

**Questions 29-37 are based on the following passage.**

This passage is adapted from George H. W. Bush's inaugural address as president of the United States of America.  
Delivered in 1989.

America today is a proud, free nation, decent and civil, a place we cannot help but love. We know in our hearts, not loudly and proudly, but as a simple fact, that this country has meaning beyond what we see, and that our strength is a force for good. But have we changed as a nation even in our time? Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice?

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it. What do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we are no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better, and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

No President, no government, can teach us to remember what is best in what we are. But if the man you have chosen to lead this government can help make a difference; if he can celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls; if he can do these things, then he must.

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the Nation and gentler the face of the world. My friends, we have work to do. . . .

The old solution, the old way, was to think that public money alone could end these problems. But we have learned that is not so. And in any case, our funds are low. We have a deficit to bring down. We have more will than wallet; but will is what we need. We will make the hard choices, looking at what we have and perhaps allocating it differently, making our decisions based on honest need and prudent safety. And then we will do the wisest thing of all: We will turn to the only resource we have that in times of need always grows—the goodness and the courage of the American people.

I am speaking of a new engagement in the lives of others, a new activism, hands-on and involved, that gets the job done. We must bring in the generations, harnessing the unused talent of the elderly and the unfocused energy of the young. For not only leadership is passed from generation to generation, but so is stewardship. And the generation born after the Second World War has come of age.

I have spoken of a thousand points of light, of all the community organizations that are spread like stars throughout the nation, doing good. We will work hand in hand, encouraging, sometimes leading, sometimes being led, rewarding. We will work on this in the White House, in the Cabinet agencies. I will go to the people and the programs that are the brighter points of light, and I will ask every member of my government to become involved. The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in.

29

Bush's central claim in the speech is that

- A) when the United States overcomes its love of material things, ~~the country will become a beacon to the rest of the world.~~
- B) even though the United States is ~~economically strong~~, the country faces many perplexing problems.
- C) if each citizen engages in the kind of behavior that is truly valued in the United States, many of the nation's problems will be addressed.
- D) because each US citizen is a point of light in his or her neighborhood, the country's future will always be bright. *Too strong of a generalization*

30

Which choice best supports the conclusion that Bush views the president as a moral guide for the nation?

- A) Lines 1-2 ("America . . . love")
- B) Lines 9-10 ("My . . . lives")
- C) Lines 23-28 ("But . . . must")
- D) Lines 62-66 ("The old . . . pitching in")



31

As used in line 10, “measure” most nearly means

- A) ~~course of action.~~
- B) ~~piece of legislation.~~
- C) ~~degree of concern.~~
- D) standard of comparison.

32

In the speech, Bush suggests that, fundamentally, most individuals truly esteem

- A) ~~family members more than friends and neighbors.~~
- B) personal character more than material acquisitions.
- C) ~~business opportunities~~ more than government programs.
- D) ~~civic activism~~ more than ~~political rhetoric.~~

33

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

- A) Lines 2-5 (“We know . . . good”)
- B) Lines 7-8 (“Are . . . sacrifice”)
- C) Lines 10-14 (“In our . . . parent”)
- D) Lines 39-44 (“We will . . . grows”)

34

Which choice best describes Bush’s view of the “citizen” described in line 14?

- A) Heartfelt approval
- B) ~~Tempered~~ enthusiasm
- C) ~~Reluctant~~ endorsement
- D) Quiet ~~concern.~~

35

What main effect do the phrases “high moral principle” and “make kinder the face of the Nation,” used in the fourth paragraph (lines 29-33), have on the tone of the speech?

- A) They create an ~~optimistic tone~~ that tempers Bush’s warnings to listeners about challenges that lie ahead.
- B) They create an inspirational tone that contributes to Bush’s efforts at rallying listeners.
- C) They ~~create an ominous tone~~ that lends gravity to Bush’s call for listeners to change their behavior.
- D) They create a ~~calming tone~~ that reassures Bush’s listeners ~~of the ease with which problems can be overcome.~~

36

In the speech, Bush indicates that at the time of his inauguration, there is a shortage of

- A) financial resources. Lines 36-38
- B) political will.
- C) patriotic sentiment.
- D) community organizations.

37

In the speech, Bush characterizes himself as someone who will support

- A) ~~government assistance~~ for both the elderly and the very young.
- B) increased citizen involvement in community organizations. Lines 56-60
- C) business leaders who possess and act upon a social conscience.
- D) rugged individualism and self-sufficiency for all Americans.



**Questions 38-47 are based on the following passages.**

Passage 1 is adapted from Stephen Jay Gould, "Cope's Rule as Psychological Artefact." ©1997 by Nature Publishing Group. Passage 2 is adapted from Joseph Dussault, "When It Comes to Evolution, Bigger Really Is Better." ©2015 by The Christian Science Monitor. Both passages consider Cope's rule, the notion that animal lineages tend to increase in physical size over evolutionary time.

**Passage 1**

We should ask a basic, emperor's-new-clothes question about Cope's rule: is it even true at all? One would think that an issue so fundamental, and so eminently testable, had been conclusively resolved long ago—except for a perverse trait of the human psyche. We tend to pick most "notable" cases out of general pools, often for idiosyncratic reasons that can only distort a proper scientific investigation.

Might not our convictions about the validity of Cope's rule be a psychological artefact of singling out lineages that display size increase because we all know that "bigger is better"? Such a procedure might provide an example of another pervasive and lamentable bias of human reasoning: our tendency to focus on extremes that intrigue us, rather than full ranges of variation. The obvious test requires that we abandon our habit of selective search for the expected and, instead, study all lineages in large clades with excellent data over substantial geological intervals. David Jablonski has followed this admirable procedure in the most comprehensive set of data ever assembled to test Cope's rule—and the rule fails in this case.

In 1997, Jablonski studied all 191 bivalve and gastropod lineages of mollusks with sufficient data (including 1,086 species) during 16 million years of Late Cretaceous time for the rich faunas of the Gulf and Atlantic coastal plain of North America. He consistently concentrated on complete ranges of variations, rather than expansion or contraction of extreme values alone.

Jablonski found, first of all, that lineages showing net increase in size (that is, increase in both the smallest and largest species) are no more common than lineages showing net decrease of both the smallest and largest: 27–30% display net increase; 26–27% display net decrease. Moreover, in the additional 25–28% of lineages that show size increase for the largest species, the smallest species also decrease in size over the same interval—yielding a

pattern of expansion in the overall range of variation (at both high and low ends), not a directed trend towards increasing general size. In short, although many individual lineages do show increase in body size, just as many decrease. So a full account of all data provides no support for Cope's rule as a preferential bias for evolution of size.

**Passage 2**

After conducting an extensive study on size, a Stanford research team found that, over time, marine animal lineages generally evolve to be larger.

The team amassed mountains of data under Stanford paleobiologist Jonathan Payne. The hulking dataset they compiled spans 542 million years, and includes five of the major phyla and over 17,000 genera—about 75 percent of all marine genera in the fossil record, and nearly 60 percent of all animal genera to have ever lived.

Payne says his research seems to support Cope's rule.

"The average animal in the oceans today is 150 times larger in biovolume than the average animal in the oceans during the Cambrian, 540 million years ago," Payne says. "Prior to our study, it was unknown whether there had been size change and, if so, in what direction or by how much."

"We [also] found that size did not result from universal selection toward larger size," Payne adds. "Rather, the classes that were already larger early in the evolution of animal life have diversified differentially across evolutionary time. In other words, our data suggest that larger size favors diversification, rather than that larger sizes are favored in all populations."

While the overall increase in marine animal size is pretty much indisputable, some scientists argue that size is not a matter of "active selection," but a result of random, non-selective mutations—a concept known as neutral drift. In other words, neutral drift could cause some lineages to grow in size, but only by chance—that doesn't necessarily mean evolution "favors" size. The neutral drift argument is supported by evidence from bird and insect populations, who have not grown in size as Cope's rule postulates.



85 "It is possible that Cope's rule applies mainly to marine animals," Payne admits. "Understanding the underlying causes better will be critical to determining whether or not we should expect animals in other environments to exhibit the same patterns."

90 But Payne says that, at least in this case, neutral drift isn't his culprit.

38

The main purpose of the first paragraph of Passage 1 is to

- A) cast doubt on the reliability of certain ~~research methods.~~
- B) present a human tendency for which there is no reasonable explanation. *Not main purpose*
- ☒ C) call into question a scientific concept.
- D) offer ~~new evidence~~ for a ~~traditional theory.~~

39

As used in line 6, "cases" most nearly means

- A) arguments.
- B) explanations.
- C) circumstances.
- ☒ D) examples. *Fits with the context*

40

As used in line 8, "proper" most nearly means

- A) ~~distinctive.~~
- B) relevant.
- C) ~~lawful.~~
- ☒ D) legitimate. *Just plug in all 4 choices to see what fits with the context*

41

The author of Passage 1 implies that confidence in Cope's rule is the result of

- ☒ A) a common tendency that inhibits scientific inquiry.
- B) ~~a reluctance to contradict scientific authorities.~~
- C) ~~an arbitrary preference for scientific data that are quantitative rather than observational.~~
- D) an ~~unwillingness to alter established practices~~ of scientific research.

42

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

- A) Lines 1-2 ("We should . . . all")
- ☒ B) Lines 9-12 ("Might . . . better")
- C) Lines 28-31 ("He consistently . . . alone")
- D) Lines 45-47 ("So a . . . size")

43

According to Passage 2, scientists who support the neutral drift argument believe that the overall increase in the size of marine animal life is due to the

- ☒ A) random survival of mutations that affect size within particular lineages.
- B) ~~direct influence~~ of evolutionary selection on animal populations.
- C) cumulative effect of long-term shifts in ~~environmental conditions.~~
- D) ~~psychological biases~~ that often affect researchers' observations.

44

Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?

- A) ~~Passage 2 disputes the scientific foundation of the work reported in Passage 1.~~
- ☒ B) Passage 2 describes evidence in support of a concept that Passage 1 challenges.
- C) ~~Passage 2 discusses an experiment that Passage 1 rejects as inconclusive.~~
- D) ~~Passage 2 expands upon the preliminary results of a study outlined in Passage 1.~~

45

Which statement best identifies the overall structures of the two passages?

- A) Passage 1 explores a ~~sequence of contrasting arguments~~, while Passage 2 explores a single argument throughout.
- B) Passage 1 supports a position with a ~~series of generalizations~~, while Passage 2 supports a position through a detailed analysis of scientific data.
- C) Passage 1 considers a topic solely from a historical perspective, while ~~Passage 2 alternates between historical and contemporary perspectives.~~
- ☒ D) Passage 1 shifts from a theoretical discussion to an analysis of specific results, while Passage 2 presents concrete results and then concedes the limitations of a theory that may explain them.

*Limitations of a theory =  
Copes rule applies mainly to  
marine animals.*

46

The author of Passage 1 would most likely have considered the data set used for Payne's study in Passage 2 to be

- A) exemplary, because Payne excluded data that had been identified as statistically problematic.
- ☒ B) promising, because Payne's analysis was wide-ranging and encompassing.
- C) acceptable, because Payne considered differences between marine and ~~terrestrial species.~~
- D) deficient, because Payne analyzed only 75 percent of all marine animals.

47

Which choice from Passage 1 provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 6-8 ("We tend . . . investigation")
- B) Lines 12-16 ("Such . . . variation")
- ☒ C) Lines 16-20 ("The obvious . . . intervals")
- D) Lines 32-37 ("Jablonski . . . decrease")

# STOP

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.  
Do not turn to any other section.**



Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Tips for Better Service

*Always circle or underline the title!*

At most restaurants in the United States with table service—where waitstaff take patrons' orders and serve them at their tables—patrons are expected to tip the servers at the end of the meal. **12** The number of food-service establishments in the United States has almost doubled in the last three decades. Critics of tipping claim that the practice should be abolished because it benefits restaurant owners at their employees' expense. On the contrary, tipping benefits not just restaurant owners but also the patrons and the members of the waitstaff themselves.

**13** It is certainly true, as critics contend, that the practice of tipping benefits restaurant owners. This is because it allows owners to pay servers a relatively low hourly wage without violating federal minimum wage laws. The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 established the minimum wage at \$5.85 per hour, **14** it has been raised a number of times in subsequent years. Under federal law, restaurant **15** owners whose servers earn

*IC, IC = Comma Splice*

*14 A - Comma Splice*

*14 C - Run On*

*14 D - Incorrect Punctuation*

**12**

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it addresses an important counterpoint to the main argument of the passage.
- B) Kept, because it contributes to the paragraph's discussion of the importance of tipping.
- ☒ C) Deleted, because it blurs the focus of the paragraph by introducing an irrelevant detail. *Not about the title*
- D) Deleted, because it contradicts the point about tipping made in the next sentence.

**13**

Which choice most effectively introduces the main topic of the paragraph?

*Signal to read the paragraph*

- ☒ A) NO CHANGE
- B) It is actually ~~false~~, despite what critics believe, that ~~tipping rewards~~ restaurant owners.
- C) It is always true, as critics say, that ~~patrons should consider tipping~~ their servers after a meal.
- D) It is obviously true, as critics point out, that the ~~minimum wage has been raised several times~~ in recent years.

**14**

A) NO CHANGE

☒ B) hour, and

C) hour also

D) hour, meanwhile

*IC, F IC  
A Z B D C*

**15**

A) NO CHANGE

☒ B) owners whose servers

☒ C) owners whose servers'

☒ D) owners who's servers

*Ridiculously Not Possessive!*

*Not Possessive*

*↑  
= who is*

part of their wages from tips need only pay a fraction of this minimum wage, with the balance to be paid by the patrons who provide tips **16** making up the difference.

If tipping were abolished, the increase **17** for owners' labor costs could be quite significant, and this could have a negative impact on patrons. **18** Therefore, a

restaurant manager at one restaurant in Miami Beach,

where waitstaff often earn as much as \$200 to \$300 in tips

on a Friday or Saturday night, recently noted that *Example*

without tipping, server wages would need to average

around \$30 an hour to offset the money lost in tips. In

comparison, according to a 2013 US Department of

Labor report, the average hourly wage of an executive

administrative assistant is only \$24.14 per hour.

Restaurant owners would have no choice but to increase

menu prices to defray at least part of that increase, and

that would come directly out of patrons' pockets.

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) filling in the rest.
- C) giving them the other money.
- D) DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

*} Redundant*

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) with
- C) in
- D) from

*All the answer choices are prepositions = know the idiom!*

18

- A) NO CHANGE (therefore)
- B) Ultimately,
- C) However,
- D) For example,

*} Too similar to be correct*

*Transitions*

*Not a reverse*

*Transition = Bridge between preceding sentence and this sentence*



The practice of tipping does not just benefit patrons

**19** economically, though, it also ensures that patrons IC, IC receive better service by providing an incentive to the tip-dependent restaurant employees who wait on them. Simply put, servers **20** want to earn a good tip. These servers are motivated to provide high-quality service to their customers. **21** This motivation might disappear if servers were to receive a fixed hourly wage no matter how they perform on the job.

19

- A) NO CHANGE *Commas splice IC, IC*  
 B) economically though, *" "*  
 C) economically, though; *Correct punctuation IC; IC*  
 D) economically—though; *Weird punctuation*

20

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) who want to earn a good tip are motivated  
 B) are motivated by wanting to earn a good tip ~~and trying~~  
 C) motivated by wanting to earn a good tip have an incentive  
 D) who are motivated by the desire to earn a good tip have an incentive

*wordy*

21

Which choice best contributes to the main point made in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE  
 B) Although some restaurant patrons vary the tips they leave based on the quality of service, ~~others simply leave a 15 or 20 percent tip every time.~~  
 C) Restaurant patrons should keep their servers' low base wages in mind when calculating the tip they will leave.  
 D) According to San Diego restaurant owner Jay Porter, replacing tips with a flat service charge ~~led to fewer disputes among his restaurant staff.~~

*Not about motivation*



Finally, far from exploiting them, the practice of tipping actually benefits servers by allowing them to have some control over how much money they make. Instead of being tied to a fixed wage, waiters and waitresses who are motivated can usually make much more by earning tips (on top of a comparatively low hourly wage) than they could from a higher hourly wage without tips. Everyone wins from the practice of tipping; abolishing **22** them, however well intentioned, would help no one.

22

A) NO CHANGE

B) those,

C) it, *singular*

D) one,

*Correct agreement of pronoun  
and its antecedent*

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

**What's in a Name?**

Bottlenose dolphins communicate, as do many marine mammals, using specialized whistles—high-pitched vocalizations that carry well in an aquatic environment. What distinguishes bottlenose dolphins from **23** the calls of other marine mammals is how they use their whistles. **24** Specifically, individual bottlenose dolphins develop unique whistle patterns that function much like human names do. Scientists at the University of Saint Andrews have conducted two major experiments on the **25** subject. They think that this ability to identify other individuals by “name” helps dolphin pods stay together in the wild.

Incorrect Comparison

23

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) those of other marine mammals
- C) other marine mammals' calls
- D) other marine mammals

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ~~In contrast,~~
- C) Besides,
- D) Overall,

Transitions

25

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) subject; they ~~also~~ think
- B) subject to think
- C) subject and think
- D) subject by thinking

Awkward Combinations



Other animals, such as parrots, bats, and elephants, are able to maintain group cohesion by recognizing the voices of other individuals, but bottlenose dolphins do more than this. They exhibit what scientists call vocal **26** learning; and this is the ability to refer to an object or individual using a learned sound. Scientists have long known that dolphins develop “signature whistles” that are unique to each individual, but studies published in 2006 and 2013 provide evidence that dolphins learn an individual’s signature whistle and use it to call out to that specific dolphin.

26

- A) NO CHANGE *incorrect use of semi-colon*  
 B) learning, this *comma splice*  
 C) learning; which *incorrect use of semi-colon*  
 D) learning. This

*Ic. Ic = correct punctuation*  
*OR*  
*Ic; Ic = correct punctuation*

27 Animal calls can convey a great deal of information, including species, family line, and, in some cases, individual identity. When they are separated, a pair of bottlenose dolphins from the same pod will not simply call out their own signature whistles, hoping to be

28 recognized, instead, each will call out the other's signature whistle—just as two humans would call out each other's names if they were separated in a crowd.

29 When one dolphin hears its own signature whistle, it

27

Which choice best sets up the point made in the next sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE *Totally off topic*
- B) Scientists have not yet been able to determine ~~how many signature whistles~~ bottlenose dolphins can recall.
- C) The dolphins' use of these sounds is thus more complex than the mere recognition of each other's unique whistles.
- D) Bottlenose dolphins often form close bonds with other dolphins from the same pod, and these relationships can endure over years.

*Band D) don't lead into point of the next sentence*

28

- A) NO CHANGE *Comma splice*
- B) recognized; instead, *IC; instead, IC*
- C) ~~recognized instead;~~
- D) recognized instead *Run on*

29

The writer is considering adding the following sentence.

Scientists have also distinguished dolphins' signature whistles from birdsongs, which are usually shared between birds rather than being specific to individuals.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it develops a point made in the previous paragraph about the vocalizations of various kinds of animals.
- B) Yes, because it presents an example that supports the paragraph's point about the uniqueness of dolphin whistles.
- C) No, because it makes a point about birdsongs that was discussed earlier in the passage.
- D) No, because it distracts from the discussion of dolphin whistles by focusing on another kind of animal.



will respond with the same call, thus establishing the **30** dolphins' <sup>Plural</sup> relative locations. The Saint Andrews team theorizes that this behavior allows the dolphins to coordinate movements and keep track of one another.

It is not known how many of these signature whistles a dolphin can **31** remember and use, but research has shown that individuals do **32** hang on to signature whistles in long-term memory. Jason Bruck, a researcher at the University of Chicago, has confirmed captive dolphins' ability to recognize the signature whistles, or "names," of familiar dolphins. Bruck performed a controlled experiment that involved playing other dolphins' signature whistles over a speaker in a target dolphin's enclosure. He found that the dolphins responded to the signature calls of known individuals—even former pod mates last seen twenty years earlier—and largely ignored those of unknown individuals. **33** Bruck's study provides an illuminating means of ~~comparing the function of long-term memory in humans and dolphins.~~

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ~~dolphin's~~ relative locations. <sup>Singular</sup>
- C) dolphins' relative location's. <sup>Not ownership</sup>
- D) dolphins relative location's.

31

- A) NO CHANGE <sup>IC, F IC</sup>
- B) remember and use, but,
- C) remember and use but,
- D) remember, and use but,

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) retain <sup>Not Standard</sup>
- C) stash away <sup>written English</sup>
- D) put away

33

The writer wants to describe the results of the research discussed in this paragraph in a way that reflects the main idea of the passage. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ~~Bottlenose dolphins thus join the wide range of animals that use vocalizations to communicate with one another.~~
- C) ~~Although these abilities are impressive, researchers recognize that the whistles of bottlenose dolphins cannot perform many of the functions of human language.~~
- D) This result suggests that bottlenose dolphins can distinguish and remember the "names" of acquaintances for long periods of time.