

SECTION II
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.

- In 1963, a three-week-long demonstration for jobs at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York, became one of the most significant and widely publicized campaigns of
- (5) the civil rights movement in the United States. An interdenominational group made up mostly of locally based African American ministers, who had remained politically moderate until then, organized and led hundreds of people in an aggressive protest. Their
- (10) efforts relied mainly on the participation and direct financial support of the ministers' own congregations and other congregations throughout Brooklyn. The goal of this campaign was to build a mass movement that would force changes in government policies as
- (15) well as in trade union hiring practices, both of which they believed excluded African Americans from construction jobs.

- Inspired by the emergence of African American religious leaders as key figures elsewhere in the civil
- (20) rights movement, and reasoning that the ministers would be able to mobilize large numbers of people from their congregations and network effectively with other religious leaders throughout the city, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a national civil
- (25) rights organization, had decided to ask the ministers to lead the Downstate campaign. However, by organizing a civil disobedience campaign, the ministers were jeopardizing one of the very factors that had led CORE to seek their involvement: their
- (30) positions as politically moderate community leaders. Urban African American ministers and churches had been working for decades with community and government organizations to address the social, political, and economic concerns of their
- (35) communities, and ministers of African American congregations in Brooklyn had often acted as mediators between their communities and the government. Many of them also worked for major political parties and ran for political office themselves.
- (40) By endorsing and leading the Downstate protest, the ministers were risking their political careers and their reputations within their communities for effecting change through established political channels.

- The Downstate campaign ended with an
- (45) agreement between the ministers and both government and union officials. This agreement did not include new legislation or a commitment to a specific numerical increase in jobs for African Americans, as the protestors had demanded. But even
- (50) though some civil rights activists therefore considered the agreement incomplete, government officials did

- pledge to enforce existing antidiscrimination legislation. Moreover, the Downstate campaign effectively aroused public concern for the previously
- (55) neglected problem of discrimination in the construction industry. It also drew public attention, which had hitherto focused on the progress of the civil rights movement primarily in the southern United States, to the additional need to alleviate
- (60) discrimination in the North. Finally, throughout the campaign, the ministers managed to maintain their moderate political ties. The dual role played by the ministers—activists who nonetheless continued to work through established political channels—served
- (65) as a model for future ministers who sought to initiate protest actions on behalf of their communities.

1. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the author's attitude is most favorable toward which one of the following?
- (A) the ways in which the Downstate campaign altered the opinions of union leaders
- (B) the impact that the Downstate campaign had on the implementation of new antidiscrimination legislation
- (C) CORE's relationship to the demonstrators in the Downstate campaign
- (D) the effects that the Downstate campaign had on public awareness
- (E) the way in which the leaders of the Downstate campaign negotiated the agreement that ended the campaign

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2. Which one of the following assertions about the results of the Downstate campaign does the author affirm in the passage?
- (A) It achieved all of its participants' goals for changes in union policy but not all of its participants' goals for government action.
 - (B) It directly achieved neither all of its participants' goals for government action nor all of its participants' goals for changes in union hiring policies.
 - (C) It achieved all of its participants' goals for changes in government policies, but did not achieve all of its participants' goals for union commitment to hiring policies.
 - (D) It achieved all of its particular goals for government action immediately, but only gradually achieved some of its participants' desired effects on public opinion.
 - (E) It eventually achieved all of its participants' particular goals for both government action and establishment of union hiring policies, but only after extended effort and significant risk.
3. The primary function of the reference to past activities of ministers and churches (lines 31–38) is to
- (A) demonstrate that the tactics used by the leaders of the Downstate campaign evolved naturally out of their previous political activities
 - (B) explain why the leaders of the Downstate campaign decided to conduct the protest in the way they did
 - (C) provide examples of the sorts of civil rights activities that the leaders of CORE had promoted
 - (D) indicate how the Downstate campaign could have accomplished its goals by means other than those used
 - (E) underscore the extent to which the Downstate campaign represented a change in approach for its leaders

4. Which one of the following does the author affirm in the passage?
- (A) CORE was one of several civil rights organizations that challenged the hiring practices of the construction industry.
 - (B) The Downstate campaign relied primarily on CORE and other national civil rights organizations for most of its support.
 - (C) After the Downstate campaign, concern for discrimination in the construction industry was directed primarily toward the northern United States.
 - (D) Many ministers of African American congregations in Brooklyn had sought election to political office.
 - (E) In response to the Downstate campaign, union officials pledged to adopt specific numerical goals for the hiring of African Americans.
5. The passage most clearly suggests that which one of the following is true of the group of ministers who led the Downstate campaign?
- (A) The Downstate campaign did not signal a significant change in their general political and social goals.
 - (B) After the Downstate campaign, they went on to organize various other similar campaigns.
 - (C) They had come together for the purpose of addressing problems in the construction industry well before CORE's involvement in the Downstate campaign.
 - (D) They were criticized both by CORE and by other concerned organizations for their incomplete success in the Downstate campaign.
 - (E) Prior to the Downstate campaign, many of them had not been directly involved in civil rights activities.

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- The Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976, initiated by Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong in an attempt to reduce the influence of China's intellectual elite on the country's institutions, has had
- (5) lasting repercussions on Chinese art. It intensified the absolutist mind-set of Maoist Revolutionary Realism, which had dictated the content and style of Chinese art even before 1966 by requiring that artists “truthfully” depict the realities of socialist life in
- (10) China. Interest in nonsocial, nonpolitical subjects was strictly forbidden, and, during the Cultural Revolution, what constituted truth was entirely for revolutionary forces to decide—the only reality artists could portray was one that had been thoroughly
- (15) colored and distorted by political ideology.
- Ironically, the same set of requirements that constricted artistic expression during the Cultural Revolution has had the opposite effect since; many artistic movements have flourished in reaction to the
- (20) monotony of Revolutionary Realism. One of these, the Scar Art movement of the 1980s, was spearheaded by a group of intellectual painters who had been trained in Maoist art schools and then exiled to rural areas during the Cultural Revolution.
- (25) In exile, these painters were for perhaps the first time confronted with the harsh realities of rural poverty and misery—aspects of life in China that their Maoist mentors would probably have preferred they ignore. As a result of these experiences, they developed a
- (30) radically new approach to realism. Instead of depicting the version of reality sanctioned by the government, the Scar Art painters chose to represent the “scarred reality” they had seen during their exile. Their version of realist painting emphasized the day-
- (35) to-day hardships of rural life. While the principles of Revolutionary Realism had insisted that artists choose public, monumental, and universal subjects, the Scar artists chose instead to focus on the private, the mundane, and the particular; where the principles of
- (40) Revolutionary Realism had demanded that they depict contemporary Chinese society as outstanding or perfect, the Scar artists chose instead to portray the bleak realities of modernization.
- As the 1980s progressed, the Scar artists' radical
- (45) approach to realism became increasingly co-opted for political purposes, and as this political cast became stronger and more obvious, many artists abandoned the movement. Yet a preoccupation with rural life persisted, giving rise to a related development known
- (50) as the Native Soil movement, which focused on the native landscape and embodied a growing nostalgia for the charms of peasant society in the face of modernization. Where the Scar artists had reacted to the ideological rigidity of the Cultural Revolution by
- (55) emphasizing the damage inflicted by modernization, the Native Soil painters reacted instead by idealizing traditional peasant life. Unfortunately, in the end Native Soil painting was trivialized by a tendency to romanticize certain qualities of rural Chinese society
- (60) in order to appeal to Western galleries and collectors.

6. Which one of the following titles most accurately captures the main point of the passage?
- (A) “Painting and Politics: A Survey of Political Influences on Contemporary Chinese Art”
- (B) “How Two Movements in Chinese Painting Transformed the Cultural Revolution”
- (C) “Scarred Reality: A Look into Chinese Rural Life in the Late Twentieth Century”
- (D) “The Rise of Realism in Post-Maoist Art in China”
- (E) “The Unforeseen Artistic Legacy of China's Cultural Revolution”
7. Which one of the following works of art would be most compatible with the goals and interests of Scar Art as described in the passage?
- (A) a painting of a village scene in which peasants commemorate a triumph over cruel political officials
- (B) a painting symbolically representing the destruction caused by a large fire
- (C) a painting depicting the weary face of a poorly clothed peasant toiling in a grain mill
- (D) a painting caricaturing Mao Zedong as an overseer of farm workers
- (E) a painting of two traditionally dressed peasant children walking in a summer wheat field
8. Which one of the following statements about realism in Chinese art can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The artists who became leaders of the Native Soil movement practiced a modified form of realism in reaction against the styles and techniques of Scar Art.
- (B) Chinese art has encompassed conflicting conceptions of realism derived from contrasting political and artistic purposes.
- (C) The goals of realism in Chinese art have been effectively furthered by both the Scar Art movement and the Native Soil movement.
- (D) Until the development of the Scar Art movement, interest in rural life had been absent from the types of art that prevailed among Chinese realist painters.
- (E) Unlike the art that was predominant during the Cultural Revolution, Scar Art was not a type of realist art.

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9. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be LEAST likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the Cultural Revolution?
- (A) It had the ironic effect of catalyzing art movements at odds with its policies.
 - (B) The art that was endorsed by its policies was less varied and interesting than Chinese art since the Cultural Revolution.
 - (C) Much of the art that it endorsed did not accurately depict the realities of life in China but rather a politically motivated idealization.
 - (D) Its effects demonstrate that restrictive policies generally foster artistic growth more than liberal policies do.
 - (E) Its impact has continued to be felt in the Chinese art world years after it ended.
10. The primary function of the first paragraph is to
- (A) introduce the set of political and artistic ideas that spurred the development of two artistic movements described in the subsequent paragraphs
 - (B) acknowledge the inescapable melding of political ideas and artistic styles in China
 - (C) explain the transformation of Chinese society that came about as a result of the Cultural Revolution
 - (D) present a hypothesis about realism in Chinese art that is refuted by the ensuing discussion of two artistic movements
 - (E) show that the political realism practiced by the movements discussed in the ensuing paragraphs originated during the Cultural Revolution
11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following views of the Native Soil movement?
- (A) Its development was the inevitable consequence of the Scar Art movement's increasing politicization.
 - (B) It failed to earn the wide recognition that Scar Art had achieved.
 - (C) The rural scenes it depicted were appealing to most people in China.
 - (D) Ironically, it had several key elements in common with Revolutionary Realism, in opposition to which it originally developed.
 - (E) Its nostalgic representation of rural life was the means by which it stood in opposition to Revolutionary Realism.

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- Individual family members have been assisted in resolving disputes arising from divorce or separation, property division, or financial arrangements, through court-connected family mediation programs, which
- (5) differ significantly from court adjudication. When courts use their authority to resolve disputes by adjudicating matters in litigation, judges' decisions are binding, subject only to appeal. Formal rules govern the procedure followed, and the hearings are generally open to the public. In contrast, family
- (10) mediation is usually conducted in private, the process is less formal, and mediators do not make binding decisions. Mediators help disputing parties arrive at a solution themselves through communication and
- (15) cooperation by facilitating the process of negotiation that leads to agreement by the parties.

- Supporters of court adjudication in resolving family disputes claim that it has numerous advantages over family mediation, and there is some validity to
- (20) this claim. Judges' decisions, they argue, explicate and interpret the broader social values involved in family disputes, and family mediation can neglect those values. Advocates of court adjudication also argue that since the dynamics of power in disputes
- (25) are not always well understood, mediation, which is based on the notion of relatively equal parties, would be inappropriate in many situations. The court system, on the other hand, attempts to protect those at a disadvantage because of imbalances in bargaining
- (30) power. Family mediation does not guarantee the full protection of an individual's rights, whereas a goal of the court system is to ensure that lawyers can secure all that the law promises to their clients. Family mediation also does not provide a formal record of
- (35) the facts and principles that influence the settlement of a dispute, so if a party to a mediated agreement subsequently seeks modification of the judgment, the task of reconstructing the mediation process is especially difficult. Finally, mediated settlements
- (40) divert cases from judicial consideration, thus eliminating the opportunity for such cases to refine the law through the ongoing development of legal precedent.

- But in the final analysis, family mediation is
- (45) better suited to the unique needs of family law than is the traditional court system. Proponents of family mediation point out that it constitutes a more efficient and less damaging process than litigation. By working together in the mediation process, family members
- (50) can enhance their personal autonomy and reduce government intervention, develop skills to resolve future disputes, and create a spirit of cooperation that can lead to greater compliance with their agreement. The family mediation process can assist in resolving
- (55) emotional as well as legal issues and thus may reduce stress in the long term. Studies of family mediation programs in several countries report that the majority of participants reach a full or partial agreement and express positive feelings about the process, perceiving
- (60) it to be more rational and humane than the court system.

12. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Recent studies show that family mediation is preferred by family members for resolving family disputes because it is more rational and humane than the court adjudication process.
- (B) Even though a majority of participants in family mediation programs are satisfied with the settlements they reach, the use of court adjudication in resolving family disputes has several advantages over the use of mediation.
- (C) When given the option, family members involved in disputes have typically elected to use family mediation rather than court adjudication to settle their disputes.
- (D) While court adjudication of family disputes has certain advantages, family mediation serves the needs of family members better because it enhances autonomy and encourages greater communication and cooperation in reaching an agreement.
- (E) Although supporters of court adjudication argue that family mediation does not contribute to the development and refinement of legal precedent, they fail to recognize that most family disputes can be resolved without appeal to legal precedents.
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the primary purpose of the sentence at lines 30–33?
- (A) to illustrate that court adjudication can have certain benefits that family mediation may lack
- (B) to present material that reveals the inherent limitations of the court adjudication model
- (C) to prove that the assumptions implicit in court adjudication and family mediation are irreconcilable
- (D) to present an alternative judicial option that combines the benefits of both court adjudication and family mediation
- (E) to suggest that lawyers are essential for the protection of individual rights during disputes

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14. Based on the passage, which one of the following relationships is most analogous to that between the mediator and the family members involved in a dispute?
- (A) A labor relations specialist assists a group of auto assembly workers and the plant's management in reaching an agreeable salary increase for the workers.
 - (B) A drama teacher decides on the school's annual production based on the outcome of a majority vote by the student body.
 - (C) A group director solicits feedback from staff prior to implementing a new computer system designed to be more efficient.
 - (D) An administrative assistant records the minutes of an office meeting in order to improve interoffice communications.
 - (E) A judge meets privately with the opposing counsel of two parties after rendering a decision in a case.
15. According to the passage, proponents of family mediation note that the family mediation process
- (A) is more time-consuming than court adjudication
 - (B) almost always results in full agreement among the parties
 - (C) attempts to protect those at a disadvantage because of unequal bargaining power
 - (D) is most effective in resolving disputes involved in divorce and separation
 - (E) helps develop the conflict-resolving skills of the parties in a dispute
16. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements regarding the differences between court adjudication and family mediation?
- (A) The differences are minimal and would rarely lead to substantially different settlements of similar disputes.
 - (B) The two processes are so different that the attitudes of the participants toward the outcomes reached can vary significantly depending on which process is used.
 - (C) The main difference between family mediation and court adjudication is that while family mediation is less damaging, court adjudication is more efficient.
 - (D) Family mediation led by expert mediators differs much less from court adjudication than does mediation led by mediators who have less expertise.
 - (E) While family mediation differs significantly from court adjudication, these differences do not really make one or the other better suited to the needs of family law.

17. According to the passage, proponents of court adjudication of family disputes would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Court adjudication of family disputes usually produces a decision that satisfies all parties to the dispute equally.
 - (B) Family mediation fails to address the underlying emotional issues in family disputes.
 - (C) Settlements of disputes reached through family mediation are not likely to guide the resolution of similar future disputes among other parties.
 - (D) Court adjudication presumes that the parties to a dispute have relatively equal bargaining power.
 - (E) Court adjudication hearings for family disputes should always be open to the public.
18. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) document the evolution of a particular body of law and its various conflict-resolution processes
 - (B) describe how societal values are embedded in and affect the outcome of two different processes for resolving disputes
 - (C) explain why one method of conflict resolution is preferable to another for a certain class of legal disputes
 - (D) show how and why legal precedents in a certain branch of the law can eventually alter the outcomes of future cases
 - (E) demonstrate that the court system too often disregards the needs of individuals involved in disputes

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Until recently, biologists were unable to explain the fact that pathogens—disease-causing parasites—have evolved to incapacitate, and often overwhelm, their hosts. Such behavior is at odds with the

- (5) prevailing view of host-parasite relations—that, in general, host and parasite ultimately develop a benign coexistence. This view is based on the idea that parasites that do not harm their hosts have the best chance for long-term survival: they thrive because their hosts thrive. Some biologists, however, recently have suggested that if a pathogen reproduced so extensively as to cause its host to become gravely sick, it could still achieve evolutionary success if its replication led to a level of transmission into new
- (10) hosts that exceeded the loss of pathogens resulting from the host's incapacitation. This scenario suggests that even death-causing pathogens can achieve evolutionary success.

- One implication of this perspective is that a
- (20) pathogen's virulence—its capacity to overcome a host's defenses and incapacitate it—is a function of its mode of transmission. For example, rhinoviruses, which cause the common cold, require physical proximity for transmission to occur. If a rhinovirus reproduces so extensively in a solitary host that the host is too unwell to leave home for a day, the thousands of new rhinoviruses produced that day will die before they can be transmitted. So, because it is transmitted directly, the common cold is unlikely to
- (25) disable its victims.

- The opposite can occur when pathogens are transported by a vector—an organism that can carry and transmit an infectious agent. If, for example, a pathogen capable of being transported by a mosquito
- (30) reproduces so extensively that its human host is immobilized, it can still pass along its genes if a mosquito bites the host and transmits this dose to the next human it bites. In such circumstances the virulence is likely to be more severe, because the
- (40) pathogen has reproduced to such concentration in the host that the mosquito obtains a high dose of the pathogen, increasing the level of transmission to new hosts.

- While medical literature generally supports the
- (45) hypothesis that vector-borne pathogens tend to be more virulent than directly transmitted pathogens—witness the lethal nature of malaria, yellow fever, typhus, and sleeping sickness, all carried by biting insects—a few directly transmitted pathogens such as
- (50) diphtheria and tuberculosis bacteria can be just as lethal. Scientists call these “sit and wait” pathogens, because they are able to remain alive outside their hosts until a new host comes along, without relying on a vector. Indeed, the endurance of these pathogens,
- (55) many of which can survive externally for weeks or months before transmission into a new host—compared, for instance, to an average rhinovirus life span of hours—makes them among the most dangerous of all pathogens.

19. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that directly transmitted pathogens are just as virulent as vector-borne pathogens, due to the former's ability to survive outside a host for long periods of time.
- (B) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that, while most pathogens reproduce so extensively as to cause their hosts to become gravely sick or even to die, some eventually develop a benign coexistence with their hosts.
- (C) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that they are able to achieve reproductive success because they reproduce to a high level of concentration in their incapacitated hosts.
- (D) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that they are generally able to achieve reproductive success unless their reproduction causes the death of the host.
- (E) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that pathogen virulence is generally a function of their mode of transmission, with vector-borne pathogens usually more virulent than directly transmitted pathogens, except for those directly transmitted pathogens able to endure outside their hosts.
20. According to the passage, the prevailing view of the host-parasite relationship is that, in general,
- (A) the host is ultimately harmed enough to prevent the parasite from thriving
- (B) a thriving parasite will eventually incapacitate its host
- (C) a parasite must eventually be transmitted to a new host in order to survive
- (D) the parasite eventually thrives with no harm to its host
- (E) ultimately the host thrives only if the parasite thrives
21. With which one of the following statements about the prevailing view of host-parasite relations would the biologists mentioned in line 10 be most likely to agree?
- (A) The view contradicts most evidence of actual host-parasite relations.
- (B) The view suggests that even death-causing pathogens can achieve evolutionary success.
- (C) The view presumes the existence of a type of parasite behavior that does not exist.
- (D) The view ignores the possibility that there is more than one way to achieve evolutionary success.
- (E) The view erroneously assumes that hosts never harm the parasites that feed off them.

22. The examples of diphtheria and tuberculosis bacteria provide the most support for which one of the following conclusions about the dangerousness of pathogens?
- (A) The most dangerous pathogens are those with the shortest life spans outside a host.
 - (B) Those pathogens with the greatest endurance outside a host are among the most dangerous.
 - (C) Those pathogens transported by vectors are always the most dangerous.
 - (D) The least dangerous pathogens are among those with the longest life spans outside a host.
 - (E) Those pathogens transmitted directly are always the least dangerous.
23. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously challenge the position of the biologists mentioned in line 10?
- (A) Most pathogens capable of causing their hosts' deaths are able to achieve reproductive success.
 - (B) Most pathogens transmitted from incapacitated hosts into new hosts are unable to overwhelm the new hosts.
 - (C) Most pathogens that do not incapacitate their hosts are unable to achieve reproductive success.
 - (D) Most hosts that become gravely sick are infected by pathogens that reproduce to relatively high concentrations.
 - (E) Most pathogens transmitted from incapacitated hosts are unable to reproduce in their new hosts.
24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; mention of an implication of the explanation; discussion of two examples illustrating the implication; discussion of exceptions to the implication
 - (B) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the explanation; discussion of exceptions to the explanation; mention of an implication of the explanation
 - (C) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the explanation; mention of an implication of the explanation; discussion of examples illustrating the implication
 - (D) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an implication of the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the implication; discussion of exceptions to the implication
 - (E) introduction of a scientific anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of examples illustrating the explanation
25. The passage implies that which one of the following is a reason that rhinoviruses are unlikely to be especially virulent?
- (A) They immobilize their hosts before they have a chance to reproduce extensively enough to pass directly to new hosts.
 - (B) They cannot survive outside their hosts long enough to be transmitted from incapacitated hosts to new hosts.
 - (C) They cannot reproduce in numbers sufficient to allow vectors to obtain high enough doses to pass to new hosts.
 - (D) They cannot survive long enough in an incapacitated host to be picked up by vectors.
 - (E) They produce thousands of new rhinoviruses each day.
26. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) compare examples challenging the prevailing view of host-parasite relations with examples supporting it
 - (B) argue that the prevailing view of host-parasite relations is correct but is based on a mistaken rationale
 - (C) offer a modification to the prevailing view of host-parasite relations
 - (D) attack evidence that supports the prevailing view of host-parasite relations
 - (E) examine the origins of the prevailing view of host-parasite relations

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.