

A

To understand how the schedule of **wants** and demands of a given society is balanced against the supply of goods and services available, it is necessary to introduce a noneconomic variable – the anthropological variable of culture. In any given economic system, economic processes cannot be interpreted without culturally defining the demands and understanding the conventions that dictate how and when **they** are satisfied.

- 1 The word **wants** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
   
 A needs       B supplies       C prices
- 2 The word **they** in the paragraph refers to
   
 A conventions       B economic processes       C demands

B

However impressive all these discoveries may be, one important link is still missing: the social organization. There is evidence that chimpanzees lead a highly subtle and complex social life, but this picture is still vague. **This** is due to the fact that it is impossible to follow social processes in every detail in the jungle. Presently, there is one place in the world where such a **comprehensive** study of chimpanzees is possible.

- 1 The word **This** in the paragraph refers to
   
 A The subtle and complicated nature of chimpanzees' social life
   
 B The uncertainty of ideas about chimpanzees' social life
   
 C The impressive discoveries about chimpanzees' social life
- 2 The word **comprehensive** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
   
 A exclusive       B thorough       C progressive

C

The audience for a work of art may consist of members of a particular group, perhaps a lineage or age set or people of a certain social rank, and the theme, content, and purpose of the oral narrative to **which** they listen may change to fit the social context in which it is recited. The words may also change from recitation to recitation as the mood of the audience changes. And a story told to children will be told differently to adults.

- 1 The word **which** in the paragraph refers to
   
 A purpose       B oral narrative       C people

D

As continents and ocean basins change shape, some strata sink below the surface of an ocean or lake, others are forced upward into mountain ranges, and **some** are worn away by water, wind or ice or are **deformed** by heat or pressure.

- 1 The word **some** in the paragraph refers to
   
 A surface       B ranges       C strata
- 2 The word **deformed** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
   
 A distorted       B united       C destroyed

## E

Although the Sumerians and the Egyptians took steps needed to turn the simple ideography into the full alphabet, writing still needed to develop. Having a different sign for every single word would require knowing thousands of different signs, and abstract ideas and grammar are still difficult to express. A way of overcoming **this problem** is to turn to sound devices. For example, by using the **character** for a bee and the character for the leaf of a tree, one can combine them, "bee" plus "leaf," to form "belief." This kind of writing is called "word-syllabic."

- 1 The phrase **this problem** in the paragraph refers to
  - (A) the difficulty of expressing abstract ideas
  - (B) the difference between signs and ideas
  - (C) the task of turning the simple ideography into the full alphabet
- 2 The word **character** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
  - (A) place
  - (B) feature
  - (C) letter

## F

Before the invention of photography, **the great majority** of painted images were portraits, small enough to be carried in a locket for remembrance. Suddenly, painting was relieved of the necessity of "communicating" in this pedestrian way. The result was an explosion of new styles and methods. Impressionism was the crowning glory of those times. It was followed by cubism, dadaism, surrealism and abstract expressionism, as well as other movements in art of our time, including photorealism, in which the painter paints an image that, from a distance, is **indistinguishable from** a photograph.

- 1 The phrase **the great majority** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
  - (A) some
  - (B) most
  - (C) all
- 2 The phrase **indistinguishable from** in the paragraph is closest in meaning to
  - (A) inseparable from
  - (B) suitable to
  - (C) identical with

## G

Darwin saw that food supply and other factors **hold populations in check**. Darwin calculated that a single breeding pair of elephants would, if all their progeny lived and reproduced the normal number of offspring over a normal life span, produce a standing population of 19 million elephants in 750 years, yet the average number of elephants generally remains the same over the years. Although a single breeding pair could have produced 19 million descendants, it did produce an average of only two. But why these particular two? Darwin gave birth to the theory of natural selection by answering **the question**.

- 1 In stating that food supply and other factors **hold populations in check**, the author means that they
  - (A) control populations
  - (B) reduce populations
  - (C) increase populations
- 2 The phrase **the question** in the paragraph refers to the question as to
  - (A) why a single breeding pair of elephants only produced two descendants on average
  - (B) how many years it would take for the number of elephants to increase
  - (C) how elephants could survive up to modern times producing only two descendants