Q1

According to a survey of graduating medical students conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges, minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice in socioeconomically deprived areas.

- minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice
- minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than other graduates who plan on practicing
- minority graduates are nearly four times as likely as other graduates to plan on practicing
- it is nearly four times more likely that minority graduates rather than other graduates will plan to practice
- it is nearly four times as likely for minority graduates than other graduates to plan to practice

Q2

Charles Lindbergh, for his attempt at a solo transatlantic flight, was very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he therefore refused to carry even a pound of mail, despite being offered $1,000 to do so.

- Charles Lindbergh, for his attempt at a solo transatlantic flight, was very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he therefore
- When Charles Lindbergh was attempting his solo transatlantic flight, being very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he
- Since he was very reluctant to carry any extra weight on his plane when he was attempting his solo transatlantic flight, so Charles Lindbergh
- Being very reluctant to carry any extra weight on his plane when he attempted his solo transatlantic flight was the reason that Charles Lindbergh
- Very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane when he attempted his solo transatlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh

Q3

For protection from the summer sun, the Mojave lived in open-sided, flat-topped dwellings known as shades, each a roof of poles and arrowweed supported by posts set in a rectangle.

- each a roof of poles and arrowweed
- each a roof of poles and arrowweed that are being
- with each being a roof of poles and arrowweed
- with roofs of poles and arrowweed to be
- with roofs of poles and arrowweed that are

Q4~Q6

Prior to 1965 geologists assumed that the two giant rock plates meeting at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction as they grind past each other, but in 1965 Henyey found that temperatures in drill holes near the fault were not as elevated as had been expected. Some geologists wondered whether the absence of friction-generated heat could be explained by the kinds of rock composing the fault. Geologists' pre-1965 assumptions concerning heat gen-

erated in the fault were based on
(15) calculations about common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite; but "weaker" materials, such as clays, had already been identified in samples retrieved from the fault zone. Under
(20) normal conditions, rocks composed of clay produce far less friction than do other rock types.

In 1992 Byerlee tested whether these materials would produce friction
(25) 10 to 15 kilometers below the Earth's surface. Byerlee found that when clay samples were subjected to the thousands of atmospheres of pressure they would encounter deep inside the
(30) Earth, they produced as much friction as was produced by other rock types. The harder rocks push against each other, the hotter they become; in other words, pressure itself, not only the
(35) rocks' properties, affects frictional heating. Geologists therefore wondered whether the friction between the plates was being reduced by pockets of pressurized water within the fault that push the plates away from each other.

Q4

The passage suggests which of the following regarding Henyey's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault?

- Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henyey's findings.
- Recent research suggests that Henyey's explanation for the findings should be modified.
- Henyey's findings had to be recalculated in light of Byerlee's 1992 experiment.
- Henyey's findings provided support for an assumption long held by geologists.
- Scientists have been unable to duplicate Henyey's findings using more recent experimental methods.

Q5

The passage is primarily concerned with

- evaluating a method used to test a particular scientific hypothesis
- discussing explanations for an unexpected scientific finding
- examining the assumptions underlying a particular experiment
- questioning the validity of a scientific finding
- presenting evidence to support a recent scientific hypothesis

Q6

The passage mostly agree that Heney's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault made the greatest contribution in that they

- revealed an error in previous measurements of temperature in the San Andreas Fault zone
- indicated the types of clay present in the rocks that form the San Andreas Fault
- established the superiority of a particular technique for evaluating data concerning friction in the San Andreas Fault
- suggested that geologists had inaccurately assumed that giant rock plates that meet at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction
- confirmed geologists' assumptions about the amount of friction generated by common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite

Q7

For similar cars and drivers, automobile insurance for collision damage has always cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont. Police studies, however, show that cars owned by Greatport residents are, on average, slightly less likely to be involved in a collision than cars in Fairmont. Clearly, therefore, insurance companies are making a greater profit on collision-damage insurance in Greatport than in Fairmont.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- Repairing typical collision damage does not cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont.
- There are no more motorists in Greatport than in Fairmont.
- Greatport residents who have been in a collision are more likely to report it to their insurance company than Fairmont residents are.
- Fairmont and Greatport are the cities with the highest collision-damage insurance rates.
- The insurance companies were already aware of the difference in the likelihood of collisions before the publication of the police reports.

Q8

Sulfur dioxide, a major contributor to acid rain, is an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal with all other pollutants.

- an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal
- an especially serious pollutant because of diminishing the respiratory system's capability of dealing
- an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the capability of the respiratory system in dealing
- a specially serious pollutant because it diminishes the capability of the respiratory system to deal
- a specially serious pollutant because of diminishing the respiratory system's ability to deal

Q9

Although exposure to asbestos is the primary cause of mesothelioma, a slow-developing cancer, researchers believe that infection by the SV40 virus is a contributing cause, since in the United States 60 percent of tissue samples from mesotheliomas, but none from healthy tissue, contain SV40. SV40 is a monkey virus; however, in 1960 some polio vaccine was contaminated with the virus. Researchers hypothesize that this vaccine was the source of the virus found in mesotheliomas decades later.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the researchers' hypothesis?

- SV40 is widely used as a research tool in cancer laboratories.
- Changes in the technique of manufacturing the vaccine now prevent contamination with SV40.
- Recently discovered samples of the vaccine dating from 1960 still show traces of the virus.
- In a small percentage of cases of mesothelioma, there is no history of exposure to asbestos.
- In Finland, where the polio vaccine was never contaminated, samples from mesotheliomas do not contain SV40.

Q10~Q13

One proposal for preserving rain forests is to promote the adoption of new agricultural technologies, such as improved plant varieties and use of chemical herbicides, which would increase productivity and slow deforestation by reducing demand for new cropland. Studies have shown that farmers in developing countries who have achieved certain levels of education, wealth, and security of land tenure are more likely to adopt such technologies. But these studies have focused on villages with limited land that are tied to a market economy rather than on the relatively isolated, self-sufficient communities with ample land characteristic of rain-forest regions. A recent study of the Tawahka people of the Honduran rain forest found that farmers with some formal education were more likely to adopt improved plant varieties but less likely to use chemical herbicides and that those who spoke Spanish (the language of the market economy) were more likely to adopt both technologies. Nonland wealth was also associated with more adoption of both technologies, but availability of uncultivated land reduced the incentive to employ the productivity-enhancing technologies. Researchers also measured land-tenure security: in Tawahka society, kinship ties are a

more important indicator of this than are legal property rights, so researchers measured it by a household's duration of residence in its village. They found that longer residence correlated with more adoption of improved plant varieties but less adoption of chemical herbicides.

Q10

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- evaluate the likelihood that a particular proposal, if implemented, would ultimately succeed in achieving its intended result
- question the assumption that certain technological innovations are the most effective means of realizing a particular environmental objective
- discuss the progress of efforts to encourage a particular traditional society to adopt certain modern agricultural methods
- present the results of new research suggesting that previous findings concerning one set of conditions may not be generalizable to another set of conditions
- weigh the relative importance of three factors in determining whether a particular strategy will be successful

Q11

According to the passage, the proposal mentioned in line 1 is aimed at preserving rain forests by encouraging farmers in rain-forest regions to do each of the following EXCEPT

- adopt new agricultural technologies
- grow improved plant varieties
- decrease their use of chemical herbicides
- increase their productivity
- reduce their need to clear new land for cultivation

Q12

The passage suggests that in the study mentioned in line 27 the method for gathering information about security of land tenure reflects which of the following pairs of assumptions about Tawahka society?

- The security of a household's land tenure depends on the strength of that household's kinship ties, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is an indication of the strength of that household's kinship ties.
- The ample availability of land makes security of land tenure unimportant, and the lack of a need for secure land tenure has made the concept of legal property rights unnecessary.
- The strength of a household's kinship ties is a more reliable indicator of that household's receptivity to new agricultural technologies than is its quantity of nonland wealth, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is a more reliable indicator of that household's security of land tenure than is the strength of its kinship ties.

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