

Questions 1–9

While most desert animals will drink water if confronted with it, for many of them the opportunity never comes. Yet all living things must have water, or they will expire. The herbivores find it in desert plants. The carnivores slake their thirst with the flesh and blood of living prey. One of the most remarkable adjustments, however, has been made by the tiny kangaroo rat, who not only lives without drinking but subsists on a diet of dry seeds containing about 5% free water. Like other animals, he has the ability to manufacture water in his body by a metabolic conversion of carbohydrates. But he is notable for the parsimony with which he conserves his small supply by every possible means, expending only minuscule amounts in his excreta and through evaporation from his respiratory tract.

Investigation into how the kangaroo rat can live without drinking water has involved various experiments with these small animals. Could kangaroo rats somehow store water in their bodies and slowly utilize these resources in the long periods when no free water is available from dew or rain? The simplest way to settle this question was to determine the total water content in the animals to see if it decreases as they are kept for long periods on a dry diet. If they slowly use up their water, the body should become increasingly dehydrated, and if they begin with a store of water, this should be evident from an initial high water content. Results of such experiments with kangaroo rats on dry diets for more than 7 weeks showed that the rats maintained their body weight. There was no trend toward a decrease in water content during the long period of water deprivation. When the kangaroo rats were given free access to water, they did not drink water. They did nibble on small pieces of watermelon, but this did not change appreciably the water content in their bodies, which remained at 66.3 to 67.2 during this period. This is very close to the water content of dry-fed animals (66.5), and the availability of free water, therefore, did not lead to any "storage" that could be meaningful as a water reserve. This makes it reasonable to conclude that physiological storage of water is not a factor in the kangaroo rat's ability to live on dry food.

1. What is the topic of this passage?
   (A) Kangaroo rats
   (B) Water in the desert
   (C) Desert life
   (D) Physiological experiments

2. The word "expire" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A) become ill
   (B) die
   (C) shrink
   (D) dehydrate

3. Which of the following is NOT a source of water for the desert animals?
   (A) Desert plants
   (B) Metabolic conversion of carbohydrates in the body
   (C) The blood of other animals
   (D) Streams

4. The word "it" in line 3 refers to
   (A) a living thing
   (B) the desert
   (C) the opportunity
   (D) water

5. The author states that the kangaroo rat is known for all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) the economy with which it uses available water
   (B) living without drinking water
   (C) breathing slowly and infrequently
   (D) manufacturing water internally

6. The word "parsimony" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
   (A) intelligence
   (B) desire
   (C) frugality
   (D) skill

7. It is implied by the author that desert animals can exist with little or no water because of
   (A) less need for water than other animals
   (B) many opportunities for them to find water
   (C) their ability to eat plants
   (D) their ability to adjust to the desert environment

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8. The word "deprivation" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
   (A) preservation
   (B) renewal
   (C) examination
   (D) withholding

9. According to the passage, the results of the experiments with kangaroo rats showed that
   (A) kangaroo rats store water for use during dry periods
   (B) kangaroo rats took advantage of free access to water
   (C) there was no significant change in body weight due to lack of water or accessibility to water
   (D) a dry diet seems detrimental to the kangaroo rat's health

Questions 10–20

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than $40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business Administration, has noted, "The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur."

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still excluded from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, "In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they've found out that isn't going to happen, so they go out on their own."

In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in "women's" fields—cosmetics and clothing, for example. But this is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a $22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers keep tabs on their newspaper carriers—and her office was a bedroom at home, with a shoebox under the bed to hold the company's cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns $66.9 million of stock.

Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face hurdles in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard. Most businesses owned by women are still quite small.

But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

10. What is the main idea of this passage?
    (A) Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
    (B) The computer is especially lucrative for women today.
    (C) Women are better at small businesses than men are.
    (D) Women today are opening more businesses of their own.

11. The word "excluded" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
    (A) not permitted in
    (B) often invited to
    (C) decorators of
    (D) charged admission to

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12. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT
    (A) women were required to stay at home with their families
    (B) women lacked ability to work in business
    (C) women faced discrimination in business
    (D) women were not trained in business

13. In line 14, "that" refers to
    (A) a woman becomes chairman of the board
    (B) women working hard
    (C) women achieving advanced degrees
    (D) women believing that business is a place for them

14. According to the passage, Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s
    (A) were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management
    (B) were still more interested in education than business opportunities
    (C) had fewer obstacles in business than they do today
    (D) were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business

15. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the third paragraph in order to
    (A) show the frugality of women in business
    (B) show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig
    (C) point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited
    (D) suggest that the company needed to expand

16. In line 16, the word "this" refers to
    (A) women becoming entrepreneurs
    (B) women buying cosmetics and clothing
    (C) women working in "women's fields"
    (D) women staying at home

17. The expression "keep tabs on" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
    (A) recognize the appearance of
    (B) keep records of
    (C) provide transportation for
    (D) pay the salaries of

18. The word "hurdles" in line 27 can be best replaced by
    (A) fences
    (B) obstacles
    (C) questions
    (D) small groups

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because
    (A) women prefer a small intimate setting
    (B) women can't deal with money
    (C) women are not able to borrow money easily
    (D) many women fail at large businesses

20. The author's attitude about the future of women in business is
    (A) skeptical
    (B) optimistic
    (C) frustrated
    (D) negative

Questions 21–30

Line

This rapid transcontinental settlement and these new urban industrial circumstances of the last half of the 19th century were accompanied by the development of a national literature of great abundance and variety. New themes, new forms, new subjects, new regions, new authors, new audiences all emerged in the literature of this half century. As a result, at the onset of World War I, the spirit and substance of American literature had evolved remarkably, just as its center of production had shifted from Boston to New York in the late 1880s and the sources of its energy to Chicago and the Midwest. No longer was it produced, at least in its popular forms, in the main by solemn, typically moralistic men from New England and the Old South; no longer were polite, well-dressed, grammatically correct, middle-class young people the only central characters in its narratives; no longer were these narratives to be set in exotic places and remote times; no longer, indeed, were fiction, poetry, drama, and formal history the chief acceptable forms of literary expression; no longer, finally, was literature read primarily by young, middle class women. In sum, American literature in these years fulfilled in considerable measure the condition Walt Whitman called for in 1867 in describing *Leaves of Grass:* it treats, he said of his own major work, each state and region as peers "and expands from them, and includes the world . . . connecting an American citizen with the citizens of all nations." At the same time, these years saw the emergence of what has been designated "the literature of argument," powerful works in sociology, philosophy, psychology, many of them impelled by the spirit of exposure and reform. Just as America learned to play a role in this half century as an autonomous international political, economic, and military power, so did its literature establish itself as a producer of major works.

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21. The main idea of this passage is
(A) that the new American literature was less provincial than the old
(B) that World War I caused a dramatic change in America
(C) that centers of culture shifted from East to West
(D) that most people were wary of the new literature

22. It can be inferred from lines 1–3 that the previous passage probably discussed
(A) the importance of tradition to writers
(B) new developments in industrialization and population shifts
(C) the fashions and values of 19th century America
(D) the limitations of American literature to this time

23. The word "evolved" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) became famous
(B) turned back
(C) diminished
(D) changed

24. The word "it" in line 8 refers to
(A) the population
(B) the energy
(C) American literature
(D) the manufacturing

25. The word "exotic" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
(A) urban
(B) unusual
(C) well-known
(D) old-fashioned

26. The author uses the word "indeed" in line 13 for what purpose?
(A) To emphasize the contrast he is making
(B) For variety in a lengthy paragraph
(C) To wind down his argument
(D) To show a favorable attitude to these forms of literature

27. The phrase "these years" in line 15 refers to
(A) 1850–1900
(B) the 1900s
(C) the early 1800s
(D) the present

28. It can be inferred from the passage that Walt Whitman
(A) disliked urban life
(B) was disapproving of the new literature
(C) wrote *Leaves of Grass*
(D) was an international diplomat

29. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about the new literature EXCEPT
(A) It was not highly regarded internationally
(B) It introduced new American themes, characters, and settings
(C) It broke with many literary traditions of the past
(D) It spoke to the issue of reform and change

30. This passage would probably be read in which of the following academic courses?
(A) European history
(B) American literature
(C) Current events
(D) International affairs

Questions 31–41

When Daniel Boone died peacefully in bed in his son Nathan's elegant stone Missouri farmhouse on September 26, 1820, the surge of emigrants along the Oregon Trail was still a generation away. But Boone already exemplified the
Line pioneer at his best. He was neither the physical giant (five feet nine) nor the
(5) innocent child of nature that legend has made of him. He was an intelligent, soft spoken family man who cherished the same wife for 57 years. He befriended Indians, preferred company to solitude, and when he told his wife it was time to move because a newcomer had settled some 70 miles away, he was joking.

Pennsylvania-born, Boone was one of 11 children in a family of Quakers who
(10) migrated to North Carolina. There Boone was recruited at age 40 to undertake a scheme designed to open up Kentucky to settlers and establish it as a 14th colony. He arranged a deal by which the Cherokees sold 20 million acres for $20,000 worth of goods to Boone's employers, the Transylvania Company. It was all fair and square—the Indians had an attorney, an interpreter, and the sound advice of their
(15) squaws. The deal completed, Boone led a party from Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap, hacked out the Wilderness Road, and set up a town—Boonesboro—and a government. Elected a legislator, he introduced on the first session's first day a bill to protect game against wanton slaughter and a second bill to "improve the breed of horses." He got 2,000 acres for his work, but after the
(20) Revolution—in which Boone won considerable fame as a militia commander—the scheme of the Transylvania Company was declared illegal and Boone lost his land.

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Undaunted, he staked out more claims—and lost them because he impatiently neglected to register his deeds. Ever hopeful, he accepted an invitation from Spanish-held Missouri to come and settle there and bring others with him. The
(25) Spanish gave him 8,500 acres and made him a judge. But the Louisiana Purchase, which embraced Missouri, again left him—but not his children—landless. Old and broke, Boone cheerfully continued hunting and trapping long after his hands shook. Shortly before he died, he was talking knowledgeably with young men about the joys to be experienced in settling California.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
    (A) To chronicle the life of a model pioneer
    (B) To romanticize the legend of Daniel Boone
    (C) To show Boone's many successes on the frontier
    (D) To trace Boone's explorations in Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana

32. The word "surge" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
    (A) remains
    (B) attraction
    (C) rush
    (D) rumor

33. It can be inferred that one area in which Boone was NOT successful was
    (A) politics
    (B) hunting and trapping
    (C) business
    (D) the military

34. The phrase "fair and square" in lines 13–14 is closest in meaning to
    (A) honest
    (B) simple
    (C) efficient
    (D) lucrative

35. It can be inferred from the passage that Boone died
    (A) a rich man
    (B) an eternal optimist
    (C) in California
    (D) a lonely trapper

36. According to the passage, where is Boone's namesake city located?
    (A) In North Carolina
    (B) In Transylvania
    (C) In Kentucky
    (D) In Missouri

37. The Transylvania Company wanted Boone to
    (A) settle Kentucky
    (B) be fair to the Indians
    (C) ensure animal rights
    (D) claim Missouri

38. The word "undaunted" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
    (A) unscrupulous
    (B) fearless
    (C) undiscouraged
    (D) uninformed

39. According to the passage, the Louisiana Purchase
    (A) legitimized Boone's land claim in Missouri
    (B) revoked the earlier Spanish bequest to Boone
    (C) drove the Spanish from the East
    (D) excluded Missouri from its jurisdiction

40. What can be inferred from the passage about Boone's children?
    (A) They were better off financially than Boone.
    (B) They supported Boone's desire to settle new areas.
    (C) They lived in Kentucky.
    (D) They had no land due to Boone's bad investments.

41. The author's attitude toward Daniel Boone in the passage can be best described as
    (A) admiring
    (B) critical
    (C) admonishing
    (D) indifferent

Questions 42–50

The cause of tooth decay is acid, which is produced by bacteria in the mouth. The acid removes minerals from tooth enamel, allowing tooth decay to begin; the saliva in your mouth encourages remineralization and neutralizes the acid. The
Line rate at which bacteria in the mouth produce acid depends on the amount of
(5) plaque on the teeth, the composition of the microbial flora, and whether the bacteria of the plaque have been "primed" by frequent exposure to sugar. To keep your teeth healthy, a regular dental hygiene program should be followed.

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Removing plaque with a toothbrush and dental floss temporarily reduces the numbers of bacteria in the mouth and thus reduces tooth decay. It also makes the surfaces of the teeth more accessible, enabling saliva to neutralize acid and remineralize lesions. If fluoride is present in drinking water when teeth are forming, some fluoride is incorporated into the enamel of the teeth, making them more resistant to attack by acid. Fluoride toothpaste seems to act in another way, by promoting the remineralization of early carious lesions.

In addition to a regular dental hygiene program, a good way to keep your teeth healthy is to reduce your intake of sweet food. The least cavity-causing way to eat sweets is to have them with meals and not between. The number of times you eat sweets rather than the total amount determines how much harmful acid the bacteria in your saliva produce. But the amount of sweets influences the quality of your saliva. Avoid, if you can, sticky sweets that stay in your mouth a long time. Also try to brush and floss your teeth after eating sugary foods. Even rinsing your mouth with water is effective. Whenever possible, eat foods with fiber, such as raw carrot sticks, apples, celery sticks, etc., that scrape off plaque, acting as a toothbrush. Cavities can be greatly reduced if these rules are followed when eating sweets.

42. What does this passage mainly discuss?
(A) Good nutrition
(B) Food with fiber
(C) Ways to keep your teeth healthy
(D) Fluoridization and cavities

43. According to the passage, all of the following statements about plaque are true EXCEPT
(A) It consists of acid producing bacteria
(B) It is not affected by eating sweets
(C) It can be removed from teeth by brushing and flossing
(D) It reduces the positive effect of saliva

44. We can infer from the passage that one benefit of fluoride to healthy teeth is
(A) It strengthens tooth enamel
(B) It stimulates saliva production
(C) It makes teeth whiter
(D) It is a replacement for brushing and flossing in dental care

45. The word "it" in line 9 refers to
(A) dental floss
(B) bacteria
(C) removal of plaque
(D) plaque

46. What can be concluded from the passage about sweets?
(A) All sweets should be avoided.
(B) Sweets should be eaten with care.
(C) It is better to eat sweets a little at a time throughout the day.
(D) Sticky sweets are less harmful than other sweets.

47. The word "scrape off" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) repel
(B) rub together with
(C) remove
(D) dissolve

48. It can be inferred from the passage that foods with fiber are
(A) sugary
(B) expensive
(C) sticky
(D) abrasive

49. According to the passage, the value of eating foods with fiber is that
(A) they contain Vitamin A
(B) they are less expensive than a toothbrush
(C) they are able to remove the plaque from your teeth
(D) they contain no sugar

50. The author of the passage states that the amount of acid produced by the bacteria in your saliva increases
(A) with the amount of sweets you eat
(B) with the number of times you eat sweets
(C) if you eat sweets with your meals
(D) if you eat sticky sweets

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