

Topic Oriented Test (TOT) - 6**Passage 1 (1/5)**

In choosing a method for determining climatic conditions that existed in the past, paleoclimatologists invoke four principal criteria. First, the material—rocks, lakes, vegetation, etc.—on which the method relies must be widespread enough to provide plenty of information, since analysis of material that is rarely encountered will not permit correlation with other regions or with other periods of geological history. Second, in the process of formation, the material must have received an environmental signal that reflects a change in climate and that can be deciphered by modern physical or chemical means. Third, at least some of the material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment. Fourth, it must be possible to determine the time at which the inferred climatic conditions held. This last criterion is more easily met in dating marine sediments, because dating of only a small number of layers in a marine sequence allows the age of other layers to be estimated fairly reliably by extrapolation and interpolation. By contrast, because sedimentation is much less continuous in continental regions, estimating the age of a continental bed from the known ages of beds above and below is more risky.

One very old method used in the investigation of past climatic conditions involves the measurement of water levels in ancient lakes. In temperate regions, there are enough lakes for correlations between them to give us a reliable picture. In arid and semiarid regions, on the other hand, the small number of lakes and the great distances between them reduce the possibilities for correlation. Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

Another problematic method is to reconstruct former climates on the basis of pollen profiles. The type of vegetation in a specific region is determined by identifying and counting the various pollen grains found there. Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often works well in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, however, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas difficult to obtain.

1. Which of the following statements about the difference between marine and continental sedimentation is supported by information in the passage?
 - (A) Data provided by dating marine sedimentation is more consistent with researchers' findings in other disciplines than is data provided by dating continental sedimentation.
 - (B) It is easier to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of continental sedimentation than it is to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of marine sedimentation.
 - (C) Marine sedimentation is much less widespread than continental sedimentation.
 - (D) Researchers are more often forced to rely on extrapolation when dating a layer of marine sedimentation than when dating a layer of continental sedimentation.
 - (E) Marine sedimentation is much more continuous than is continental sedimentation.

2. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
- (A) The author describes a method for determining past climatic conditions and then offers specific examples of situations in which it has been used.
 - (B) The author discusses the method of dating marine and continental sequences and then explains how dating is more difficult with lake levels than with pollen profiles.
 - (C) The author describes the common requirements of methods for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses examples of such methods.
 - (D) The author describes various ways of choosing a material for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses how two such methods have yielded contradictory data.
 - (E) The author describes how methods for determining past climatic conditions were first developed and then describes two of the earliest known methods.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that paleoclimatologists have concluded which of the following on the basis of their study of snow-line elevations in the southwestern United States?
- (A) There is usually more precipitation during an ice age because of increased amounts of evaporation.
 - (B) There was less precipitation during the last ice age than there is today.
 - (C) Lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States were lower during the last ice age than they are today.
 - (D) During the last ice age, cooler weather led to lower lake levels than paleoclimatologists had previously assumed.
 - (E) The high lake levels during the last ice age may have been a result of less evaporation rather than more precipitation.
4. Which of the following would be the most likely topic for a paragraph that logically continues the passage?
- (A) The kinds of plants normally found in arid regions
 - (B) The effect of variation in lake levels on pollen distribution
 - (C) The material best suited to preserving signals of climatic changes
 - (D) Other criteria invoked by paleoclimatologists when choosing a method to determine past climatic conditions
 - (E) A third method for investigating past climatic conditions
5. The author discusses lake levels in the southwestern United States in order to
- (A) illustrate the mechanics of the relationship between lake level, evaporation, and precipitation
 - (B) provide an example of the uncertainty involved in interpreting lake levels
 - (C) prove that there are not enough ancient lakes with which to make accurate correlations
 - (D) explain the effects of increased rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation
 - (E) suggest that snow-line elevations are invariably more accurate than lake levels in

determining rates of precipitation at various points in the past

6. It can be inferred from the passage that an environmental signal found in geological material would not be useful to paleoclimatologists if it
- (A) had to be interpreted by modern chemical means
 - (B) reflected a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition
 - (C) was incorporated into a material as the material was forming
 - (D) also reflected subsequent environmental changes
 - (E) was contained in a continental rather than a marine sequence
7. According to the passage, the material used to determine past climatic conditions must be widespread for which of the following reasons?
- I. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons between periods of geological history.
 - II. Paleoclimatologists need to compare materials that have supported a wide variety of vegetation.
 - III. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons with data collected in other regions.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) II and III only
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions?
- (A) It is sometimes more difficult to determine past climatic conditions in arid and semiarid regions than in temperate regions.
 - (B) Although in the past more research has been done on temperate regions, paleoclimatologists have recently turned their attention to arid and semiarid regions.
 - (C) Although more information about past climates can be gathered in arid and semiarid than in temperate regions, dating this information is more difficult.
 - (D) It is difficult to study the climatic history of arid and semiarid regions because their climates have tended to vary more than those of temperate regions.
 - (E) The study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions has been neglected because temperate regions support a greater variety of plant and animal life.

Passage 2 (2/5)

Since the late 1970's, in the face of a severe loss of **market share** in dozens of industries, manufacturers in the United States have been trying to improve productivity—and therefore enhance their international competitiveness—through cost-cutting programs. (Cost-cutting here is defined as raising labor output while holding the amount of labor constant.) However, from 1978 through 1982, productivity—the value of goods manufactured divided by the amount of labor input—did not improve; and while the results were better in the business upturn of the three years following, they ran 25 percent lower than productivity improvements during earlier, post-

1945 upturns. At the same time, it became clear that the harder manufactures worked to implement cost-cutting, the more they lost their competitive edge.

With this paradox in mind, I recently visited 25 companies; it became clear to me that the cost-cutting approach to increasing productivity is fundamentally flawed. Manufacturing regularly observes a “40, 40, 20” rule. Roughly 40 percent of any manufacturing-based competitive advantage derives from long-term changes in manufacturing structure (decisions about the number, size, location, and capacity of facilities) and in approaches to materials. Another 40 percent comes from major changes in equipment and process technology. The final 20 percent rests on implementing conventional cost-cutting. This rule does not imply that cost-cutting should not be tried. The well-known tools of this approach—including simplifying jobs and retraining employees to work smarter, not harder—do produce results. But the tools quickly reach the limits of what they can contribute.

Another problem is that the cost-cutting approach hinders innovation and discourages creative people. As Abernathy’s study of automobile manufacturers has shown, an industry can easily become prisoner of its own investments in cost-cutting techniques, reducing its ability to develop new products. And managers under pressure to maximize cost-cutting will resist innovation because they know that more fundamental changes in processes or systems will wreak havoc with the results on which they are measured. Production managers have always seen their job as one of minimizing costs and maximizing output. This dimension of performance has until recently sufficed as a basis of evaluation, but it has created a penny-pinching, mechanistic culture in most factories that has kept away creative managers.

Every company I know that has freed itself from the paradox has done so, in part, by developing and implementing a manufacturing strategy. Such a strategy focuses on the manufacturing structure and on equipment and process technology. In one company a manufacturing strategy that allowed different areas of the factory to specialize in different markets replaced the conventional cost-cutting approach; within three years the company regained its competitive advantage. Together with such strategies, successful companies are also encouraging managers to focus on a wider set of objectives besides cutting costs. There is hope for manufacturing, but it clearly rests on a different way of managing.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) summarizing a thesis
 - (B) recommending a different approach
 - (C) comparing points of view
 - (D) making a series of predictions
 - (E) describing a number of paradoxes
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturers mentioned in line 2 expected that the measures they implemented would
 - (A) encourage innovation
 - (B) keep labor output constant
 - (C) increase their competitive advantage
 - (D) permit business upturns to be more easily predicted
 - (E) cause managers to focus on a wider set of objectives
3. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
 - (A) outline in brief the author’s argument
 - (B) anticipate challenges to the prescriptions that follow
 - (C) clarify some disputed definitions of economic terms

- (D) summarize a number of long-accepted explanations
(E) present a historical context for the author's observations
4. The author refers to Abernathy's study (line 36) most probably in order to
(A) qualify an observation about one rule governing manufacturing
(B) address possible objections to a recommendation about improving manufacturing competitiveness
(C) support an earlier assertion about one method of increasing productivity
(D) suggest the centrality in the United States economy of a particular manufacturing industry
(E) given an example of research that has questioned the wisdom of revising a manufacturing strategy
5. The author's attitude toward the culture in most factories is best described as
(A) cautious
(B) critical
(C) disinterested
(D) respectful
(E) adulatory
6. In the passage, the author includes all of the following EXCEPT
(A) personal observation
(B) a business principle
(C) a definition of productivity
(D) an example of a successful company
(E) an illustration of a process technology
7. The author suggests that implementing conventional cost-cutting as a way of increasing manufacturing competitiveness is a strategy that is
(A) flawed and ruinous
(B) shortsighted and difficult to sustain
(C) popular and easily accomplished
(D) useful but inadequate
(E) misunderstood but promising

Passage 3 (3/5)

The settlement of the United States has **occupied** traditional historians since 1893 when Frederick Jackson Turner developed his *Frontier Thesis*, a thesis that explained American development in terms of westward expansion. From the perspective of women's history, Turner's exclusively masculine assumptions constitute a major drawback: his defenders and critics alike have reconstructed men's, not women's, lives on the frontier. However, precisely because of this masculine orientation, revising the *Frontier Thesis* by focusing on women's experience introduces new themes into women's history—woman as lawmaker and entrepreneur—and, consequently, new interpretations of women's relationship to capital, labor, and statute.

Turner claimed that the frontier produced the individualism that is the hallmark of American culture, and that this individualism in turn promoted democratic institutions and economic

equality. He argued for the frontier as an agent of social change. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to midtwentieth century who considered women in the West, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell. In their works these authors tended to glorify women's contributions to frontier life. Western women, in Turnerian tradition, were a fiercely independent, capable, and durable lot, free from the constraints binding their eastern sisters. This interpretation implied that the West provided a congenial environment where women could aspire to their own goals, free from constrictive stereotypes and sexist attitudes. In Turnerian terminology, the frontier had furnished "a gate of escape from the bondage of the past."

By the middle of the twentieth century, the *Frontier Thesis* fell into disfavor among historians. Later, Reactionist writers took the view that frontier women were lonely, displaced persons in a hostile milieu that intensified the worst aspects of gender relations. The renaissance of the feminist movement during the 1970's led to the Stasist school, which sidestepped the good bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the live of women in the East. In one now-standard text, Faragher demonstrated the persistence of the "cult of true womanhood" and the illusionary quality of change on the westward journey. Recently the Stasist position has been revised but not entirely discounted by new research.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) provide a framework within which the history of women in nineteenth-century America can be organized
 - (B) discuss divergent interpretations of women's experience on the western frontier
 - (C) introduce a new hypothesis about women's experience in nineteenth-century America
 - (D) advocate an empirical approach to women's experience on the western frontier
 - (E) resolve ambiguities in several theories about women's experience on the western frontier
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the novelists and historians mentioned in lines 19-20?
 - (A) They misunderstood the powerful influence of constrictive stereotypes on women in the East.
 - (B) They assumed that the frontier had offered more opportunities to women than had the East.
 - (C) They included accurate information about women's experiences on the frontier.
 - (D) They underestimated the endurance and fortitude of frontier women.
 - (E) They agreed with some of Turner's assumptions about frontier women, but disagreed with other assumptions that he made.
3. Which of the following, if true, would provide additional evidence for the Stasists' argument as it is described in the passage?
 - (A) Frontier women relied on smaller support groups of relatives and friends in the West than they had in the East.
 - (B) The urban frontier in the West offered more occupational opportunity than the agricultural frontier offered.
 - (C) Women participated more fully in the economic decisions of the family group in the West than they had in the East.
 - (D) Western women received financial compensation for labor that was comparable to what women received in the East.

- (E) Western women did not have an effect on divorce laws, but lawmakers in the West were more responsive to women's concerns than lawmakers in the East were.
4. According to the passage, Turner makes which of the following connections in his Frontier Thesis?
- I. A connection between American individualism and economic equality
 - II. A connection between geographical expansion and social change
 - III. A connection between social change and financial prosperity
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) I, II and III
5. It can be inferred that which of the following statements is consistent with the Reactionist position as it is described in the passage?
- (A) Continuity, not change, marked women's lives as they moved from East to West.
(B) Women's experience on the North American frontier has not received enough attention from modern historians.
(C) Despite its rigors, the frontier offered women opportunities that had not been available in the East.
(D) Gender relations were more difficult for women in the West than they were in the East.
(E) Women on the North American frontier adopted new roles while at the same time reaffirming traditional roles.
6. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A current interpretation of a phenomenon is described and then ways in which it was developed are discussed.
(B) Three theories are presented and then a new hypothesis that discounts those theories is described.
(C) An important theory and its effects are discussed and then ways in which it has been revised are described.
(D) A controversial theory is discussed and then viewpoints both for and against it are described.
(E) A phenomenon is described and then theories concerning its correctness are discussed.
7. Which of the following is true of the Stasist School as it is described in the passage?
- (A) It provides new interpretations of women's relationship to work and the law.
(B) It resolves some of the ambiguities inherent in Turnerian and Reactionist thought.
(C) It has recently been discounted by new research gathered on women's experience.
(D) It avoids extreme positions taken by other writers on women's history.

- (E) It was the first school of thought to suggest substantial revisions to the *Frontier Thesis*.

Passage 4 (4/5)

Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seal to cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes. Recent field studies, however, suggest that during more typical dives in the wild, this seal's physiological behavior is different.

In the laboratory, when the seal dives below the surface of the water and stops breathing, its heart beats more slowly, requiring less oxygen, and its arteries become constricted, ensuring that the seal's blood remains concentrated near those organs most crucial to its ability to navigate underwater. The seal essentially shuts off the flow of blood to other organs, which either stop functioning until the seal surfaces or switch to an anaerobic (oxygen-independent) metabolism. The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the pH of the seal's blood, but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's bloodstream.

Recent field studies, however, reveal that on dives in the wild, the seal usually heads directly for its prey and returns to the surface in less than twenty minutes. The absence of high levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood after such dives suggests that during them, the seal's organs do not resort to the anaerobic metabolism observed in the laboratory, but are supplied with oxygen from the blood. The seal's longer excursions underwater, during which it appears to be either exploring distant routes or evading a predator, do evoke the diving response seen in the laboratory. But why do the seal's laboratory dives always evoke this response, regardless of their length or depth? Some biologists speculate that because in laboratory dives the seal is forcibly submerged, it does not know how long it will remain underwater and so prepares for the worst.

1. The passage provides information to support which of the following generalizations?
 - (A) Observations of animals' physiological behavior in the wild are not reliable unless verified by laboratory studies.
 - (B) It is generally less difficult to observe the physiological behavior of an animal in the wild than in the laboratory.
 - (C) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be higher when it is searching for prey than when it is evading predators.
 - (D) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be lowest during those periods in which it experiences oxygen deprivation.
 - (E) The physiological behavior of animals in a laboratory setting is not always consistent with their physiological behavior in the wild.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that by describing the Weddell seal as preparing "for the worst" (line 41), biologists mean that it
 - (A) prepares to remain underwater for no longer than twenty minutes
 - (B) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes dives in which it heads directly for its prey
 - (C) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes its longest dives in the wild
 - (D) begins to exhibit predatory behavior

- (E) clears the lactic acid from its blood before attempting to dive
3. The passage suggests that during laboratory dives, the pH of the Weddell seal's blood is not adversely affected by the production of lactic acid because
- (A) only those organs that are essential to the seal's ability to navigate underwater revert to an anaerobic mechanism
 - (B) the seal typically reverts to an anaerobic metabolism only at the very end of the dive
 - (C) organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism are temporarily isolated from the seal's bloodstream
 - (D) oxygen continues to be supplied to organs that clear lactic acid from the seal's bloodstream
 - (E) the seal remains submerged for only short periods of time
4. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?
- (A) Recent field studies have indicated that descriptions of the physiological behavior of the Weddell seal during laboratory dives are not applicable to its most typical dives in the wild.
 - (B) The Weddell seal has developed a number of unique mechanisms that enable it to remain submerged at depths of up to 500 meters for up to 70 minutes.
 - (C) The results of recent field studies have made it necessary for biologists to revise previous perceptions of how the Weddell seal behaves physiologically during its longest dives in the wild.
 - (D) Biologists speculate that laboratory studies of the physiological behavior of seals during dives lasting more than twenty minutes would be more accurate if the seals were not forcibly submerged.
 - (E) How the Weddell seal responds to oxygen deprivation during its longest dives appears to depend on whether the seal is searching for prey or avoiding predators during such dives.
5. According to the author, which of the following is true of the laboratory studies mentioned in [line 1](#)?
- (A) They fail to explain how the seal is able to tolerate the increased production of lactic acid by organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism during its longest dives in the wild.
 - (B) They present an oversimplified account of mechanisms that the Weddell seal relies on during its longest dives in the wild.
 - (C) They provide evidence that undermines the view that the Weddell seal relies on an anaerobic metabolism during its most typical dives in the wild.
 - (D) They are based on the assumption that Weddell seals rarely spend more than twenty minutes underwater on a typical dive in the wild.
 - (E) They provide an accurate account of the physiological behavior of Weddell seals during those dives in the wild in which they are either evading predators or exploring distant routes.
6. The author cites which of the following as characteristic of the Weddell seal's

physiological behavior during dives observed in the laboratory?

- I. A decrease in the rate at which the seal's heart beats
 - II. A constriction of the seal's arteries
 - III. A decrease in the levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood
 - IV. A temporary halt in the functioning of certain organs
- (A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and IV only
(E) I, III, and IV only
7. The passage suggests that because Weddell seals are forcibly submerged during laboratory dives, they do which of the following?
- (A) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of dives in the wild that last less than twenty minutes.
(B) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of the longer dives they undertake in the wild.
(C) Cope with oxygen deprivation less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.
(D) Produce smaller amounts of lactic acid than they do on typical dives in the wild.
(E) Navigate less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.

Passage 5 (5/5)

Since the early 1970's, historians have begun to devote serious attention to the working class in the United States. Yet while we now have studies of working-class communities and culture, we know remarkably little of worklessness. When historians have paid any attention at all to unemployment, they have focused on the Great Depression of the 1930's. The narrowness of this perspective ignores the pervasive recessions and joblessness of the previous decades, as Alexander Keyssar shows in his recent book. Examining the period 1870-1920, Keyssar concentrates on Massachusetts, where the historical materials are particularly rich, and the findings applicable to other industrial areas.

The unemployment rates that Keyssar calculates appear to be relatively modest, at least by Great Depression standards: during the worst years, in the 1870's and 1890's, unemployment was around 15 percent. Yet Keyssar rightly understands that a better way to measure the impact of unemployment is to calculate unemployment frequencies—measuring the percentage of workers who experience any unemployment in the course of a year. Given this perspective, joblessness looms much larger.

Keyssar also scrutinizes unemployment patterns according to skill level, ethnicity, race, age, class, and gender. He finds that rates of joblessness differed primarily according to class: those in middle-class and white-collar occupations were far less likely to be unemployed. Yet the impact of unemployment on a specific class was not always the same. Even when dependent on the same trade, adjoining communities could have dramatically different unemployment rates. Keyssar uses these differential rates to help explain a phenomenon that has puzzled historians—the startlingly high rate of geographical mobility in the nineteenth-century United States. But mobility was not the dominant working-class strategy for coping with unemployment, nor was assistance from private charities or state agencies. Self-help and the help of kin got most workers through jobless spells.

While Keyssar might have spent more time developing the implications of his findings on joblessness for contemporary public policy, his study, in its thorough research and creative use of quantitative and qualitative evidence, is a model of historical analysis.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) recommending a new course of investigation
 - (B) summarizing and assessing a study
 - (C) making distinctions among categories
 - (D) criticizing the current state of a field
 - (E) comparing and contrasting two methods for calculating data
2. The passage suggests that before the early 1970's, which of the following was true of the study by historians of the working class in the United States?
 - (A) The study was infrequent or superficial, or both.
 - (B) The study was repeatedly criticized for its allegedly narrow focus.
 - (C) The study relied more on qualitative than quantitative evidence.
 - (D) The study focused more on the working-class community than on working-class culture.
 - (E) The study ignored working-class joblessness during the Great Depression.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Keyssar's findings concerning unemployment in Massachusetts?
 - (A) They tend to contradict earlier findings about such unemployment.
 - (B) They are possible because Massachusetts has the most easily accessible historical records.
 - (C) They are the first to mention the existence of high rates of geographical mobility in the nineteenth century.
 - (D) They are relevant to a historical understanding of the nature of unemployment in other states.
 - (E) They have caused historians to reconsider the role of the working class during the Great Depression.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the unemployment rates mentioned in line 15?
 - (A) They hovered, on average, around 15 percent during the period 1870-1920.
 - (B) They give less than a full sense of the impact of unemployment on working-class people.
 - (C) They overestimate the importance of middle class and white-collar unemployment.
 - (D) They have been considered by many historians to underestimate the extent of working-class unemployment.
 - (E) They are more open to question when calculated for years other than those of peak recession.
5. Which of the following statements about the unemployment rate during the Great Depression can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) It was sometimes higher than 15 percent.
 (B) It has been analyzed seriously only since the early 1970's.
 (C) It can be calculated more easily than can unemployment frequency.
 (D) It was never as high as the rate during the 1870's.
 (E) It has been shown by Keyssar to be lower than previously thought.
6. According to the passage, Keyssar considers which of the following to be among the important predictors of the likelihood that a particular person would be unemployed in late nineteenth-century Massachusetts?
- I. The person's class
 II. Where the person lived or worked
 III. The person's age
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only
 (D) I and III only (E) I, II, and III
7. The author views Keyssar's study with
- (A) impatient disapproval (B) wary concern (C) polite skepticism
 (D) scrupulous neutrality (E) qualified admiration
8. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support Keyssar's findings as they are described by the author?
- (A) Boston, Massachusetts, and Quincy, Massachusetts, adjoining communities, had a higher rate of unemployment for working-class people in 1870 than in 1890.
 (B) White-collar professionals such as attorneys had as much trouble as day laborers in maintaining a steady level of employment throughout the period 1870-1920.
 (C) Working-class women living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, were more likely than working-class men living in Cambridge to be unemployed for some period of time during the year 1873.
 (D) In the 1890's, shoe-factory workers moved away in large numbers from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where shoe factories were being replaced by other industries, to adjoining West Chelmsford, where the shoe industry flourished.
 (E) In the late nineteenth century, workers of all classes in Massachusetts were more likely than workers of all classes in other states to move their place of residence from one location to another within the state.

ANSWERS

Passage 1 (26/63)

1. E	2. C	3. E	4. E	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. A	9.	10.

Passage 27 (27/63)

1. B	2. C	3. E	4. C	5. B
6. E	7. D	8.	9.	10.

Passage 28 (28/63)

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. D	5. D
6. C	7. D	8.	9.	10.

Passage 29 (29/63)

1. E	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. E
6. D	7. B	8.	9.	10.

Passage 30 (30/63)

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. E	8. D	9.	10.

