author primarily makes use of
- (A) comparison with imaginary landscapes.
  - (B) contrast to other types of surgery.
  - (C) references to religious imagery.
  - (D) evocation of the patient's emotions.

1

1

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- (A) Lines 36–40 (“Beneath the fat . . . wound”)
- (B) Lines 44–48 (“The peritoneum . . . abdomen”)
- (C) Lines 54–57 (“The vista . . . sun”)
- (D) Lines 62–64 (“It is a . . . washed”)

1

31. One aspect of the passage that may make it difficult to appreciate is the author’s apparent assumption throughout that readers will

- (A) have qualms about reading descriptions of major surgery.
- (B) be already adept at handling surgical tools.
- (C) be familiar with the organs and tissues that are named.
- (D) relate accounts of specific surgical acts to their own experience of undergoing surgery.

1

1

1

Questions 32–42 are based on the following passages.

*Passage 1 is taken from a historical study, done in the 1980s, of the relationship between the press and each American president from George Washington to Ronald Reagan. Passage 2 is taken from a 2006 master's thesis on the relationship between the president and the press during the first term of President George W. Bush.*

### PASSAGE 1

In the shifting relationship between the press and the presidency over nearly two centuries, there has remained one primary  
 Line constant—the dissatisfaction of one with  
 (5) the other. No president has escaped press criticism, and no president has considered himself fairly treated. The record of every administration has been the same, beginning with mutual protestations of goodwill,  
 (10) ending with recriminations and mistrust.

This is the best proof we could have that the American concept of a free press in a free society is a viable idea, whatever defects the media may have. While the Founding Fathers  
 (15) and their constituencies did not always agree on the role the press should play, there was a basic consensus that the newspaper (the only medium of consequence at the time) should be the buffer state between the rulers  
 (20) and the ruled. The press could be expected to behave like a watchdog, and government at every level, dependent for its existence on the opinions of those it governed, could expect to resent being watched and having its  
 (25) shortcomings, real or imaginary, exposed to the public view.

Reduced to such simple terms, the relationship of the presidents to the press since George Washington's first term is  
 (30) understandable only as an underlying

principle. But this basic concept has been increasingly complicated by the changing nature of the presidency, by the individual nature of presidents, by the rise of other  
 (35) media, especially television, and by the growing complexity of beliefs about the function of both press and government.

In surveying nearly two centuries of this relationship, it is wise to keep in mind an  
 (40) axiom of professional historians—that we should be careful not to view the past in terms of our own times, and make judgments accordingly. Certain parallels often become obvious, to be sure, but to assert what an  
 (45) individual president should or should not have done, by present standards, is to violate historical context. Historians occasionally castigate each other for this failing, and in the case of press and government, the  
 (50) danger becomes particularly great because the words themselves—“press” and “government,” even “presidency”—have changed in meaning so much during the past two hundred years.

(55) It is part of American mythology that the nation was “cradled in liberty” and that the colonists, seeking religious freedom, immediately established a free society, but the facts are quite different. The danger of  
 (60) an uncontrolled press to those in power was well expressed by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, when he wrote home to his superiors in 1671: “I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope  
 (65) we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government, God keep us from both.”  
 (70) There are those in twentieth-century America who would say “Amen” to Berkeley's view of printing and “libels against the best government.”



In their analysis of aggressive journalist behavior in a comparative study of press conferences held by Presidents Eisenhower and Reagan, Clayman and Heritage (2002) developed an original encoding system according to ten different features of question design. Their findings showed significantly greater levels of aggression and adversarial behavior by the press in dealings with the more recent president. Clayman, Elliot, Heritage & McDonald's updated study (2004) refined the coding process and used a more continuous sample to test the validity and reliability of the original study. Their comparison of journalistic adversarialness covered each president from Eisenhower to Clinton and supported original results that show a long-term decline in deference to the president. The continuous sample revealed more volatility than the simpler work on which it was based but is a further testament to the increased aggressiveness, sometimes adversarial treatment prevalent in press conferences regardless of partisanship or personal idiosyncrasy.

(100) These findings would suggest that the increasingly contentious, adversarial relationship between the press and the highest ranking executive official has created a modern press conference where the president must relinquish more agenda-setting control than in other communicative processes. In each session, he subjects himself to open questioning that is shown to be significantly less deferential, more direct and often more aggressive and hostile than (105) ever before. This would seem an appropriate justification for the dwindling numbers of traditional solo press conferences in recent administrations (Kumar, 2003b).

**Table 1**  
**Solo and Joint Press Conferences by President 1981-2004**

President	Total	Solo	Joint	Joint Sessions as Percent of Total
Reagan*	46	46	0	00.0%
George H. W. Bush*	142	83	59	41.5%
Clinton*	193	62	131	67.9%
George W. Bush**	88	20	68	77.3%

\*Cited in Kumar, 2003b

\*\*Compiled from *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

1

32. The main purpose of Passage 1 is to
- (A) examine methods of evaluating the relationship between the press and the president.
  - (B) argue that the adversarial relationship between the press and the presidency has proven deleterious to both.
  - (C) present an overview of an inherently conflicted relationship that faces new challenges.
  - (D) consider a political dilemma created by the mutual antagonism between two major institutions.
33. According to the opening paragraph of Passage 1, all American presidents have experienced
- (A) defects in the quality of their press coverage.
  - (B) goodwill from some reporters in the press corps.
  - (C) alternating periods of antagonism and harmony with the press.
  - (D) mutual animosity involving themselves and the press.
34. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- (A) Lines 7–10 (“The record . . . mistrust”)
  - (B) Lines 11–14 (“This . . . may have”)
  - (C) Lines 14–20 (“While . . . ruled”)
  - (D) Lines 27–31 (“Reduced . . . principle”)
35. As used in line 27, “reduced” most nearly means
- (A) decreased.
  - (B) boiled down.
  - (C) marked down.
  - (D) demoted.

1

36. The authors of Passage 1 caution the reader about judging the actions of long-dead presidents because
- (A) historical accounts, when investigated, have proven to be untrustworthy.
  - (B) contemporary authors have rewritten history to reflect current academic opinions.
  - (C) readers today cannot fully grasp the significance these actions had in their own time.
  - (D) history, at best, is an imprecise science.
37. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- (A) Lines 1–7 (“In the shifting . . . treated”)
  - (B) Lines 20–26 (“The press . . . public view”)
  - (C) Lines 27–37 (“Reduced . . . government”)
  - (D) Lines 43–54 (“Certain parallels . . . years”)
38. In the opening sentence of the final paragraph (lines 55–59) of Passage 1, the authors seek primarily to
- (A) define a term.
  - (B) defend a widely held belief.
  - (C) correct a misconception.
  - (D) champion a cause.
39. As used in line 107, “open” most nearly means
- (A) receptive.
  - (B) unrestricted.
  - (C) unconcealed.
  - (D) vulnerable.

1

1

40. Data in the graph about presidential solo and joint press conferences from 1981–2004 most strongly support which of the following statements?

- (A) President Clinton held more solo press conferences than President George H. W. Bush did.
- (B) Presidents Clinton and George W. Bush held a far higher percentage of joint press conferences than either of their predecessors did.
- (C) President Reagan's failure to hold joint press conferences resulted from a reluctance to share the spotlight with other members of his administration.
- (D) While President George H. W. Bush held far more press conferences than his son President George W. Bush did, both Presidents Bush held more joint sessions than solo sessions.

1

42. On which of the following points would the authors of both passages most likely agree?

- (A) Those who criticize the press for its treatment of the president fail to understand the press's watchdog function.
- (B) Members of the press corps are unlikely to prefer joint press conferences to solo sessions.
- (C) The relationship between the press and the presidency is inherently adversarial, and likely to remain so.
- (D) The president needs to regain agenda-setting control of traditional solo press conferences.

1

41. Which choice best describes the relationship between the two passages?

- (A) Passage 2 denies the static nature of the phenomenon described in Passage 1.
- (B) Passage 2 evaluates the conclusions drawn from assertions made in Passage 1.
- (C) Passage 2 predicts the eventual healing of a breach reported in Passage 1.
- (D) Passage 2 critiques the hypotheses proposed by researchers cited in Passage 1.

# Short Passage Drills

Questions 1–2 are based on the following passage.

Line Ben Jonson, a well-known playwright and  
seventeenth-century contemporary of John  
Donne, wrote that while “the first poet in the  
5 world in some things,” Donne nevertheless “for  
not keeping of an accent, deserved hanging.”  
Donne’s generation admired the depth of his  
feeling, but was puzzled by his often irregular  
rhythm and obscure references. It was not until  
10 the twentieth century and modern movements  
that celebrated emotion and allusion that Donne  
really began to be appreciated. Writers such as  
T. S. Eliot and W. B. Yeats admired the  
psychological intricacies of a poet who could one  
moment flaunt his earthly dalliances with his  
5 mistress and the next, wretched, implore God to  
“bend your force, to break, blow, burn, and make  
me new.”

1

The main idea of the paragraph is that

- A) poetry is judged by different standards at different times.
- B) Jonson misjudged Donne’s worth.
- C) Donne’s poetry was not fully appreciated until hundreds of years after his death.
- D) Donne’s rough meter prevented him from being understood in his own lifetime.

2

It can be inferred from the passage that W. B. Yeats was

- A) uninterested in meter and rhythm.
- B) a modern writer.
- C) close to T. S. Eliot.
- D) interested in imitating Donne’s technique.

Questions 3–4 are based on the following passage.

Line The term “genetic modification” refers to  
technology that is used to alter the genes of living  
organisms. Genetically modified organisms  
are called “transgenic” if genes from different  
5 organisms are combined. The most common  
transgenic organisms are crops of common fruits  
and vegetables, which are now grown in more  
than fifty countries. These crops are typically  
developed for resistance to herbicides, pesticides,  
10 and disease, as well as to increase nutritional  
value. Some of these transgenic crops currently  
under development might even yield human  
vaccines. Along with improving nutrition and  
alleviating hunger, genetic modification of crops  
15 may also help to conserve natural resources and  
improve waste management.

3

The primary purpose of the paragraph is to

- A) establish that transgenic crops are safe.
- B) critique the process of genetic modification.
- C) overcome opposition to genetically modified foods.
- D) provide information about transgenic crops.

4

In line 12, the word “yield” most nearly means

- A) produce.
- B) surrender.
- C) give way.
- D) replace.

Questions 5–6 are based on the following passage.

In 1782, philosopher J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur became the first to apply the word “melting” to a population of immigrants: “Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men.” Crèvecoeur idealized a nation built from individuals who had transcended their origins and embraced a common American ethos: “From involuntary idleness, servile dependence, penury, and useless labour, he has passed to toils of a very different nature, rewarded by ample subsistence. This is an American.” While debate raged as to what exactly “melting” meant—diverse peoples coexisting peacefully while maintaining their differences or refashioning themselves to blend indistinguishably into a new, common substance—Crèvecoeur’s term was here to stay: America, settled by immigrants, was to have a unified populace.

5

According to the paragraph, “debate raged” (lines 11–12) over whether immigrant groups

- A) had the ability to put aside their differences and coexist peacefully.
- B) understood what Crèvecoeur originally meant by the term “melting.”
- C) needed to change their identity to match a common American identity.
- D) transcended their humble origins merely by moving to the United States.

6

The phrase “common substance” (line 16) is used to refer to

- A) a new, distinctly American cuisine.
- B) Crèvecoeur’s use of the term “melting pot.”
- C) a culture and identity shared by all Americans.
- D) a unified populace made of many diverse and distinct groups.

Questions 7–8 are based on the following passage.

Line  
5  
10  
15  
The goal of plants, or any living organism, is to propagate as much as possible. To this end, many plants in the wild, including wheat's ancestor, have mechanisms that scatter seeds as widely as possible. However, this adaptation makes it difficult to cultivate some plants; it is impossible to farm productively if a crop is spread hither and thither! Wild wheat had a number of other mechanisms that supported its existence in nature but lessened its usefulness in the field. A number of mutations had to take place before wild wheat was a suitable candidate for agriculture. Humans encouraged these mutations by providing a stable environment that favored and nurtured the mutations that would have proven deleterious in the wild.

7

Which choice best summarizes the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) Wheat's evolution into a plant that could be farmed productively was shaped by human needs and actions.
- B) Wheat is a difficult plant to farm unless a very stable environment is available.
- C) The most important mechanism utilized by wild wheat is the means of scattering seeds as widely as possible.
- D) All living organisms seek to reproduce as much as possible.

8

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1–2 (“The . . . possible”)
- B) Lines 2–5 (“To . . . possible”)
- C) Lines 8–11 (“Wild . . . field”)
- D) Lines 13–16 (“Humans . . . wild”)



Questions 9–10 are based on the following passage.

Perhaps the scientists most excited about reigniting the lunar program are not lunar specialists, but astronomers studying a wide range of subjects. Such scientists would like new missions to install a huge telescope with a diameter of 30 meters on the far side of the moon. Two things that a telescope needs for optimum operation are extreme cold and very little vibration. Temperatures on the moon can be as frigid as  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  below zero in craters on the dark side. Because there is no seismic activity, the moon is a steady base. Permanent darkness means the telescope can be in constant use. Proponents claim that under these conditions a lunar-based telescope could accomplish as much in seventeen days as the replacement for the Hubble telescope will in ten years of operation.

9

The main idea of the paragraph is most accurately described by which of the following statements?

- A) Most astronomers are in favor of re-igniting the lunar program.
- B) Some scientists believe the moon is an ideal location for an interplanetary telescope.
- C) New lunar missions could discover important new features of the moon.
- D) The new lunar telescope will replace the defunct Hubble telescope.

10

As used in line 2, “reigniting” most nearly means

- A) restarting.
- B) relighting.
- C) ruling.
- D) gaining control over.

Questions 11–12 are based on the following passage.

Robert Schumann's orchestral music has been underappreciated and misunderstood for many years by critics and audiences alike. The nineteenth-century virtuoso's works for the piano are acknowledged as brilliant masterworks. However, his large scale orchestral works have always suffered by comparison to those of contemporaries such as Mendelssohn and Brahms. Perhaps this is because Schumann's works should be measured with a different yardstick. His works are often considered poorly orchestrated, but they actually have an unusual aesthetic. He treats the orchestra as he does the piano: one grand instrument with a uniform sound. This is so different from the approach of most composers that, to many, it has seemed like a failing rather than a conscious artistic choice.

11

The author's primary purpose in this paragraph is to

- A) praise Schumann for his innovative approach.
- B) reassess a portion of Schumann's portfolio.
- C) re-evaluate the standing of Mendelssohn and Brahms.
- D) examine the influence of Schumann's performances.

12

The author of this passage would most likely attribute the underappreciation of Schumann's orchestral music to

- A) the poor orchestration of the works.
- B) comparisons of Schumann to the greater genius of Mendelssohn and Brahms.
- C) Schumann's failure to make the best use of instruments other than the piano.
- D) the difference between Schumann's approach to the orchestra and that of many other composers.

2

Questions 23–33 are based on the following passage.

### Parthenon

Of all the ancient, sacred, and truly splendid buildings to visit, the Parthenon may just be the most treasured of all. 23 A long time past, the Greeks built their apotheosis over a span of nine years atop the Acropolis of Athens as a tribute to Athena, the city's beloved patron goddess of war and reason. The temple itself was completed in 438 B.C., although decorative sculpting and engraving within the structure went on for several more years. Since then, the structure has served as 24 temple, treasury, church, and most recently, tourist attraction.

Pericles—leading politician in 5th century B.C.—recruited the sculptor Phidias to oversee two architects, Iktinos and Kallikrates, in the construction of the Parthenon to house a forty-foot high statue of Athena. 25 Honestly and judiciously, the ancient Greeks planned an exceptional monument with a base the size of half a football field and pillars over thirty feet tall. Athenians stored their most lavish possessions inside the Parthenon among a host of statues, sculptures, precious metals, and treasures taken in the conquest of the Persians. 26 Yet, the endeavor and all it stood for were short-lived: just seven years after the Parthenon was constructed, war broke out with Sparta. Sometime after the reign of Athens, in 5th century A.D., the statue of Athena was plundered and later destroyed.

Perhaps, even with Athena—the very core of Parthenon—missing, the temple 27 could of still served as a great, inclusive museum of Greek history, tracing the founding of Ancient Greece, Athenian democracy, and early western civilization; yet, the Parthenon would endure

2

23. Which choice would most specifically describe how long ago the Parthenon was constructed?
- (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) More than 2,500 years ago,  
(C) Many decades of ages past,  
(D) In days gone by,
24. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) temple, treasury church, and most recently, tourist attraction.  
(C) temple treasury, church and most recently tourist attraction.  
(D) temple treasury church, and most recently tourist attraction.
25. What could best be used for the underlined portion to convey the high priority the Greeks placed on completing the Parthenon in an extravagant fashion?
- (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) Sparing no expense,  
(C) With artistic patience,  
(D) Using architectural techniques,
26. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) Additionally,  
(C) In conclusion,  
(D) As a result,
27. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) might of  
(C) could have  
(D) should have been

2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2

2

2

many other foes. The Parthenon was first converted to a Christian church, which led to the removal of 28 its "pagan gods." With the rise of the Ottoman Empire, the monument was used as a mosque until a Venetian attack on Athens destroyed large parts of the building and left its 29 archaeology deserted. By the 18th century, little was left of the Parthenon after decades of European pillaging.

30 In the contemporary world in which we reside, the Parthenon is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world, enticing millions of people each year and warranting an ongoing restoration project currently in its third decade. Even in its antiquity, its subtle beauty and architectural refinement 31 is uncontested. Its miracle comes not from its magnitude, but from the curvatures between its platform and columns that offer an illusion of symmetry that exceeds its true dimensions, and in the elaborate engravings within its marble surfaces 32 that having to outlast centuries of calamity. Now, architects, engineers, and artists work to recreate the surprisingly balanced and unbelievably precise work of the Athenians. 33 How is it that today's architects are taking forty years to do what they did in less than ten?

28. (A) NO CHANGE

(B) it's

(C) it is

(D) its

29. (A) NO CHANGE

(B) components

(C) particles

(D) remnants

30. (A) NO CHANGE

(B) In the world of today,

(C) Contemptuously,

(D) Today,

31. (A) NO CHANGE

(B) are

(C) was

(D) were

32. (A) NO CHANGE

(B) which has to outlast

(C) that have outlasted

(D) which had outlasted

33. Which of the following would be the most effective conclusion to the essay?

(A) NO CHANGE

(B) It is vital that we learn from the past in order to not repeat the mistakes of history.

(C) Tourism is a growing business worldwide, as people seek out memorable experiences rather than to accumulate possessions.

(D) The world continues to be haunted by the Venetian attack on the Parthenon, turning a brilliant accomplishment into utter ruins.



Questions 34–44 are based on the following passage.

### Where Have all the Cavemen Gone?

34 All humans have their ultimate genetic roots in Africa. While our own ancestors were battling drought on the coasts of the African sub-continent, 35 the icebound north of modern Eurasia experienced the spread of the evolutionarily distinct species *Homo neanderthalensis*, where the Neanderthals developed the tools of flint and bone that have today come to characterize the so-called Mousterian culture of the early Stone Age.

(1) Early hypotheses for their extinction centered, predictably, around the 36 climate extreme change of the last Ice Age. (2) However, more recent studies of Neanderthal anatomy and artifacts suggest that they were remarkably well-equipped to deal with the fiercely cold and barren conditions, 37 and even thrived within them for nearly 200,000 years. (3) To cope with the glacial conditions, Neanderthals became short in stature—no more than a meter and half tall—and developed short, broad extremities that would



34. Which choice would best function as the introductory thesis of the essay?
- (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) The defeat of the Neanderthal invaders can only be considered a triumph of human ingenuity.
  - (C) The disappearance of the Neanderthals is one of the great mysteries in the evolutionary success of modern humans.
  - (D) In order to cope with the repercussions of possible global climate change, we should look to the example of Neanderthal adaptation.
35. (A) NO CHANGE
- (B) the evolutionarily distinct species *Homo neanderthalensis* had spread to the icebound north of modern Eurasia,
  - (C) the species *Homo neanderthalensis*, being evolutionarily distinct, found itself spread to modern Eurasia in the north icebound,
  - (D) the north icebound of modern Eurasia experience evolutionarily distinct species spread of the *Homo neanderthalensis*,
36. (A) NO CHANGE
- (B) climate, extreme
  - (C) extreme climate
  - (D) extreme, climate
37. (A) NO CHANGE
- (B) but
  - (C) for it was the case that they
  - (D) OMIT the underlined portion.



have increased the efficiency of circulation, and helped to preserve body heat. 38

Another popular theory posits that Neanderthals met their extinction through absorption. That is—supposing Neanderthals were *not* a distinct species, but rather a subspecies of *Homo sapiens*—some researchers believe that they disappeared after 39 conflicts with humans when they arrived in Eurasia roughly 80,000 years ago. However, a sample of mitochondrial DNA surviving in the remains of a Neanderthal discovered in the Caucasus Mountains demonstrates 3.5 percent genetic divergence from 40 contemporary *Homo sapiens*. While it is possible that some Neanderthals may have become culturally assimilated with our ancestors, it is highly unlikely that their DNA contributed to that of modern humans.

Currently, the most widely held theory to explain the extinction of the Neanderthals boils down quite simply to the processes of natural selection. While Neanderthals appear to have maintained a stable population during the Ice Age, 41 a drastic genetic bottleneck was experienced by our African ancestors, leaving only the strongest and most intelligent to survive and carry on the species. When *Homo*

38. The writer would like to insert this sentence to provide further support to his argument in this paragraph.

“Further, there is strong evidence to suggest that later Neanderthals were capable of creating sophisticated and versatile garments from animal pelts designed to maintain core warmth without inducing perspiration.”

The best placement for this sentence is

- (A) before sentence 1
  - (B) before sentence 2
  - (C) before sentence 3
  - (D) after sentence 3
39. Which choice is the most consistent elaboration on the first sentence of this paragraph?
- (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) interbreeding
  - (C) discoveries
  - (D) commerce
40. Which wording best conveys that the Neanderthals only have a slight genetic divergence from present-day humans?
- (A) NO CHANGE
  - (B) punctual
  - (C) unique
  - (D) scientific
41. (A) NO CHANGE
- (B) a drastic genetic bottleneck by our African ancestors was experienced,
  - (C) our African ancestors drastically experienced a bottleneck that was genetic,
  - (D) our African ancestors experienced a drastic genetic bottleneck,

2

*neanderthalensis* at last met *Homo sapiens*, it is probable that 42 they was outmatched, at the very least, in technology, creativity, and social efficacy. In the several thousand years that followed, competition for resources would have pushed Neanderthals farther and farther to the 43 oceans of Europe and Asia. The last known remnants of Neanderthal culture issue from the remote location of Gorham's Cave on the Gibraltar coast. By this time—roughly 27,000 years ago—*Homo neanderthalensis* had been displaced by its evolutionary cousin 44 to the very edge of the land nearly back into Africa itself where our common ancestors, first emerged millions of years prior.

2

42. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) they were  
(C) the Neanderthals are  
(D) the Neanderthals were
43. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) margins  
(C) debris  
(D) remains
44. (A) NO CHANGE  
(B) to the very edge, of the land nearly back into Africa itself, where our common ancestors  
(C) to the very edge of the land, nearly back into Africa itself, where our common ancestors  
(D) to the very edge of the land nearly, back into Africa itself where our common, ancestors

2



*If there is still time remaining, you may review your answers.*