

## SECTION I

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.

- Until my present study, African American entertainer Lorenzo Tucker had not been extensively discussed in histories of United States theater and film. Yet during a span of 60 years, from 1926 to 1986,
- (5) he acted in 20 films and performed hundreds of times on stage as a dancer, vaudeville straight man, singer, actor, and master of ceremonies. Behind the scenes he worked as a producer, company manager, publicity person, lighting designer, photographer, and actors' union administrator. In addition, Tucker was a firsthand witness to the history of African American theater and film from the late 1920s until his death in 1986. During his later years, he amassed a large collection of African American theater and film memorabilia,
- (10) and these artifacts, along with his personal memories, help shed new light on a part of U.S. entertainment history about which, so far, there has been insufficient scholarship.

- I gathered much of the background material for my study of Tucker's life through research in special collections of the New York and Los Angeles public libraries, including microfilmed correspondence, photographs, programs, and newspapers. Also examined—as primary source material for an analysis
- (20) of Tucker's acting technique—were the ten still available films in which Tucker appeared. Additional information was acquired through interviews with some of Tucker's contemporaries and fellow performers. The primary source of information for this study, however, was a group of personal, in-depth interviews I conducted with Tucker himself in 1985 and 1986.

- There are both advantages and disadvantages in undertaking a biographical study of a living person.
- (35) The greatest advantage is that the contemporary biographer has access to that person's oral testimony. Yet this testimony must be approached with caution, since each person recounting his or her version of events for the historical record has a vested interest in the project, and no matter how fair-minded and objective one intends to be, the fact is that people often remember the events they want to remember in the version they prefer. It is the duty of the biographer, therefore, to verify as much of the oral
- (40) narrative as possible.

- Information from Tucker has undergone careful scrutiny and has been placed up against the known facts for verification, and for the most part, information that could not be verified was not included in this
- (50) study. But Tucker's recollections of his personal life could not always be independently verified, of course,

- since most of the daily events in the life of any individual go unrecorded. So only those elements of Tucker's personal life that had a bearing on his career have been recorded here. At the same time, however,
- (55) it is important to note that the majority of these recollections tend to corroborate, while illuminating and providing a valuable perspective on, other relevant historical evidence that is available. This study,
- (60) therefore, will weave together oral and other evidence to create the career biography of Lorenzo Tucker.

1. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the passage?

- (A) The career biography of Tucker constitutes an important addition to the history of U.S. theater and film mainly because of the innovative methods used in researching this subject, which correct previous misinterpretations of an aspect of U.S. film and theater history.
- (B) Evidence from a variety of sources, including information from Tucker's own oral accounts, has been scrutinized and combined to create a career biography of Tucker that fills certain gaps in the historical record of U.S. theater and film.
- (C) Tucker's interest in preserving a record of the development of African American film and theater and his initiative in making that record public have led to the filling of a gap in the published histories of performing arts.
- (D) The research methods used in creating the biography of Tucker exemplify some of the problems inherent in the quest for objectivity in recording the history of recent or contemporary events and persons.
- (E) Previous theater and film historians have been mistaken in paying too little attention to the extensive nonperforming contributions that Tucker made to the development of African American film and theater.

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2. The author's main purpose in mentioning Tucker's collection of memorabilia (lines 13–14) is to
- (A) indicate a source from which the author drew information about Tucker's life and times
  - (B) provide a counterexample to a general claim about typical scholarly approaches to gathering historical data
  - (C) justify reliance on Tucker's personal memories
  - (D) give evidence of the range and diversity of Tucker's nonprofessional interests and accomplishments
  - (E) indicate the nature of the data that are typically available to scholars who chronicle the lives of entertainers
3. Suppose that a well-known nuclear physicist has written and published a book consisting of that physicist's own recollections of the events surrounding some important scientific discoveries. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to view the physicist's book as
- (A) being at considerable risk of misrepresenting some historical facts
  - (B) a source of information that merely duplicates what is available in the public record
  - (C) a type of source that is rarely used for scholarly history writing
  - (D) a type of source that is appropriate for biographies of entertainers but generally not for histories of scientific discovery
  - (E) an authoritative account that does not require objective verification
4. The passage most strongly supports the inference that the author would agree with which one of the following statements about the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) Its subject matter and methodology make it appropriate for publication by a publisher of popular books but not for publication by an academic press.
  - (B) It should be valuable to scholars not only because of the research-based information it contains, but also because of the innovative research methods developed and implemented by the author.
  - (C) It should be interesting not only because of its account of Tucker's career, but also because of the significant information it provides regarding U.S. entertainment history.
  - (D) It should not be taken mainly as an attempt to report an objectively accurate historical record of events in Tucker's career.
  - (E) It should be accepted as a useful and reliable methodological guide for use in verifying the authenticity of U.S. entertainment memorabilia.
5. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) criticizing and correcting certain political and intellectual traditions with regard to history
  - (B) proposing an alternative method of historical investigation
  - (C) summarizing the main points, and assessing the value, of the historical study that will follow this introduction to a text
  - (D) reexamining a previously held historical point of view, identifying its weaknesses, and outlining the correction that will follow this introduction to a text
  - (E) explaining the author's choice of subject matter and methods used in researching a particular subject
6. Which one of the following does the author mention as a source that was used in gathering information for the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) critics' reviews of productions in which Tucker performed
  - (B) memorabilia concerning Tucker collected by some of his fellow performers
  - (C) scripts of some of the plays and films that Tucker produced
  - (D) interviews with people who performed with Tucker
  - (E) union records of Tucker's activities as a performers' advocate
7. Information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following inferences regarding the text that this passage introduces?
- (A) It assesses well-known African American films in ways that have little in common with the assessments of previous critics and historians.
  - (B) It was written by a person who participated with Tucker in at least some of the theatrical ventures that Tucker undertook.
  - (C) It was written by a person who does not expect to be recognized as a mainstream participant in scholarship concerning U.S. film and theater history.
  - (D) Its analysis of Tucker's acting technique is not based on a close examination of a preponderance of the films in which Tucker performed.
  - (E) Its rhetorical structure is not closely analogous to the structures of a majority of previous scholarly biographies of African American performers.

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Taking the explication of experience as its object as well as its method, Marjorie Shostak's *Nisa: The Life and Words of a !Kung Woman* weaves together three narrative strands, and in doing so

- (5) challenges the ethnographer's penchant for the general and the anonymous. The first strand, the autobiographical details of a 50-year-old woman's life among the seminomadic !Kung hunter-gatherers of Botswana, adds to the ethnographical literature on the !Kung.
- (10) The second presents Nisa's story as a metaphor for woman's experience, a story that reflects many of the experiences and dilemmas addressed in recent feminist writing. The third tells the story of an intercultural encounter in which the distinction between ethnographer
- (15) and subject becomes blurred.

*Nisa* explains Nisa's personality in terms of !Kung ways and, for the general reader, corrects and qualifies a number of received attitudes about "simple" societies. Michel Leiris' warning that "We are all too inclined to consider a people happy if considering them makes us happy" applies particularly to the !Kung, whose seemingly uncomplicated way of life, enlightened attitudes toward child rearing, and undeniable charm make them prime candidates for

(20) Western appreciation. But Nisa's answer to Shostak's question, "What is it to be a !Kung woman?" makes us feel the force of ugly facts we might otherwise skim over. Only 54 percent of !Kung children live to marry; Nisa loses all four of her children and a cherished husband. Nisa's memories of sibling rivalries, of her terrible rages when denied her mother, of nasty fights over food undermine the idyllic vision Westerners cherish of childhoods lived in such "simple" circumstances.

- (35) Woven into Nisa's autobiography are allusions to Shostak's personal engagement with issues of gender. Nisa's response to "What is it to be a !Kung woman?" also seems to answer another question, "What is it to be a woman?" In fact, Nisa's answers illuminate not
- (40) just one woman's experience, but women's experience in general. It is a salutary shock to realize how much ethnographic literature omits the perspective of women about women.

Nisa's story is interwoven with Shostak's presentation of their encounter; at times each seems to exist primarily in response to the other. Nisa's autobiography is a distinct narrative in a particular voice, but it is manifestly the product of a collaboration. Indeed, by casting *Nisa* in the shape of a "life,"

- (50) Shostak employs a potent Western literary convention. Real lives, in fact, do not easily arrange themselves as stories that have recognizable shapes: Nisa, for example, often says "We lived in that place, eating things. Then we left and went somewhere else." It is
- (55) in the process of the dialogue between Nisa and Shostak that a shaped story emerges from this seemingly featureless background.

8. Shostak's approach to ethnography differs from the approach of most ethnographers in which one of the following ways?
- (A) She observes the culture of one group in order to infer the cultural characteristics of other, similar groups.
- (B) She studies the life experiences of individuals apart from the cultural practices of a group.
- (C) She contrasts individuals' personal histories with information about the individuals' culture.
- (D) She exemplifies her general hypotheses about a culture by accumulating illustrative empirical data.
- (E) She emphasizes the importance of the personal and the individual.
9. Which one of the following best expresses the author's opinion of the way most ethnographic literature deals with women's views of women?
- (A) It is admirable that many ethnographic studies avoid the narrow focus of some recent feminist thought as it deals with women's views of women.
- (B) It is encouraging that most women ethnographers have begun to study and report the views of women in the groups they study.
- (C) It is unfortunate that most ethnographic literature does not deal with women's views of women at all.
- (D) It is surprising that more ethnographic studies of women do not use the information available through individual interviews of women about women.
- (E) It is disappointing that most ethnographic studies of women's views about women fail to connect individual experiences with larger women's issues.
10. It can be inferred that which one of the following best exemplifies the "received attitudes" mentioned in line 18?
- (A) The !Kung are people of undeniable charm.
- (B) Considering the !Kung makes Western observers happy.
- (C) People who live seminomadic lives have few serious problems.
- (D) A large percentage of !Kung children die before reaching adulthood.
- (E) The experience of seminomadic women is much like that of other women.

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11. Which one of the following would most clearly support the author's contention that Nisa's experience as a !Kung woman illuminates women's experience in general?
- (A) A systematic survey of a representative sample of Western women indicates that these women sympathize with Nisa's tragedies.
  - (B) The use of the explication of experience as both a subject and a method becomes an extremely fruitful technique for ethnographers studying issues facing both men and women in non-Western cultures.
  - (C) Critics of feminist writers applaud the use of Shostak's dialogue technique in the study of women's issues.
  - (D) Another ethnographer explores the experiences of individual women in a culture quite different from that of the !Kung and finds many issues that are common to both cultures.
  - (E) Ethnographers studying the !Kung interview !Kung women other than Nisa and find that most of them report experiences similar to those of Nisa.
12. It can be inferred that the "potent Western literary convention" mentioned in line 50 is most probably which one of the following?
- (A) personal revelation
  - (B) dramatic emphasis
  - (C) expository comparison
  - (D) poetic metaphor
  - (E) novelistic storytelling
13. The approach of which one of the following is most similar to Shostak's approach as her approach is described in the passage?
- (A) The producer of a documentary film interacts on film with the film's subject to reveal insights about the subject's life.
  - (B) A work presented as an athlete's autobiography is actually ghostwritten by a famous biographer.
  - (C) An ethnographer describes the day-to-day life of an individual in order to exemplify the way of life of a group of desert dwellers.
  - (D) A writer illustrates her views of women's experience by recounting stories from her own childhood.
  - (E) The developer of a series of textbooks uses anecdotes based on the experiences of people of many cultures to highlight important points in the text.
14. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that the quotation in lines 53–54 best exemplifies which one of the following?
- (A) the cultural values of seminomadic peoples such as the !Kung
  - (B) the amorphous nature of the accounts people give of their lives
  - (C) the less-than-idyllic nature of the lives of nomadic people
  - (D) an autobiographical account that has a recognizable story
  - (E) a distinction between ethnographer and subject

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**Passage A**

Until recently, conservationists were often complacent about the effect of nonindigenous plant and animal species on the ecosystems they invade. Many shared Charles Elton's view, introduced in his

- (5) 1958 book on invasive species, that disturbed habitats are most vulnerable to new arrivals because they contain fewer or less vigorous native species. Now, however, ecologists realize that when humans introduce new species into existing ecosystems, even
- (10) pristine, species-rich habitats are threatened. The rapidly increasing conservation problems and high damage and control costs generated by these invasions merit serious concern.

- (15) Invasive plants profoundly affect ecosystems and threaten biodiversity throughout the world. For example, to the untrained eye, the Everglades National Park in Florida appears wild and natural. Yet this and other unique ecosystems are being degraded as surely as if by chemical pollution. In
- (20) Florida, forests are growing where none existed before. Traditionally, saw grass dominated large regions of Florida's marshes, providing habitat for unique Everglades wildlife. Although saw grass grows over 9 feet tall, introduced Australian melaleuca trees,
- (25) typically 70 feet tall, now outcompete marsh plants for sunlight. As melaleuca trees grow and form dense stands, their leaf litter increases soil elevations, inhibiting normal water flow. Wildlife associated with saw grass marshes declines. Similarly, in Australia,
- (30) the introduction of Scotch broom plants led to the disappearance of a diverse set of native reptiles.

**Passage B**

The real threat posed by so-called invasive species isn't against nature but against humans' ideas of what nature is supposed to be. Species invasion is

(35) not a zero-sum game, with new species replacing old ones at a one-to-one ratio. Rather, and with critical exceptions, it is a positive-sum game, in which ecosystems can accept more and more species. Indeed, in both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, ecologists

(40) have found that invasions often increase biodiversity at the local level: if you add many new species and lose few or no native species, the overall species count goes up.

Invasions don't cause ecosystems to collapse.

- (45) Invasions may radically alter the components of an ecosystem, perhaps to a point at which the ecosystem becomes less valuable or engaging to humans. But 50 years of study has failed to identify a clear ecological difference between an ecosystem rich in
- (50) native species and one chock-full of introduced species. Unlike ecosystem destruction—clear cutting of forests, for example—invasions don't make ecosystems shrink or disappear. They simply transform them into different ecosystems.
- (55) When the issue is phrased as one of ecosystem destruction, the stakes are stark: we choose between nature's life and nature's death. In actuality, introduced species present a continuum. A few species do cause costly damage and tragic extinctions. But most plant

- (60) and animal species simply blend in harmlessly. The issue they present for humans is not whether we will be surrounded by nature but rather what kind of nature we will have around us.

15. Both passages are concerned with answering which one of the following questions?
- (A) Why are some ecosystems more vulnerable to introduced species than others?
- (B) What distinguishes introduced species that are harmful from those that are harmless?
- (C) What approach should be taken to protect ecosystems from introduced species?
- (D) How are ecosystems affected by the introduction of new species?
- (E) How are species able to spread beyond their native ecosystems?
16. Passage A, but not passage B, asserts which one of the following regarding ecologists who study introduced species?
- (A) Their research has been limited to studying the economic impact of introduced species.
- (B) They are inconsistent in their use of criteria for determining what defines an ecosystem.
- (C) Most agree that introduced species can cause extinctions.
- (D) Before Elton, most of them were concerned only with preserving biodiversity at the local level.
- (E) They do not share Elton's view that introduced species primarily threaten disturbed habitats.
17. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the term "natural" as it is used in passage A (line 17)?
- (A) It correctly characterizes a difference between pristine and disturbed environments.
- (B) It contradicts a concept of nature put forth elsewhere in passage A.
- (C) It helps to clarify a difference between the "wild" and the "natural."
- (D) It introduces an unconventional definition of nature.
- (E) It conflates physical nature with an arbitrary ideal of nature.

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18. Which one of the following is most analogous to the main point of passage B?

- (A) The loss of a favorite piece of clothing when it starts to fray after many years is not necessarily a meaningful loss.
- (B) The alteration of a culture's folk music by the influence of music from other cultures is not always lamentable.
- (C) The expansion of urban development into previously rural areas is a necessary consequence of progress.
- (D) Cultures can only benefit when they absorb and adapt ideas that originated in other cultures.
- (E) While horticulturalists can create new plant species through hybridization, hybridization also occurs in the wild.

19. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the relationship between the two passages?

- (A) Passage A presents a hypothesis about the causes of a particular phenomenon, while passage B presents an alternative hypothesis about the causes of that phenomenon.
- (B) Passage A questions a common assumption about a particular phenomenon, while passage B shows why that assumption is well-founded.
- (C) Passage A presents evidence that a particular phenomenon is widely considered to be undesirable, while passage B presents evidence that the same phenomenon is usually considered to be beneficial.
- (D) Passage A warns about the dangers of a particular phenomenon, while passage B argues that the phenomenon should not generally be considered dangerous.
- (E) Passage A proposes a particular course of action, while passage B raises questions about the advisability of that approach.

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Can a sovereign have unlimited legal power?  
If a sovereign does have unlimited legal power, then the sovereign presumably has the legal power to limit or even completely abdicate its own legal power.

- (5) But doing so would mean that the sovereign no longer has unlimited legal power, thereby contradicting the initial supposition. This theoretical conundrum is traditionally known as the paradox of omnipotence.

- (10) Social scientists have recognized that sovereign omnipotence can be a source of considerable practical difficulty for sovereigns themselves. Douglass North and Barry Weingast show that English and French monarchies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries confronted a practical challenge created by the paradox of their own omnipotence.

- (15) North and Weingast point out that it is often in a sovereign's best interest to make a credible commitment not to perform certain acts. For example, a sovereign with absolute power can refuse to honor its financial commitments. Yet creditors will not voluntarily lend generous amounts at favorable terms to an absolute monarch who can renege upon debts at will.

- (20) In the struggle to expand their empires, the English and French monarchies required vast amounts of capital. At the outset of the seventeenth century, however, neither regime could credibly commit itself to repay debts or to honor property rights. The absence of limitations upon the legal power of monarchs meant that there was no law or commitment monarchs could make that they could not also unmake or disregard. Consequently, these monarchs earned a reputation for expropriating wealth, repudiating debts, and reneging upon commitments. Not surprisingly, creditors took such behavior into account and demanded higher interest rates from monarchs than from the monarchs' wealthy subjects.

- (25) North and Weingast argue that the constitutional settlement imposed in England by the Glorious Revolution of 1688 halted such faithless conduct. Henceforth, Parliament controlled the Crown's purse strings. Parliament, in turn, represented commercial interests that would not tolerate governmental disregard for property rights. The Crown's newfound inability to dishonor its commitments translated into a newfound ability to borrow: the Crown's borrowing increased and interest rates fell, because lenders concluded that the Crown would honor its debts.

- (30) Thanks to North, Weingast, and others writing in the same vein, it is now conventional to hold that constitutional arrangements benefit sovereigns by limiting their power. But such scholars neglect the extent to which constitutions can fail in this regard. For example, the constitutional settlement imposed by the Glorious Revolution did not solve the paradox of omnipotence but just relocated the problem from one branch of government to another: whereas it was once the Crown that lacked the power to bind itself, it is now Parliament that lacks this power. The

- (60) doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty is a pillar of England's unwritten constitution, and it provides that Parliament lacks legal power over the extent of its own legal power.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) The paradox of omnipotence poses a practical problem for governments, which is not necessarily solved by constitutional arrangements.  
(B) Abstract theoretical paradoxes often have practical analogues in the political sphere.  
(C) The paradox of omnipotence ceased to be an acute practical problem for English monarchs after the Glorious Revolution.  
(D) Contrary to what many social scientists believe, the Glorious Revolution did not solve the practical problem of sovereign omnipotence faced by English monarchs.  
(E) The supposition that a sovereign has unlimited legal power leads to a logical contradiction.

21. The passage most strongly supports the claim that creditors in England and France in the years before 1688 held which one of the following views about wealthy subjects in those countries?

- (A) They did not contribute their fair share to the cost of expanding the empires.  
(B) They focused on short-term gains at the expense of their own credibility.  
(C) They were trying to establish a government that would respect property rights.  
(D) They clearly understood the paradox of sovereign omnipotence.  
(E) They were more likely than their monarchs to honor financial commitments.

22. Based on the passage, which one of the following considerations would be most important for an English creditor after the Glorious Revolution who is deciding whether to lend money to the Crown at a relatively low interest rate?

- (A) whether most members of Parliament are aware of the paradox of sovereign omnipotence  
(B) whether Parliament can be depended on to adequately represent commercial interests  
(C) when the most recent Parliamentary elections were held  
(D) how many new laws Parliament has enacted in the past year  
(E) whether the Crown's borrowing has increased in recent years

23. Which one of the following principles underlies the author's argument in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The adequacy of a solution to a political problem should be judged in terms of practical consequences rather than theoretical considerations.
  - (B) A genuine solution to a political problem must eliminate the problem's fundamental cause rather than just its effects.
  - (C) A problem inherent in a certain form of government can be solved only if that form of government is completely abandoned.
  - (D) In terms of practical consequences, it is preferable for unlimited legal power to rest with an elected body rather than an unelected monarch.
  - (E) A country's constitution should explicitly specify the powers of each branch of government.
24. According to the passage, which one of the following was a consequence of the absence of limitations on the legal power of English and French monarchs in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
- (A) It was difficult for those monarchs to finance the expansion of their empires.
  - (B) Those monarchs enacted new laws to specify the obligations of creditors.
  - (C) It became increasingly easy for wealthy subjects in England and France to borrow money.
  - (D) Those monarchs borrowed more money than they would have if their power had been restricted.
  - (E) Those monarchs were forced to demonstrate a willingness to respect property rights.
25. The author mentions the English and French monarchies' need for capital (lines 24–26) primarily in order to
- (A) cast doubt on the claim that it is in a sovereign's interest to make a commitment not to perform certain acts
  - (B) illustrate the low opinion that creditors had of monarchs
  - (C) emphasize the unlimited nature of the legal power of monarchs
  - (D) help explain why the paradox of omnipotence was an acute practical problem for those monarchies
  - (E) reinforce the claim that sovereigns have historically broken their commitments for short-term gain
26. Suppose the Parliament in England makes a commitment to become a permanent member of a multinational body. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) the commitment will undermine Parliament's ability to obtain credit on favorable terms
  - (B) lenders will become more confident that Parliament will honor its debts
  - (C) Parliament has the legal authority to end the commitment at any time
  - (D) the commercial interests represented by Parliament will disapprove of the commitment
  - (E) the commitment will increase Parliament's legal power
27. Which one of the following claims would be accepted by North and Weingast but not by the author of the passage?
- (A) After 1688, commercial interests in England trusted Parliament to protect their property rights.
  - (B) The paradox of omnipotence is no longer a practical problem for any actual government.
  - (C) In England, the Crown was able to borrow money at lower interest rates after the Glorious Revolution than before.
  - (D) In the seventeenth century, English and French monarchs had a reputation for failing to uphold financial commitments.
  - (E) The constitutional settlement imposed by the Glorious Revolution solved the problem of sovereign omnipotence.

## 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.