1. **Hanson recognizes that some may be disadvantaged by their economic condition but**

A. offers examples to demonstrate that sexism and racism still exert undue influence on one’s life prospects.

B. claims that these effects are trivial in comparison to the effects of sexism and racism.

C. argues that race and gender correlate with economic disadvantage.

D. explains how even a wealthy white male attending MIT may still be economically disadvantaged.

1. **The claim that many white men have overcome economic disadvantage**

A. is true and reflects other structural injustices that may warrant attention.

B. is true but is indicative of a problem that can only be solved once we have addressed the disadvantage arising from bigotry.

C. is merely a distraction.

D. is deliberately used to refocus the debate on specific forms of disadvantage.

1. **Of the claim that all forms of affirmative action exacerbate other standing problems, Hanson says**

A. that it is exceedingly unlikely.

B. that it posits a link that does not exist.

C. that it departs from the typical concerns affirmative action raises.

D. all of the above

1. **Hanson claims that people on hiring committees should**

A. hope that their disciplinary training and allegiance to a meritocratic academy will remove bias.

B. deny that the academy has in the past undeniably practiced unfair discrimination.

C. recognize that they too are subject to pressures that cause injustice.

D. attend more carefully to the long-term interests of their institutions.

1. **Hanson is not surprised that some people are unhappy about the prospects of affirmative action because**

A. many fear they will have to share the same amount of resources with a greater number of people.

B. many resist the suggestion that affirmative action is the most serious problem.

C. many are unwilling to openly admit that they favor members of their own group.

D. many prefer to retain the status quo out of respect for tradition.

1. **In response to the worry that affirmative action will stigmatize women and minorities, Hanson**

A. is skeptical and points to legacy admission policies that have not similarly stigmatized white males.

B. points to uncontroversial empirical evidence to the contrary.

C. agrees that it is a problem but denies that it is of moral importance.

D. agrees that it is a problem but hopes it will soon be solved.