











San Francisco in 1900. Intensive rat control measures were employed immediately, but squirrels in the area had been infected and had to be destroyed too. Descendants of these rodents continue the infection and have transmitted it to other rodents such as prairie dogs in the western and southwestern parts of the United States. The plague is endemic to those areas that are sparsely populated. There have been scattered cases of plague since 1900, but no serious outbreaks.

71. Plague is spread by ... .
- a. rats
  - b. rodents and people
  - c. ships
  - d. prairie dogs and squirrels
72. You can infer that there were no further raging plague epidemics ... .
- a. after the 1300s
  - b. in Europe
  - c. after the seventeenth century
  - d. in San Francisco
73. The western and southwestern parts of the United States ... .
- a. still have serious outbreaks of plague
  - b. are the habitat of infected rodents
  - c. have large populations
  - d. are sparsely populated because of the plague
74. The plague spread in Europe because ... .
- a. infected rats traveled in ships
  - b. people did not know what caused the disease
  - c. nothing was done to prevent the disease
  - d. all of the above
75. Raging epidemics ended in Europe when ... .
- a. ships were not allowed in foreign ports
  - b. rats were exterminated
  - c. populations moved out of the big cities
  - d. 25 million people had died
76. You can infer that in the late 1300s ... .
- a. Europe's populations was very small
  - b. intensive rat control measures were applied
  - c. people were extremely poor
  - d. people were accustomed to the plague

Sloths are bizarre little beasts that are, above all, slothful. Prone to sleep ten to twenty hours a day, a sloth settles in for its daily rest at the top of a leafy tree, far from any famished predators on the ground. There the sloth makes his home, furnished with branches both for clinging and eating. A voracious vegetarian, this wild animal weighs in at about twenty pounds if it has three toes and at about ten pounds if it has two toes. There are only two genera of sloth, but each has characteristics other than the number of its toes to distinguish it from the other. The three-toed sloth variety refuses to exist away from the wild, whereas the two-toed type has been resident in zoos and has thrived. The three-toes is so slow and sleepy that it won't even take the trouble to defend itself. The two-toed fellow will attack with its hook and teeth if threatened. Both types, by definition, move so lowly as they drag their bellied along the ground that they make a tortoise look like Jesse Owens in comparison.

77. You may infer that the meaning of the word *slothful* is ... .
- a. vegetarian
  - b. wild
  - c. lazy
  - d. tree dwelling

78. A sloth's diet consists of ... .
- a. other sloths
  - b. predators
  - c. a variety of things
  - d. leaves
79. A three-toed sloth, when attacked, ... .
- a. fight back viciously
  - b. puts up a weak defense
  - c. ignores the opponent
  - d. acts like a tortoise
80. Of the two types of sloth, the two-toed variety is ... .
- a. more vicious
  - b. sleepier
  - c. bigger
  - d. hungrier
81. The author's purpose in comparing a tortoise to Jess Owens, an Olympic runner who won four gold medals, is ... .
- a. show how fast Owens was
  - b. show how slow a turtle is
  - c. show how slow a sloth is
  - d. compare the speeds of a tortoise, a man, and a wild animal

The fact that most Americans live in urban areas does not mean that they reside in the center of large cities. In fact, more Americans live in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas than in the cities themselves.

The Bureau of the Census regards any area with more than 2500 people as an urban area, and does not consider boundaries of cities and suburbs. According to the Bureau, the political boundaries are less significant than the social and economic relationships and the transportation and communication systems that integrate a locale. The term used by the Bureau for an integrated metropolis is an MSA, which stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area. In general, an MSA is any area that contains a city and its surrounding suburbs and has a total population of 50,000 or more.

At the present time, the Bureau reports more than 280 MSAs, which together account for 75 percent of the US population. In addition, the Bureau recognized eighteen megapolises, that is continuous adjacent metropolitan areas. One of the most obvious megapolises includes a chain of hundreds of cities and suburbs across ten states on the East Coast from Massachusetts to Virginia, including Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C. In the Eastern Corridor, as it is called, a population of 45 million inhabitants is concentrated. Another megapolis that is growing rapidly is the California coast from San Francisco through Los Angeles to San Diego.

82. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- a. Metropolitan Statistical Areas
  - b. Types of Population Centers
  - c. The Bureau of the Census
  - d. Megapolises
83. According to the passage, where do most Americans live?
- a. in the center of cities
  - b. in the suburbs surrounding large cities
  - c. in rural areas
  - d. in small towns
84. Which of the following are NOT considered important in defining an urban area?
- a. political boundaries
  - b. transportation networks
  - c. social relationships
  - d. economic systems
85. The word "integrate" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ... .
- a. benefit
  - b. define
  - c. unite
  - d. restrict

86. According to the passage, what is a megapolis?
- one of the ten largest cities in the United States
  - one of the eighteen largest cities in the United States
  - one of the one hundred cities between Boston and Washington
  - any number of continuous adjacent cities and suburbs
87. Why does the author mention the Eastern Corridor and the California coast in paragraph 3?
- as examples of megapolises
  - because 75 percent of the population lives there
  - to conclude the passage
  - the Bureau of the Census is located there

The body of an adult insect is subdivided into three sections, including a head, a three-segment thorax, and segmented abdomen. Ordinarily, the thorax bears three pairs of legs and a single or double pair of wings. The vision of most adult insects is specialized through two large compound eyes and multiple simple eyes.

Features of an insect's mouth parts are used in classifying insects into types. Biting mouth parts, called mandibles, such as the mouth parts found in grasshoppers and beetles, are common among insects. Behind the mandibles are located the maxillae, or lower jaw parts, which serve to direct food into the mouth between the jaws. A labrum above and one below are similar to another animal's upper and lower lips. In an insect with a sucking mouth function, the mandibles, maxillae, labrum, and labium are modified in such a way that they constitute a tube through which liquid such as water, blood, or flower nectar can be drawn. In a butterfly or moth, this coiled drinking tube is called the proboscis because of its resemblance, in miniature, to the trunk of an elephant or a very large nose. Composed chiefly of modified maxillae fitted together, the insect's proboscis can be flexed and extended to reach nectar deep in a flower. In mosquitoes or aphids, mandibles and maxillae are modified to sharp stylets with which the insect can drill through surfaces like human or vegetable skin membranes to reach juice. In a housefly, the expanding labium forms a sponge-like mouth pad that it can use to stamp over the surface of food, sopping up food particles and juices.

Insects, the most numerous creatures on our planet, are also the most adaptable. They require little food because they are small. They easily find shelter and protection in small crevices in trees and surface geological formations. Species of insects can evolve quickly because of their rapid reproduction cycle; they live in every climate, some making their homes in the frozen Arctic regions and many others choosing the humid, warm, and nutrient-rich rain forest environment. An active part of the natural food cycle, insects provide nutrition for animals and devour waste products of other life forms.

88. What is the best title for this passage?
- An Insect's Environment
  - The Structure of and Insect
  - Grasshoppers and Beetles
  - The Stages of Life of an Insect
89. How are insects classified?
- by the environment in which they live
  - by the food they eat
  - by the structure of the mouth
  - by the number and type of wings

90. The author compares labrum and labium to ... .  
 a. an upper and lower lip                      b. mandibles  
 c. maxillae    d. jaws
91. What is the proboscis?  
 a. nectar    b. a tube constructed of modified maxillae  
 c. a kind of butterfly                              d. a kind of flower
92. Which of the following have mandibles and maxillae that have been modified to sharp stylets?  
 a. grasshoppers                                      b. butterflies  
 c. mosquitoes    d. houseflies
93. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to ... .  
 a. pad    b. food  
 c. housefly    d. mouth
94. What is the purpose of this passage?  
 a. to complain    b. to persuade  
 c. to entertain    d. to inform

Historians have long known that there were two sides to the Populist movement of the 1890s: a progressive side, embodying the protests of farmers against big business, and a darker side, marked by a distrust of Easterners, immigrants, and intellectuals. In the 1950s, one school of U.S. social thinkers constructed a parallel between this dark side of Populism and the contemporary anti-communist crusade spearheaded by Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy, which attacked liberalism, Eastern intellectuals, and civil liberties in general. To Seymour Martin Lipset, McCarthyism represented “the sour dregs of Populism”; to Edward Shils, McCarthyism, like Populism, exemplified “the ambiguous American impulse toward ‘direct democracy’”.

Noting that McCarthyism and Populism had both found their strongest support in the agrarian Midwest, Lipset argued that voters who backed agrarian protest movements during earlier economic crises had supported McCarthy in the post-World War II period of prosperity. “It would be interesting to know,” Lipset wrote, “what percentage of those who supported the isolationist but progressive Bob La Follette in Wisconsin now backs McCarthy.” But, in the eyes of these writers, the appeal of McCarthyism extended beyond the agrarian base of Populism to include urban groups such as industrial workers. Lipset claimed that “the lower classes, especially the workers,” had backed McCarthy. In a more sweeping fashion, Lewis Feuer claimed that “it was the American lower classes ... who gave their overwhelming support to the attacks in recent years on civil liberties.”

Writing a few years later, political scientist Michael Paul Rogin challenged these superficially plausible notions, contending that they merely embodied the writers’ own assumptions about the supposed intolerance of lower class groups, rather than a valid interpretation of McCarthyism. Rogin critically examined their assertions by the simple method of testing them against the evidence. He tested Lipset’s claims about the continuity of McCarthyism and earlier agrarian protest movements by breaking down statewide voting statistics on a county-by-county and precinct-by-precinct basis. He found that Wisconsin counties that had voted strongly for Progressives before World War II did not support McCarthy; McCarthy’s support was concentrated in his home region and in ethnic German areas that had been traditionally conservative. The old Progressive vote had in fact gone to McCarthy’s opponent, the Democrats.

To test Lipset’s generalizations about McCarthy’s support among lower-class groups, Rogin attempted to determine whether industrial workers had, in fact, backed

McCarthy. Correlating income and employment statistics with voting records, Rogin found that the greater the employment in industry in a given Wisconsin county, the lower was McCarthy's share of the vote. Rogin concluded that the thesis of "McCarthyism as Populism" should be judged "not as the product of science but as a ... venture into conservative political theory."

95. The author would probably assert that Populism and McCarthyism ...
  - a. were basically similar
  - b. were completely opposite in character
  - c. were responses to, respectively, agrarian and industrial conditions
  - d. were essentially dissimilar movements that shared some common features
96. It can be inferred that Rogin's most serious criticism of Lipset, Feuer, and Shils's methodology would probably be that they ...
  - a. reached incorrect conclusions about McCarthy
  - b. failed to examine the evidence that could support or weaken their conclusions
  - c. equated support for McCarthyism with anti-intellectualism
  - d. offered a theory that could not easily be tested
97. Rogin studied the class character of Wisconsin voters in order to ...
  - a. challenge the idea that less affluent socioeconomic groups supported McCarthy
  - b. explain the underlying causes of the links between Populism and McCarthyism
  - c. account for important changes in voting patterns during the twentieth century
  - d. place too much emphasis on the character of Populism
98. It can be inferred that both Lipset and Rogin made which of the following assumptions about voter support for McCarthy?
  - a. Supporters of McCarthy were almost exclusively of lower class origin
  - b. Lower class voters generally tend to vote in favor of civil rights measures
  - c. the voting patterns of industrial workers are representative of lower-class political preferences
  - d. voters in Midwestern counties are typical of American voters elsewhere
99. According to the passage, Rogin concluded that the writings of Lipset, Shils, and Feuer ...
  - a. intentionally distorted historical evidence
  - b. were flawed by political presuppositions
  - c. lent support to attacks on civil liberties
  - d. were marked by an anti-intellectual bias
100. The author is primarily concerned with ...
  - a. comparing positions in a political debate
  - b. advocating the use of statistical methods in historical research
  - c. examining the similarities between two political movements
  - d. describing an instance of flawed historiography

**GOOD LUCK!**