

## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

**Directions:** Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. 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.

Forests are among the world's most valuable resources, both in a narrowly economic sense and in a broader, ecological sense. Besides yielding over 5,000 commercial products that contribute some 2 percent to the world's total economic production, forests provide recreation, reduce flooding, and prevent soil erosion that clogs rivers with silt. However, if well-grounded policy decisions are to be made concerning which forests must be preserved and how much forest

- (5) must be preserved, policy makers should have a comprehensive understanding of the arguments for and against the use of forests for economic gain. Two claims often made—one about the oxygen-renewing capacity of forests, the other about the role of forests in preserving biodiversity—merit special scrutiny.
- (10)
- (15)

Some consider the tropical rain forests of the Brazilian Amazon region “the lungs of the earth,” claiming that the foliage absorbs so much carbon dioxide and produces so much oxygen that the atmosphere would be depleted of the latter if these forests ceased to exist. But this belief is largely a myth. Trees do produce oxygen by photosynthesis, but when trees die, the decomposition process consumes as much oxygen as the trees produced. In net terms, therefore, forests neither produce nor consume oxygen.

- (20)
- (25)
- Another claim made is that the preservation of biodiversity, the globe's profusion of plant and animal species, requires a stricter policy to conserve forest, especially tropical rain forest. For one thing, many scientists believe that some tropical rain-forest plant species yet to be discovered may contain agents with unique disease-fighting properties. These plants can offer crucial clues, as well as basic materials, for research on new medications. But even if one does not think this indicates that biodiversity is a significant resource, one could agree with the view, widely held by some, that there is a moral imperative to preserve species diversity—or, at least, that to do so would be a noninstrumental, that is, an intrinsic, good.
- (30)
- (35)
- (40)

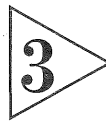
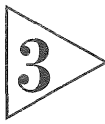
Actually, careful review of official statistics suggests that tropical deforestation is not occurring as fast as has often been claimed. Some existing forests, however, do consist of commercial plantations, of which some people are highly critical. Such plantations tend to contain significantly fewer plant and animal species than natural forest. However, since plantations are designed to produce large quantities of wood and wood pulp, they reduce the economic pressure on true

- (50) forests, increasing the latter's capacity to support biodiversity. In addition, the size of such plantations is often overstated by environmental activists. While the World Wildlife Fund claims that plantations make up “large tracts of current forest area,” review of official data shows that plantations make up just 3 percent of the world's forest area.
- (55)

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

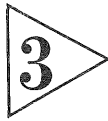
- (A) Arguments concerning the economic use of forests must be carefully examined before reasonable policy decisions can be made.
- (B) The dangers posed to biodiversity by deforestation, although considerable, are insignificant when compared to those posed by ill-considered attempts at stricter regulation of forest usage.
- (C) Careful review of official statistics shows that neither deforestation nor displacement of natural forest by commercial plantations is proceeding as rapidly as has been feared.
- (D) While there is some hope that tropical rain forests might yield information that will result in new medicines, the primary reason for preserving them is their noninstrumental good.
- (E) Assuming biodiversity is an instrumental good, imposing stricter regulation on the establishment of commercial plantations is an ineffective way to preserve such a good.

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2. It can be inferred from the passage that many scientists believe which one of the following about rain-forest plants?
- (A) Only a tiny proportion of rain-forest plant species actually have disease-fighting properties.
  - (B) Rain-forest plants are likely to produce medicines effective only against diseases that are endemic to tropical regions.
  - (C) The value of rain-forest plants derives in part from their providing basic materials for medical research.
  - (D) Rain-forest plants derive their medicinal properties from their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
  - (E) Rain-forest plants that have disease-fighting properties are almost completely extinct.
3. The information in the passage answers which one of the following questions?
- (A) What percentage of the world's tropical rain forest is located in the Brazilian Amazon region?
  - (B) How many products are derived from plants grown on commercial plantations?
  - (C) By means of what process do plants produce oxygen?
  - (D) What measures, if any, could be taken to help existing forests produce more oxygen than they currently do?
  - (E) Do trees in tropical rain forests absorb more carbon dioxide than do other types of vegetation?
4. The stated relationship between the production of oxygen through photosynthesis and the consumption of oxygen in the process of tree decomposition (lines 22–26) is most analogous to which one of the following?
- (A) Pay increases in a growing economy lead to increased purchasing power, but this increase is partially eroded through inflation if there is not a corresponding increase in productivity.
  - (B) Endangered species of plants are genetically modified in order to shorten their reproductive cycle as well as to enhance their resistance to natural parasites.
  - (C) Energy is expended in fertilizing and harvesting farm crops, but the cash return on the crops more than pays for the energy expended.
  - (D) An increase in the value of the shares of a company in a given production sector can spur an increase in the share values of other companies in that sector.
  - (E) Water evaporates from the ground during hot weather, and this water eventually condenses in the atmosphere and falls on the ground as rain or snow in the same region or elsewhere.
5. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) making policy proposals for the solution of a contemporary problem
  - (B) identifying and describing scientific solutions to contemporary environmental problems
  - (C) suggesting new ways in which an economic resource can be exploited
  - (D) mobilizing public support for the preservation of an important natural resource
  - (E) counterbalancing different points of view regarding an important topic being addressed by policy makers
6. Which one of the following statements about critics of commercial plantations is most consistent with the views of the author as expressed in the passage?
- (A) Critics of commercial plantations should consider more carefully the relationships between commercial and noncommercial forests.
  - (B) Critics of commercial plantations do not recognize the medical potential of rain-forest plants.
  - (C) Critics of commercial plantations generally are well versed about photosynthesis and the effect on total biomass of a noncommercial forest.
  - (D) Critics of commercial plantations possess an adequate understanding of the economic and biological impact of restricting such enterprises.
  - (E) Critics of commercial plantations often demonstrate a broad understanding of global environmental issues.
7. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) Some diseases that affect plants also affect human beings.
  - (B) Deforestation can have negative effects on water-based transportation.
  - (C) There are more commercial plantations than any other type of forest.
  - (D) There are more species of plants and animals internationally recognized as endangered in tropical rain forest than in nontropical forest.
  - (E) Commercial plantations produce goods that are rarely used in the countries where the plantations are located.

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*This passage is based on an article published in 1996.*

Of the 300 indigenous languages spoken when European explorers reached what is now the United States, fewer than 150 survive today. Of these, one third are near extinction, with fewer than

- (5) 100 surviving speakers. The decline of many of these languages is due in large part to misguided U.S. government policies: between the 1930s and the 1960s, the U.S. mandated the teaching of English to all Native Americans, an effort that in practice
- (10) discouraged the transmission of native languages. Yet despite the residual effects of this effort, there has recently been a resurgence in native language study and preservation efforts. More universities are offering language curricula developed by Native American
- (15) scholars, and fluent speakers of native languages are being recorded on film and tape. At the same time, many indigenous communities are establishing radio stations that broadcast in native languages.

- (20) Because of the strong oral traditions of indigenous cultures, radio is a particularly effective tool for preserving native languages. It provides a natural and widely accessible means for the diffusion of native languages. In fact, some communities have consciously founded native language radio stations as a means of
- (25) simultaneously promoting their languages and keeping community members apprised of important issues. These radio stations have also helped solidify communities, as older people have taken an interest in rekindling the use of their languages and in helping
- (30) younger generations understand idiomatic usage.

- However, the growth of Internet use in many native communities could counter the influence of radio. In order to use this international computer network, many community members often find that they must devote considerable energy to mastering a
- (35) standard language—generally English. Communities with radio stations have at their disposal a means to combat this trend, but the mere presentation of native language programming is not enough. For radio
- (40) programming to be effective in countering the potentially deleterious linguistic effects of the Internet, it should resonate with the living oral traditions of indigenous communities.

- One analyst noted recently that in native
- (45) communities where English is a second language—i.e., spoken less frequently than a native language—there is an abundance of such programming, but where English is the primary language, what native language programming there is often takes the form of lessons,
- (50) which can be unengaging and distant from the cultural contexts that give necessary and subtle meaning to the words. By contrast, effective programming should include things like recordings of elders speaking the native language, word games that mix English and
- (55) native languages, and speeches by fluent speakers. There is evidence that this along with lessons printed in the local newspaper has had success at revitalizing

native languages in some communities. Similarly, integrating traditional songs into the presentation of a native language makes it easier for novice speakers to grasp the language by familiarizing them with its rhythms.

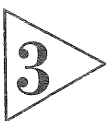
- (60) 8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because of the growth in Internet use in many indigenous communities, English has again begun to supplant native languages, thus reversing the recent resurgence of interest in native languages.
- (B) Native language radio programming has become a valuable tool for preserving native languages, and it may be able to help counter the threat to native languages now posed by the Internet.
- (C) While the Internet and many other media serve as factors helping to push native languages toward extinction, radio, because of its wide availability, is the only viable means for counteracting this trend.
- (D) Language preservation is more successful when, rather than merely transmitting the language by traditional classroom lessons, an effort is made to take into account the cultural context of the language.
- (E) Native language radio programming succeeds in preserving native languages where other approaches fail because it has stimulated the interest of older people in rekindling the use of their languages.
9. The passage most strongly suggests that some types of native language radio programming are less likely than others to be successful at sustaining these languages because they
- (A) do not convey information about the daily lives of the listeners
- (B) tend not to connect their use of these languages to the cultures with which the languages are associated
- (C) typically ignore the economic circumstances of their listeners
- (D) are not purposefully designed to advocate the use of these languages
- (E) fail to make use of traditional academic methods of teaching languages

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10. The author's primary purpose in mentioning the native language curricula being developed at many universities is to
- (A) cite an example of methods of native language preservation less successful than native language radio programming
  - (B) indicate one of the effects of the attempts to preserve native languages by means of native language programming
  - (C) provide evidence that interest in the study and preservation of native languages is growing
  - (D) show that the attitudes of scholars toward the study of native languages are markedly different from those of government officials
  - (E) point out one of the factors that has contributed to the popularity of native language radio programming
11. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) The preservation of native languages is desirable as an end in itself, and this end will be most successfully accomplished if these languages become integrated into the daily life of native communities.
  - (B) The preservation of native languages will fail without cooperation among those who speak the language, other members of their communities, and the members and institutions of society as a whole.
  - (C) The main roadblock to the preservation of native languages is a lack of consensus among tribal elders concerning the most effective way to ensure the transmission of cultural values and practices to younger generations.
  - (D) The preservation of native languages can most efficiently be accomplished if these languages are used to report on developments in the rapidly changing technological and economic environment.
  - (E) The preservation of native languages is unlikely to be achieved unless institutions of higher learning devote significantly more resources to the development of native language curricula.
12. The passage states that the study of native languages has recently grown
- (A) in spite of residual effects of a misguided government mandate
  - (B) because of a change in attitude on the part of government and university officials
  - (C) because of a growing awareness that the extinction of these languages would be a great loss to scholarship
  - (D) because the use of native language radio programming has supplanted more traditional means of language transmission
  - (E) in spite of a lack of native scholars to develop native language curricula
13. Each of the following is an example of the kind of native language radio programming advocated by the author in the fourth paragraph EXCEPT:
- (A) a program that provides fluent speakers of the local indigenous language the opportunity to address fellow community members on issues facing the community
  - (B) a music program whose host speaks the local indigenous language and that includes traditional songs performed by elders
  - (C) a religious program that features elders fluent in the local indigenous language talking to listeners about traditional spiritual beliefs
  - (D) a program that teaches listeners the rules of both grammar and idiomatic usage in the local indigenous language
  - (E) a program that plays recordings made by anthropologists in previous decades featuring the community's folk tales recited in the indigenous language

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### Passage A

Some legal theorists reject the notion that judges must believe what they say in their opinions. They argue that an emphasis on the need for honesty in judicial decision making ignores the myriad

- (5) institutional considerations that judges must continuously balance in performing the prudential functions assigned to them. To argue for rigid adherence to a norm of sincerity is, they say, naive, foolhardy, and even dangerously utopian.

- (10) There are two ways of defending the principle of judicial sincerity. The first is to marshal prudential reasons that support the principle. If it can be shown that following a general rule favoring sincerity produces the most prudential outcomes—whatever those happen to be—then the rule is justified.
- (15) Accordingly, proponents of greater candor in the courts have argued, for example, that transparent decision making provides better guidance to lower courts and litigants, or that it strengthens the
- (20) institutional legitimacy of the courts.

- The problem with a prudential defense of judicial candor is that it fails to acknowledge the normative force behind the idea that judges should not lie or deliberately mislead in their opinions. In our ordinary
- (25) moral thinking, duties of truth telling are not justified merely when they produce good outcomes. Rather, the duty to speak truthfully and openly is an independent constraint on our actions. This suggests a second way to defend the principle of judicial sincerity, namely,
- (30) by appealing to moral principles rather than prudential considerations.

### Passage B

The requirement that judges give reasons for their decisions—reasons that can be debated, attacked, and defended—serves a vital function in constraining the

(35) judiciary's exercise of power. But must judges actually believe the reasons they give? There are reasons to think so.

- In the absence of any obligation to be candid, the constraints on judges' powers would be greatly
- (40) diluted, since judges who are free to distort or misstate the reasons for their actions can avoid the sanctions of criticism and condemnation that honest disclosure of their motivation may entail. In a sense, candor is an essential prerequisite of all other restraints
- (45) on abuse of judicial power, for the limitations imposed by constitutions, statutes, and precedents count for little if judges feel free to believe one thing and say another. Moreover, lack of candor is likely to be detectable, and its detection would only serve to
- (50) increase public cynicism about the judicial system.

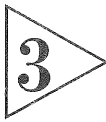
- Do these points demonstrate that candor is an unshakable obligation of judicial behavior? Do they rebut the argument that judicial deception is warranted in cases where it yields some net benefit? Probably
- (55) not. But they do suggest that any cost-benefit calculus must take account of the large institutional losses that would result from a lack of trust in the honesty of judges

and from an inability to debate and criticize the true reasons for their decisions. These points suffice to

(60) show that there is a strong presumption in favor of judicial candor.

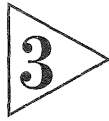
14. Both passages seek an answer to which one of the following questions?
- (A) Should constraints on judges' powers be strengthened?
- (B) Must judges believe what they say in their opinions?
- (C) Is judicial candor required for the institutional legitimacy of the courts?
- (D) Does judicial decision making need to be transparent in order to be of use to litigants?
- (E) Do the costs of judicial candor outweigh the benefits?
15. Both passages allude to the possibility that a lack of judicial candor might affect which one of the following?
- (A) public compliance with controversial judgments
- (B) the institutional strength of the courts
- (C) the ability to debate and criticize judicial rulings
- (D) the guidance provided to lower courts
- (E) the limitations imposed on judges by constitutions
16. The authors would be most likely to disagree over whether
- (A) a judge's believing some, but not all, of the reasons given when issuing a judicial decision qualifies as a violation of the principle of judicial candor
- (B) public debate of judicial decisions is necessary for the proper functioning of the judiciary
- (C) the judicial duty to be candid is justified regardless of whether following that duty produces good outcomes
- (D) in nonlegal settings, individuals have an unshakable duty to tell the truth
- (E) when considering a possible course of action, it is usually a relatively easy task to weigh the costs and benefits associated with that action

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17. Which one of the following principles underlies the argument in passage A, but not that in passage B?
- (A) Judicial decisions should be subject to public debate and criticism.
  - (B) Moral considerations should be given significant weight in the standards and practices of the judiciary.
  - (C) Judicial obligations should not be rigidly adhered to if doing so is unrealistic or impractical.
  - (D) Judges should not conduct cost-benefit analyses when deciding cases of great importance.
  - (E) Prudential reasons that support a principle should not be given greater weight than prudential reasons that oppose that principle.
18. Each author implies that a lack of judicial candor
- (A) violates an unshakable rule of judicial behavior
  - (B) provides litigants with insufficient guidance
  - (C) is an unavoidable product of the conflicting demands placed on judges
  - (D) could conceivably have positive benefits under certain circumstances
  - (E) is likely to be detected if it continues over a sufficient length of time
19. Which one of the following is mentioned in passage B, but not passage A?
- (A) the institutional considerations balanced by judges
  - (B) the possibility that judicial deception is largely unintentional
  - (C) the need for transparency in judicial decision making
  - (D) the role of judicial candor in providing guidance to litigants
  - (E) restraints on judicial abuse of power
20. The authors would be most likely to disagree over whether
- (A) the institutional legitimacy of the courts depends on people having trust in the honesty of judges
  - (B) the opportunity to debate judicial decisions serves to constrain the judiciary's exercise of power
  - (C) judges must balance a number of considerations when performing the functions assigned to them
  - (D) prudential considerations are relevant to determining the proper course of action in some nonlegal situations
  - (E) it is correct to view judicial candor as an obligation that can be overruled in certain circumstances
21. Which one of the following is most analogous to the claim regarding judicial candor made in the second sentence of the second paragraph of passage B?
- (A) Juries must be selected from as representative a selection of the population as possible. Otherwise, their verdicts cannot be trusted to be unbiased.
  - (B) Artists often complain that commercial demands force constraints upon their art. However, many of the greatest works of art have been created by artists working within very restrictive constraints.
  - (C) The data presented in support of a scientific theory must meet conditions such as relevance and sufficiency. But a presumption of all such conditions is that the data itself is accurate.
  - (D) In certain competitive activities, competitors can gain an advantage by deceiving their opponents. As long as the deception does not violate the rules of the competition, it is not considered unethical, but is instead considered to be part of the competition.
  - (E) In many cases, a doctor may determine that a patient is not at any significant risk for suffering side effects from a prescribed medication. However, even in such cases doctors have a professional obligation to fully and honestly discuss all possible side effects.

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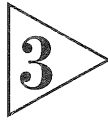


Social historians have noted that European social and political thought of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was marked by the popularity of “grand theories,” influential intellectual movements such as Freudianism or Marxism that attempted to account for a broad range of historical phenomena with a single, ambitious explanation. Freudianism, for example, views culture, politics, and other forms of social interaction as the products of specific human psychological traits that Sigmund Freud and his followers believed were universal. Similarly, Marxism sees these interactions as arising from universal economic factors. Such theories naturally tend toward historical determinism, the view that history develops according to universal and necessary laws.

- (5) Grand theories were sometimes so influential that, in certain intellectual circles, challenging them was tantamount to denying scientific fact. In recent years, however, the authority wielded by these theories has been tarnished by the occurrence of events that do not fit them. In some cases, they have also been discredited by being linked to political systems that have been seen to fail or that have inflicted injustices on their citizens. It is not that works such as those of Freud and Marx, written in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were implausible explanations of phenomena that preceded them, but that, as history has progressed, they have been revealed as products of their era, possessing inherent explanatory limitations, rather than the universal truths they purported to be.

- (25) Despite the decline of grand theories, people have what one scholar calls “a nostalgia for determinism.” The attraction of grand theories was the sense they conveyed that history is logical and proceeds according to certain universal laws; in discarding these theories, we seem to have lost faith in historical determinism. But while we no longer believe in the deterministic explanations of history offered by grand theories, we still long for the cognitive satisfaction provided by a belief in historical inevitability. This leaves us in a curious state of intellectual discomfort. But perhaps this discomfort is no bad thing, for it might finally persuade us to relinquish the vain hope for inevitability and hence restore us to the contemplation of historical contingency, particularity, and novelty, all of which can serve as stimuli to serious thought. Perhaps what is needed is a historical perspective that seeks to include, as grand theories did not and could not, the particular and unrepeatable details of historical events. Rather than forcing these details into an inflexible progression, such a perspective might instead explain history by means of laws that constrain rather than necessitate. In this way it might permit us the kind of narrative satisfaction provided by the arrangement of events in a cogent story. In short, it would allow for the possibility of historical explanation without viewing history as fully determined.

22. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Social historians argue that grand theories, though serviceable in the nineteenth century, are inadequate given the complexity of twentieth-century events.
  - (B) Grand theories were too deterministic and so failed to adequately explain even the era in which they were developed.
  - (C) Though seductive in their logic and coherence, grand theories not only led to political injustice but also failed to account for certain universal truths.
  - (D) The decline of grand theories illustrates the futility of viewing history as fully determined and the importance of recognizing the role of historical contingency.
  - (E) Though grand theories neglected to account for universal truths, they at least provided narrative satisfaction.
23. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author’s attitude toward the “nostalgia for determinism” mentioned in line 32?
- (A) wary of its repressive political implications
  - (B) disdainful of its sentimentality and lack of originality
  - (C) sympathetic but mindful of its inevitable disappointment
  - (D) fearful of how it may prolong the influence of grand theories
  - (E) optimistic that it will help to limit the contemplation of contingency
24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) description of a group of theories followed by a series of examples illustrating their predictive accuracy
  - (B) explanation of the decline in influence of a group of theories followed by a defense of their logical coherence and rigor
  - (C) identification of the mistake common to a group of theories followed by a discussion of an alternative theoretical perspective
  - (D) summary of the history of a group of theories followed by speculation regarding the future of the group
  - (E) identification of the essential features of a group of theories followed by a description of some of the salient differences among these theories



25. The author introduces the concept of "cognitive satisfaction" in line 39 primarily in order to
- (A) suggest why the wish for history to proceed with the clarity and logic of a good story is a vain hope
  - (B) explain why the demise of grand theories gave rise to nostalgia
  - (C) show that the notion of satisfaction derived from the comfort of universal laws became less popular as grand theories declined
  - (D) question the applicability of narrative techniques to the unrepeatable details of human events
  - (E) argue that interest in universal determinants in history will decline as new narrative conventions develop
26. According to the passage, which one of the following best describes the reason why Freudianism is considered a grand theory?
- (A) It viewed human psychological traits as universal rather than particular to the individual.
  - (B) It had adherents who treated the theory as if it were scientific fact.
  - (C) It attempted to explain history in a way that provided narrative satisfaction.
  - (D) It attempted to account for a broad range of phenomena by means of a single explanation.
  - (E) It emphasized the importance of contingency, particularity, and novelty as stimuli to serious thought.
27. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Since history is not fully explainable, we cannot hope for narrative satisfaction.
  - (B) Since historical contingency cannot be predicted, the study of history must avoid contingency.
  - (C) There are enough features common to all people's experiences to provide the foundation for universal laws of history.
  - (D) The works of Marx and Freud illustrate the historical perspective that should be used for studying events in the nineteenth century.
  - (E) The study of history is impaired by the imposition of universal patterns.

## 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.