

READING TEST

35 Minutes—40 Questions

DIRECTIONS: There are four passages in this test. Each passage is followed by several questions. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

Passage I

PROSE FICTION: This passage is adapted from the short story "Bye Bye Brewster" by Steven Barthelme (©2006 by Southwest Review).

I hadn't seen Brewster since he moved, about five months before. He was twice my age, but a bond had been fashioned out of necessity, because he was old and alone, because my life hadn't turned out as I'd hoped—
5 all I had was a job and this apartment. It hasn't gotten any better since he moved. It seems strange but the time I knew him had become in my memory an oddly contented and happy time, one of those periods of one's life during which one complains incessantly which later
10 becomes a life sorely missed. There wasn't anything extraordinary about those months: we had shared a lot of evenings, eaten together, played card games, talked a lot, awaited and then watched favorite TV shows every week, rituals of a friendship. He had lent me money and
15 then forgiven the debts; I had helped him out sometimes. He said his son was in California, maybe Washington state. He never heard from him. I had had a father who was easy to disappoint, and after I disappointed him I took poor care of him, which maybe
20 explains the Brewster thing.

For the two years we were friends I did everything that Brewster needed done, so much so that I got into the habit of knocking on his door when I got home from work in case there was some errand or muscle work he
25 needed, so I could get it done before I settled in to watch the news and have dinner, so that I wouldn't be interrupted; it was a practical matter. I would walk up an extra flight of the steel and concrete stairs at the apartments, past mine on the second level, up to his on
30 the third, knock and wait until he came to the door, say Hi, as if I were checking on him.

Often he didn't have anything for me to do. But sometimes he'd have some job he'd saved all day until I got home, hold this, drill this, cut this, move these
35 over there and those where these were, do you know where I can find a good this, maybe you could accompany me there. He had been an engineer but his father had done millwork and fine carpentry, worked a lathe, skills Brewster had learned as a boy and used to make
40 tables and shelving, cabinets, and small cases for things, beautifully crafted boxes made from wood and covered in fabric, although now at seventy-something his hands were unsteady and his eyes were shot.

"An old duck," is what he called himself and any
45 other old man he liked. A man he didn't like was a "louse." I liked him, in part, because he talked like no one else I knew, probably only a reflection of his age, vestiges of another time showing in his vocabulary, favorite expressions, a reserve of restraint which pre-
50 vented him from using most vulgar language.

I still live in the apartment complex. He had been here for years—I never was clear on how many—when I moved in two years ago. When he was evicted from the apartments, he asked me to move in with him, to
55 split the house he was moving to. I had sort of agreed; at least we had talked about getting a place at one time, so he had reason to expect it, but when it really came up, I couldn't get over the idea of moving in with a seventy-year-old man. He was way past caring about
60 how strange such a roommate arrangement might seem. I was afraid of getting still more tangled up than I already was, of his growing dependency, of making my temporary abandonment of social life with people of
my own age and station into a permanent condition.

65 Splitting a house with Brewster might not have meant that, but at the time the prospect felt like being pulled under water I had been just sort of pleasantly floating in, expecting sometime sooner or later to return to land. So I guess I wasn't much of a friend to him,
70 when it came down to it, or at least had misrepresented the friend I was.

"You know," Brewster said, "you could move in with me. Take half the house. There're two kitchens over there. Four bedrooms." We were standing on the
75 concrete walkway outside the apartment he was leaving. He was serious. "We could split it up any way you want." His body was short and heavy with a belly and thick forearms, still strong. His big, bald, ruddy face had round areas where the skin looked thin and
80 stretched. He was looking at me. I should say something, I thought, but the only thing in my head was what I usually said to Brewster—"Sure"—and I didn't want to say that. Finally I said, "Well," and looked down into the courtyard, so obviously with nothing to
85 look at that I almost stumbled into the railing. Brewster shrugged, and the light left his blue eyes. "Well, you can think about it," he said. "House isn't going anywhere." He nodded to the door of his now bare apartment. "Play some cards?" We went in.

1. The narrator states that he does NOT really know when:
 - A. Brewster moved into the apartment complex.
 - B. Brewster moved out of the apartment complex.
 - C. he himself had moved into the apartment complex.
 - D. he and Brewster last discussed sharing a house.
2. It can most reasonably be inferred from the narrator's account that Brewster interprets the narrator's "Well" (line 83) to mean which of the following?
 - F. "Yes."
 - G. "I'll seriously consider it."
 - H. "I don't understand the question."
 - J. "No."
3. When the narrator mentions "rituals of a friendship" (line 14), he's most nearly referring to:
 - A. unusual acts of kindness performed at great cost to both friends.
 - B. everyday activities routinely undertaken with someone else.
 - C. time spent celebrating holidays and important moments with someone.
 - D. the lending out of money and the subsequent forgoing of debts.
4. The narrator speculates that one reason for his bond with Brewster might have been that:
 - F. Brewster and the narrator's father had been friends, which led the narrator to feel protective of Brewster.
 - G. the narrator knew how to help Brewster because of the narrator's positive experience helping his own father.
 - H. Brewster's circumstances evoked in the narrator feelings of guilt regarding his relationship with his own father.
 - J. the narrator knew from talking with Brewster's son that Brewster could use a friend in the apartment complex.
5. The passage reveals that when Brewster was evicted from the apartment complex, he offered to share a house with the narrator. The narrator indicates that he viewed this offer as:
 - A. entirely unexpected, which accounts for the narrator's surprised reaction.
 - B. rather predictable, which didn't keep the narrator from struggling to respond.
 - C. rashly made, which explains the narrator's hesitancy.
 - D. actually insincere, which left the narrator feeling annoyed.
6. As it is used in line 64, the word *station* most nearly means:
 - F. physical location.
 - G. base of operations.
 - H. duty.
 - J. status.
7. The narrator claims that since Brewster moved out of the apartment complex, the narrator's own circumstances have:
 - A. improved greatly.
 - B. improved slightly.
 - C. not improved.
 - D. worsened greatly.
8. As the narrator looks back on the period he knew Brewster, the narrator realizes that he:
 - F. enjoyed it greatly while it was happening, but now regards it with anguish and guilt.
 - G. complained a great deal while it was happening, but now regards it fondly.
 - H. didn't like it while it was happening, and he hasn't changed his mind since then.
 - J. appreciated it while it was happening, and time has simply increased his appreciation.
9. The references to water and land in lines 65–69 are most likely intended to suggest that at the time, the narrator felt:
 - A. fearful of losing himself in a further commitment to Brewster.
 - B. grateful for having been saved from trouble by Brewster's friendship.
 - C. pleased at the prospect of living in the country with Brewster.
 - D. distressed at having grown distant from Brewster.
10. In the context of the passage, the concluding two sentences (line 89) are most likely meant to suggest that:
 - F. a painful realization is being downplayed.
 - G. a halfhearted attempt at reconciliation has been rejected.
 - H. an unusual offer is being happily accepted.
 - J. a serious argument has been settled peaceably.

Passage II

SOCIAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from the article "Greening the World's Most Popular Fruit" by Christine Mlot (©2004 by National Wildlife Federation).

The banana has a huge fan base. Babies love its easy-to-eat-and-digest sweetness; athletes gulp it for potassium-rich quick energy. The banana is popular worldwide, with more than 25 pounds consumed annually per capita in the United States, most eaten straight out of the wrapper. In East Africa, where bananas and their plantain cousins are dietary staples, consumption is seven times that amount.

What the banana lacks, though, is a huge genetic base. The familiar yellow fruit—botanically, a berry—is largely derived from a single variety known as Cavendish, grown on plants that are essentially cuttings, or clones, of the same stock. The lack of sexual reproduction, with its mixing of genes, leaves the crop vulnerable to diseases and pests such as fungi, viruses, bacteria, insects and roundworms, some of which have become epidemic in recent years.

This means that conventional banana production depends heavily on pesticides—and lots of them. Fungicides, for example, may be applied 40 times a year, even though the chemicals lose their effectiveness with overuse. Worse, these highly toxic compounds often drift or run off of farm fields, posing a threat to fish, birds and other species—including humans. Even more poisonous to people and the environment are the nematicides typically used to control roundworm pests. And conventional banana production generates a host of other problems as well—from rivers polluted with eroded sediment and plastic waste to tropical forests razed to carve out new plantations.

These environmental problems, along with historically poor conditions for banana workers, have prompted several organizations to create certification and seals of approval for producers that meet certain environmental and social standards. In addition, a small but growing number of exporters are harvesting organically grown bananas, eschewing agrochemicals altogether. The result: Consumers today have a much greater opportunity to purchase bananas that are friendly to the environment than even a decade ago.

The Better Banana Project, sponsored by the New York-based Rainforest Alliance, is one of the oldest certification efforts. Launched in 1991, it requires producers to maintain health and safety standards for workers and to demonstrate reduced pesticide use and other sound environment practices such as soil conservation and proper waste disposal. Today 15 percent of all bananas traded on the global market are certified by the project. One major global producer has converted all of its Latin American farms to meet the project's standards.

The Better Banana Project has "improved conditions on all [of that brand's] plantations greatly," says

an organic agriculture consultant to small-scale farmers in Costa Rica. The use of toxic nematicides, for example, has been halved on certified farms, and tons of blue plastic bags and twine, which once littered virtually all banana farms, have been recycled through the program. In addition, pay and other benefits for workers have improved greatly. Thanks to efforts of project participants, "the banana industry is making a long, slow 180-degree turn," says the Rainforest Alliance's Chris Wille, one of the project's founders. "Now there's even competition among workers to get jobs on certified farms and competition between farms to see who can have the cleanest and greenest one."

For pesticide-free fruit, one can choose organic bananas. Though less than one percent of the bananas sold in the United States now are organic, that fraction is growing by more than 20 percent per year nationally and by 30 percent globally, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Certified organic bananas are taking root throughout Latin America, often in drier habitats where harmful fungi don't occur. The Dominican Republic is the region's biggest exporter of organic bananas, followed by Mexico and Colombia. Small- and medium-scale growers are even managing to grow organic bananas in Costa Rica, where the fungal disease black sigatoka is a constant problem for large producers. By planting bananas in the shade in combination with other marketable crops such as cacao, these producers can get a modest but pesticide-free crop that commands a premium price. U.S. consumers looking for organic bananas can often find them in natural food stores and even main grocery chains for just slightly more than conventionally grown bananas.

The fruit that sustains hundreds of millions of people is itself slowly becoming a more sustainable crop.

11. It can most reasonably be inferred that the author's reason for including a variety of problems associated with banana production is to:
- A. convince readers not to eat so many bananas.
 - B. persuade readers to consider investing in banana production.
 - C. encourage readers to think of new solutions to the problems of banana production.
 - D. show readers the need for the innovations discussed in the passage.
12. The passage's description of the Better Banana Project reveals that the project has as one of its goals to:
- F. improve the taste of bananas.
 - G. change the way bananas are traded in world markets.
 - H. improve conditions for workers in the banana industry.
 - J. reduce the quantity of bananas produced.

13. The main idea of the second paragraph (lines 9–17) is that:
- A. bananas are becoming increasingly resistant to various diseases.
 - B. bananas' narrow genetic base poses a danger to the crop.
 - C. banana production illustrates some benefits of cloning.
 - D. fungi are the primary threat to banana production.
14. The passage indicates that attempts to protect the banana crop during conventional banana production may result in:
- F. many of the bananas being wasted.
 - G. bananas' asexual reproduction.
 - H. bananas losing their good flavor.
 - J. human health being endangered.
15. The passage states that in order to become certified, banana producers must, among other things, do all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. maintain healthful conditions for workers.
 - B. develop new varieties of bananas.
 - C. dispose of waste properly.
 - D. practice soil conservation.
16. The passage indicates that compared to conventionally grown bananas, organic bananas are somewhat more:
- F. costly to ship.
 - G. expensive to buy.
 - H. widely purchased.
 - J. harmful to workers.
17. The passage notes that enormous amounts of pesticides are used in conventional banana production despite the fact that:
- A. most bananas are derived from a single variety.
 - B. bananas are attacked by an increasingly wide variety of pests.
 - C. overusing the chemicals decreases their effectiveness.
 - D. tropical rain forests are being razed.
18. The passage refers to nematicides as being used to control:
- F. roundworms.
 - G. bacteria.
 - H. viruses.
 - J. fungi.
19. The passage indicates that organic bananas are often grown in drier habitats in Latin America because in these areas:
- A. black sigatoka is more prevalent.
 - B. harvesting bananas is easier.
 - C. ground transportation is more readily available.
 - D. harmful fungi are nonexistent.
20. The last paragraph leaves the reader with the clear impression that the banana industry is:
- F. quickly deteriorating.
 - G. rapidly expanding.
 - H. gradually reforming.
 - J. slowly disappearing.

Passage III

HUMANITIES: This passage is adapted from the memoir *Under the Royal Palms: A Childhood in Cuba* by Alma Flor Ada (©1998 by Alma Flor Ada).

Daily life in *La Quinta Simoni* started very early in the morning. The placid night fragrances of jasmine and gardenias, which entered my bedroom from the garden, were quickly overtaken by the acrid but
5 friendly smell of coffee brewing.

Before I was fully awake, my grandmother would often scoop me in her arms to take me to where they were milking the cows she still kept.

When we returned to the house, everyone would
10 be bustling about, getting ready to leave—my father to teach at the high school, my uncle Manolo to the radio station, my uncle Medardo to his office, my aunt Lolita to her classes, and my grandmother to the school she ran.

15 Before long the big house was all my mother's and mine. While she worked on her bookkeeping ledgers, I would spend hours playing outside, under the trees, just by myself.

Every afternoon, around four o'clock, I had to take
20 a bath and get dressed "for the evening." I would set aside the boots I hated, with their hard insoles to support my flat feet, and put on my white shoes with a little strap on top and a buckle on the side. As my mother tied the bow at the back of my dress, I felt like a
25 butterfly, daily forced to return to her chrysalis, and daily freed again.

The next thing to be done each afternoon was to gather *maravillas*. These simple wild flowers—red, orange, white, purple, or spotted—opened late in the
30 day. It was as if, like me, they led two lives; one curled up and wrinkled in the heat of the day, one open and splendid in the late afternoon as the sun began to go down. They grew plentifully on an empty lot about half a block from the old *Quinta Simoni*. I would walk
35 proudly down the sidewalk, glancing at my shoes, ready to gather as many flowers as I could.

On my return, my grandmother would be waiting for me on the front porch, sitting in a rocking chair, ready to praise the beauty of my simple offering. Then,
40 we would both go on tip-toes, as if approaching an altar, to place the flowers on top of the piano, a ritual that pleased us both.

Once the ritual was finished, we would walk hand in hand out to the large front porch with its high
45 masonry arches. She would sit in the rocking chair. I would sit on the steps a few feet away, listening to her sing verses set to music she herself had composed.

And the night would fall around us, almost without notice, as it does in the tropics. Then the first of the

50 bats would appear. They lived above the porch, between the ceiling and the roof. We never saw or heard them during the day. But at nightfall their squeaks began, like an orchestra tuning its instruments before a concert, and it was as if the ceiling came alive.

55 Occasionally, a little one would fall to the floor through a crack in the ceiling either pushed by a thoughtless adult or as a result of its own carelessness. Even though it was not ready to fly yet, by instinct the little bat would open its membranous wings, glide
60 down, and land alive, although perhaps somewhat stunned. Sometimes an adult bat would come immediately to the rescue. Then the little one would cling to the adult's chest and enjoy a safe return home. But on occasions when no adult came, we had to decide
65 whether to fetch the tall ladder and try to place the baby back in the nest, or keep it in a shoe box and feed it with my doll's bottle. Fortunately, this only happened once in a while.

Most nights, my grandmother and I would pretend
70 to count the bats as they left their nest to feed on the fruit from our backyard: sweet mangoes, guavas, soft and delicious *nísperos*. We knew already that it was impossible to keep a true tally, because in a few minutes their number would increase from a handful circling over our heads to several dozens, coming and
75 going, so that we were unable to tell which were the ones just leaving the nest. Counting them over and over again, we would finally give up and burst out laughing, at the bats, at ourselves, at our game, and at the delightful
80 warmth of the night, fragrant with the aroma of jasmine and gardenias. My aunts and my mother would smile, and shake their heads: "There go those two, counting bats again . . ."

The quiet serenity of those evenings and the tender
85 love my grandmother and I shared has nourished me often throughout my life. On the many occasions when I have later felt that I am once more trying to count bats, engaged in an impossible task, I have allowed myself to laugh, happy to remember that some of the
90 best things in life are like counting bats: It was never the final count that mattered, but rather the joy of seeing them fly.

21. The point of view from which the passage is told is best described as that of:
- A. a young girl talking about being a child in *La Quinta Simoni*.
 - B. a young girl describing how her imagination helps her understand her day-to-day life.
 - C. an adult reflecting on a typical day of her young childhood.
 - D. an adult conveying her childhood thoughts and actions in third person.

22. In the passage, which of the following activities is NOT mentioned as one where the author's grandmother was present?
- F. Counting bats after sunset
 - G. Getting dressed for the evening
 - H. Milking cows in the morning
 - J. Listening to songs at dusk
23. In the passage, the author compares herself to:
- I. a baby bat.
 - II. the *maravillas*.
 - III. a butterfly.
- A. III only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
24. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author's white shoes contributed to making her feel:
- F. proud to walk down the sidewalk.
 - G. worried about getting her evening attire dirty.
 - H. uncomfortable because they do not support her flat feet.
 - J. grown-up because her mother has shoes that are similar to them.
25. In the fifth and sixth paragraphs (lines 19–36), the author constructs a contrast primarily between the:
- A. work her family completed at home late in the afternoon and the work they did away from the house during the day.
 - B. relationship she had with her grandmother and the one she had with her mother.
 - C. image she had of herself in the heat of the day and the one she had in the late afternoon.
 - D. dreams she had at night and the typical routine of her day.
26. Which of the following tasks does the author say she completed with the greatest care and solemnity?
- F. Setting aside her boots and bathing for the evening
 - G. Helping her family members during their morning routine
 - H. Spending time outside under the trees while her mother worked on bookkeeping ledgers
 - J. Placing *maravillas* on top of the piano
27. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that when a baby bat fell to the floor, the author most preferred to:
- A. nurse it with her doll's bottle.
 - B. place it in a shoe box.
 - C. place it back in the nest.
 - D. watch an adult bat rescue it.
28. The details the author recalls from the early mornings of her childhood are based primarily on which physical sense?
- F. Sight
 - G. Touch
 - H. Smell
 - J. Sound
29. Which of the following of her relatives does the author NOT identify as involved in education outside of the home?
- A. The author's grandmother
 - B. The author's father
 - C. Lolita
 - D. Manolo
30. In the context of the passage, the phrase *has nourished me* (line 85) can most nearly be paraphrased as:
- F. helped me be self-critical.
 - G. sustained me with nutrients.
 - H. raised me like a child.
 - J. given me emotional support.

Passage IV

NATURAL SCIENCE: This passage is adapted from the article “The Dean of Debunking” by John Cornwell (©2006 by Times Newspapers Ltd.).

Cornwell is reviewing the book *Not Even Wrong: The Failure of String Theory and the Continuing Challenge to Unify the Laws of Physics* by Peter Woit.

What is the basic, unifying stuff of our universe? One philosopher in ancient Greece thought that everything was reducible to water, another to air. Later, a philosopher called Democritus taught that the world is ultimately made up of tiny, eternal particles of varying weight known as “atoms”, which form and re-form as nature undergoes its constant round of change, death and rebirth. Today, 2,500 years on, and after several great revolutions in modern physics, a large and expanding community of scientists believes that the basic stuff of our universe is “strings”. Hence “string theory”.

These are no ordinary strings. The physicists envisage tiny, vibrating, folding and elongating coils of energy, each 100 billion billion times smaller than the protons at the nucleus of an atom; so small, indeed, that they can be understood only in terms of extremely sophisticated mathematics impenetrable to all but an elite of specialists.

String theory, which nowadays dominates the research programmes and main funding of theoretical physics in many western universities, was not so much discovered as invented in order to solve a vexing explanatory deficit. In the early 1970s, physicists announced the so-called “standard model”—a theory that seeks agreement between the contrasting realms of super-huge objects, such as stars and planets (known as relativity), and the super-small realms of the subatomic (known as quantum). The standard model, however, failed to explain gravity. Enter string theory to rectify the problem. In its simplest terms, this complex set of notions claims 10 or 11 space dimensions (as opposed to the three of everyday human perception), and assumes a “landscape” of myriad elementary bundles of energy (strings) that interface not only with the universe we inhabit but a multiplicity of unseen and unknowable parallel universes.

But is string theory true? Peter Woit, a mathematician at Columbia University, has challenged the entire string-theory discipline by proclaiming that its topic is not a genuine theory at all and that many of its exponents do not understand the complex mathematics it employs. String theory, he avers, has become a form of science fiction.

Woit’s book, highly readable, accessible and powerfully persuasive, is designed to give a short history of recent particle and theoretical physics. Ultimately he seeks not only to rattle but to dismantle the cage of the string theorists. What gives the book its searingly provocative edge, moreover, is the fact that Woit isn’t

even a tenured professor, but a mere mathematics instructor specialising in computer systems. Yet he has formidable allies such as David Gross (the Nobel Laureate theoretical physicist), Roger Penrose (the world-class mathematician) and Lee Smolin (the leading cosmologist), plus an accumulating constituency of other big-name supporters.

Woit grants that an explanation for gravity is usefully embedded in string theory, but he challenges its authenticity as proper science. In his view, string theory offers no foreseeable prospect of making predictions, a crucial criterion for any theory worthy of the name. Matching the theory with the way we see the world, he argues, depends on believing in several tiny unobserved spatial dimensions wrapped around each other. Hence there is an infinite number of possible choices as to how one would make predictions, and nobody knows how to determine which choice is correct.

Woit’s second main objection is that string theory offers no possibility of producing experimental evidence. Even the proposed prodigiously expensive class of accelerators known as Superconducting Super Colliders (SSCs), he claims, would have failed to provide the merest clue as to whether the theory had merit.

Woit’s most compelling accusation, however, is that the domination of string theory in universities has stifled progress in alternative research programmes within theoretical physics. As long as the leadership of the physics community refuses to accept that string theory is a “failed project”, he writes, “there is little likelihood of new ideas finding fertile ground in which to grow”.

Now that Woit has thrown a wild cat among the theoreticians, we can be sure that the ruffled string-theory advocates will be preparing a rebuttal. Woit, the humble maths instructor, has nothing to lose in terms of academic standing, but physics might have much to gain from his boldness. While his book tends to be negative, it may well shake up a community of scientists that has evidently become complacent if not entirely ossified in its thinking.

31. How does the passage’s author characterize the status of string theory within the physics community?
- Entrenched, to the point where competing theories are rarely considered
 - Prominent, to the point where it’s one of several equally popular theories
 - Controversial, in that it’s supported by the scientific elite but rejected by typical scientists
 - Declining, in that a standard model has begun to supplant string theory

32. Which of the following best describes how the passage's author portrays Woit?
- F. A relatively unknown truth-teller willing to challenge those who accept bad science
 - G. A self-promoter seeking to disrupt the search for scientific truth in order to advance his career
 - H. A well-meaning, humble scholar who had no idea that his book would upset so many people
 - J. A tireless researcher hoping to replace one theory of gravity with his own theory of it
33. Based on the passage, Woit would most likely say that accepting string theory is more a matter of:
- A. taking something on faith than of insisting on proof.
 - B. dealing in science fact than of indulging in science fiction.
 - C. giving in to fear than of being hopeful.
 - D. being pragmatic than of being reckless.
34. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that by titling his book *Not Even Wrong*, Woit was trying to suggest that string theory:
- F. has turned out to be accurate after all.
 - G. isn't a real theory capable of being tested.
 - H. hasn't had a fair chance to prove itself.
 - J. is the leading theory of the universe's basic stuff.
35. Based on the passage, the phrase *vexing explanatory deficit* (lines 23–24) most precisely refers to an inability to explain:
- A. string theory.
 - B. the standard model.
 - C. gravity.
 - D. physics.
36. According to the passage, Woit believes that many supporters of string theory don't:
- F. care whether the theory is popular.
 - G. bother to read leading scientific journals.
 - H. even know the standard model exists.
 - J. grasp the mathematics used in the theory.
37. As a piece of writing, Woit's book is judged by the passage's author to be:
- A. impenetrable to all but elite specialists in the field of physics.
 - B. impressive in the power and ease with which its ideas are conveyed.
 - C. unprecedented in the number of subjects it attempts to take on.
 - D. oversimplified in an attempt to appeal to nonscientists.
38. The passage states that Woit specializes in:
- F. the history of science.
 - G. theoretical physics.
 - H. computer systems.
 - J. cosmology.
39. As it is used in line 58, the word *grants* most nearly refers to the idea of:
- A. conceding a point.
 - B. receiving research money.
 - C. fulfilling a request.
 - D. transferring ownership.
40. According to the passage, Woit views the use of Superconducting Super Colliders to test string theory as an idea that is:
- F. commendable.
 - G. risky.
 - H. intriguing.
 - J. senseless.

END OF TEST 3

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

DO NOT RETURN TO A PREVIOUS TEST.