

For each of the following questions, select one answer choice unless otherwise directed.

**Passage 1**

The common belief of some linguists that each language is a perfect vehicle for the thoughts of the nation speaking it is in some ways the exact counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester school of economics that supply and demand will regulate everything for the best. Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: “He took his stick—no, not John’s, but his own.” No language is perfect, and if we admit this truth, we must also admit that it is not unreasonable to investigate the relative merits of different languages or of different details in languages.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) analyze an interesting feature of the English language
  - (B) refute a belief held by some linguists
  - (C) show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study
  - (D) illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
  - (E) suggest a way in which languages can be made more nearly perfect
2. The misunderstanding presented by the author in line 8 is similar to which of the following?
  - I. X uses the word “you” to refer to a group, but Y thinks that X is referring to one person only.
  - II. X mistakenly uses the word “anomaly” to refer to a typical example, but Y knows that “anomaly” means “exception.”
  - III. X uses the word “bachelor” to mean “unmarried man,” but Y mistakenly thinks that bachelor means “unmarried woman.”

(A) I only      (B) II only      (C) III only      (D) I and II only      (E) II and III only
3. Which of the following contributes to the misunderstanding described by the author in line 8?
  - (A) It is unclear whom the speaker of the sentence is addressing.
  - (B) It is unclear to whom the word “his” refers the first time it is used.
  - (C) It is unclear to whom the word “his” refers the second time it is used.
  - (D) The meaning of “took” is ambiguous.
  - (E) It is unclear to whom “He” refers.

## **Passage 2**

Modern entomologists are primarily engaged in the research of insects that provide a direct benefit, or cause direct harm, to human interests. The benefits of researching and protecting insect life may be immediate, such as using an insect presence to control pests or diseases, or long-term, such as protecting native species from unnecessary human intercession in order to maintain a balanced ecosystem. Research on harmful insect life endeavors to produce methods of insect control that are reliable and effective, while minimizing the effect of the control on other species. Although most insect orders include both pests and beneficial species, a few orders, such as lice and fleas, provide no benefits to humans and are said to be entirely parasitic.

**For the following question consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

4. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- (A) The majority of insect orders are capable of both advancing and inhibiting human interests.
  - (B) An effective insect control method will never cause side effects to insector animal life outside the targeted order.
  - (C) Entomological research has facilitated the development of insect species that are considered parasitic.

**For the following question consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

5. All of the following are true about the orders of insects that are not beneficial to humans?
- (A) They inflict the most damage to humans.
  - (B) Lice and fleas belong to such orders.
  - (C) They include fewer orders than the other insect orders.