

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- Some Native American tribes have had difficulty establishing their land claims because the United States government did not recognize their status as tribes; therefore during the 1970's some Native Americans
- (5) attempted to obtain such recognition through the medium of U.S. courts. In presenting these suits, Native Americans had to operate within a particular sphere of U.S. government procedure, that of its legal system, and their arguments were necessarily
- (10) interpreted by the courts in terms the law could understand: e.g., through application of precedent or review of evidence. This process brought to light some of the differing perceptions and definitions that can exist between cultures whose systems of discourse are
- (15) sometimes at variance.

- In one instance, the entire legal dispute turned on whether the suing community—a group of Mashpee Wampanoag in the town of Mashpee, Massachusetts—constituted a tribe. The area had long been occupied by
- (20) the Mashpee, who continued to have control over land use after the town's incorporation. But in the 1960's after an influx of non-Mashpee people shifted the balance of political power in the town, the new residents were able to buy Mashpee-controlled land
- (25) from the town and develop it for commercial or private use. The Mashpee's 1976 suit claimed that these lands were taken in violation of a statute prohibiting transfers of land from any tribe of Native Americans without federal approval. The town argued that the Mashpee
- (30) were not a tribe in the sense intended by the statute and so were outside its protection. As a result, the Mashpee were required to demonstrate their status as a tribe according to a definition contained in an earlier ruling: a body of Native Americans "governing themselves
- (35) under one leadership and inhabiting a particular territory."

- The town claimed that the Mashpee were not self-governing and that they had no defined territory: the Mashpee could legally be self-governing, the town
- (40) argued, only if they could show written documentation of such a system, and could legally inhabit territory only if they had precisely delineated its boundaries and possessed a deed to it. The Mashpee marshaled oral testimony against these claims, arguing that what the
- (45) town perceived as a lack of evidence was simply information that an oral culture such as the Mashpee's would not have recorded in writing. In this instance, the disjunction between U.S. legal discourse and Mashpee culture—exemplified in the court's inability to
- (50) "understand" the Mashpee's oral testimony as

- documentary evidence—rendered the suit unsuccessful. Similar claims have recently met with greater success, however, as U.S. courts have begun to acknowledge that the failure to accommodate differences in
- (55) discourse between cultures can sometimes stand in the way of guaranteeing the fairness of legal decisions.

1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee's establish that such suits must be bolstered by written documentation if they are to succeed in U.S. courts.
- (B) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee's underscore the need for U.S. courts to modify their definition of "tribe."
- (C) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee's illustrate the complications that can result when cultures with different systems of discourse attempt to resolve disputes.
- (D) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee's point out discrepancies between what U.S. courts claim they will recognize as evidence and what forms of evidence they actually accept.
- (E) Land claim suits such as the Mashpee's bring to light the problems faced by Native American tribes attempting to establish their claims within a legal system governed by the application of precedent.

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2. According to the passage, the Mashpee's lawsuit was based on their objection to
- (A) the increase in the non-Mashpee population of the town during the 1960s
 - (B) the repeal of a statute forbidding land transfers without U.S. government approval
 - (C) the loss of Mashpee control over land use immediately after the town's incorporation
 - (D) the town's refusal to recognize the Mashpee's deed to the land in dispute
 - (E) the sale of Mashpee-controlled land to non-Mashpee residents without U.S. government approval
3. The author's attitude toward the court's decision in the Mashpee's lawsuit is most clearly revealed by the author's use of which one of the following phrases?
- (A) "operate within a particular sphere" (lines 7-8)
 - (B) "continued to have control" (line 20)
 - (C) "required to demonstrate" (line 32)
 - (D) "precisely delineated its boundaries" (line 42)
 - (E) "failure to accommodate" (line 54)
4. Based on the passage, which one of the following can most reasonably be said to have occurred in the years since the Mashpee's lawsuit?
- (A) The Mashpee have now regained control over the land they inhabit.
 - (B) Native American tribes have won all of their land claim suits in U.S. courts.
 - (C) U.S. courts no longer abide by the statute requiring federal approval of certain land transfers.
 - (D) U.S. courts have become more likely to accept oral testimony as evidence in land claim suits.
 - (E) U.S. courts have changed their definition of what legally constitutes a tribe.

5. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) evaluating various approaches to solving a problem
 - (B) illuminating a general problem by discussing a specific example
 - (C) reconciling the differences in how two opposing sides approach a problem
 - (D) critiquing an earlier solution to a problem in light of new information
 - (E) reinterpreting an earlier analysis and proposing a new solution to the problem.

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Long after the lava has cooled, the effects of a major volcanic eruption may linger on. In the atmosphere a veil of fine dust and sulfuric acid droplets can spread around the globe and persist for years.

- (5) Researchers have generally thought that this veil can block enough sunlight to have a chilling influence on Earth's climate. Many blame the cataclysmic eruption of the Indonesian volcano Tambora in 1815 for the ensuing "year without a summer" of 1816—when parts of the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada were hit by snowstorms in June and frosts in August.

- The volcano-climate connection seems plausible, but, say scientists Clifford Mass and Davit Portman, it is not as strong as previously believed. Mass and Portman analyzed global temperature data for the years before and after nine volcanic eruptions, from Krakatau in 1883 to El Chichón in 1982. In the process they tried to filter out temperature changes caused by the cyclic weather phenomenon known as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, which warms the sea surface in the equatorial Pacific and thereby warms the atmosphere. Such warming can mask the cooling brought about by an eruption, but it can also mimic volcanic cooling if the volcano happens to erupt just as an El Niño-induced warm period is beginning to fade.

- Once El Niño effects had been subtracted from the data, the actual effects of the eruptions came through more clearly. Contrary to what earlier studies had suggested, Mass and Portman found that minor eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature. And major, dust-spitting explosions, such as Krakatau or El Chichón, cause a smaller drop than expected in the average temperature in the hemisphere (Northern or Southern) of the eruption—only half a degree centigrade or less—a correspondingly smaller drop in the opposite hemisphere.

- Other researchers, however, have argued that even a small temperature drop could result in a significant regional fluctuation in climate if its effects were amplified by climatic feedback loops. For example, a small temperature drop in the northeastern U.S. and southeastern Canada in early spring might delay the melting of snow, and the unmelted snow would continue to reflect sunlight away from the surface, amplifying the cooling. The cool air over the region could, in turn, affect the jet stream. The jet stream tends to flow at the boundary between cool northern air and warm southern air, drawing its power from the sharp temperature contrast and the consequent difference in pressure. An unusual cooling in the region could cause the stream to wander farther south than normal, allowing more polar air to come in behind it and deepen the region's cold snap. Through such a series of feedbacks a small temperature drop could be blown up into a year without a summer.

6. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The effect of volcanic eruptions on regional temperature is greater than it was once thought to be.
 - (B) The effect of volcanic eruptions on regional temperature is smaller than the effect of volcanic eruptions on global temperature.
 - (C) The effect of volcanic eruptions on global temperature appears to be greater than was previously supposed.
 - (D) Volcanic eruptions appear not to have the significant effect on global temperature they were once thought to have but might have a significant effect on regional temperature.
 - (E) Researchers tended to overestimate the influence of volcanic eruptions on global temperature because they exaggerated the effect of cyclical weather phenomena in making their calculations.
7. Not taking the effects of El Niño into account when figuring the effect of volcanic eruptions on Earth's climate is most closely analogous to not taking into account the
- (A) weight of a package as a whole when determining the weight of its contents apart from the packing material
 - (B) monetary value of the coins in a pile when counting the number of coins in the pile
 - (C) magnification of a lens when determining the shape of an object seen through the lens
 - (D) number of false crime reports in a city when figuring the average annual number of crimes committed in that city
 - (E) ages of new immigrants to a country before attributing a change in the average of the country's population to a change in the number of births
8. The passage indicates that each of the following can be an effect of the El Niño phenomenon EXCEPT:
- (A) making the cooling effect of a volcanic eruption appear to be more pronounced than it actually is
 - (B) making the cooling effect of a volcanic eruption appear to be less pronounced than it actually is
 - (C) increasing atmospheric temperature through cyclic warming of equatorial waters
 - (D) initiating a feedback loop that masks cooling brought about by an eruption
 - (E) confounding the evidence for a volcano-climate connection

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes what the author of the passage means by a “minor” volcanic eruption (line 30)?
- (A) an eruption that produces less lava than either Krakatau or El Chichón did
 - (B) an eruption that has less of an effect on global temperature than either Krakatau or El Chichón did
 - (C) an eruption whose effect on regional temperature can be masked by conditions in the hemisphere of the eruption
 - (D) an eruption that introduces a relatively small amount of debris into the atmosphere
 - (E) an eruption that causes average temperature in the hemisphere of the eruption to drop by less than half a degree centigrade
10. To which one of the following situations would the concept of a feedback loop, as it is employed in the passage, be most accurately applied?
- (A) An increase in the amount of decaying matter in the soil increases the amount of nutrients in the soil, which increases the number of plants, which further increases the amount of decaying matter in the soil.
 - (B) An increase in the number of wolves in an area decreases the number of deer, which decreases the grazing of shrubs, which increases the amount of food available for other animals, which increases the number of other animals in the area.
 - (C) An increase in the amount of rain in an area increases the deterioration of the forest floor, which makes it harder for wolves to prey on deer, which increases the number of deer, which gives wolves more opportunities to prey upon deer.
 - (D) An increase in the amount of sunlight on the ocean increases the ocean temperature, which increases the number of phytoplankton in the ocean, which decreases the ocean temperature by blocking sunlight.
 - (E) As increase in the number of outdoor electric lights in an area increases the number of insects in the area, which increases the number of bats in the area, which decreases the number of insects in the area, which decreases the number of bats in the area.

11. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following hypotheses?
- (A) Major volcanic eruptions sometimes cause average temperature in the hemisphere of the eruption to drop by more than a degree centigrade.
 - (B) Major volcanic eruptions can induce the El Niño phenomenon when it otherwise might not occur.
 - (C) Major volcanic eruptions do not directly cause unusually cold summers.
 - (D) The climatic effects of minor volcanic eruptions differ from those of major eruptions only in degree.
 - (E) El Niño has no discernible effect on average hemispheric temperature.
12. The information in the passage provides the LEAST support for which one of the following claims?
- (A) Major volcanic eruptions have a discernible effect on global temperature.
 - (B) The effect of major volcanic eruptions on global temperature is smaller than was previously thought.
 - (C) Major volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on regional temperature.
 - (D) Minor volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature in the hemisphere in which they occur.
 - (E) Minor volcanic eruptions have no discernible effect on temperature in the hemisphere opposite the hemisphere of the eruption.
13. The primary purpose of the last paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) describe how the “year without a summer” differs from other examples of climatic feedback loops
 - (B) account for the relatively slight hemispheric cooling effect of a major volcanic eruption
 - (C) explain how regional climatic conditions can be significantly affected by a small drop in temperature
 - (D) indicate how researchers are sometimes led to overlook the effects of El Niño on regional temperature
 - (E) suggest a modification to the current model of how feedback loops produce changes in regional temperature

Recently, a new school of economics called steady-state economics has seriously challenged neoclassical economics, the reigning school in Western economic decision making. According to the neoclassical model,

- (5) an economy is a closed system involving only the circular flow of exchange value between producers and consumers. Therefore, no noneconomic constraints impinge upon the economy and growth has no limits. Indeed, some neoclassical economists argue that
- (10) growth itself is crucial, because, they claim, the solutions to problems often associated with growth (income inequities, for example) can be found only in the capital that further growth creates.

- Steady-state economists believe the neoclassical
- (15) model to be unrealistic and hold that the economy is dependent on nature. Resources, they argue, enter the economy as raw material and exit as consumed products or waste; the greater the resources, the greater the size of the economy. According to these
- (20) economists, nature's limited capacity to regenerate raw material and absorb waste suggests that there is an optimal size for the economy, and that growth beyond this ideal point would increase the cost to the environment at a faster rate than the benefit to
- (25) producers and consumers, generating cycles that impoverish rather than enrich. Steady-state economists thus believe that the concept of an ever growing economy is dangerous, and that the only alternative is to maintain a state in which the economy remains in
- (30) equilibrium with nature. Neoclassical economists, on the other hand, consider nature to be just one element of the economy rather than an outside constraint, believing that natural resources, if depleted, can be replaced with other elements—i.e., human-made
- (35) resources—that will allow the economy to continue with its process of unlimited growth.

Some steady-state economists, pointing to the widening disparity between indices of actual growth (which simply count the total monetary value of goods

- (40) and services) and the index of environmentally sustainable growth (which is based on personal consumption, factoring in depletion of raw materials and production costs), believe that Western economies have already exceeded their optimal size. In response
- (45) to the warnings from neoclassical economists that checking economic growth only leads to economic stagnation, they argue that there are alternatives to growth that still accomplish what is required of any economy: the satisfaction of human wants. One of
- (50) the alternatives is conservation. Conservation—for example, increasing the efficiency of resource use through means such as recycling—differs from growth in that it is qualitative, not quantitative, requiring improvement in resource management rather than an
- (55) increase in the amount of resources. One measure of the success of a steady-state economy would be the degree to which it could implement alternatives to growth, such as conservation, without sacrificing the ability to satisfy the wants of producers and consumers.

14. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Neoclassical economists, who, unlike steady-state economists, hold that economic growth is not subject to outside constraints, believe that nature is just one element of the economy and that if natural resources in Western economies are depleted they can be replaced with human-made resources.
- (B) Some neoclassical economists, who, unlike steady-state economists, hold that growth is crucial to the health of economies, believe that the solutions to certain problems in Western economies can thus be found in the additional capital generated by unlimited growth.
- (C) Some steady-state economists, who, unlike neoclassical economists, hold that unlimited growth is neither possible nor desirable, believe that Western economies should limit economic growth by adopting conservation strategies, even if such strategies lead temporarily to economic stagnation.
- (D) Some steady-state economists, who, unlike neoclassical economists, hold that the optimal sizes of economies are limited by the availability of natural resources, believe that Western economies should limit economic growth and that, with alternatives like conservation, satisfaction of human wants need not be sacrificed.
- (E) Steady-state and neoclassical economists, who both hold that economies involve the circular flow of exchange value between producers and consumers, nevertheless differ over the most effective way of guaranteeing that a steady increase in this exchange value continues unimpeded in Western economies.

15. Based on the passage, neoclassical economists would likely hold that steady-state economists are wrong to believe each of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) The environment's ability to yield raw material is limited.
- (B) Natural resources are an external constraint on economies.
- (C) The concept of unlimited economic growth is dangerous.
- (D) Western economies have exceeded their optimal size.
- (E) Economies have certain optimal sizes.

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16. According to the passage, steady-state economists believe that unlimited economic growth is dangerous because it
- (A) may deplete natural resources faster than other natural resources are discovered to replace them
 - (B) may convert natural resources into products faster than more efficient resource use can compensate for
 - (C) may proliferate goods and services faster than it generates new markets for them
 - (D) may create income inequities faster than it creates the capital needed to redress them
 - (E) may increase the cost to the environment faster than it increases benefits to producers and consumers
17. A steady-state economist would be LEAST likely to endorse which one of the following as a means of helping a steady-state economy reduce growth without compromising its ability to satisfy human wants?
- (A) a manufacturer's commitment to recycle its product packaging
 - (B) a manufacturer's decision to use a less expensive fuel in its production process
 - (C) a manufacturer's implementation of a quality-control process to reduce the output of defective products
 - (D) a manufacturer's conversion from one type of production process to another with greater fuel efficiency
 - (E) a manufacturer's reduction of output in order to eliminate an overproduction problem
18. Based on the passage, a steady-state economist is most likely to claim that a successful economy is one that satisfies which one of the following principles?
- (A) A successful economy uses human-made resources in addition to natural resources.
 - (B) A successful economy satisfies human wants faster than it creates new ones.
 - (C) A successful economy maintains an equilibrium with nature while still satisfying human wants.
 - (D) A successful economy implements every possible means to prevent growth.
 - (E) A successful economy satisfies the wants of producers and consumers by using resources to spur growth.
19. In the view of steady-state economists, which one of the following is a noneconomic constraint as referred to in line 7?
- (A) the total amount of human wants
 - (B) the index of environmentally sustainable growth
 - (C) the capacity of nature to absorb waste
 - (D) the problems associated with economic growth
 - (E) the possibility of economic stagnation
20. Which one of the following most accurately describes what the last paragraph does in the passage?
- (A) It contradicts the ways in which the two economic schools interpret certain data and gives a criterion for judging between them based on the basic goals of an economy.
 - (B) It gives an example that illustrates the weakness of the new economic school and recommends an economic policy based on the basic goals of the prevailing economic school.
 - (C) It introduces an objection to the new economic school and argues that the policies of the new economic school would be less successful than growth-oriented economic policies at achieving the basic goal an economy must meet.
 - (D) It notes an objection to implementing the policies of the new economic school and identifies an additional policy that can help avoid that objection and still meet the goal an economy must meet.
 - (E) It contrasts the policy of the prevailing economic school with the recommendation mentioned earlier of the new economic school and shows that they are based on differing views on the basic goal an economy must meet.
21. The passage suggests which one of the following about neoclassical economists?
- (A) They assume that natural resources are infinitely available.
 - (B) They assume that human-made resources are infinitely available.
 - (C) They assume that availability of resources places an upper limit on growth.
 - (D) They assume that efficient management of resources is necessary to growth.
 - (E) They assume that human-made resources are preferable to natural resources.

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As one of the most pervasive and influential popular arts, the movies feed into and off of the rest of the culture in various ways. In the United States, the star system of the mid-1920s—in which actors were

- (5) placed under exclusive contract to particular Hollywood film studios—was a consequence of studios' discovery that the public was interested in actor's private lives, and that information about actors could be used to promote their films. Public relations
- (10) agents fed the information to gossip columnists, whetting the public's appetite for the films—which, audiences usually discovered, had the additional virtue of being created by talented writers, directors, and producers devoted to the art of storytelling. The
- (15) important feature of this relationship was not the benefit to Hollywood, but rather to the press; in what amounted to a form of cultural cross-fertilization, the press saw that they could profit from studios' promotion of new films.
- (20) Today this arrangement has mushroomed into an intricately interdependent mass-media entertainment industry. The faith by which this industry sustains itself is the belief that there is always something worth promoting. A vast portion of the mass media—
- (25) television and radio interviews, magazine articles, even product advertisements—now does most of the work for Hollywood studios attempting to promote their movies. It does so not out of altruism but because it makes for good business: If you produce a talk show
- (30) or edit a newspaper, and other media are generating public curiosity about a studio's forthcoming film, it would be unwise for you not to broadcast or publish something about the film, too, because the audience for your story is already guaranteed.
- (35) The problem with this industry is that it has begun to affect the creation of films as well as their promotion. Choices of subject matter and actors are made more and more frequently by studio executives rather than by producers, writers, or directors. This
- (40) problem is often referred to simply as an obsession with turning a profit, but Hollywood movies have almost always been produced to appeal to the largest possible audience. The new danger is that, increasingly, profit comes only from exciting an
- (45) audience's curiosity about a movie instead of satisfying its desire to have an engaging experience watching the film. When movies can pull people into theaters instantly on the strength of media publicity rather than relying on the more gradual process of word of mouth
- (50) among satisfied moviegoers, then the intimate relationship with the audience—on which the vitality of all popular art depends—is lost. But studios are making more money than ever by using this formula, and for this reason it appears that films whose appeal is
- (55) due not merely to their publicity value but to their ability to affect audiences emotionally will become increasingly rare in the U.S. film industry.

22. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The Hollywood films of the mid-1920s were in general more engaging to watch than are Hollywood films produced today.
- (B) The writers, producers, and directors in Hollywood in the mid-1920s were more talented than are their counterparts today.
- (C) The Hollywood film studios of the mid-1920s had a greater level of dependence on the mass-media industry than do Hollywood studios today.
- (D) The publicity generated for Hollywood films in the mid-1920s was more interesting than is the publicity generated for these films today.
- (E) The star system of the mid-1920s accounts for most of the difference in quality between the Hollywood films of that period and Hollywood films today.
23. According to the author, the danger of mass-media promotion of films is that it
- (A) discourages the work of filmmakers who attempt to draw the largest possible audiences to their films
- (B) discourages the critical review of the content of films that have been heavily promoted
- (C) encourages the production of films that excite an audience's curiosity but that do not provide satisfying experiences
- (D) encourages decisions to make the content of films parallel the private lives of the actors that appear in them
- (E) encourages cynicism among potential audience members about the merits of the films publicized
24. The phrase "cultural cross-fertilization" (line 17) is used in the passage to refer to which one of the following?
- (A) competition among different segments of the U.S. mass media
- (B) the interrelationship of Hollywood movies with other types of popular art
- (C) Hollywood film studios' discovery that the press could be used to communicate with the public
- (D) the press's mutually beneficial relationship with Hollywood film studios
- (E) interactions between public relations agents and the press

25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of the present state of this aspect; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; introduction of a possible solution to the problem
 - (B) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of the present state of this aspect; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; suggestion of a likely consequence of the problem
 - (C) description of the origins of a particular aspect of a popular art; analysis of a problem associated with this aspect; introduction of a possible solution to the problem; suggestion of a likely consequence of the solution
 - (D) summary of the history of a particular aspect of a popular art; discussion of a problem that accompanied the growth of this aspect; suggestion of a likely consequence of the problem; appraisal of the importance of avoiding this consequence
 - (E) summary of the history of a particular aspect of a popular art; analysis of factors that contributed to the growth of this aspect; discussion of a problem that accompanied the growth of this aspect; appeal for assistance in solving the problem

26. The author's position in lines 35-47 would be most weakened if which one of the following were true?
- (A) Many Hollywood studio executives do consider a film's ability to satisfy moviegoers emotionally.
 - (B) Many Hollywood studio executives achieved their positions as a result of demonstrating talent at writing, producing, or directing films that satisfy audiences emotionally.
 - (C) Most writers, producers, and directors in Hollywood continue to have a say in decisions about the casting and content of films despite the influence of studio executives.
 - (D) The decisions made by most Hollywood studio executives to improve a film's chances of earning a profit also add to its ability to satisfy moviegoers emotionally.
 - (E) Often the U.S. mass media play an indirect role in influencing the content of the films that Hollywood studios make by whetting the public's appetite for certain performers or subjects.

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.