**Unit 3 Review and Test**

**For each of Questions 1-8, select one entry for each blank from the corresponding column of choices.**

1. Unwilling to admit that they had been in error, the researchers tried to \_\_\_\_ their case

     with more data obtained from dubious sources.

A. exhausted

B. acknowledged

C. reiterated

D. addressed

E. bolstered

2. Many people in the west are \_\_\_\_ to criticize science, which in the view of many has

     become a

     sacred cow.

A. cohesive

B. reticent

C. oblivious

D. grievous

E. vociferous

3. Given the lack of popular protest against the strident and polarized character of modern

      political discourse, observers must ask whether the American people have become \_\_\_\_ it

      or are simply apathetic.

A. unscathed by

B. replete with

C. inured to

D. tantamount to

E. weary of

4. An experienced film critic is one who not only calls attention to the \_\_\_\_ of a particular

     feature, but also puts forth legitimate recommendations that, if employed, would create a

     more satisfying product.

A. drawbacks

B. attritions

C. disparities

D. apprehensions

E. concerns

5. The obligation to perform charitable acts is a central \_\_\_\_  of many world religions.

A. utopia

B. autonomy

C. legislation

D. tenet

E. joy

6. Excited and unafraid, the (i) \_\_\_\_ child examined the stranger with bright-eyed (ii)

      \_\_\_\_.

**Blank (i)                                                         Blank ii**

A.  inquisitive                                              D. apology

B.  sedentary                                               E. curiosity

C.  indiscriminate                                      F. logic

7. In their day to day decision making, many senior managers do not follow the

     apparently rational model (i)\_\_\_\_  by orthodox management experts, but rather rely

     on intuitive processes that often appear (ii)\_\_\_\_ and iconoclastic.

**Blank (i)                                                      Blank ii**

A.  inundated                                               D. capricious

B.  inured                                                      E. tenacious

C.  bolstered                                                  F. raucous

8. This drug holds out great hope that toxic goiter will no longer be a surgical condition.

      (i) \_\_\_\_, present knowledge does not (ii) \_\_\_\_ final analysis of a sufficient number of

      patients to  indicate how frequently the drug may (iii) \_\_\_\_ the need for surgical

      intervention. It is known,  however, that under a number of circumstances,

      particularly in patients with nodular goiter, in those patients with thyroid crises, and

      perhaps under some other conditions, operation is still the prime form of treatment.

**Blank (i)**                                                      **Blank (ii)                      Blank (iii)**

A.  Thus                                                          D. relegate                     G. ostracize

B.  In a similar vein                                    E.  sanction                   H. depreciate

C.  As yet                                                        F.  address                       I. circumvent

**For each of Questions 9- 10, select the two answer choices that when used to complete the sentence blank, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.**

9. Beth’s neighborhood was zoned for commercial use, so she had no \_\_\_\_ when the grocery

     opened next door.

A. recourse

B. concern

C. disparity

D. alternative

E. apprehension

F. emotion

10. The president of the company was shocked when he arrived at the quiet boardroom the

        day  after the stock market crash; rather than exhibiting outrage, the members of the

        board manifested an air of \_\_\_\_.

A. anger

B. impassivity

C. inquisitiveness

D. resentment

E. drawback

F. indifference

**Question 11 is based on this passage.**

        Since the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit was mandated on our highways, both money

        and human lives have been saved.

**11. All of the following, if true, would strengthen the claim above EXCEPT:**

A. Most highway users find that travel times are not appreciably lengthened by

      the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit.

B. Highway driving at 55 miles per hour or less is more fuel-efficient than high-

      speed driving.

C. Nearly all highway safety experts agree that more accidents occur at speeds

      over 55 miles per hour than at lower speeds.

D. The percentage of fatalities occurring in highway accidents at speeds greater

       than 55 miles per hour is higher than that for low-speed accidents.

E. Automobiles last longer and require fewer repairs when driven at consistently

      lower speeds.

**Question 12 is based on this passage.**

         In a marketing study, consumers were given two unlabeled cartons of laundry detergent. One carton was bright green and yellow; the other was drab brown and gray. After using the detergent in the two cartons for one month, 83 percent of the consumers in the study reported that the detergent in the bright green and yellow carton cleaned better. This study shows that packaging has a significant impact on consumers’ judgment of the effectiveness of a laundry detergent.

**12. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion**

**drawn in the marketing study?**

A. The detergent in the bright carton contained bleach crystals; the detergent in

      the drab carton did not.

B. The detergents in the two cartons were the same.

C. The detergents in the two cartons were different, but they had both been

      laboratory tested.

D. The detergent in the drab carton was a popular name brand; the detergent in

      the bright carton was generic.

E. The detergent in the drab carton was generic; the detergent in the bright carton

      was a popular name brand.

**Question 13 is based on this passage.**

        Affirmative action is good business. So asserted the National Association of Manufacturers while urging retention of an executive order requiring some federal contractors to set numerical goals for hiring minorities and women. “Diversity in work force participation has produced new ideas in management, product development, and marketing,” the association claimed.

**13. The association’s argument as it is presented in the passage above would be**

**most strengthened if which of the following were true?**

A. The percentage of minority and women workers in business has increased more

      slowly than many minority and women’s groups would prefer.

B. Those businesses with the highest percentages of minority and women workers

      are those that have been the most innovative and profitable.

C. Disposable income has been rising as fast among minorities and women as

     among the population as a whole.

D. The biggest growth in sales in the manufacturing sector has come in industries

      that market the most innovative products.

E. Recent improvements in management practices have allowed many

     manufacturers to experience enormous gains in worker productivity.

**Question 14 is based on this passage.**

        With the emergence of biotechnology companies, it was feared that they would impose silence about proprietary results on their in-house researchers and their academic consultants. This constraint, in turn, would slow the development of biological science and engineering.

**14. Which of the following, if true, would tend to weaken most seriously the**

**prediction of scientific secrecy described above?**

A. Biotechnological research funded by industry has reached some conclusions that

      are of major scientific importance.

B. When the results of scientific research are kept secret, independent researchers

      are unable to build on those results.

C. Since the research priorities of biotechnology companies are not the same as

     those of academic institutions, the financial support of research by such

     companies distorts the research agenda.

D. To enhance the companies’ standing in the scientific community, the

      biotechnology companies encourage employees to publish their results,

      especially results that are important.

E. Biotechnology companies devote some of their research resources to problems

     that are of fundamental scientific importance and that are not expected to

     produce immediate practical applications.

**Questions 15-21 are based on this passage.**

                The founders of the Republic viewed their revolution primarily in political rather than economic or social terms. And they talked about education as essential to the public good—a goal that took precedence over knowledge as occupational training or as a means to self-fulfillment or self-improvement. Over and over again the Revolutionary generation, both liberal and conservative in outlook, asserted its conviction that the welfare of the Republic rested upon an educated citizenry and that schools, especially free public schools, would be the best means of educating the citizenry in civic values and the obligations required of everyone in a democratic republican society. All agreed that the principal ingredients of a civic education were literacy and the inculcation of patriotic and moral virtues, some others adding the study of history and the study of principles of the republican government itself.

                The founders, as was the case of almost all their successors, were long on exhortation   and rhetoric regarding the value of civic education, but they left it to the textbook writers to distill the essence of those values for school children. Texts in American history and government appeared as early as the 1790s. The textbook writers turned out to be very largely of conservative persuasion, more likely Federalist in outlook than Jeffersonian, and almost universally agreed that political virtue must rest upon moral and religious precepts. Since most textbook writers were New Englander, this meant that the texts were infused with Protestant and, above all, Puritan outlooks.

                In the first half of the Republic, civic education in the schools emphasized the inculcation of civic values and made little attempt to develop participatory political skills. That was a task left to incipient political parties, town meetings, churches and the coffee or ale houses where men gathered for conversation. Additionally as a reading of certain Federalist papers of the period would demonstrate, the press probably did more to disseminate realistic as well as partisan knowledge of government than the schools. The goal of education, however, was to achieve a higher form of unum (one out of many used on the Great Seal of the U.S. and on several U.S. coins) for the new Republic. In the middle half of the nineteenth century, the political values taught in the public and private schools did not change substantially from those celebrated in the first fifty years of the Republic. In the textbooks of the day their rosy hues if anything became golden. To the resplendent values of liberty, equality, and a benevolent Christian morality were now added the middle-class virtues-especially of New England-of hard work, honesty and integrity, the rewards of individual effort, and obedience to parents and legitimate authority. But of all the political values taught in school, patriotism was preeminent; and whenever teachers explained to school children why they should love their country above all else, the idea of liberty assumed pride of place.

15.   The passage deals primarily with the

A. content of early textbooks on American history and government

B. role of education in late eighteenth-and early to mid-nineteenth-century

     America

C. influence of New England Puritanism on early American values

D. origin and development of the Protestant work ethic in modern America

E. establishment of universal free public education in America

16.   According to the passage, the founders of the Republic regarded education

         primarily as

A. a religious obligation

B. a private matter

C. an unnecessary luxury

D. a matter of individual choice

E. a political necessity

17.   The author states that textbooks written in the middle part of the nineteenth

          century

A. departed radically in tone and style from earlier textbooks

B. mentioned for the first time the value of liberty

C. treated traditional civic virtues with even greater reverence

D. were commissioned by government agencies

E. contained no reference to conservative ideas

18.   Which of the following would LEAST likely have been the subject of an early

         American textbook?

A. basic rules of English grammar

B. the American Revolution

C. patriotism and other civic virtues

D. vocational education

E. principles of American government

19.   The author’s attitude toward the educational system she discusses can best be

          described as

A. cynical and unpatriotic

B. realistic and analytical

C. pragmatic and frustrated

D. disenchanted and bitter

E. idealistic and naïve

20.   The passage provides information that would be helpful in answering which of

          the following questions?

A. Why were a disproportionate share of early American textbooks written by New

      England authors?

B. Was the Federalist party primarily a liberal or conservative force in early

     American politics?

C. How many years of education did the founders believe were sufficient to instruct

     young citizens in civic virtue?

D. What were that names of some of the Puritan authors who wrote early

      American textbooks?

E. Did most citizens of the early Republic agree with the founders that public

      education was essential to the welfare of the Republic?

21.   According to the passage citizens of the early Republic learned about practical

          political matters in all of the following ways EXCEPT

A. reading newspapers

B. attending town meetings

C. conversing about political matters

D. reading textbooks

E. attending church

**Answer key:** 1. E      2. B          3. C       4. A        5. D       6. A/E            7. F/D      8. C/E/I

                          9. A/D    10. B/F     11. A     12. B       13. B      14. D     15. A       16. E   17. C

                         18. D      19. B  20. B    21. D