

Passage 34

While many points are worth making in an evaluation of the single six- year presidential term, one of the most telling points against the single term has not been advanced. This kind of constitutional limitation on elections is generally a product of systems with weak or non-existent political parties.

Since there is no party continuity or corporate party integrity in such systems, there is no basis for putting trust in the desire for re-election as a safeguard against mismanagement in the executive branch. Better under those conditions to operate on the basis of negative assumptions against incumbents. I do not know if the earliest proposal for a single, nonrepeatable term was made in the 1820s because that was a period of severely weak political parties. But I do feel confident that this is a major reason, if not the only reason, that such a proposal has been popular since the 1940s.

Though the association of the non-repeatable election with weak political parties is not in itself an argument against the limitation, the fallout from this association does contribute significantly to the negative argument. Single-term limitations are strongly associated with corruption. In any weak party system, including the presidential system, the onus of making deals and compromises, both shady and honourable, rests heavily upon individual candidates. Without some semblance of corporate integrity in a party, individual candidates have few opportunities to amortize their obligations across the spectrum of elective and appointive jobs and policy proposals. The deals tend to be personalized and the payoffs come home to roost accordingly.

If that situation is already endemic in conditions of weak or non- existent parties, adding to it the limitation against re-election means that candidates and officials, already prevented from amortizing their deals across space, are also unable to amortize their obligations temporally.

This makes for a highly beleaguered situation. The single six-year term for presidents is an effort to compensate for the absence of a viable party system, but it is a compensation ultimately paid for by further weakening the party system itself.

Observers, especially foreign observers, have often noted that one source of weakness in American political parties is the certainty of election every two or four years, not only because any artificial limitation on elections is a violation of democratic principles but also because when elections are set in a certain and unchangeable cycle, political parties do not have to remain alert but can disappear into inactivity until a known point prior to the

next election. To rigidify matters by going beyond the determinacy of the electoral cycle to add an absolute rule of one term would hang still another millstone around the neck of already doddering political parties.

1. Suppose that America adopted a single-term political system. Considering the foreign observers mentioned in the passage, how would they be expected to respond to such a development?
 - A. They would endorse it because it further strengthens American democracy.
 - B. They would condemn it because it further limits American democracy.
 - C. They would neither endorse nor condemn it.
 - D. They would condemn it because it gives the President too much power.
 - E. They would endorse it because it will reduce corruption
2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true of a political system with weak political parties?
 - A. Politicians appoint unqualified people to important posts.
 - B. Political parties favour frequent elections.
 - C. Political bargains are made by individual candidates.
 - D. Elections tend to occur with very great frequency.
 - E. It encourages politicians to be more honest
3. Which of the following, if true, would most *weaken* the author's claim about single-term political systems?
 - A. The discovery that foreign observers like this system
 - B. The discovery that most politicians are honest
 - C. The discovery that Americans dislike this system
 - D. The discovery that parliamentary systems are more democratic
 - E. The discovery that politicians favour such a system

Passage 35

By regarding the expanding universe as a motion picture, you can easily imagine —running the film backward. If you do so, you find the universe getting smaller and smaller, and eventually you come to the moment when its whole mass is crammed into an infinitely dense point. Before that time it didn't exist, or at least it didn't exist in its present form.

Though there is some controversy about its exact age, most cosmologists would be inclined to agree that the universe has existed for about ten to twenty billion years. For scale, this can be compared to the four-and-a-half-billion-year age of the solar system, the time since the disappearance of the dinosaurs (sixty-five million years), and the age of the human race (about three million years).

The event that marked the beginning of the universe was christened the Big Bang; the term has now entered the vernacular of our culture. Originally the name referred only to the single initiating event; now, however, astronomers have come to use it to mean the entire developmental process of the birth and expansion of the cosmos.

The simple statement that the universe had a beginning in time is by now so obvious to astrophysicists that few give it a second thought. Yet it is a statement that has profound implications. Most civilizations embrace one of two opposite concepts of time. Linear time has a beginning, a duration, and an end; cyclical time, as its name suggests, continues around and around forever. In a universe that functions through cyclical time, the question of creation never arises; the universe always was and always will be. The minute you switch to linear time you immediately confront the vexing question not only of creation, but also of the Creator.

Although there is no logical reason for the assumption, many people believe that if something comes into existence, it must do so in response to the actions of some rational being. Because of that belief, astronomers, even though they resist becoming involved in theological discussion, find themselves in one when they posit the Big Bang universe.

It puts them squarely in the middle of an age-old debate.

One common misconception about the Big Bang that should be disposed of immediately is the notion that the universal expansion is analogous to the explosion of an artillery shell. The galaxies are not like bits of shrapnel speeding away from a central explosion. The raisin-in-dough analogy is a more satisfactory way to think about the whole process.

1. In the context of the passage, the phrase "age-old debate" (line 39) refers to:

A. the question of whether —the Creator

created the universe.

- B. the controversy over linear versus cyclical time.
- C. the debate over the disappearance of the dinosaurs.
- D. the disagreement over the movement of galaxies
- E. whether God exists or not

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Many people believe that a rational impetus created the universe.
- B. The solar system was created immediately after the Big Bang.
- C. The universe is larger today than it was in the past.
- D. Different societies measure time differently.
- E. Most cosmologists believe the universe to be 10 to 20 billion years old

3. Why does the author compare the universe to a motion picture?

- A. illustrate that the universe has operated according to linear time.
- B. demonstrate that the universe is actually older than most astronomers believe.
- C. show that galaxies were formed about five billion years ago.
- D. prove that the universe was created by a rational being.
- E. to show the analogy between 'God' and a director

Passage 36

Of course, in his attempts at field investigation, the historian is at the disadvantage that the countryside has changed in many respects since the period which he is studying. He is not permitted to use H.G. Wells's time machine, to enable him to see it as it actually was. Inevitably he is concerned in the main, if not exclusively, with literary and other materials, which have survived from that stretch of the past which interests him.

Old maps may be plans of cities, charts of sea coasts and estuaries, cartularies of landed estates, or topographic delineations of land areas.

These clearly engage the interest of historians and geographers alike, and they call for a combination of the methods and viewpoints of each. Maps can be conceived of and considered in several quite different ways, being properly regarded, and so assessed, as works of art—at best as objects of colour, skill, form, and beauty. They may alternatively be regarded purely for their cartographic aesthetic.

The main queries which then arise are the following: how is it that the map-maker has carried out his task and with skill of what echelon and with what degree of success has he done so? Such an inquiry falls to the specialist field of historical cartography. An antiquarian map may also be approached in a means akin to that of the student who conceives it as a font contemporaneous with the time of its production. Thus, the historical cartographer may seek to bring grist to his mill and to consider the map's reliability as a satisfactory source of empirical evidence. By such means also the regional historian, in his search for essentials about such past matters as the availability of roads, the extent of enclosed farmland, or the number and location of mines and quarries, is no less an interested party.

The value of old maps as documents useful for historicity depends necessarily on to what degree they depict and on how accurately. For virtually all periods of pre-modern history some maps have survived to serve as historiography, depicting, however imperfectly, certain features of past geography. The work of Claudius Ptolemy—who lived in the 2nd century A.D.—for centuries provided the basis for maps of the known world and its major regions. Although many were drawn on the scientific basis which he provided, they nevertheless embodied many errors—of location, distance, and the shape of areas of land and sea.

The medieval portolan charts of the Mediterranean Sea and the later charts which provided sailing directions, produced in Holland, were accurate enough to be useful in practical navigation. Plans of important cities of Europe, so well-drawn as to yield evidence of their earlier form and extent, are notably offered in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, published at

Cologne and, in England, in John Speed's plans of cities. Similarly, John Ogilby's *Britannia, Volume the First*, appearing in 1675, gives detailed information of England's road system as it existed nearly three centuries ago. However, few of the early maps approach modern standards, which require accurate representation of distances and of heights above mean sea-level and the use of carefully distinguished symbols. This is because it was not until the 18th century that cartography, as an exact science, was born.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are NOT true?
 - I. Most maps produced before the 18th century are not as accurate as maps produced after the 18th century.
 - II. The maps of Claudius Ptolemy were not used as a model by later map-makers.
 - III. Historians have generally been uninterested in using maps as a tool to learn about the past.
 - A. II only
 - B. III only
 - C. I and II
 - D. II and III
 - E. I, II and III
2. With which of the following statements would the author be *most* likely to agree?
 - A. Old maps provide important information about the past, even if they are somewhat misleading.
 - B. Modern maps, in general, are more accurate than maps produced in the 18th century.
 - C. The maps in Braun and Hogenberg's book have no historical value because of their errors.
 - D. Claudius Ptolemy's maps were the most accurate ever made prior to the birth of modern cartography.
 - E. The field of cartography is on a downward spiral
3. According to the passage, all of the following would be considered maps **EXCEPT** :
 - A. a drawing of Mediterranean sea lanes in the 2nd century B.C.
 - B. a drawing of Rome's city streets in the 4th century B.C.
 - C. a drawing of Northern hemisphere star constellations in the 5th century A.D.
 - D. a drawing of Scottish farm boundaries in the 10th century A.D.
 - E. a drawing of a important sea routes in the 18th century

Passage 37

The person who, with inner conviction, loathes stealing, killing, and assault, may find himself performing these acts with relative ease when commanded by authority. Behaviour that is unthinkable in an individual who is acting of his own volition may be executed without hesitation when carried out under orders. An act carried out under command is, psychologically, of a profoundly different character than spontaneous action.

The important task, from the standpoint of a psychological study of obedience, is to be able to take conceptions of authority and translate them into personal experience. It is one thing to talk in abstract terms about the respective rights of the individual and of authority; it is quite another to examine a moral choice in a real situation. We all know about the philosophic problems of freedom and authority. But in every case where the problem is not merely academic there is a real person who must obey or disobey authority. All musing prior to this moment is mere speculation, and all acts of disobedience are characterized by such a moment of decisive action.

When we move to the laboratory, the problem narrows: if an experimenter tells a subject to act with increasing severity against another person, under what conditions will the subject comply, and under what conditions will he disobey? The laboratory problem is vivid, intense, and real. It is not something apart from life, but carries to an extreme and very logical conclusion certain trends inherent in the ordinary functioning of the social world. The question arises as to whether there is any connection between what we have studied in the laboratory and the forms of obedience we have so often deplored throughout history. The differences in the two situations are, of course, enormous, yet the difference in scale, numbers, and political context may be relatively unimportant as long as certain essential features are retained.

To the degree that an absence of compulsion is present, obedience is coloured by a cooperative mood; to the degree that the threat of force or punishment against the person is intimidated, obedience is compelled by fear. The major problem for the individual is to recapture control of his own regnant processes once he has committed them to the purposes of others. The difficulty this entails represents the poignant and in some degree tragic element in the situation, for nothing is bleaker than the sight of a person striving yet not fully able to control his own behaviour in a situation of consequence to him.

The essence of obedience is the fact that a person comes to view himself as the instrument for carrying out another's wishes, and he therefore no longer regards himself as culpable for his actions. Once this critical shift of viewpoint has occurred, all of the

essential features of obedience—the adjustment of thought, the freedom to engage in cruel behaviour, and the types of justification experienced by the person (essentially similar whether they occur in a psychological laboratory or on the battlefield)—follow. The question of generality, therefore, is not resolved by enumerating all of the manifest differences between the psychological laboratory and other situations, but by carefully constructing a situation that captures the essence of obedience—a situation in which a person gives himself over to authority and no longer views himself as the cause of his own actions.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT false?
 - A. People will never commit acts that they judge to be wrong.
 - B. People will always obey those who are in positions of authority over them.
 - C. Obedience is not an important subject because it affects only a very limited number of acts.
 - D. It is possible to study obedience through a laboratory experiment.
 - E. Obedience is not impacted by a cooperative mood
2. In the context of the points being made by the author in the passage, the phrase -absence of compulsion (line 36) refers to:
 - A. the lack of punishment in psychological experiments.
 - B. obedience that is willingly given to one's superior.
 - C. the freedom to disobey the orders of those in authority.
 - D. one's ability to consider the moral implications of an act.
 - E. having the free will to do what one wants
3. Which of the following findings would serve to most WEAKEN the author's claim in the passage about obedience to authority?
 - A. A study that concludes that most obedience to authority is motivated by fear
 - B. A study that demonstrates that most authority figures in government behave immorally
 - C. A study that shows that most people do not have strongly held ethical values
 - D. A study that asserts that people with a college education are less likely to obey authority figures than those with only a high school education
 - E. A study that proves that fear is an overriding emotion for most human beings

Passage 38

As formal organizations, business corporations are distinguished by their particular goals, which include maximization of profits, growth, and survival. Providing goods and services is a means to this end. If, for example, a number of individuals (outsiders or even insiders) believe that a company's aggressive marketing of infant formula in third world countries is morally wrong, the company is unlikely to be moved by arguments based on ethos alone as long as what it is doing remains profitable. But if those opposed to the company's practice organize a highly effective boycott of the company's products, their moral views will soon enter into the company's deliberations indirectly as limiting operating conditions. They can, at this point, no more be ignored than a prohibitive increase in the costs of certain raw materials.

Although the concepts and categories of ethics may be applied to the conduct of corporations, there are important differences between the values and principles underlying corporate behaviour and those underlying the actions of most individuals. If corporations are by their nature end- or goal-directed how can they acknowledge acts as wrong in and of themselves? Is it possible to hold one criminally responsible for acts that if performed by a human person would result in criminal liability?

The first case of this type to achieve widespread public attention was the attempt to prosecute the Ford Motor Company for manslaughter as the result of alleged negligent or reckless decision making concerning the safety engineering of the Pinto vehicle. Although the defendant corporation and its officers were found innocent after trial, the case can serve as an exemplar for our purposes.

In essence, the prosecution in this case attempted to show that the corporation had produced and distributed a vehicle that was known to be defective at the time of production and sale, and that even after a great deal of additional information accumulated regarding the nature of the problems, the corporation took no action to correct them. The obvious non-corporate analogy would be the prosecution of a person who was driving a car with brakes known to be faulty, who does not have them repaired because it would cost too much, and who kills someone when the brakes eventually fail and the car does not stop in time. Such cases involving individuals are prosecuted and won regularly.

If corporations have no concept of right or wrong because they are exclusively goal-directed, can they be convicted in cases of this type, and what purpose would be served by such a conviction? Perhaps we can make a utilitarian argument for convicting corporations of such crimes.

The argument would be that of deterrence;

conviction and punishment would deter other corporations from taking similar actions under similar circumstances. However, there appears to be considerable evidence that deterrence does not work on corporations, even if, arguably, it works on individuals. The possibility of being discovered and the potential magnitude of the fine merely become more data to be included in the analysis of limiting conditions.

1. A claim that things have ethical value to corporations only insofar as they are instrumental in furthering the ultimate goals of the corporation is:
 - A. necessarily true, given the information presented in the passage.
 - B. perhaps true, and supported by the information presented in the passage.
 - C. perhaps true, but not supported by any information in the passage.
 - D. necessarily false, given the information presented in the passage.
 - E. a figment of the author's imagination
2. If a company that produced shampoo products opted to stop the routine testing of its products on animals because it decided that it is wrong to cause the animals pain, what effect would this have on the argument made in the passage?
 - A. It would strongly support the argument.
 - B. It would support the argument somewhat, but not conclusively.
 - C. It would neither support nor substantially weaken the argument.
 - D. It would substantially weaken the argument.
 - E. It would weaken the argument only if the company is a government owned company
3. Which of the following assertions would most *strengthen* the author's claim that deterrence will not work on corporations?
 - A. The possibility of punishment does not deter many individuals from committing crimes.
 - B. The penalties imposed on companies have amounted to a small fraction of their profits.
 - C. Strict anti-pollution laws have cut down on the waste dumped by companies into rivers.
 - D. The trial of a corporation is often extended over a period of several years
 - E. Corporation have a battery of lawyers protecting their interests

Passage 39

Few ideas are more deeply entrenched in our political culture than that of impending ecological doom. Beginning in 1962, when Rachel Carson warned that pollution was a threat to all human and animal life on the planet, pessimistic appraisals of the health of the environment have been issued with increasing urgency.

And yet, thanks in large part to her warnings, a powerful political movement was born and a series of landmark environmental bills became law. These laws and their equivalents in Western Europe, along with a vast array of private efforts spurred by environmental consciousness that Carson helped raise, have been a stunning success in both the United States and Europe where environmental trends are, for the most part, positive; and environmental regulations, far from being burdensome and expensive, have proved to be strikingly effective, have cost less than was anticipated, and have made the economies of the countries that have put them into effect stronger, not weaker.

Recycling, which was a fringe idea a decade ago, is now a major growth industry, and is converting more than twenty per cent of America's municipal wastes into useful products. Emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, which deplete the ozone layer, have been declining since 1987. Dozens of American cities once dumped raw sludge into the ocean. Today, instead of being dumped into the ocean, municipal sludge is either disposed of in regulated landfills or, increasingly, put to good use as fertilizer.

America's record of protecting species threatened with extinction, which is often depicted as dismal, is in truth enviable. Since 1973, when the Endangered Species Act took effect, seven animal species in North America have disappeared. Several hundred others once considered certain to die out continue to exist in the wild. A number of species, including the bald eagle and the Arctic peregrine falcon have been or are being taken off the priority-protection list.

It's true, of course, that some environmental programs are muddled. For instance, the Endangered Species Act can have the unfair effect of penalizing landholders who discover rare creatures on their property, by prohibiting use of the land. In the main, though, conservation has been an excellent investment. Thanks to legislation, technical advances, and lawsuits that have forced polluters to pay liability costs, America's air and water are getting cleaner, forests are expanding, and many other environmental indicators are on the upswing.

Nevertheless, the vocabulary of environmentalism has continued to be dominated by images of futility, crisis, and decline. Nor are environmentalists the only people reluctant to acknowledge the good news; advocates at both

ends of the political spectrum, each side for its reasons, seem to have tacitly agreed to play it down. The left is afraid of the environmental good news because it undercuts stylish pessimism; the right is afraid of the good news because it shows that governmental regulations might occasionally amount to something other than wickedness incarnate, and actually produce benefits at an affordable cost.

1. Which of the following statements is false as it pertains to the information given in the passage?
 - A. Chlorofluorocarbons no longer damage the ozone layer.
 - B. Technical advances have contributed to conservation.
 - C. Raw sludge is no longer a source of ocean pollution for the United States.
 - D. Recycling has had an impact on landfill dumping.
 - E. Some environmental programs are muddled
2. Based on information in the passage, each of the following statements is a plausible explanation of why pessimistic appraisals of the environment continue to be issued EXCEPT:
 - A. environmentalists and politicians are unaware of the successes of the movement.
 - B. an immense amount of work still needs to be done to save the environment.
 - C. optimistic evaluations would have unwanted political repercussions.
 - D. environmentalists garner support by arousing concerns and fears.
 - E. selfish interests of certain groups of people
3. If the claims made in the passage are correct, how would politicians on the political right be expected to react to America's program to protect endangered species from extinction?
 - A. They would extol it because its success is not attributable to governmental regulation.
 - B. They would extol it because its success refutes the pessimistic claims of the political left.
 - C. They would criticize it because its success was due to costly regulations.
 - D. They would criticize it because it has not shown any measurable success.
 - E. They would be indifferent towards it
4. What is the main function of the 3rd paragraph in the passage?
 - A. to criticise industry for increased pollution
 - B. to urge the government to ban the dumping of effluents in rivers
 - C. to suggest that things are not bad as are made out to be by certain groups of people
 - D. to describe the positive impact of efforts to control environmental degradation
 - E. to provide an agenda for pollution control

Passage 40

While most archaeologists believe that primitive European societies were patriarchal in both their social and religious structures, a new controversial theory challenges these traditional views. This theory suggests that during the Stone Age there thrived in and around Europe peace-loving, matriarchal communities in which men and women lived together as equals, respected nature, and worshipped a nurturing deity called the Great Goddess.

The people of –Old Europe—Europe from 7000 B.C. to 3500 B.C.—lived in stable agricultural societies in which women headed clans and men laboured as hunters and builders, but neither sex acted as a dominant force with respect to the other. War was shunned and craftspeople created comfortable dwellings and graceful ceramics instead of weapons. Like the woman-centred social system, the religion of Stone Age Europe focused on women in its veneration of the life-generating Great Goddess and other female deities. Worship was closely linked to the themes of respect for life and regeneration.

Proponents of this theory contend that this peaceful and harmonious society was shattered by waves of Indo-European invaders in about the year 3500 B.C., when marauders from the Russian steppes transformed Europe from a peaceful, agrarian culture to one in which men dominated women and wars raged. Social and sexual egalitarianism were replaced by patriarchy and hierarchy, and warrior gods dethroned the Great Goddess. With the widespread decimation of Old Europe, the goddess-centred religion went underground. However, its symbols have reappeared over the centuries in the forms of the female deities of Greece and Rome, in the Virgin Mary, and in the belief in spiritual forces lurking within the natural world.

The theory of the Great Goddess has been hailed by feminist social critics, artists, and religious thinkers for providing an important alternative to traditional, patriarchal mythologies and paradigms, as well as for providing a new and more positive model for the human relationship to the natural world.

Eminent anthropologist Ashley Montagu calls the theory –a benchmark in the history of civilization, yet many other investigators into prehistoric Europe consider the theory an unsubstantiated and idealistic version of history. To a number of critics, the chief problem in this radical theory is one of method. Traditional archaeologists, taking issue with unorthodox speculation on ancient belief systems, contend that archaeological evidence may tell us something about what people ate in the small villages of prehistoric Europe, how they built their homes, and what they traded, but cannot tell us much about what the

dwellers of the ancient world actually thought. To them, such speculation is illegitimate. The most severe critics warn that, in blurring the distinction between intuition and fact, proponents of the new theory have failed as scientists.

But supporters of the theory of a goddess-worshipping Old Europe counter that such critiques reveal a certain narrow-mindedness on the part of scientists rather than weaknesses on the part of their theory arguing that some degree of speculation is important, perhaps even necessary, for the sake of progress in archaeology and other fields. This element of speculation helps reveal the implications of a theory.

1. Which of the following would be contrary to what a proponent of the theory of the Great Goddess most likely believes?
 - A. The available archaeological evidence does not rule out the idea that Old European matriarchal communities existed.
 - B. The field of archaeology has been dominated in the past by male-oriented scholarship.
 - C. Matriarchy is conducive to establishing a healthy relationship with the natural world.
 - D. The decimation of Old European society wiped away all traces of the Great Goddess religion.
 - E. Most men and women worshipped the Great Goddess
2. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements about prehistoric European society would traditional archaeologists most likely consider illegitimate?
 - A. The people were agrarian and not nomadic.
 - B. Food was cooked in clay vessels over a fire.
 - C. Arrows and spears were the most commonly used instruments of warfare.
 - D. The people were worried about invasion.
 - E. They had adopted a more patriarchal model
3. Which of the following maxims seems most in agreement with the argument that the supporters of the Great Goddess theory put forth in response to criticism?
 - A. Those who live by the sword will die by the sword.
 - B. A mind is like a parachute in that it only works when open.
 - C. He who does not understand his opponent's arguments does not understand his own.
 - D. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.
 - E. The early bird gets the worm

Passage 41

Most diseases or conditions improve by themselves, are self-limiting, or even if fatal, seldom follow a strictly downward spiral. In each case, intervention can appear to be quite efficacious. This becomes all the more patent if you assume the point of view of a knowing practitioner of fraudulent medicine.

To take advantage of the natural ups and downs of any disease (as well as of any placebo effect), it's best to begin your treatment when the patient is getting worse. In this way, anything that happens can more easily be attributed to your wonderful and probably expensive intervention. If the patient improves, you take credit; if he remains stable, your treatment stopped his downward course. On the other hand, if the patient worsens, the dosage or intensity of the treatment was not great enough; if he dies, he delayed too long in coming to you.

In any case, the few instances in which your intervention is successful will likely be remembered (not so few, if the disease in question is self-limiting), while the vast majority of failures will be forgotten and buried.

Chance provides more than enough variation to account for the sprinkling of successes that will occur with almost any treatment; indeed, it would be a miracle if there weren't any —miracle cures.

Even in outlandish cases, it's often difficult to refute conclusively some proposed cure or procedure. Consider a diet doctor who directs his patients to consume two whole pizzas, four birch beers, and two pieces of cheesecake for every breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and an entire box of fig bars with a quart of milk for a bedtime snack, claiming that other people have lost six pounds a week on such a regimen. When several patients follow his instructions for three weeks, they find they've gained about seven pounds each. Have the doctor's claims been refuted?

Not necessarily, since he might respond that a whole host of auxiliary understandings weren't met: the pizzas had too much sauce, or the dieters slept sixteen hours a day, or the birch beer wasn't the right brand. Number and probability do, however, provide the basis for statistics, which, together with logic, constitutes the foundation of the scientific method, which will eventually sort matters out if anything can.

However, just as the existence of pink does not undermine the distinction between red and white, and dawn doesn't indicate that day and night are really the same, this problematic fringe area doesn't negate the fundamental differences between science and its impostors.

The philosopher Willard Van Orman Quine ventures even further and maintains that experience never forces one

to reject any particular belief.

He views science as an integrated web of interconnecting hypotheses, procedures, and formalisms, and argues that any impact of the world on the web can be distributed in many different ways. If we're willing to make drastic enough changes in the rest of the web of our beliefs, the argument goes, we can hold to our belief in the efficacy of the above diet, or indeed in the validity of any pseudoscience.

1. In the context of the passage, its discussion of various medical conditions, and the particulars of those conditions, the term *self-limiting* (line 19) refers to medical conditions that:
 - A. run a definite course that does not result in the patient's death.
 - B. impair the patient's ability to engage in everyday activities.
 - C. have a very high rate of mortality.
 - D. never shows improvement.
 - E. cannot be cured by medicine
2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the best way to determine whether a practitioner's intervention is worthwhile or not?
 - A. Keep a record of the time it takes for a patient to respond to the practitioner's treatment
 - B. Keep a record of the number of patients the practitioner has treated successfully
 - C. Keep a record of the dosage that the practitioner employs in his treatment
 - D. Keep a record of both the successes and failures of the practitioner
 - E. Keep a record of the different claims made by the practitioner
3. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following opinions could most reasonably be ascribed to the author?
 - A. Too often nothing truly effective can be done to ameliorate the illness of a patient.
 - B. There is no way that pseudoscience will ever be eliminated.
 - C. Beliefs can be maintained even in the absence of strong supporting evidence.
 - D. Experience never forces one to reject any particular belief.
 - E. Quack doctors should be banned

Passage 42

Tribal immunity is the doctrine of sovereign immunity applied on behalf of Native American tribes. Under the Indian Commerce Clause, Congress has —plenary authority over the tribes. Courts have held that these tribes cannot be sued without the consent of Congress. The doctrine of tribal immunity, however, is a judicially created doctrine that the federal courts have independently fashioned.

At least one Supreme Court Justice has noted the necessity of a more principled analysis of the doctrine of tribal immunity, expressing —doubts about the continuing vitality in this day of the doctrine of tribal immunity as it was enunciated in the case of the *United States v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.* and —the view that that doctrine may well merit re-examination in an appropriate case.

The doctrine first emerged in the case of the *United States v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.*, where the Supreme Court held —Indian nations exempt from suit without congressional authorization. The Supreme Court suggested two grounds for the doctrine. First, Native American tribes enjoy immunity as a result of being recognized as sovereigns.

Within the last decade, the court has reaffirmed this position, holding that these tribes retain all sovereign powers except those —expressly terminated by Congress and —inconsistent with their status. These powers —are not, in general, delegated powers granted by express acts of

Congress, but rather —inherent powers of a limited sovereignty which has never been extinguished.

A second basis for tribal immunity stems from the desire to protect tribal resources. While the Supreme Court did not explicitly pronounce the protection of tribal resources as a ground for its decision, it cited cases in support of its ruling that were primarily concerned with such protection. Unlike the immunities enjoyed by states, the federal government and foreign countries, no limitations have been placed on the scope of tribal immunity.

For instance, courts consistently hold that a Native American tribe's immunity can be waived only by its express consent or the consent of Congress. In contrast to other governments, implied waivers are generally not recognized even in cases where commercial activity by a tribe on or off its reservation has taken place. Similarly, the purchase of insurance by a tribe does not serve to waive immunity. Tribal immunity is, therefore, broader in this respect than is the immunity possessed by states, the federal government, and foreign countries.

The proprietary acts of Native American tribes have not been distinguished from the governmental functions of tribes, although this distinction has been made in cases concerning other sovereigns. In fact, some courts have specifically upheld that —the fact that a tribe was engaged in an enterprise private or commercial in character, rather than governmental, is not material. Thus courts continue to find a broader immunity for Native American tribes than is still recognized for any other sovereign.

1. Which of the following legal decisions would most *weaken the author's* claim about the immunity granted to Native American tribes?
 - A. A decision to permit a Native American tribe to sue a foreign corporation
 - B. A decision to prevent a Native American tribe from suing the federal government
 - C. A decision to permit a business corporation to sue a Native American tribe
 - D. A decision to prevent the federal government from suing a Native American tribe
 - E. A decision to permit a Native American tribe to sue another Native American tribe
2. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. It is more difficult to sue a Native American tribe than a business corporation.
 - B. It is more difficult to sue the federal government than a Native American tribe.
 - C. It is less difficult to sue a foreign government than a Native American tribe.
 - D. It is less difficult to sue a state government than a Native American tribe
 - E. Tribal immunity has virtually no limits
3. Based on information in the passage, each of the following statements is a plausible explanation of why the judicial system has not changed the rules governing tribal immunity EXCEPT:
 - A. Native American tribes are sovereign entities that cannot be sued without their consent.
 - B. the resources possessed by Native American tribes should remain under tribal control.
 - C. Native American tribes have generally been unable to purchase insurance.
 - D. the sovereign powers of Native American tribes differ from those of other governments.
 - E. it is essential to protect the tribes' natural resources

Passage 43

As opera becomes more popular in America the scarcity of theatres and the unconscionably costly logistics of the lyric stage make it difficult to meet the demand. Many a good-sized and well-to-do community would be able to operate and maintain a modest but live opera theatre, but are unwilling to do so because it would unfavourably compare with the splendours of New York's Metropolitan Opera.

It is not realized that the rich operatic culture of Italy and Germany is mainly due to their many small municipal theatres which alternate repertory theatre with opera. These circumstances have led to concert or semi-staged performances which, formerly an exception, now occupy entire companies expressly formed for this purpose. However, stage music, real operatic music, often fails to exert its full power in the frozen formality of the concert platform. In a true opera the particular charm and power of the music does not come through without staging and acting, for gesture is an expression of feeling, and the decor and costumes summarize the external aspects, providing a vision of the whole action. Both are to a considerable degree determined by the music, but they also complement it.

An opera is a play in music. If it is presented in concert version, then it should not offer a half-hearted gesture towards the theatre. Indeed, the —partly staged performances are even more unsatisfactory than the concert variety. The tenor is all excited, but you do not know why; the soprano is obviously dying, but she remains on her feet. Nor does the stationary chorus, its members turning the pages of their scores without looking at the person they sing about, contribute to the illusion.

Different aesthetic laws of governance apply to concert music and theatrical music, for they are incongruous worlds calling for an entirely different sort of imagination from both performers and audience. Opera is theatre, the most involved, elaborate, and exciting form of theatre.

The Italian term —opera is far more inclusive than its English interpretation, for it embraces not only the musical score but the whole theatre, —the work.

Without the stage, paucity of musical ideas immediately becomes evident, often painfully so. Take for instance Richard Strauss, some of whose late operas are being performed in concerts. Strauss was a composer who knew every facet of the lyric stage as few have known it, yet what can be quite pleasant on the stage, even if it is not particularly inventive, appears bare and contrived when removed from its natural habitat.

Some may say that the end justifies the means. I can see merit in the concert performance of an opera which otherwise could not hope to be heard, or of one deficient

in true theatrical qualities yet of genuine musical value. But neither Strauss, nor Bellini, nor Donizetti qualifies for such a role. Even if we forget the vital function of staging, it is practically impossible, for purely musical reasons, to present such a work on the concert platform. The large orchestra belongs in the pit; when placed on the stage, together with the singers, it makes their position almost untenable, even when led by an experienced opera conductor.

1. Which of the following statements seems most in agreement with the attitude of most —good-sized and well-to-do communities regarding opera?
 - A. Certain pleasures can only be appreciated by the educated.
 - B. Much can be achieved even if inherent limitations exist.
 - C. There is no sense in trying if you can't be among the best.
 - D. The opinions of your neighbours are more important than those of strangers.
 - E. The early bird gets the worm
2. Based on the information in the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely NOT agree?
 - A. Staging and acting are an integral part of the operatic work.
 - B. Some acting in a concert is better than no acting at all.
 - C. An opera is a much more involved production than is a concert.
 - D. Understanding the characters is essential to an appreciation of operatic music.
 - E. Italy and Germany have small municipal theatres
3. The author discusses —opera in a very particular way in the fourth paragraph of the passage. Implicit in the author's discussion of the term is the idea that:
 - A. Italian words typically have broader meanings than English words.
 - B. the term —opera in English refers to only some part of the theatrical work.
 - C. the same word can have different meanings in only two different languages.
 - D. there is a fundamental difference between Italian and American opera.
 - E. American opera is way inferior to Italian opera

Passage 44

The last ice age has left its tell-tales written quite clearly across the landscape. When Louis Agassiz first promulgated his theory that ice had once covered the Swiss countryside, he looked to the valleys there that retain glaciers to this day. Like other observers, he noted the presence of strange boulders, called —erratics, tossed down in valleys like flotsam after a flood had drained away. He saw the strange polish along the bedrock—a sheen imparted as if by some massive swipe of sandpaper; he saw the debris of rocks and boulders fringing the margin of existing glaciers. He saw what can be seen still, markings in stone that indicated that ice once flowed over vast stretches of land now clear and verdant.

The Australian climate historian L.A. Frakes has prospected through various theories proposed to account for those early ice ages. He isn't terribly enthusiastic about any of the possible culprits, but his choice for the least unlikely of them all emerges out of the recent revival of what was once a radically unorthodox idea: that continents drift over the face of the planet. Frakes argues that the glaciers originated at sites near the poles and that the ice ages began because the continents of the early earth had drifted to positions that took more and more of their land nearer to the polar regions.

More land near the poles meant that more precipitation fell as snow and could be compacted on land to form glaciers. With enough glaciers, the increase in the amount of sunlight reflected back into space off the glistening white sheen of the ice effectively reduced the amount by which the sun warmed the earth, creating the feedback loop by which the growth of glaciers encouraged the growth of more glaciers. Rocks have been found in North America, Africa and Australia whose ages appear to hover around the 2.3 billion-year-old mark. That date and their spread are vague enough, however, to make it almost impossible to determine just how much of the earth was icebound during the possible range of time in which each of the glacial deposits was formed.

Uncertainties about both the timing and the extent of these glaciers also muddy the search for the cause of the ancient ice ages. The record is so spotty that geologists are not sure whether areas near the equator or nearer the poles were the coolest places on earth. It's also possible that volcanic eruptions had tossed enough dust into the atmosphere to screen out sunlight and cool the earth.

Such traces are the currency of science—data—and like money, a richness of data both buys you some credibility and ties you down, eliminating at least some theoretically plausible explanations. For this early period,

theorists have come up with a variety of ideas to explain the ancient ice ages, all elegant and mostly immune to both proof and criticism. For example, a change in the earth's orbit could have reduced the amount of sunlight reaching the planet. However, the only physical signature of such an event that would show in the rocks would be the marks of the glaciers themselves.

1. There is an implicit assumption in the statement that geologists don't know whether the coolest places on earth were near the poles or near the equator. The assumption is that:
 - A. both polar and equatorial glacial deposits have been found.
 - B. certain geological information can be considered lost forever.
 - C. it is more important to determine the date of the ice ages than the extent of the glaciers.
 - D. the glaciers were extremely mobile in spite of their mass.
 - E. areas around the equator are usually hotter than those around the poles
2. Suppose that an advocate of the —change in orbit theory of the ancient ice ages criticizes a defender of the —volcanic eruption theory on the grounds that only some of the glacial records contain evidence of prior volcanic activity. The defender might justifiably counter this attack by pointing out that:
 - A. a change in the earth's orbit would have increased rather than reduced the sunlight reaching the planet.
 - B. volcanoes could not possibly release enough dust to block the atmosphere.
 - C. a theory that has some supporting evidence is better than a theory that cannot be proved.
 - D. a theory should be so constructed as to be immune from proof.
 - E. the advocate had got his facts from a dubious source
3. Suppose paleobotanists discover that during geological periods of reduced sunlight, ancient forests died away, leaving fossilized remains. What is the relevance of this information to the passage?
 - A. It supports the claim that dust from volcanic eruptions caused the ice ages.
 - B. It weakens the claim that dust from volcanic eruptions caused the ice ages.
 - C. It supports the claim that ice ages were accompanied by widespread loss of vegetation.
 - D. It weakens the claim that the only evidence of a change in orbit would be glacier marks.
 - E. It has no relevance to the passage

Passage 45

There are a great many symbiotic relationships in the marine environment. A popular one, often noted for the striking beauty of the juxtaposition, is that of the sea anemone and the clown fish. The anemone has poison tentacles which—when they contact passing fish paralyze the fish and drag the prey in for a meal. The clown fish uses the anemone's tentacle —garden as a safe haven while attracting prey for the anemone to capture, for it alone is immune to the sting of the anemone.

Another symbiotic relation that remains the subject of scientific puzzlement concerns the relationship between *Scleractinia*, the coral type whose colonization produces reefs, and their symbiotic partners the *zooxanthellae*, the unicellular algae present in the corals' endodermic tissues. It is known that each symbiont plays an integral part in the formation of a reef's protective limestone foundation. The coral polyps secrete calcareous exoskeletons which cement themselves into an underlayer of rock, while the algae deposit still more calcium carbonate, which reacts with sea salt to create an even tougher limestone layer.

It is also known that, due to the algal photosynthesis, the reef environment is highly oxygen-saturated, while the similarly high amounts of carbon dioxide are carried off rapidly. All this accounts for the amazing renewability of coral reefs despite the endless erosion caused by wave activity. However, the precise manner in which one symbiont stimulates the secretion of calcium carbonate by the other remains unclear.

Scientists have also proposed various theories to explain the transformation of —fringing reefs, those connected above sea level to land masses, into —barrier reefs that are separated from shorelines by wide lagoons, and then into free-floating atolls. Though the theory postulated by Charles Darwin is considered at least partially correct, some scientists today argue that the creation of the reef forms has more to do with the rise of sea level that accompanied the end of the Ice Age.

However, recent drillings at Enewetak atoll have uncovered a large underlay of volcanic rock, which suggests that Darwin's explanation may have been more valid after all.

Even the name given to the reefs is something of a misnomer. The *Scleractinia* themselves generally comprise no more than 10 percent of the biota of the average reef community: *zooxanthellae* can account for up to 90 percent of the reef mass, along with *foraminifera*, annelid worms, and assorted mollusks. Moreover, reefs can flourish only in shallow, highly saline waters above 70°F., because the algae require such

circumstances; yet non-reef-building corals occur worldwide under various environmental conditions, from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, home of the red coral prized for jewellery. The most likely reason that the term —coral reefs persists is that the brilliant variety of coral shapes and colours makes aesthetic considerations more vivid than biological ones.

1. According to the author, some scientists consider the term —coral reef a misnomer because:
 - A. the beautiful shapes and colours of reefs are produced by the *Scleractinia* rather than the *zooxanthellae*.
 - B. the coral portion of a reef has little to do with the reef's survival.
 - C. —non-reef-building corals are found throughout the world.
 - D. the majority of a reef's substance comprises *zooxanthellae*, *foraminifera*, annelid worms, and assorted molluscs while a small portion comprises the *Scleractinia*.
 - E. the reef does not have any coral whatsoever
2. Based on the passage, which of the following is probably an assumption of scientists studying coral reefs?
 - A. The theories of reef evolution through glacial melting and through volcanic subsidence are mutually exclusive.
 - B. The three main types of coral reefs did not develop independently of one another.
 - C. *Zooxanthellae* are always found in coral reefs.
 - D. Intense calcification single-handedly protects reefs from destruction by waves and other natural causes.
 - E. Coral reefs are always blue in colour
3. The passage mentions the recent drillings at the Enewetak atoll. This reference serves to:
 - A. strengthen the claims made by scientists today concerning reef transformation.
 - B. weaken the claims made by scientists today concerning reef transformation.
 - C. strengthen the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.
 - D. weaken the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.
 - E. has no impact on the claims made by Darwin concerning reef transformation.

Passage 46

The latest prominent principle of criminal sentencing is that of –selective incapacitation. Selective incapacitation, like general incapacitation, involves sentencing with the goal of protecting the community from the crimes that an offender would commit if he were on the street. It differs from general incapacitation in its attempt to replace bluntness with selectivity.

Under a strategy of selective incapacitation, probation and short terms of incarceration are given to convicted offenders who are identified as being less likely to commit frequent and serious crimes, and longer terms of incarceration are given to those identified as more crime prone.

Selective incapacitation has the potential for bringing about a reduction in crime without an increase in prison populations. This reduction could be substantial.

Reserving prison and jail space for the most criminally active offenders in some instances conflicts not only with other norms of legal justice, but with norms of social justice as well. If we reserve the sanction of incarceration only for the dangerous repeat offender, excluding the white collar offender and certain other criminals who pose no serious threat of physical injury to others, we may end up permitting harmful people from the middle class to evade a sanction that less privileged offenders cannot.

One of the most pervasive criticisms of selective incapacitation is that it is based on the statistical prediction of dangerousness; because such predictions are often erroneous, according to this point of view, they should not be used by the court. This criticism is related to both the nature of the errors and to the use of certain information for predicting a defendant's dangerousness. Let's first consider the nature of errors in prediction.

Prediction usually results in some successes and in two kinds of errors: –false positives and –false negatives. The problem of false positives in sentencing is costly primarily to incarcerated defendants who are not really so dangerous, while false negative predictions impose costs primarily on the victims of subsequent crimes committed by released defendants. In predicting whether a defendant will recidivate, the problem of false positives is widely regarded as especially serious, for many of the same reasons that it has been regarded in our society as better to release nine offenders than to convict one innocent person.

A tempting alternative is to reject prediction altogether; obviously, if we do not predict, then no errors of prediction are possible. A flaw in this logic is that, whether we like it or not—indeed, even if we tried to forbid it—criminal justice decisions are now, and surely always will

be, based on predictions, and imperfect ones, at that. Attempts to discourage prediction in sentencing may in fact produce the worst of both worlds: the deceit of predictive sentencing disguised as something more tasteful, and inferior prediction as well. If we are to reserve at least some prison and jail space for the most criminally active offenders, then the prediction of criminal activity is an inescapable task. Is selective incapacitation truly an effective and appropriate proposal, an –idea whose time has come, or is it a proposal that carries with it a potential for injustice?

1. Suppose the number of dangerous criminals that would be imprisoned under selective incapacitation but otherwise set free is greater than the number of harmless criminals who would be set free under selective incapacitation but otherwise imprisoned. How would this information be relevant to the passage?
 - A. It weakens the claim that the goal of selective incapacitation is to protect the community.
 - B. It strengthens the claim that there are more violent than non-violent criminals.
 - C. It weakens the claim that selective incapacitation would not increase prison populations.
 - D. It strengthens the claim that white-collar criminals unfairly receive shorter sentences.
 - E. It is of no relevance to the passage
2. The author's statement that selective incapacitation may –end up permitting harmful people from the middle class to evade a sanction that less privileged offenders cannot assumes that:
 - A. there are more offenders in the lower-class than in the middle-class.
 - B. the dangerous repeat offenders are lower-class and not middle-class.
 - C. harmful middle-class people can use their money to avoid prison.
 - D. lower-class offenders do not deserve to suffer incarceration.
 - E. the rich do not ever commit crimes
3. Based on the passage, which of the following would most likely be cited by an opponent of statistical prediction as the reason that prediction should be abandoned?
 - A. The possibility of letting a dangerous criminal loose is too great.
 - B. The possibility of imprisoning a man who should be allowed to go free is too great.
 - C. The court makes more accurate decisions when statistics is employed.
 - D. Dangerousness has yet to be adequately defined as a legal concept.
 - E. Statistics is an inexact science

Passage 47

A cause of fatal mining accidents was once the peculiar configuration of the controls on the trams shuttling along mineshafts. Each tram had a steering wheel that rose straight up from the floor, with a brake pedal on one side and an accelerator pedal on the other. There was no room to turn the tram around, so to reverse direction the driver simply took a seat on the other side of the steering wheel, whereupon what had been the brake became the accelerator, and vice versa. While this may sound ingenious, it proved disastrous.

Many people set an electric burner on high thinking that it will heat up faster that way: they have the mental model of a gas stove, whose knobs actually do increase the heat's intensity. On an electric stove, however, the knob is merely a switch that turns on the burner and then turns it off when a certain temperature is reached.

Consider the humble wristwatch, which has been transformed into a kind of wrist-mounted personal computer, with a digital display and a calculator pad whose buttons are too small to be pressed by a human

fingertip. By replacing the watch's conventional stem-winding mechanism with a mystifying arrangement of tiny buttons, the manufacturers created a watch that was hard to reset.

One leading manufacturer was distressed to discover that a line of its particularly advanced digitals was being returned as defective by the thousands, even though the watches actually worked perfectly well. Further investigation revealed that they were coming back soon after purchase and thereafter in two large batches—in the spring and the fall, when the time changed.

Charles Mauro, a consultant in New York City, is a prominent member of a branch of engineering generally known as ergonomics, or human-factors—the only field specifically addressing the question of product usability. Mauro was brought in to provide some help to the watch manufacturer, which was experiencing what Mauro calls the —complexity problem. With complexity defined as a fundamental mismatch between the demands of a technology and the capabilities of its user, the term nicely captures the essence of our current technological predicament.

A growing number of technologists speak of user-centred design as a means of scrupulously maintaining the user's perspective from start to finish, adding technology only where necessary. When confronted by some mystifying piece of high-tech gadgetry, consumers naturally feel that there is something wrong with them if they can't figure it out. In truth it is usually not their fault. Mauro attributes the confusion to the fact that most products are —technology-driven, their nature

determined not by consumers and their needs and desires but by engineers who are too often entranced with the myriad capabilities of the microprocessors that lie at the devices' hearts

1. Based on the passage, an ergonomics expert would be likely to place high value on a product that:
 - A. required no instruction at all to use.
 - B. did not incorporate modern technology.
 - C. could be easily manipulated by hand.
 - D. solved complex problems for its user.
 - E. required elaborate instructions for proper usage
2. When consumers feel that there is something wrong with them if they can't figure a high-tech gadget out, which of the following assumptions are they making?
 - A. The gadget was designed for ready use by the average consumer.
 - B. Technology can only be understood by engineer-types.
 - C. The gadget designers were blind to the consumers' needs.
 - D. Everyone is equally capable of understanding new technology.
 - E. they are not as intelligent as the other person
3. According to one consumer survey, a third of all VCR owners have given up trying to program their machines for time-delayed viewing. How would the author probably explain this fact?
 - A. VCR owners have not yet found the correct mental model by which to interpret the VCR.
 - B. Those owners have concluded that the VCR was not well designed.
 - C. Those trying to program the machine are not as technologically savvy as they should be.
 - D. The VCR is the result of technology-driven rather than user-centred design.
 - E. The author would view this as an aberration

Passage 48

Physicians have disagreed for years about whether they should be involved in capital punishment of convicted criminals. Some physicians vigorously support participation, often arguing that organs should first be removed for transplantation. One frequent objection to capital punishment is that sometimes techniques don't work the first time, resulting in lingering, painful deaths. If physicians would guarantee that a patient would not die in such a way, they would gain the trust of some patients.

For any kind of killing, some physicians favour the creation of designated killer technicians. This would free physicians from the taint of killing, keeping their image pure and their hands clean. But is this workable? Insofar as the designated killers are mere technicians, what prevents them from abusing their role? Wouldn't it be better for physicians, torn between saving life and honouring patients' wishes, to be reluctant killers? Wouldn't physicians know best what to do if something went wrong?

Many physicians paradoxically endorse mercy killing but refuse to do it themselves. Nor do they think other physicians should kill. Physicians who support mercy killing but who don't want physicians to kill commonly emphasize the importance of maintaining the role of the physician as a healer and preserver of life. One poll of American physicians showed 60 percent favouring euthanasia but less than half would perform it themselves. To such physicians, taking life radically conflicts with the symbolic image of physicians. Such conflict, they say, destroys trust in physicians.

Discussing this problem of designated killers in 1988, *New England Journal of Medicine* editor Marcia Angell called the idea —an unsavoury prospect. She suggested that mercy killing may one day be the end point of a continuum of good patient care. She asks how any physician can excuse himself from this most basic notion? Dr. Angell concluded, Perhaps, also, those who favour legalizing euthanasia but would not perform it should rethink their position.

Dr. Angell implies that it is hypocritical to favour mercy killing but would be unwilling to perform it. Is this true? There are at least two schools of thought. Some thinkers believe that if one favours, say, meat-eating, one should be willing to kill and prepare animals for eating oneself. Others conclude differently, seeing no reason why each person who favours a position must be willing to implement it.

Must you be willing to kill a serial murderer to favour capital punishment?

Critics say one must. Being face-to-face with one's victims creates basic moral qualms and such moral restraints are important to respect. In Stanley Milgram's studies on obedience, naive subjects under an experimenter's control were

dramatically less willing to inflict injury as the victims became closer to subjects under study. In contrast, as the consequences of actions became more remote, such as by pressing a switch which released a bomb on an unseen, unknown populace, it became easier to inflict injury.

1. Consider the main points that the author makes throughout the passage. The primary purpose of this passage is to:
 - A. speculate on the symbolism of the physician as healer.
 - B. portray those doctors who argue against administering euthanasia as hypocritical.
 - C. cast and explain the different arguments surrounding euthanasia.
 - D. introduce the concept of —designated killers to a receptive audience.
 - E. convince doctors to take up euthanasia
2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true of those physicians who favour the creation of so-called —designated killers?
 - A. They believe it is good patient care to provide a continuum of services.
 - B. They seek to keep the physician remote from acts of harm.
 - C. They understand that it raises a conflict with their opinions on capital punishment.
 - D. They fear abuse of the privilege that comes from this unique role.
 - E. They are emotionally weak
3. According not necessarily to the author, but to those in favour of euthanasia specifically, what is a potentially negative aspect of the use of —designated killers?
 - A. They would disrupt the continuum of patient care provided by a physician.
 - B. They might release physicians from an association with death.
 - C. Their use might prevent lingering, painful deaths.
 - D. The prescription of euthanasia may become more prevalent as physicians are removed from the act itself.
 - E. They might not be as qualified as the actual doctors
4. The reader can conclude that a basic assumption of those in favour of using—designated killers is that:
 - A. the practice would evolve into a readily available medical option.
 - B. very few physicians could be convinced to assume the role and duties.
 - C. physicians would have to be present with the patient in order to conduct euthanasia.
 - D. many physicians are reluctant to administer euthanasia because they are not in favour of capital punishment.
 - E. they are eventually complying with the patients' wishes

Passage 49

In August 1348 the bubonic plague, or Black Death, suddenly appeared in England. Its germs were carried by the fleas on black rats that came into the country on ships from abroad. The first outbreak of the plague was of intense ferocity, for the people had no immunity and persons living close to the margin of subsistence fell victims to the disease.

Returning in 1361, the plague caused high mortality among children born since 1348; there were other visitations in 1368 and 1375. High farming in the thirteenth century had been based on the scarcity of land, a large population, and a great demand for food—conditions that had forced the peasants to remain on their holdings and to accept the burdens of serfdom. But when the demand for food was less, the profits of agriculture shrank. High farming, which had already been slipping before 1348, came to an end.

The startling fact about those figures is the amazing drop in population between 1348 and 1377. It may be the number of people in overcrowded England already was beginning to decline before the coming of the Black Death. There were floods and famines in the years between 1315 and 1317. Certainly the plague caused a high mortality. In some monasteries the monks all but disappeared (it is thought that half the clergy in England fell victims to the pestilence). The Black Death had its most striking effect on the rural economy. The balance between the number of labourers and the amount of land under cultivation and the relations between lord and peasant were quickly altered. There were deserted villages and many unoccupied peasant holdings. After the first visitation widows and widowers remarried quickly and produced as many children as before; but because of the high mortality among young people this population increase was not maintained later in the century.

The work of the manor could not be performed by the villeins who had survived the plague; the lord had to employ casual labor at wages that doubled within a decade. Moreover, a villein, once tied to his holding by economic necessity, could easily run away to another manor where employment would be offered to him with no questions asked.

Landowners complained bitterly of the labour shortage and of the wages they had to pay. In 1351 they obtained the Statute of Laborers, which fixed wages at the rates before the plague, declared that all landless men must accept work when it was offered to them, and prohibited peasants from moving from one manor to another. For a time the statute had some effect, but in the long run it was useless, for wages continued to rise and employers had to pay them. There was also a scarcity of tenants. Few

manors were without vacant holdings; hence the yield was less and income from the land declined. Agricultural products no longer fetched high prices. Yet the cost of luxuries and of manufactured goods was rising.

Thereafter the plague subsided in the rural areas but remained endemic in London and other towns, where it could become active at any time and could spread along lines of communication into the country. It remained in England for more than 300 years.

1. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor in the dependence of the peasantry on high farming as a means of subsistence?
 - A. A large population
 - B. A widespread outbreak of plague
 - C. A great demand for food
 - D. A scarcity of land
 - E. Too many mouths to feed
2. According to information brought forth by the author in the passage, the economic difficulties brought on by the Black Death were not quickly resolved because:
 - A. potential workers were afraid to leave their homes due to the fear of contracting disease.
 - B. population gains that might have been made by remarriages were offset by a high infant mortality rate.
 - C. many landholdings were left unoccupied, often without recourse.
 - D. the Statute of Laborers fixed wages at the pre-plague levels.
 - E. there was no money in the economy
3. Which of the following claims would, if true, most substantially *weaken* the author's claim that the plague brought an end to the practice of high farming?
 - A. The practice of high farming was reinforced after the floods and famines in the 1310s reduced the amount of arable land.
 - B. Immediately following the plague, the profits of agriculture would see a rebound due to the stabilization in wages and food prices.
 - C. The numbers of peasants working on English farms decreased throughout much of the years of plague.
 - D. The Statute of Laborers began to be strictly enforced when it became apparent that wages were still rising.
 - E. Over the next few years following the plague, the incomes of agriculturists kept falling lower and lower

Passage 50

In 1991, the issue of feminism resurfaced in the mainstream media on a broad scale, from the release of the film *Thelma & Louise* to the publication of such books as Naomi Wolf's *The Beauty Myth*, Susan Faludi's *Backlash*, and Gloria Steinem's *The Revolution Within: A Book of Self-Esteem*, to the attention given to the issue of sexual harassment in the wake of the Anita Hill/Clarence Thomas hearings. Shortly after the Hill/Thomas hearings brought the issue of sexual harassment into the public eye, the music industry was rocked by the announcement of allegations of sexual harassment involving executives at three major record companies and an attorney at a leading L.A. law firm.

Even the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, established in the mid-'80s to recognize the contributions of those involved in the music business, has been criticized for overlooking women's contributions to the industry. Mary Wilson noted this discrepancy in *Supreme Faith* when she wrote about the Supremes' induction into the Hall of Fame in 1988, and her participation in the all-star jam that traditionally occurs after the ceremonies. Out of the nearly one-hundred performers, songwriters, label executives, and promoters now in the Hall of Fame, the only female inductees to date are Aretha Franklin and Lavern Baker, inducted as performers, Carole King (with Gerry Goffin), inducted as a non-performer, and Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey, inducted as -Forefathers.

Though the battle over abortion rights caused women to recognize the underlying fragility of the gains the feminist movement had made, the media focus on other -women's issues further illuminated the struggles women continued to face in society. A November 3, 1991, story in the *Los Angeles Times* not only discussed the specific allegations mentioned above regarding sexual harassment, it also examined sexual harassment in the record industry as a whole, and revealed the -put up or shut up bind women who experience harassment are placed in.

As a result, instead of going through the legal system, women working in the industry have been driven to create an informal grapevine to pass on information about companies deemed -safe havens from sexual harassment and to warn each other about the -bimbo hounds in different record company departments.

Since then, the increasing threat to women's reproductive freedom in the U.S. has mobilized growing number of women to reawaken from a state of -post-feminist complacency. Attitudes toward a female presence in the workplace showed little signs of change in other areas of the music industry. An article in *Billboard* in March 2, 1991, noted that though almost half the sales positions in radio were held by women, there were far fewer women working in programming or on-air

positions. In the same article, Lisa Lyons, a program director at Dayton, Ohio station WAZU, related a story about the necessity of -dressing down (a tactic similar to the one Gail Colson had adopted when she was managing director at Charisma Records in the '70s) that also sounds depressingly familiar; -I always make it a point to look like a slob. It's a little humiliating and degrading when an artist shakes your MD's [music director's] hand and asks you to sleep with him.

1. Based on the examples provided in the passage, with which of the following assertions is it most likely that the author would disagree?
 - A. Working women face few pressures to maintain a physically attractive appearance.
 - B. Women have often tied the success of the feminist movement to the fight over abortion.
 - C. Women working in the music industry are subject to similar obstacles as working women in other fields.
 - D. Women working in the music industry have not achieved status commensurate with their contribution to the art.
 - E. Women have always been discriminated against by men
2. Each of the following is cited by the author in the passage as evidence of the reawakening of feminism EXCEPT:
 - A. the release of the film *Thelma & Louise*.
 - B. women's response to the increasing threat of abortion rights.
 - C. the induction of the first women into the Hall of Fame.
 - D. the publication of Naomi Wolf's *The Beauty Myth*.
 - E. the increased attention given to the issue of sexual harassment
3. Suppose the number of female executives within the music industry has not increased measurably within the past two decades. If this statement is true, what effect would it have on the author's argument?
 - A. It would support the argument that women already hold too many positions at the executive level.
 - B. It would contradict the argument that men focus on women's physical appearance.
 - C. It would support the argument that the number of females inducted into the Hall of Fame will increase rapidly in the coming years.
 - D. It would support the argument that women are not moving ahead in sectors such as the music industry.
 - E. It would neither support nor contradict the author's argument

Passage 51

In the 1930s the Payne Foundation funded studies attributing juvenile crime to movie violence, complete with testimonials of youthful offenders that they had gotten larcenous ideas from the silver screen. Legions of censors from the Hays Office monitored Hollywood output to make sure that, at the least, crime didn't pay. In the 1950s, Dr. Frederic Wertham made a name for himself by attributing all manner of delinquencies to the mayhem depicted in comic books. If today's censorious forces smell smoke, it is not in the absence of fire.

In recent years, market forces have driven screen violence to an amazing pitch. As the movies lost much of their audience—especially adults—to television, the studios learned that the way to make their killing, so to speak, was to offer on big screens what the networks would not permit on the small. Thus, decades ago the —action movi—a euphemism for, among other things, grisly violence—aimed to attract the teenagers who were the demographic category most eager to flee the family room.

Aiming to recoup losses and better compete with cable, television programmers struck back; the networks lowered their censorship standards and pruned their —standards and practices staffs; the deregulatory Federal Communications Commission clammed up; and the

local news fell all over itself cramming snippets of gore between commercials.

There are indeed reasons to attribute violence to the media, but the links are weaker than recent headlines would have one believe. The attempt to demonize the media distracts attention from the real causes of—and the serious remedies for—the epidemic of violence. The question the liberal crusaders fail to address is not whether these images are wholesome but just how much real-world violence can be blamed on the media. Assume, for the sake of argument, that every copycat crime reported in the media can plausibly be traced to television and movies. Let us make an exceedingly high estimate that the resulting carnage results in 100 deaths per year that would otherwise not have taken place. These would amount to 0.28 percent of the total of 36,000 murders accidents, and suicides committed by gunshot in the United States in 1992.

That media violence contributes to a climate in which violence is legitimate—and there can be no doubt of this—does not make it an urgent social problem. Violence on the screens, however loathsome, does not make a significant contribution to violence on the streets.

Images don't spill blood. Rage, equipped with guns, does. Desperation does. Revenge does. As liberals say, the drug trade does; poverty does; unemployment does. It seems likely that a given percent

increase in decently paying jobs will save thousands of times more lives than the same percent decrease in media bang-bang. And once in a while—meaning far too often—some grotesque images inspire emulation.

1. The passage suggests that having more stringent controls on media violence would NOT have a great effect on the death rate because:
 - A. the numbers of deaths resulting from so-called —copycat acts of violence composes only a small portion of violent deaths each year.
 - B. the number of deaths resulting from so-called —copycat acts of violence would remain unchanged nonetheless.
 - C. networks and film studios lack the personnel to enforce any new regulation.
 - D. there exists no definite link between media violence and actual violence.
 - E. very few people watch television these days
2. If delivered in a paper that sought to undermine the points of this passage, which of the following statements, if true, would most seriously *weaken* the passage's central argument?
 - A. The number of violent acts depicted in the media has remained more or less constant for the past decade.
 - B. A Canadian study reported a sixteen-percent increase in violent crimes after exposure to television and film episodes in which violent acts were depicted.
 - C. Politicians and celebrities are assisting effectively in diminishing violence.
 - D. Films belonging to the —action genre have found little acceptance at the box office
 - E. Children become more violent after playing violent video games
3. The broadcast networks have recently proposed a system of rating program content, similar to those ratings in the film industry. Which of the following best characterizes the relevance of this statement?
 - A. The statement acknowledges that the networks have taken little responsibility in patrolling the content of their programming.
 - B. The statement implies that those who speak out against media violence have had significant success in convincing the networks to enforce stricter content standards.
 - C. The statement suggests that some convincing evidence supporting a stronger link between media violence and violent acts has been found.
 - D. The statement suggests that networks will decrease the amount of shows that contain violent content.
 - E. The statement has no relevance to the argument in the passage

Passage 52

Since 1789, the Constitution has granted the President the authority to veto legislation passed by Congress. The threat of a veto in many cases precipitates compromise on the content of a bill that would be otherwise mired in debate before it reached the President. The —regular veto is a qualified negative veto, which necessitates a two-thirds vote by Congress to be overridden. The —pocket veto, on the other hand, is exercised when a bill sits on the President's desk without being signed before Congress has adjourned (and is therefore unable to override the veto). Opponents of the pocket veto allege that its absolute nature grants the President excessive power. They liken it to a prerogative of the English Kings that the Framers vehemently despised. The argument also embraces a vast body of commentary on the —Imperial Presidency, that is, the growing accumulation of power in the executive relative to the legislative branch.

These arguments, in claiming an imbalance of federal powers, misrepresent the pocket veto. Unlike the royal prerogative, the pocket veto is exercised by a democratically-elected leader pursuant to a clearly defined constitutional procedure in which presentation of a bill by Congress may be arranged so as to thwart the possible execution of the pocket veto. Moreover, an absolute veto forecloses further action on a proposal whereas Congress may overcome a pocket veto by instituting a reintroduction and passage of the rejected bill in a subsequent term.

The —Imperial Presidency developed from the encroachment of executive action into areas where it has been assumed that the legislative branch retains supremacy. The legislative process, however, clearly orders shared responsibility between the President and Congress. One should not mistake Presidential powers granted to block legislation for those that would, in effect, supplant congressional authorization. The latter threatens to override the constitutional system of checks and balances; the former situation, typified by the pocket veto, is a part of that system of checks and balances.

The arguments raised in *Kennedy* and *Barnes* implicitly claim that a regular veto would be overridden, or not exercised at all. Consequently, the pocket veto grants the President a special political tool against —popular will as exercised by Congress. Herein lies the fundamental disagreement over the pocket veto. Opponents press for the President to defer to a seemingly inevitable congressional victory while proponents of this second type of veto stand behind its historical use by the President to stall or delay legislation he thinks unwise. If circumspection and deliberation are the more valued aspects of the law-making process, even the most blatantly political

use of the pocket veto passes muster. Historical practice favours the President's role as an interloper.

1. As used in line 51, the word —interloper most nearly means:
 - A. one who unjustly assumes power through the use of force.
 - B. one who acts as a liaison between different parties.
 - C. one who prevents certain actions from occurring.
 - D. one who thinks carefully before acting.
 - E. one who lopes intermittently
2. The author refers to *Kennedy* and *Barnes* in the passage in order to:
 - A. prove that Congress opposes the pocket veto as a limit to its legislative power.
 - B. suggest that the validity of the pocket veto has been a matter of judicial concern.
 - C. show how the pocket veto's weaknesses override its strengths.
 - D. praise how the pocket veto can delay the legislative process.
 - E. criticise the pocket veto
3. The author suggests that opponents of the pocket veto would most likely agree that:
 - A. the President should not be allowed to exercise legislative authority.
 - B. use of the pocket veto unfairly removes power from the legislative branch.
 - C. Congress should have the right to override the pocket veto.
 - D. the absolute veto should be reinstated by Congress.
 - E. pocket veto is unconstitutional in character

Passage 53

Over the past two decades, courts have gone far in their interpretations of civil rights legislation to ensure African-American participation throughout the work force. Much ground has been gained in this fight against an institutionalized inequality that has become ingrained in our collective psyche. There are some, though, who remain concerned that the situation of African-American managers has made only limited progress in certain industries.

It is particularly disturbing to find relatively few African-American executives in an industry whose work force consists primarily of African-Americans, namely professional team sports. In the 2001 Racial and Gender Report Card published by the Centre for Sport in Society of Northeastern University, which analysed the composition of players and administrators in professional leagues, only the Women's National Basketball Association and the National Basketball Association scored well. According to the report, generally—who's running the league doesn't look like who's playing in the league. Questions are being posed as to whether general employment principles are properly applicable to the sports business, or whether the sports industry in fact enjoys a special status similar to baseball's antitrust exemption. With a growing number of African-Americans achieving the educational standards as well as the practical experience required for executive positions, it is foreseeable that the professional team-sport industry will soon face challenges to its executive employment decisions.

The organizational structures of clubs and leagues are similar to other large businesses. It is within these two organizations that the absence of African-American executives is most noticeable. Some professional club owners justify the absence of African-American executives at these levels by alluding to clubs' and leagues' organizational structure as being familial in nature. Whether this characterization justifies the exclusion of African-American executives is questionable at best.

The sports industry is within the purview of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which exists to prohibit intentional discrimination in employment on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex or national origin. However, recent legal developments call into question whether the principles applied to assure lower level jobs will be applied to protect African-American executives from discrimination while seeking upper level positions. The courts have traditionally been willing to assess an applicant's qualifications in resolving claims of discrimination. Yet courts in upper level cases often profess a lack of expertise and refuse to assess an applicant's qualifications.

The Supreme Court has not yet confronted the issue of which Title VII standards and rules should apply to discrimination cases involving African-American executives.

Lower federal courts have seemingly begun to distort these standards in cases involving executive and professional employees. Given that executive positions have unique characteristics, resolution of these actions becomes all the more difficult. Rules developed to deal with lower level Title VII cases may not always be applicable to executive employment cases.

1. Which of the following would be analogous to the situation described in paragraph 2 regarding the absence of African-American executives in a field with many African-American athletes?
 - A. The Board of a non-profit Protestant Church youth organization consists solely of middle-aged men and women.
 - B. A social service agency, which serves minority and disadvantaged youths, is run by a management team of suburban professionals.
 - C. Fewer than half of the managers of a national feminist bookstore company, which employs mostly female cashiers and clerks, are women.
 - D. A state anti-smoking campaign is organized and implemented by a group of smokers and non-smokers.
 - E. A national basketball team only comprises player who weigh more than 100 kgs
2. The author of the passage mentions the Supreme Court in the final paragraph in order to:
 - A. prove that courts have been slow to respond to Title VII cases initiated by African-American executives who have been denied upper-level positions in professional team sports.
 - B. suggest that upper courts need to provide standards for the proper application of Title VII posits in upper-level employment discrimination cases.
 - C. explain that the lower courts have been more willing to handle executive employment decision cases under the auspices of Title VII.
 - D. argue that the Judicial Branch of the federal government should set precedents for treating executive employment cases that are protected by Title VII.
 - E. praise the actions taken by the Supreme court with regards to the issue of discrimination in sports
3. The author suggests which of the following about the relatively low number of African-American executives currently employed in the sports industry?
 - A. It is attributable to flaws in the American educational system.
 - B. It is caused by baseball's antitrust exemption.
 - C. It is the result of African-American executives' lack of managerial experience.
 - D. It does not compare favourably with the industry's labour force as a whole.
 - E. The number has been hugely exaggerated

Passage 54

What would be required for successful direct protection of human rights? The authority to command violating parties to do otherwise? The ability to enforce such a command? Overwhelming political pressure directed against human rights violations to the exclusion of other interests? No United Nations human rights body has such authority and power.

The United Nations' primary *raison d'être* in the human rights field as acted upon by the Human Rights Committee is long-term. It may be that the sum total of UN activity in this field is supposed to socialize or educate actors into changing their views and policies on human rights over time toward a cosmopolitan human rights standard as defined by United Nations instruments. Conversely one can say that the entirety of UN human rights activity is to dispense or withhold a stamp of legitimacy on member states according to their human rights record. It can be persuasively argued that in some cases a ruling regime lost ground in its struggle for legitimacy in the eyes of important actors because of violations of aforementioned rights. The United Nations' definition of human rights probably contributed to the process.

At some point, socialization and manipulation of legitimacy must directly change specific behaviour and must lead to direct protection by some actor. In a few situations this linkage can already be demonstrated.

In the case of *Filartiga v. Peña Irala* in the United States, a federal court held torture to be prohibited by customary international law, using United Nations instruments and actions as part of its reasoning. —Once a tort can be considered to be in violation of the law of nations, Sec. 1350 allows immediate access to a federal court.... It is now generally accepted by the United States and the vast majority of other member nations of the United Nations that gross violations of human rights are, as a matter of international law, a legitimate concern of the world community. This case opened the possibility of express prosecution of torturers of any nationality who appear in the jurisdiction of the United States. Other courts in the U.S. have also used United Nations instruments and activities as part of their decisions, and other states beyond the U.S. show some influence from UN instruments in their legal and administrative decisions. The 1998 Pinochet extradition case in London, described by Human Rights Watch as a —wake-up call to tyrants everywhere, was decided on the basis that both Britain and Chile had ratified the United Nations Convention against Torture.

1. According to various points made by the author of the

passage, all of the following are ways in which the UN can exert influence over human rights EXCEPT:

- A. by persuading member states to change certain laws to avoid human rights violations.
 - B. by enforcing a UN command to cease any behaviour that does not adhere to UN standards.
 - C. by recognizing certain countries based on their human rights record.
 - D. by affecting the legal and political policies of member states.
 - E. by providing a stamp of legitimacy to some member countries
2. The passage suggests that the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- A. The UN has done little to affect the protection and establishment of human rights.
 - B. Human rights violations should be the primary concern of the UN.
 - C. International policies can be influenced by UN activities and proclamations.
 - D. Future human rights court cases may turn to UN policies for assistance.
 - E. The UN needs to be given military powers
3. The author mentions the case of *Filartiga v. Peña Irala* primarily in order to:
- A. describe United Nations human rights activity that led to direct protection by an actor.
 - B. demonstrate the dangers of the UN's concentration on long-term effects.
 - C. provide evidence that torture is prohibited by international law.
 - D. cite a case in which the UN withheld legitimacy from a target state.
 - E. cite a case wherein UN intervention proved futile
4. Regardless of what the rest of the passage might be arguing, the author's principal concern in the first paragraph is most likely to:
- A. propose changes that would increase UN effectiveness in enforcing human rights.
 - B. indicate indirectly the shortfalls of UN human rights activity concerned with short-term change.
 - C. explain the UN's function in the field of human rights by giving examples.
 - D. describe the major activity of the UN in the field of human rights
 - E. to praise the policies of the United Nations

Passage 55

The combination of consonant-vowel syllabic glyphs and logographs in ancient Mayan gave the scribes a variety of choices with which to write the words of their texts in detail. For example, one very common honorific title in Maya texts is *ahaw*, meaning –lord or –noble. *Ahaw* may be written in logographic form as a head in profile, with the distinctive headband or scarf that marked the highest nobility in Maya society. But it is also possible to write the word as a combination of three phonetic, syllabic signs: *a-ha-wa*. Likewise, the word *pakal* (–shield) can be indicated by a depiction of a shield or by the combination of syllabic elements *pa-ka-la*.

Mayan signs are by nature highly pictorial, often representing in considerable detail animals, people, body parts and objects of daily life. The pictorial principle is taken to the extreme in inscriptions composed of –full-figure glyphs, in which individual signs and numbers become animated and are shown interacting with one another. None of this should be taken to mean that the Maya only wrote in simple pictures. The Maya wrote both logographically and phonetically, and within their phonetic system alone, the Maya had multiple options. All English words are formed from various combinations of only 26 phonetic signs. By contrast, all Maya words can be formed from various combinations of nearly 800 consonant-vowel glyphs, each representing a full syllable. Sounds are formed by combining a particular consonant with one of the five vowels (hence a *syllabary*, rather than an alphabet).

Because many Maya signs remain undeciphered, it's not possible to state precisely the relative proportions of logographic and syllabic signs.

But a significant number of the logograms have been deciphered and the number of deciphered syllabic signs keeps growing. Epigraphers have filled more than half of the syllabic grid, meant to plot the consonants of the spoken Maya language against its vowels and thus represents the totality of signs needed to write the language. It must be remembered that the discovery of the structure of the syllabic elements—Knorozov's main contribution—was made a little more than 30 years ago. Furthermore, the consonant-vowel syllables that are already understood are the common ones.

Nonetheless, the pace of phonetic decipherment is bound to increase in the coming years as more resources are trained on it. One aspect of Maya writing that may complicate this progress is the fact that different signs can be allographs. Such equivalences are common in Maya texts (there are at least five different signs that could be chosen to represent the Maya syllable *ba*). Each scribe chose from several different signs to convey the sounds. In evaluating a particular phonetic interpretation of a

syllable, it's helpful to identify as many as possible of the variant forms; so the process of recognizing allographs depends on the slow work of comparing many texts in order to find variant spellings of the same word.

1. The author mentions Knorozov in the third paragraph in order to:
 - A. prove that the recent discovery of Maya signs has led to its lack of decipherment.
 - B. offer an explanation for what may appear to be a relative paucity in the completion of the Maya sign syllabic grid.
 - C. argue that expert linguists have been stymied in their attempts to decipher and understand many allographic Maya signs.
 - D. show how the understanding of other linguistic structures may improve the comprehension of Maya syllabic signs.
 - E. weaken the argument stated in the previous paragraph
2. As used in the passage by the author, the term –logographic most closely refers to:
 - A. a written phonetic representation of a word.
 - B. a syllabic division of an individual word.
 - C. an imagistic representation of an idea.
 - D. a visual picture of an idiomatic phrase.
 - E. the process of designing a logo
3. The author of the passage would be LEAST likely to agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. Languages whose writing is composed of pictorial signs can demonstrate a remarkable degree of complexity and detail.
 - B. Linguistic signs based on syllabic or phonetic coding may be easier to decipher than those based on visual images.
 - C. Logographic languages are restricted to the expression of simple ideas because of their emphasis on image.
 - D. The existence of allographs in Maya signs indicates the complexity of this linguistic system.
 - E. The Mayans made use of both logographics as well as phonetics

Passage 56

Although he rejected the prevailing Neo-Romanticism of the late forties and early fifties, Philip Larkin was no admirer of modernism. Like many in the English middle-class, for example, he thought Picasso a fake, and believed that an artist should –make a horse look like a horse.

When some disparaged his work as –limited and –commonplace, Larkin replied, –I'd like to know what dragon-infested world these lads live in to make them so free with the word 'commonplace'. His irritation stemmed from his view that poetry –was an act of sanity, of seeing things as they are. He thought that the connection between poetry and the reading public, forged in the 19th century by such poets as Kipling, Housman and Brooke, had by the mid-20th century been destroyed by the growing unintelligibility of English poetry to the general reader. He attributed this in part to the emergence of English literature (along with the other arts) as an academic subject, demanding poetry that required elucidation.

He saw no such need to explain his own work. When asked to expand on *The Whitsun Weddings*, he remarked that the intent of each poem was clear enough in itself, and he would only add that –the poems had been written in or near Hull, Yorkshire, with a succession of 2B pencils during the years 1955 to 1963. Influenced by the poetry of Thomas Hardy, he made the mundane details of his life the basis for tough, unsparing, memorable poems that rejected the Victorian belief in a benevolent God, exploring life with a post-religious stoicism. The poems themselves are deceptively simple. Through the details of advertisements, train-stations, and provincial towns, they transform into something elevated and strangely beautiful the central issues of ordinary life in the language of ordinary speech. His underlying themes of love, solitude, and mortality express intense personal emotion while they strictly avoid sentimentality or self-pity, using rough-hewn rhythms and colloquial diction with an extraordinary variety of meters and stanzaic forms. These qualities were quickly identified, if not always appreciated, by reviewers. As the critic Donald Hall put it (only half-admiringly), –[Larkin's poem] *At Grass* is the best horse picture ever painted.

Some critics went so far as to call him anti-social. In an interview, Larkin questioned why he was described a melancholy man, protesting— self-deprecatingly—that he was actually –rather funny. Neither of these adjectives reflect the beauty of his poetry that is the source of a deep, abiding pleasure.

Philip Larkin earned a living as a librarian until his death of cancer in 1985. His first poem was published in 1940, but he earned his reputation as one of England's finest poets with the publication of *The Less Deceived* in 1955, which was subscribed to by almost all recognized young English poets: Amis, Bergonzi, Boyars, Brownjohn, Conquest, Davie, Enright, Hamburger, Hill, Jennings, MacBeth, Murphy, Thwaite, Tomlinson, and Wain. His status was confirmed with the release in 1963 of *The Whitsun Weddings* (the title poem of

which may be the finest in all his work), and again with *High Windows* in 1974. The mood of each of these thin volumes changed considerably from poem to poem; but, for all their range, they were clearly the products of a singular and accomplished poetic sensibility.

1. The author quotes Larkin as saying –I'd like to know what dragon-infested world these lads live in to make them so free with the word 'commonplace' in lines 6-7 in order to:
 - A. show how Larkin dismissed critics of his work by pointing out their personal failings.
 - B. show how Larkin mocked his critics for implying that everyday experience must be trivial.
 - C. suggest that Larkin's critics attacked his work to make their own lives seem more glamorous.
 - D. show that Larkin did not believe that the events he wrote about were actually common.
 - E. show how deeply saddened Larkin was at the criticism of his work
2. The author's primary concern in this passage is to:
 - A. show that Larkin's verse was informed by his views on poetry.
 - B. describe how Larkin created verse of lasting value based on ordinary events.
 - C. compare schools of poetry from the 19th and 20th centuries.
 - D. explain how the general reader became alienated from English poetry by the mid-20th century.
 - E. criticise Larkin for writing fanciful and esoteric poetry
3. The author cites the description of one of Larkin's poems by one of his critics as –the best horse picture ever painted. This quotation serves several purposes, including to demonstrate:
 - I. that critics considered Larkin's poetry poor and funny.
 - II. the commonplace subject matter of Larkin's work.
 - III. that critics often blurred Larkin's poetry with Larkin's views.
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. II only
 - E. I, II and III
4. Based on the information provided in the passage, we can assume that Larkin would be LEAST likely to write a poem taking as its subject :
 - A. a devout song of praise to God.
 - B. the working day of a London businessman.
 - C. the death in war of an upper-class academic.
 - D. a current, happy love affair.
 - E. a day in the life of a schoolboy

Passage 57

The media's particular understanding of the ways of influence and decision-making in government colours the way they describe political reality. It also defines their responsibility in reporting that reality; contemporary reporters are in many ways the grandchildren of the Progressive muckrakers.

Few aspects of American politics reinforce this Progressive world-view as effectively as the American way of campaign finance. In assuming that public officials defer to contributors more easily than they do to their party, their own values, or their voting constituency, one has the perfect dramatic scenario for the triumph of wealthy special interests over the will of majorities and the public interest.

Much has been made recently about campaign finance reform. Various politicians and voters' rights groups have petitioned for a reworking of the campaign finance laws that govern how political candidates can solicit and spend money on their races for office.

Bias is a word with many meanings. It suggests a single explanation—one of conscious, even wilful preference—for a range of instances in which the message misinterprets or misconveys the reality. The media have been attacked as biased in a partisan direction by both Democrats and Republicans, and from both the left and the right. To be sure, media partisanship was apparent in earlier times, when the partisan press was little more than a propagandist for the party it favoured.

But that overtly biased style seems to have given way in the century to a media more concerned with gaining audience than political proselytes, and an electronic media fearful of government regulation if it strays into political controversy. Few objective observers of, for instance, the reporting of campaign finance would argue that conventional biases are operating here. Rather one has to look to more intrinsic and ingrained forms, to the structural biases of American newspapers and the political assumptions of their reporters, editors, and headline-writers. Structural biases are rooted in the very nature of journalism—in its professional norms, in marketplace imperatives, in the demands of communicating information to an unsophisticated audience.

Stories need identifiable actors, understandable activity, and elements of conflict, threat or menace. They cannot be long, and must avoid complexity—must focus on the horserace rather than on the substance of a campaign; on controversy, personalities and negative statistics rather than on concepts. These define the -good story.

Systematic bias and political assumption, finally, meet in an analytical conundrum. A systematic bias dictates that newspapers print stories that will be read. But does the press publish the story because readers have been

conditioned by newspapers to accept and believe such accounts, or does it publish the story because of its conviction that it represents political truth? Is there really any difference? Ultimately, the Progressive view of reality becomes a part of the imperatives of publishing a

1. In the course of presenting his arguments, the author suggests that structural biases in American journalism result primarily—but not necessarily exclusively—from:
 - A. problems intrinsic to the publishing and marketing of newspapers.
 - B. suppositions of journalists about the integrity of public officials.
 - C. reporters cynicism about the public's level of intelligence.
 - D. growing competition among newspapers for a shrinking audience.
 - E. increasing influence of foreign nations
2. According to the passage, which of the following would indicate structural biases inherent in journalists' work?
 - A. An article that adheres loyally to Progressivist dictates
 - B. An article that successfully masks its biased opinions
 - C. An article that is informed by political sophistication
 - D. An article that is entertaining and easy to comprehend
 - E. An article that criticises the current government
3. Which of the following best describes the –analytical conundrum referred to in the sentence, –Systematic bias and political assumption, finally, meet in an analytical conundrum, in the last paragraph?
 - A. Newspapers promote Progressive ideas in which they do not believe.
 - B. Since systematic biases and political assumptions have similar effects, it is difficult to differentiate their roles in journalistic publishing decisions.
 - C. Systematic biases and political assumptions exert contradictory and conflicting pressures on newspaper publishers.
 - D. Readers' preferences for dramatic news accounts reflecting Progressive ideas, rather than journalists' objective understanding of the political system, determine what is published.
 - E. the confusion over what types of articles to publish in newspapers

Passage 58

Since the time of Darwin, morphological structures have been used to identify phylogenetic relations. For example, the similarity between a man's arm and a bat's wing is taken as evidence of their common origin. There are innumerable examples of this in nature. From the whiskers of lions and domestic cats to the bone structure in the fins of a whale and that of a human hand, it seems one would be hard pressed to find an attribute in a particular species that did not illustrate some kind of relationship to another species.

Similarities in behaviour patterns can also serve in reconstructing evolutionary history. It is not always clear, however, how certain types of innate behaviour evolved through natural selection. In its modern form the Darwinian interpretation of evolution asserts that evolution consists of changes in the frequency of appearance of different genes in populations, and that the frequency of the appearance of a particular gene can only increase if the gene increases the —Darwinian fitness (the expected number of surviving offspring) of its possessors.

The discovery of a genetic predisposition to be especially responsive to certain stimuli was an important contribution to the study of evolution. Genetically determined responses must be subject to the pressures of natural selection. Hence innate behaviour must evolve. Ethologists were able to show how a motor pattern employed in a noncommunicatory context such as feeding could evolve into a ritualized form employed as a signal in, say, courtship.

Differentiation in innate behaviour patterns could be traced to selection pressures arising from the environment. There are many instances of animal behaviour patterns that seem not to contribute to the survival of the individual displaying that behaviour. The classic example is the behaviour of the worker bee: this insect will sting an intruder and thereby kill itself in defense of the hive. The problem is evident: How can a gene that makes suicide more likely become established? The concern over this type and other types of apparently anomalous behaviour led to the development of a new phase in the study of the evolution of behaviour: a marriage of ethology and population genetics.

Animal behaviour was formerly thought to consist of simple responses, some of them innate and some of them learned, to incoming stimuli.

Complex behaviour, if it was considered at all, was assumed to be the result of complex stimuli. Over the past 60 years, however, a group of ethologists, notably Konrad Lorenz, Nikolaas Tinbergen and Karl von

Frisch, have established a new view of animal behaviour. Studying whole patterns of innate animal behaviour in natural environments (rather than focusing

primarily on learned behaviour, as animal behaviourists do), they have shown that the animal brain possesses certain specific competences, that animals have an innate capacity for performing complex acts in response to simple stimuli. As Gould put it in 1982,—Rather than encompassing merely the rigid and impoverished behavioural repertoire of primitive organisms, instinct has been shown to possess a stunning flexibility and overwhelming richness. As a result, we no longer need to invoke the barren behaviouristic tenet of learning as an explanation' of complexity.

1. In the context of the arguments being made by the author in this passage, the term —phylogenetic (line 2) most closely means:
 - A. structural.
 - B. inter-species.
 - C. innate.
 - D. functional.
 - E. acquired
2. Which of the following scenarios would be most analogous to the example given by the author of the worker bee?
 - A. A male spider reacts to intruding predators by releasing venom that kills both the predator and itself.
 - B. A female marsupial abandons her weakest offspring as prey for her natural enemies in order to protect the rest of her brood.
 - C. The youngest member of a canine pack sacrifices himself by fatally wounding an attacking predator so that the pack itself can escape.
 - D. A drone ant kills an insect preying on his collective by stinging the insect's eyes.
 - E. A young Cheetah tries to hunt and fails repeatedly
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. Unusual animal behaviours can be understood in terms of natural selection when they are studied in the context of procreation patterns and needs for survival of that particular species.
 - B. Overpopulated animal colonies often weed out their excess or weak members by abandoning them to their natural predators.
 - C. Darwin's evolutionary theories of natural selection have been unnecessarily modified by modern scientists in order to make them accord with observations of animal behaviour patterns.
 - D. The evolution of certain types of innate animal behaviour demonstrate the inadequacy of the notion of —Darwinian fitness as an approach to studying evolution.
 - E. There are some natural phenomena that cannot be explained by logic.

Passage 59

Before there were books, before, even, there was the written word in civilization, there must surely have been stories told. Relating stories to one another is a unique way that we, as humans, communicate thoughts, needs, desires, and instruction. Whether it be the true story of what happened on the way to the well yesterday—a story meant to instruct about the latest water situations—or a dramatic retelling of a long-ago battle—a cautionary tale meant to warn against unnecessary warfare—stories have the unique ability to bring home information and instruct in a way a mere recitation of the facts cannot.

The Tale, the Parable, and the Fable are all common and popular modes of conveying instruction—each being distinguished by its own special characteristics. The true Fable, if it rises to its high requirements, ever aims at one great end and purpose: the representation of human motive, and the improvement of human conduct, and yet it so conceals its design under the disguise of fictitious characters, by clothing with speech the animals of the field, the birds of the air, the trees of the wood, or the beasts of the forest, that the reader receives the advice without perceiving the presence of the adviser. Thus the superiority of the counsellor, which often renders counsel unpalatable, is kept out of view, and the lesson comes with the greater acceptance when the reader is led, unconsciously to himself, to have his sympathies enlisted on behalf of what is pure, honourable, and praiseworthy, and to have his indignation excited against what is low, ignoble, and unworthy.

The true fabulist, therefore, is charged with a most important function. He is neither a narrator, nor an allegorist, he is a great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue. In this consists the superiority of the Fable over the Tale or the Parable. The fabulist is to create a laugh, but yet, under a merry guise, to convey instruction. Phaedrus, the great imitator of Aesop, plainly indicates this double purpose to be the true office of the writer of fables.

The Fable partly agrees with, and partly differs from the Tale and the Parable. It will contain, like the Tale, a short but real narrative; it will seek, like the Parable, to convey a hidden meaning, not so much by the use of language, as by the skilful introduction of fictitious characters; and yet unlike to either Tale or Parable, it will ever keep in view, as its high prerogative, and inseparable attribute, the great purpose of instruction, and will necessarily seek to inculcate some moral maxim, social duty, or political truth.

The Tale consists simply of the narration of a story either founded on facts, or created solely by the imagination, and not necessarily associated with the teaching of any moral lesson. The Parable is the designed

use of language purposely intended to convey a hidden and secret meaning other than that contained in the words themselves; and which may or may not bear a special reference to the hearer, or reader.

1. The passage suggests that the fable is superior to the parable and the tale for none of the following reasons

EXCEPT:

- I. the fable contains a moral lesson within its narrative.
 - II. the parable's message may be too enigmatic for a reader to comprehend.
 - III. the tale is a chronicle of recent historical events.
- A. I only
 - B. I and II
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II, and III
 - E. None of the above
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a requirement for a narrative text to be classified as a fable?
- A. Use of fictional characters, such as personified animals and natural objects
 - B. Inclusion of social, moral, or political references relevant to contemporary readers
 - C. Constant awareness of and attention to a particular instructional goal
 - D. Figurative or poetic language to demonstrate the author's creative talent
 - E. Every fable must have a 'moral' at the end
3. Which of the following best characterizes the claim that the fabulist is a—great teacher, a corrector of morals, a censor of vice, and a commender of virtue?
- A. It is an analysis of the importance of the fabulist's role in society.
 - B. It is a conclusion that fabulists should be honoured above writers of parables or tales.
 - C. It is appreciation for the fabulist's ability to multi-task.
 - D. It advocates increased honour and respect for the fabulist.
 - E. It suggests that more and more people should become fabulists

Passage 60

For better or for worse, race places a very large part in people's perception of others in the world and in their own society. The notion of one's own race often influences the actions and interests of an individual (either towards or away from activities typically associated with a group) and, in many cases, the perception of another individual's race influences the perceiver's actions toward that individual. Races are inaccurate as biological categories. The existence of racism, and the genesis of our racial taxonomies themselves in the history of colonialism and slavery, argue for abandoning racial categories altogether.

Few would deny the importance of racial categories in our everyday lives, nor the social problems and conflict race has caused. Less well known are the scientific problems with race: racial categories cannot be reconciled with what scientists know about human biological diversity. Biological races are branches of a species that have been unable to reproduce with each other for a significant period of time. Their separation may be due to geographic or other barriers, but anatomically, members of different races can interbreed, since they are of the same species.

Breeds of domesticated dogs are an example of races cultivated by humans. In contrast, human groups have interbred for our entire history as a species, and none have been isolated long enough to be considered true races. The American racial classification system is no more scientifically valid than are other racial taxonomies, local conceptions of race affirmed in other societies or countries. Racial taxonomies in different countries are not biological races, but rather what anthropologist Charles Wagley calls —social races.

Racial classification presupposes that people with certain phenotypes share a common recent ancestry that others do not share. However, physical traits are not a reliable indicator of recent shared descent. There are no sharp borders between human groups, as there are between so-called races, because physical traits change gradually. Anatomical features in human populations represent adaptations to evolutionary forces: skin colour is an adaptation to latitude, facial shape to climate or altitude, and blood type to endemic diseases. Any particular trait is shared by groups of people of varied heritages, people who adapted to similar conditions in different parts of the world. Since different features do not vary together, no assortment of traits can accurately delineate any group as a true race.

If race were biological, different societies would understand race in similar ways. In fact, societies use widely varying criteria to determine race. Nor are these criteria all internally consistent. Although most Americans believe that appearance or genetics form the basis of race, in the United States, a person's race, legally, is determined by his ancestry, the race of his parents. Further, some state laws,

legacies of slavery, place biracial individuals into the race of the minority parent, without regard to chromosomes or physical appearance. In Brazil, on the other hand, people do not consider ancestry when identifying a person's race, and there exist many more racial categories than in the US. Race in Brazil derives solely from appearance. One's race can change from day to day, and may differ from the race of one's family, including that of full siblings. The racial taxonomies in Brazil and the United States differ, but neither one is based on scientific principles.

1. The passage cites Brazil as a country in which racial definitions have a meaning that might not otherwise be readily apparent. The author suggests that a person who is Brazilian might change his race by:
 - A. altering his birth certificate.
 - B. marrying a person of a different race.
 - C. having his DNA tested.
 - D. getting a sun tan.
 - E. surrendering his passport
2. The overall purpose of this passage is to:
 - A. present a hypothesis that may explain a recent discovery.
 - B. compare and contrast two methods of classification.
 - C. criticize the basis of a popular belief.
 - D. describe worldwide variations in a cultural phenomenon.
 - E. praise a widely accepted belief
3. The author of this passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about abandoning racial classification?
 - A. We can improve our society through conscious and concerted effort.
 - B. The United States' racial classification system should be replaced with that of Brazil.
 - C. It would be disastrous for scientists to strip people of their valued beliefs.
 - D. All beliefs that are not scientifically sound should be abandoned.
 - E. The society has reached the point of no return and nothing can be done to change it
4. The author presents the example of racial classification in the United States in the passage most probably in order to show that:
 - A. racial taxonomies may be logically inconsistent and widely misunderstood.
 - B. the system of racial classification in North America is grounded in scientific research.
 - C. individuals should be allowed to choose and to change their own racial identification.
 - D. racial classifications are most accurate when they take all factors (appearance, ancestry, and DNA) into account.
 - E. there is not enough being done by the authorities to control this problem

Passage 61

Gautier was indeed a poet and a strongly representative one — a French poet in his limitations even more than in his gifts; and he remains an interesting example of the manner in which, even when the former are surprisingly great, a happy application of the latter may produce the most delightful works. Completeness on his own scale is to our mind the idea he most instantly suggests. Such as his finished task now presents him, he is almost sole of his kind. He has had imitators who have imitated everything but his spontaneity and his temper; and as they have therefore failed to equal him we doubt whether the literature of our day presents a genius so naturally perfect. We say this with no desire to transfer Gautier to a higher pedestal than he has fairly earned — a poor service, for the pedestal sometimes sadly dwarfs the figure. His great merit was that he understood himself so perfectly and handled himself so skilfully. Even more than Alfred de Musset (with whom the speech had a shade of mock-modesty) he might have said that, if his glass was not large, at least it was all his own glass.

There are a host of reasons why we should not compare Gautier with such a poet as Browning; and yet there are several why we should. If we do so, with all proper reservations, we may wonder whether we are the richer, or, at all events, the better entertained, as a poet's readers should before all things be, by the clear, undiluted strain of Gautier's minor key, or by the vast, grossly commingled volume of utterance. It is idle at all times to point a moral. But if there are sermons in stones, there are profitable reflections to be made even on Théophile Gautier; notably this one — that a man's supreme use in the world is to master his intellectual instrument and play it in perfection.

He brought to his task a sort of pagan bonhomie which makes most of the descriptive and pictorial poets seem, by contrast, a group of shivering ascetics or muddled metaphysicians. He excels them by his magnificent good temper and the unquestioning serenity of his enjoyment of the great spectacle of nature and art. His world was all material, and its outlying darkness hardly more suggestive, morally, than a velvet canopy studded with silver nails. To close his eyes and turn his back on it must have seemed to him the end of all things; death, for him, must have been as the sullen dropping of a stone into a well. His observation was so penetrating and his descriptive instinct so unerring, that one might have fancied grave nature, in a fit of coquetry, or tired of receiving but half-justice, had determined to construct a genius with senses of a finer strain than the mass of human family.

1. In the passage, the author suggests that the French poet Théophile Gautier's talents included all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. an innovative and unique artistic view of nature.
 - B. the ability to quickly and immediately compose poetry.
 - C. extensive training in rhetorical and literary techniques.
 - D. a strong understanding of his world and himself.
 - E. he had sharp observation powers
2. For what purpose can it reasonably be concluded does the author reference other writers in this passage, including Musset and Browning?
- A. To prove that Gautier, as a poet, was unique among his contemporaries
 - B. To show that Gautier's poetry was representative of French lyricism at the time
 - C. To criticize Gautier's limited talent and creativity
 - D. To refute the idea that Gautier's colleagues could easily imitate his style
 - E. To prove how inferior the other writers were compared to Gautier
3. The author makes a few noteworthy remarks about Gautier's attitude towards death. This attitude would most support which of the following conclusions?
- A. None of Gautier's literary works focused on human frailty.
 - B. Gautier believed that people are inherently linked to the divine.
 - C. The fleeting passage of time was a common poetic theme that Gautier neglected.
 - D. In his poetry, Gautier often focused on the vibrancy of human and natural life.
 - E. Gautier was a strong believer in the theory of life after death

Passage 62

From the beginning, Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) was convinced that the basic astronomical verities must have a geometrical interpretation. This conviction has been shared by all the great natural philosophers, from Pythagoras to Einstein—the conviction that the cosmos was laid out according to a mathematical design and that this design is "simple" and accessible to human intelligence. For Kepler, mathematics meant the pure geometry of the Greeks.

His early scientific career is especially interesting because the ideas that seemed to him to be the most significant, and which he tried to exploit for the rest of his life, appear to a modern reader to be almost completely mad. It was the fact that he could never get them to work that drove him to make the series of astronomical discoveries that appear to us to be so significant.

God was for Kepler a master Greek geometer, and the "book of the world" must therefore be contained among the theorems of Euclid. One theory was that there are only five "perfect solids." A perfect solid (the most familiar example is the cube) is a solid all of whose faces are "perfect" plane figures (in the cube, these figures are squares). The other perfect solids are the tetrahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. There were known to be six planets - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, in order of increasing distance from the sun, around which, Kepler believed, the planets moved in circular orbits.

Carrying on with his geometry, he considered a universe in which a cube, a tetrahedron, a dodecahedron, an icosahedron, and an octahedron would be arranged concentrically, one inside another; the orbit of Mercury would be fitted within the first of these perfect solids, the orbit of Venus outside it, and outside each of the other solids the orbit of another planet. This, he thought, might make it possible to calculate the interplanetary distances and also explain why there were no more than six planets.

With the superior vision of hindsight, it is all too easy for us to pass judgment on the weakness of Kepler's youthful notion. (Apart from anything else, we know that there are *nine* planets.) In fact, however, had Kepler's mysticism not also been coupled with a fanatic obsession to make his theory fit the observed facts quantitatively, he might as well have gone down in scientific history as just another visionary crank, along with the more unenlightened alchemists who abounded at that time.

It is interesting to note that Newton also devoted his "spare" time to alchemy. What would have driven this man of science, this father of our modern physics, to spend his free time trying to turn base metals into gold? Undoubtedly, this fact shows us that the desire for wealth often trumps the pursue of pure science, even in the most noteworthy of individuals. This combination of mysticism and devotion to the "facts" as he knew them was Kepler's great strength. Einstein characterized the interrelation between mystic intuition and the need to deal with hard facts as a formula that "Science without religion is lame. Religion without science is blind."

1. Which of the following statements most nearly

captures the author's central argument as articulated in the passage?

- A. The originality of Kepler's early scientific work can be fully appreciated by studying its influence on the mature work of Newton and Einstein.
 - B. Kepler's early beliefs were often erroneous, but his mysticism coupled with an attachment to scientific fact led to many of his later, key discoveries.
 - C. Kepler laid the groundwork for our current understanding of the universe in his early studies of the pure geometry of the Greeks.
 - D. An investigation of Kepler's youthful work yields relatively few clues about the method he employed in his most remarkable work.
 - E. Kepler's early beliefs were more accurate compared to his later beliefs
2. The passage suggests that which of the following scientific beliefs held by Kepler in his youth was, in fact, correct?
- A. The planets are arranged concentrically, within perfect solids.
 - B. The orbit of the planets are circular.
 - C. The number of perfect solids is equal to the number of planets
 - D. There is an underlying order to the cosmos which is accessible to the human intelligence.
 - E. Humans can never fully understand the mysteries of the universe
3. The author quotes Einstein in the sixth paragraph. His primary purpose in doing this is to:
- A. suggest that Kepler's thought was misconstrued by Einstein.
 - B. clarify a difference between scientific and religious thought.
 - C. indicate the extent of Einstein's personal admiration of Kepler.
 - D. emphasize a particular attribute of Kepler's own method and outlook.
 - E. point out a flaw in Kepler's methodology
4. Which of the following statements is implied by the author in paragraphs five and six?
- A. The history of science is full of scientists who have failed to esteem what was of greatest significance in their own work.
 - B. It is during periods of youthful enthusiasm that the fundamental guidelines to the most important scientific discoveries nearly always emerge.
 - C. Such is the paradox of the human personality that, despite such problems, Kepler became one of the most determined seekers of cosmic harmony in history.
 - D. Kepler, too, was aware of the dangers of pure speculation conducted without taking into consideration observed phenomena
 - E. It is very easy to blame Kepler for his weaknesses but perhaps not very appropriate to do so

Passage 63

Without entering now into the why, let me observe that the printer may always ascertain when the dash of the MS is properly and when improperly employed, by bearing in mind that this point represents a second thought—an emendation. In using it just above I have exemplified its use. The words —an emendation are, speaking with reference to grammatical construction, put in apposition with the words —a second thought. Having written these latter words, I reflected whether it would not be possible to render their meaning more distinct by certain other words.

Now, instead of erasing the phrase —a second thought, which is of some use—which partially conveys the idea intended—which advances me a step toward my full purpose—I suffer it to remain, and merely put a dash between it and the phrase —an emendation. The dash gives the reader a choice between two, or among three or more expressions, one of which may be more forcible than another, but all of which help out the idea.

It stands, in general, for the words—“or, to make my meaning more distinct.” This force it has—and this force no other point can have; since all other points have well-understood uses quite different from this.

Therefore, the dash cannot be dispensed with. It has its phases—its variation of the force described; but the one principle—that of second thought or emendation—will be found at the bottom of all. That punctuation is important all agree; but how few comprehend the extent of its importance!

The writer who neglects punctuation, or mis-punctuates, is liable to be misunderstood—this, according to the popular idea, is the sum of the evils arising from heedlessness or ignorance. It does not seem to be known that, even where the sense is perfectly clear, a sentence may be deprived of half its force—its spirit—its point—by improper punctuation. For the want of merely a comma, it often occurs that an axiom appears a paradox, or that a sarcasm is converted into a sermonoid. There is no treatise on the topic—and there is no topic on which a treatise is more needed.

There seems to exist a vulgar notion that the subject is one of pure conventionality, and cannot be brought within the limits of intelligible and consistent rule. And yet, if fairly looked in the face, the whole matter is so plain that its rationale may be read as we run. If not anticipated, I shall, hereafter, make an attempt at a magazine paper on —The Philosophy of Point. In the meantime let me say a word more of the dash.

Every writer for the press, who has any sense of the accurate, must have been frequently mortified and vexed at the distortion of his sentences by the printer's now

general substitution of a semicolon, or comma, for the dash in the MS. The total or nearly total disuse of the latter point, has been brought about by the revulsion consequent upon its excessive employment about twenty years ago. The Byronic poets were *all* dash.

1. The passage indicates that if given the chance to respond to the following claims, the author is LEAST likely to agree with which of the following statements?
 - A. There is a single ideal way in which any thought can be expressed.
 - B. The rules of punctuation are simple and rational.
 - C. Punctuation helps to convey the writer's intended meaning and tone.
 - D. Most people do not understand the correct use of punctuation.
 - E. The full stop is superior to the comma
2. The author most likely mentions his intention to write an article entitled —The Philosophy of Point in order to:
 - A. remind the reader that grammar is a branch of philosophy.
 - B. indicate the possibility of explaining correct punctuation concisely.
 - C. furnish his own credentials as an expert on punctuation.
 - D. emend his statement about punctuation.
 - E. point out the similarity between punctuation and philosophy
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the relationship between words or phrases separated by a dash?
 - A. Each word or phrase partially conveys the author's meaning.
 - B. The second word or phrase renders the first one superfluous.
 - C. The first word or phrase states the main topic, and the second states the sub-topic.
 - D. The two words or phrases pertain to separate topics.
 - E. The dash can be easily replaced with a colon

Passage 64

In the fast new choreography of American compassion, explanation is twirled into excuse, and the spotlight's shine endows feelings with a prominence that facts could only hope for. Perception has become more important than reality. In homes, classrooms, and workplaces, we prefer to understand viewpoints rather than discern truths.

After recounting the prevalent view of Nicholas II, which faults the last czar for failure to recognize dire conditions of the day, neglect of astute advisors, and reliance instead on sources incompetent to influence state behaviour, Y. S. Bark, in *Nicholas the Unlucky*, concedes that Nicholas was a poor leader. However, Bark's main contention is that Nicholas II was a doomed figure who had the misfortune of presiding over, but not responsibility for significantly contributing to, the calamitous demise of Czarist Russia in 1917.

The product of an accomplished historian known for nice scholarship on inter-war diplomatic history, Bark's first foray into popular political biography proceeds with a deft review of the social, economic, and political conditions of Nicholas's day. In every respect but governance, Nicholas's Russia was, or was rapidly becoming, modern. Political alliances with Europe proper had existed for centuries, as had kinship with European art and literature. Developments in technology, communication, and transportation only increased the magnitude of Russia's European-ness.

After 1860, even Russian economic life began, however embryonically, to resemble Western forms. Only governance remained unchanged, yet it was governance that most needed transformation.

Then begins a confused attempt to vindicate Nicholas: —At the time, calls came for a compromise of czarism, yet it was in their tradition that the czars saw the sine qua non of Russian life. This was the impossible situation confronting Nicholas. Given these circumstances, it is 30 implausible to suppose that Nicholas should have viewed the abandonment or even compromise of autocracy as Russia's salvific hope. To the contrary, turbulent times are perfect for redoubling the faith of ages; the first reaction to discomfiting ideas is hatred. (The rest is detail—witness history's smile on stalwart Woodrow Wilson.) Nicholas the Unlucky is ultimately unsatisfying because Nicholas is a poor choice for arguing historical inevitability and historical compassion. Worthwhile sources claim, not that Nicholas originated the causes of the revolution, but that at best he did nothing to alleviate them, and at worst he intensified them. Monarchists' astute, if reluctant, embrace of modernity in Prussia and Japan attests to how the demise of monarchy can be delayed. And while, like Nicholas, the Hohenzollerns of Austria-Hungary did not outlast World War I, they had faced the assault of modernity beginning much earlier, and probably would have fallen earlier, in 1848, had they behaved as Nicholas did.

To demonstrate Nicholas's unshakable faith in the czarist tradition, Bark devotes an entire section to Count Pobedonostsev, by whom Alexander III, Nicholas's father, was tutored in childhood and closely advised as Czar. A singular influence on Nicholas's own development, Pobedonostsev in his memoirs

wrote of —...Parliamentarism, which...has deluded much of the so-called 'intelligence'...although daily its falsehood is exposed more clearly to the world. Grounded in the inalienable Russian truth that the czar was —the Little Father, God's chief earthly agent and protector, Nicholas's commitment to autocracy, in Bark's view, rendered major reform unthinkable.

1. As used in the end of the fourth paragraph in the statement: —The rest is detail—witness history's smile on stalwart Woodrow Wilson, the words —The rest is detail refer to:
 - A. Bark's belief that popular commitment to core values, even though the values are subjective, is essential to persevering through periods of national turmoil.
 - B. Bark's implication that policies advanced by Woodrow Wilson, though more successful than those of Nicholas, similarly reflected a strong commitment to traditional beliefs.
 - C. the author's contention that weighing the merits of alternative reform policies is less important than a ruler's overall commitment to reform.
 - D. the author's assumption that Woodrow Wilson's activist policies do not constitute a reasonable basis for comparison to Nicholas's conservative policies.
 - E. to illustrate that a particular policy of Woodrow Wilson was much more important than the rest
2. The author's discussion in the passage of the Hohenzollerns assumes which of the following?
 - A. In at least some significant ways, the political challenges faced by the rulers of Austria-Hungary around 1848 resemble those faced by Nicholas around 1917.
 - B. Like Nicholas, Hohenzollern rulers perceived themselves as having not only a historical, but also a divine, mandate.
 - C. For the purposes of historical analysis, modernity and European-ness can be treated as interchangeable terms.
 - D. Nicholas should have implemented the same policy reforms as those affected by rulers in Japan, Prussia, and Austria-Hungary.
 - E. There is no similarity between the Hohenzollerns rulers and Nicholas
3. Which of the following, if true, would most challenge the author's assertion that —the compassion craze has swept up biography?
 - A. Most readers regard as unflattering Bark's portrayal of Count Pobedonostsev in *Nicholas the Unlucky*.
 - B. For their subjects, many biographers choose figures who the biographers believe ought to be viewed in a forgiving and sympathetic light.
 - C. Nicholas genuinely believed that his attempt to preserve czarism was in the best interest of the Russian people.
 - D. Several decades ago, when Bark wrote *Nicholas the Unlucky*, she had very little exposure to American cultural values
 - E. Due to her cosmopolitan upbringing, Bark was well exposed to American culture

Passage 65

The extent to which analysis of social phenomena is compatible with the scientific method is a hotly contested question. Among international relations scholars, historico-deductivist opponents of positivism claim that in the pursuit of objective depictions of the causes, course, and consequences of international phenomena the character and operation of which are purported to exist independently of the observer, positivists miss or dismiss the implicit attitudes, values, and ideologies embedded in their work, which personalize and subjectivize their conclusions. Positivism, these critics contend, attempts to impose on world politics a coherent facticity akin to that of the natural sciences, but to which the basic nature of world politics is indisposed.

For historico-deductivists, the problem of a posteriori overdetermination is a case in point. In the natural sciences, replicability and verifiability afford the findings of laboratory experimentation potentially nomothetic status. In international relations, however, such law-like generalizations about cause and effect are rarely if ever possible, not only because events are unique, but also because of the multiplicity of potential causes. Whether World War I resulted from disequilibrium in the international distribution of power, the ascendancy of government factions committed to aggression, or the accuracy of an assassin's bullet, is, ultimately, unknown. For opponents of positivism, it is better to recognize darkness than to pretend to see light.

While some leading positivists, most notably Pastore, admit as —knowledge only the sum of all tested propositions, for most it is the very cloudlike nature of political phenomena that requires a clocklike approach. Conceding that their subject does not permit nomothetic propositions, the majority of positivists appear committed to Williams' more moderate rule: —The propensity to error should make us cautious, but not so desperate that we fear to come as close as possible to apodictic findings. We needn't grasp at the torch with eyes closed, fearing to be blinded.

Positivists point to the potential of scientific analysis to yield counterintuitive truths. A frequently cited example is Grotsky's study of the role of non-state actors in international trade. Published at a time when many scholars were convinced that multinational organizations had effectively —elbowed the traditional sovereign nation-state...out of analytical existence in our field, Grotsky's research of the structure, timing, and variance of state expenditures on foreign direct investment effectively restored the state to its position as the dominant unit in international relations scholarship. Despite several efforts, historico-deductivists who had championed the new relevance of non-state actors have not, as yet, successfully

refuted Grotsky's findings—a consideration that bodes well for those of us who believe that an end to this longstanding debate, which has produced much timely and relevant research, is not necessarily to be desired.

In addition to claiming that critics have mischaracterized their methodological commitments, positivists also contend that the historico-deductivist approach is subject to many of the same criticisms leveled against positivism. For example, on the twentieth anniversary of her seminal article depicting the Peloponnesian War as the archetypal case of power politics in action, Nash, perhaps the exemplar of the historico-deductivist school, revisited her earlier findings, only to conclude that the interaction between the Athenians and Spartans included significant instances of cooperation and reciprocity. Even as Nash's confederates praised the —illuminating evolution in her thinking, many positivists questioned whether Nash's antipodal findings corresponded to a shift in her initial assumptions over time. The implication, of course, is that if positivists' commitments at the level of proto-theory colour their eventual conclusions, then they are not alone in this regard.

1. According to information given by the author in the passage, which of the following is true of a posteriori overdetermination?
 - I. It presents a challenge to scholars' ability to produce nomothetic statements about world politics.
 - II. It exemplifies the analytical confusion created by unique events that often have multiple effects.
 - III. It suggests that the historico-deductivism is better suited than is positivism to the study of international relations.

A. I only	B. III only
C. I and II only	D. II and III only
E. I, II and III	
2. As used in the passage by Williams at the end of the third paragraph in the statement, —We needn't grasp at the torch with eyes closed, fearing to be blinded, the word —torch refers to:
 - A. propensity to error.
 - B. nomothetic propositions.
 - C. political phenomena.
 - D. methodological commitments.
 - E. myths and superstitions
3. It can reasonably be inferred that the author of the passage is a:
 - A. professor of history.
 - B. professor of international relations.
 - C. diplomat.
 - D. journalist.
 - E. politician

Passage 66

Between 1965 and 1970, welfare caseloads more than doubled and costs tripled. The Nixon administration was unable to secure a legislative majority for comprehensive welfare reform. Legislative welfare reform raised contentious issues of who is entitled to support, how much, and on what terms—precisely the types of issues that have defied political resolution throughout welfare's history.

As a mechanism of policy change, the Nixon administration turned to a common managerial tool—performance monitoring. Middle-level officials at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) crafted quality control—a system for monitoring the accuracy of state welfare payments—into an instrument for indirectly influencing states to become more restrictive in the provision of welfare. Quality control's manifest purpose was to achieve fiscal accountability.

Through this instrument HEW could monitor state welfare payments and withhold federal reimbursement from those that it deemed to be improper. However, quality control also served a latent, political function, partly reflected in its design. It penalized states only for overpayments and payments made to ineligible individuals.

Quality control's effectiveness depended on the uncoordinated responses of street-level bureaucrats in hundreds of local welfare offices to new demands that administrative reform imposed at the workplace. For example, welfare workers translated administrative concern for procedural uniformity into demands that welfare applicants routinely produce scores of documents of dubious relevance to their eligibility.

Applicants who could not meet these procedural demands, whether reasonable or not, were denied welfare.

Administrative reform traded errors of liberality for errors of stringency. Behaviours directed toward the helping aspects of welfare policy were virtually displaced as workers responded to incentives to maximize measured attributes of performance, namely procedural uniformity and productivity. At the same time, worker discretion to make unreasonable procedural demands was virtually unchecked.

Quality control did not overtly breach the integrity of theoretical entitlement to welfare promised by statute and supported by legal precedent. Rather, it seemed designed to protect this promise. But in practice, quality control appears to have initiated a process of effective disentanglement. Its adverse effects were unmeasured and unobserved, leaving quality control's manifest legitimacy unimpaired. Government institutions and officials were thus insulated from the effects of their actions. In this sense, quality control ironically eroded the government accountability that

it was ostensibly intended to guarantee. Furthermore, through quality control, federal authorities could indirectly influence state administrative practices without directly encroaching on areas of nominal state authority. Performance measurement backed by fiscal sanctions proved to be a relatively potent, if imperfectly cast, instrument for penetrating a decentralized bureaucracy.

1. All of the following are mentioned in the passage by the author as adverse effects of quality control EXCEPT:
 - A. undue emphasis on administrative paperwork and procedures.
 - B. arbitrary and inconsistent penalties for state welfare agencies.
 - C. a decrease in the number of people who were eligible for welfare benefits.
 - D. lack of accountability for certain systematic infringements of the welfare system.
 - E. initiated a process of effective disentanglement
2. In paragraph 4, the phrase —uncoordinated responses of street-level bureaucrats is used in order to:
 - A. support the author's claim that unreasonable administrative procedures caused many applicants to be denied welfare benefits.
 - B. refute the theory that quality control was used to hold states to a higher standard of accountability in their fiscal administration.
 - C. prove that quality control policies were implemented to serve a political rather than a social agenda.
 - D. provide a potential reason for the ineffectiveness of performance monitoring on general welfare reform.
 - E. criticise bureaucrats for the state of affairs with regards to quality control
3. What does the author of the passage suggest about the use of common managerial tools to effect policy changes in the welfare system?
 - A. Procedural changes in welfare agencies should be established in ways that assure adherence to regulations for both workers and applicants.
 - B. Administrative reform methods like performance monitoring may cause welfare organizations to become overly restrictive in their policies.
 - C. State payments and federal reimbursement funding can be effectively monitored through changes in welfare administration at the national level.
 - D. Implementation of quality control methods helped to hold the federal government accountable for its actions.
 - E. Such tools have completely failed to effect policy changes in the past

Lod 2 Answersheet**Passage 34**

1. (b), 2. (c) 3. (b)

Passage 35

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a)

Passage 36

1. (d) 2. (a), 3. (c)

Passage 37

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c)

Passage 38

1. (b) 2. (d), 3. (b)

Passage 39

1. (a) 2. (a), 3. (b) 4. (d)

Passage 40

1. (d), 2. (d) 3. (b)

Passage 41

1. (a) 2. (d), 3. (c)

Passage 42

1. (c), 2. (b) 3. (c)

Passage 43

1. (c) 2. (b), 3. (b)

Passage 44

1. (a) 2. (c), 3. (d)

Passage 45

1. (d) 2. (b), 3. (c)

Passage 46

1. (c) 2. (b), 3. (b)

Passage 47

1. (a) 2. (a), 3. (d)

Passage 48

1. (c) 2. (b), 3. (a) 4. (b)

Passage 49

1. (b), 2. (b) 3. (b)

Passage 50

1. (a), 2. (c) 3. (d)

Passage 51

1. (a), 2. (b) 3. (b)

Passage 52

1. (d), 2. (b) 3. (b)

Passage 53

1. (c), 2. (b) 3. (d)

Passage 54

1. (b), 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)

Passage 55

1. (b), 2. (c) 3. (c)

Passage 56

1. (b), 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

Passage 57

1. (a) 2. (d), 3. (b)

Passage 58

1. (b) 2. (c), 3. (a)

Passage 59

1. (b) 2. (d), 3. (c)

Passage 60

1. (d) 2. (c), 3. (a) 4. (a)

Passage 61

1. (c), 2. (a) 3. (d)

Passage 62

1. (b), 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d)

Passage 63

1. (a) 2. (b), 3. (a)

Passage 64

1. (b) 2. (a), 3. (d)

Passage 65

1. (a), 2. (b) 3. (b)

Passage 66

1. (c), 2. (d) 3. (b)