



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

27 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.

- One of the intriguing questions considered by anthropologists concerns the purpose our early ancestors had in first creating images of the world around them. Among these images are 25,000-year-
- (5) old cave paintings made by the Aurignacians, a people who supplanted the Neanderthals in Europe and who produced the earliest known examples of representational art. Some anthropologists see these paintings as evidence that the Aurignacians had a
- (10) more secure life than the Neanderthals. No one under constant threat of starvation, the reasoning goes, could afford time for luxuries such as art; moreover, the art is, in its latter stages at least, so astonishingly well-executed by almost any standard of excellence
- (15) that it is highly unlikely it was produced by people who had not spent a great deal of time perfecting their skills. In other words, the high level of quality suggests that Aurignacian art was created by a distinct group of artists, who would likely have spent
- (20) most of their time practicing and passing on their skills while being supported by other members of their community.

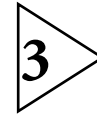
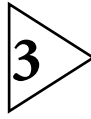
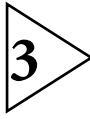
- Curiously, however, the paintings were usually placed in areas accessible only with extreme effort
- (25) and completely unilluminated by natural light. This makes it unlikely that these representational cave paintings arose simply out of a love of beauty or pride in artistry—had aesthetic enjoyment been the sole purpose of the paintings, they would presumably
- (30) have been located where they could have been easily seen and appreciated.

- Given that the Aurignacians were hunter-gatherers and had to cope with the practical problems of extracting a living from a difficult environment, many
- (35) anthropologists hypothesize that the paintings were also intended to provide a means of ensuring a steady supply of food. Since it was common among pretechnological societies to believe that one can gain power over an animal by making an image of it,
- (40) these anthropologists maintain that the Aurignacian paintings were meant to grant magical power over the Aurignacians' prey—typically large, dangerous animals such as mammoths and bison. The images were probably intended to make these animals
- (45) vulnerable to the weapons of the hunters, an explanation supported by the fact that many of the pictures show animals with their hearts outlined in red, or with bright, arrow-shaped lines tracing paths to vital organs. Other paintings clearly show some
- (50) animals as pregnant, perhaps in an effort to assure

- plentiful hunting grounds. There is also evidence that ceremonies of some sort were performed before these images. Well-worn footprints of dancers can still be discerned in the clay floors of some caves, and
- (55) pictures of what appear to be shamans, or religious leaders, garbed in fantastic costumes, are found among the painted animals.

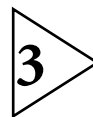
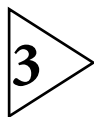
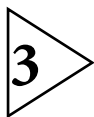
1. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's position regarding the claims attributed to anthropologists in the third paragraph?
 - (A) implicit acceptance
 - (B) hesitant agreement
 - (C) noncommittal curiosity
 - (D) detached skepticism
 - (E) broad disagreement
2. The passage provides information that answers which one of the following questions?
 - (A) For how long a period did the Neanderthals occupy Europe?
 - (B) How long did it take for the Aurignacians to supplant the Neanderthals?
 - (C) Did the Aurignacians make their homes in caves?
 - (D) What are some of the animals represented in Aurignacian cave paintings?
 - (E) What other prehistoric groups aside from the Aurignacians produced representational art?

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3. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The cave paintings indicate that the Aurignacians lived a relatively secure life compared to most other hunter-gatherer cultures.
 - (B) Skill in art was essential to becoming an Aurignacian shaman.
 - (C) Prehistoric hunter-gatherers did not create any art solely for aesthetic purposes.
 - (D) All art created by the Aurignacians was intended to grant magical power over other beings.
 - (E) The Aurignacians sought to gain magical power over their prey by means of ceremonial acts in addition to painted images.
4. The author mentions the relative inaccessibility of the Aurignacian cave paintings primarily to
- (A) stress the importance of the cave paintings to the lives of the artists who painted them by indicating the difficulties they had to overcome to do so
 - (B) lay the groundwork for a fuller explanation of the paintings' function
 - (C) suggest that only a select portion of the Aurignacian community was permitted to view the paintings
 - (D) help explain why the paintings are still well preserved
 - (E) support the argument that Aurignacian artists were a distinct and highly skilled group
5. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following claims about the Aurignacians?
- (A) They were technologically no more advanced than the Neanderthals they supplanted.
 - (B) They were the first humans known to have worn costumes for ceremonial purposes.
 - (C) They had established some highly specialized social roles.
 - (D) They occupied a less hostile environment than the Neanderthals did.
 - (E) They carved images of their intended prey on their weapons to increase the weapons' efficacy.

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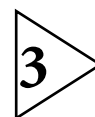
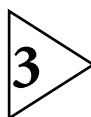
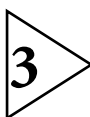


- The poet Louise Glück has said that she feels comfortable writing within a tradition often characterized as belonging only to male poets. About her own experience reading poetry, Glück notes that
- (5) her gender did not keep her from appreciating the poems of Shakespeare, Blake, Keats, and other male poets. Rather she believed this was the tradition of her language and that it was for this reason her poetic inheritance. She thus views the canon of poets in
- (10) English as a literary family to which she clearly belongs. Whereas many contemporary women poets have rejected this tradition as historically exclusionary and rhetorically inadequate for women, Glück embraces it with respect and admiration.
- (15) Glück's formative encounters with poetry also provided her with the theoretical underpinnings of her respect for this tradition; she notes that in her youth she could sense many of the great themes and subjects of poetry even before experiencing them in
- (20) her own life. These subjects—loss, the passage of time, desire—are timeless, available to readers of any age, gender, or social background. Glück makes no distinction between these subjects as belonging to female or male poets alone, calling them “the great
- (25) human subjects.” If the aim of a poem is to explore the issue of human mortality, for example, then issues of gender distinction fade behind the presence of this universal reality.

- Some of Glück's critics claim that this idea of the
- (30) universal is suspect and that the idea that gender issues are transcended by addressing certain subjects may attribute to poetry an innocence that it does not have. They maintain that a female poet writing within a historically male-dominated tradition will on some
- (35) level be unable to avoid accepting certain presuppositions, which, in the critics' view, are determined by a long-standing history of denigration and exclusion of female artists. Furthermore, they feel that this long-standing history cannot be confronted
- (40) using tools—in Glück's case, poetic forms—forged by the traditions of this history. Instead critics insist that women poets should strive to create a uniquely female poetry by using new forms to develop a new voice.
- (45) Glück, however, observes that this ambition, with its insistence on an essentially female perspective, is as limiting as her critics believe the historically male-dominated tradition to be. She holds that to the extent that there are some gender differences that have been
- (50) shaped by history, they will emerge in the differing ways that women and men write about the world—indeed, these differences will be revealed with more authority in the absence of conscious intention. She points out that the universal subjects of literature do
- (55) not make literature itself timeless and unchanging. Literature, she maintains, is inescapably historical, and every work, both in what it includes and in what it omits, inevitably speaks of its social and historical context.

6. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) In response to her critics, Glück argues that the attempt to develop a uniquely female voice is as restrictive as they believe the male tradition in poetry to be.
- (B) Although critics have taken Glück to task for writing poetry that is generic in subject rather than specifically aimed at addressing women's concerns, she believes that poetry must instead concern itself with certain universal themes.
- (C) In spite of critics who attempt to limit art to expressing the unique perspectives of the artist's gender, Glück believes that art in fact represents a perspective on its subject matter that is equally male and female.
- (D) In opposition to some critics, Glück writes on universal themes rather than striving for a uniquely female voice, believing that whatever gender differences are present will emerge unconsciously in any case.
- (E) Aside from the power and accomplishment of her writing, Glück has yet to offer a completely satisfying response to the critics' demand that her work reflect the conflict between male and female perspectives on poetic subject matter.
7. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements regarding the poetic tradition in English would Glück be most likely to agree?
- (A) This tradition is somewhat diminished for its lack of recognized female poets.
- (B) This tradition transcends its social and historical context.
- (C) The male-dominated aspect of this tradition can be overcome only by developing a uniquely female voice in poetry.
- (D) The view of this tradition as an inheritance is necessary for a poet to be successful.
- (E) This tradition, though male dominated, addresses universal subjects.

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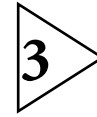
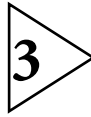
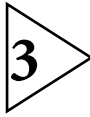
8. As it is used in the passage, “inheritance” (line 9) refers most specifically to
- (A) the burden that a historically male-dominated poetic canon places on a contemporary woman poet
 - (B) the set of poetic forms and techniques considered acceptable within a linguistic culture
 - (C) the poetry written in a particular language, whose achievement serves as a model for other poets writing in that language
 - (D) the presumption that contemporary poets can write only on subjects already explored by the poets in that language who are considered to be the most celebrated
 - (E) the imposition on a poet, based on the poetry of preceding generations in that language, of a particular writing style
9. Based on the description in the passage, a poem that reveals gender differences in the absence of any specific intention by the poet to do so is most like
- (A) a bird’s flight that exposes unseen air currents
 - (B) a ship’s prow that indicates how strong a wave it is designed to withstand
 - (C) a building’s facade that superficially embellishes an ordinary structure
 - (D) a railroad track, without which travel by train is impossible
 - (E) a novel that deliberately conceals the motives of its main character
10. According to the passage, Glück believes that art reveals gender differences with more authority when which one of the following is true?
- (A) The artist refuses to accept certain presuppositions about gender.
 - (B) The artist uses the tools of that art’s tradition.
 - (C) The artist does not consciously intend to reveal such differences.
 - (D) The artist comments on gender issues through the use of other subject matter.
 - (E) The artist embraces that art’s tradition with respect.
11. Which one of the following statements about Glück is made in the passage?
- (A) She objects to the use of traditional poetic forms to confront the history of the poetic tradition.
 - (B) She recognizes that the idea of the universal in poetry is questionable.
 - (C) She claims to accept only male poets as her literary family.
 - (D) She claims to write from a gender-neutral perspective.
 - (E) She claims to have sensed the great themes and subjects of poetry while in her youth.
12. Based on the passage, which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author’s attitude toward Glück’s view of poetry?
- (A) respectful dismissal
 - (B) grudging acceptance
 - (C) detached indifference
 - (D) tacit endorsement
 - (E) enthusiastic acclaim

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- Although the rights of native peoples of Canada have yet to be comprehensively defined in Canadian law, most native Canadians assert that their rights include the right not only to govern themselves and their land, but also to exercise ownership rights over movable cultural property—artifacts ranging from domestic implements to ceremonial costumes. Assignment of such rights to native communities has been difficult to achieve, but while traditional Canadian statute and common law has placed ownership of movable property with current custodians such as museums, recent litigation by native Canadians has called such ownership into question.
- Canadian courts usually base decisions about ownership on a concept of private property, under which all forms of property are capable of being owned by individuals or by groups functioning legally as individuals. This system is based on a philosophy that encourages the right of owners to use their property as they see fit without outside interference. But litigation by native Canadians challenges courts to recognize a concept of property ownership that clashes with the private property concept. Although some tribes now recognize the notion of private property in their legal systems, they have traditionally employed a concept of collective ownership—and in all cases in which native Canadians have made legal claim to movable property they have done so by invoking this latter concept, which is based on the philosophy that each member should have an equal say regarding the use of the community's resources. Under this collective ideology, access to and use of resources is determined by the collective interests of the community. Furthermore, collective ownership casts an individual in the role of guardian or caretaker of property rather than as a titleholder; while every tribe member is an owner of the property, individual members cannot sell this right, nor does it pass to their heirs when they die. Nevertheless, their children will enjoy the same rights, not as heirs but as communal owners.

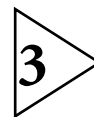
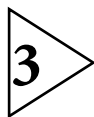
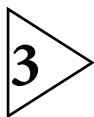
- Because the concept of collective property assigns ownership to individuals simply because they are members of the community, native Canadians rarely possess the legal documents that the concept of private property requires to demonstrate ownership. Museums, which are likely to possess bills of sale or proof of prior possession to substantiate their claims of ownership, are thus likely to be recognized as legally entitled to the property they hold, even when such property originated with native Canadian communities. But as their awareness of the inappropriateness of applying the private property concept to all cultural groups grows, Canadian courts will gradually recognize that native Canadians, while they cannot demonstrate ownership as prescribed by the notion of private property, can clearly claim ownership as prescribed by the notion of collective property, and that their claims to movable cultural property should be honored.

13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property illustrates how the concept of private ownership has become increasingly obsolete and demonstrates that this concept should be replaced by the more modern concept of collective ownership.
 - (B) Litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property is likely to succeed more frequently as courts begin to acknowledge that the concept of collective ownership is more appropriate than the concept of private ownership in such cases.
 - (C) The conflict between the concepts of collective and private ownership that has led to litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property is in reality a debate over whether individuals should act as titleholders or merely as caretakers with respect to their property.
 - (D) The conflict between the concepts of collective and private ownership that has led to litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property cannot be resolved until the rights of native Canadians have been comprehensively defined in Canadian law.
 - (E) The conflict between the concepts of collective and private ownership that has led to litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property illustrates the need to expand the concept of private property to include cases of joint ownership by a collection of individuals.
14. According to the concept of private property as presented in the passage, which one of the following most completely describes the meaning of the term "property owner"?
- (A) one who possesses a bill of sale to substantiate his or her claims to property ownership
 - (B) one who possesses proof of prior possession to substantiate his or her claims to property ownership
 - (C) one who is allowed to make use of his or her property in whatever manner he or she wishes
 - (D) one who is allowed to transfer ownership rights to his or her children as heirs
 - (E) one who is allowed to exercise property rights because of his or her membership in a community



15. The author's attitude toward the possibility of courts increasingly assigning ownership rights to native communities is best described as which one of the following?
- (A) certain that it will never be realized and concerned that it should
 - (B) concerned that it will never be realized but hopeful that it will
 - (C) uncertain whether it will be realized but hopeful that it will
 - (D) uncertain whether it will be realized but confident that it should
 - (E) convinced that it will be realized and pleased that it will
16. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) identify some of the specific types of property at issue in litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property from museums
 - (B) describe the role of the concept of property ownership in litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property from museums
 - (C) summarize the difficulties that have been experienced in attempting to develop a comprehensive definition of the rights of native Canadians under the law
 - (D) provide the context within which litigation by native Canadians to regain control of their movable cultural property is occurring
 - (E) discuss the difficulty of deciding legal cases that rest on a clash between two cultures' differing definitions of a legal concept
17. Given the information in the passage, Canadian courts hearing a dispute over movable cultural property between a museum and a group of native Canadians will be increasingly unlikely to treat which one of the following as a compelling reason for deciding the case in the museum's favor?
- (A) The museum is able to produce evidence that the property did not originate in the native community.
 - (B) The museum cannot produce written documentation of its claims to ownership of the property.
 - (C) The group of native Canadians produces evidence that the property originated in their community.
 - (D) The group of native Canadians cannot produce written documentation of their claims to ownership of the property.
 - (E) The group of native Canadians do not belong to a tribe that employs a legal system that has adopted the concept of private property.
18. The passage suggests that the concepts of collective and private ownership differ in each of the following ways EXCEPT:
- (A) The collective concept allows groups of individuals to own property; the private concept does not.
 - (B) The collective concept requires consideration of community interests; the private concept does not.
 - (C) The collective concept assigns ownership on the basis of membership in a community; the private concept does not.
 - (D) The private concept allows owners to function as titleholders to their property; the collective concept does not.
 - (E) The private concept permits individuals to sell property; the collective concept does not.
19. The passage most supports which one of the following statements about the tribal legal systems mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) All tribes whose legal system employs the concept of collective property have engaged in litigation over control of movable cultural property.
 - (B) Only tribes that have engaged in litigation over control of movable property have a legal system that employs the concept of collective property.
 - (C) All tribes that have engaged in litigation over control of movable cultural property have a legal system that employs the concept of collective property.
 - (D) All tribes whose legal system recognizes the concept of private property can expect to succeed in litigation over control of movable cultural property.
 - (E) Only those tribes whose legal system recognizes the concept of private property can expect to succeed in litigation over control of movable cultural property.

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The first thing any embryo must do before it can develop into an organism is establish early polarity—that is, it must set up a way to distinguish its top from its bottom and its back from its front. The

- (5) mechanisms that establish the earliest spatial configurations in an embryo are far less similar across life forms than those relied on for later development, as in the formation of limbs or a nervous system: for example, the signals that the developing fruit fly uses
- (10) to know its front end from its back end turn out to be radically different from those that the nematode, a type of worm, relies on, and both appear to be quite different from the polarity signals in the development of humans and other mammals.

- (15) In the fruit fly, polarity is established by signals inscribed in the yolkylike cytoplasm of the egg before fertilization, so that when the sperm contributes its genetic material, everything is already set to go.

- (20) Given all the positional information that must be distributed throughout the cell, it takes a fruit fly a week to make an egg, but once that well-appointed egg is fertilized, it is transformed from a single cell into a crawling larva in a day. By contrast, in the embryonic development of certain nematodes, the

- (25) point where the sperm enters the egg appears to provide crucial positional information. Once that information is present, little bundles of proteins called p-granules, initially distributed uniformly throughout the cytoplasm, begin to congregate at one end of the

- (30) yolk; when the fertilized egg divides, one of the resulting cells gets all the p-granules. The presence or absence of these granules in cells appears to help determine whether their subsequent divisions will lead to the formation of the worm's front or back

- (35) half. A similar sperm-driven mechanism is also thought to establish body orientation in some comparatively simple vertebrates such as frogs, though apparently not in more complex vertebrates such as mammals. Research indicates that in human
- (40) and other mammalian embryos, polarity develops much later, as many stages of cell division occur with no apparent asymmetries among cells. Yet how polarity is established in mammals is currently a tempting mystery to researchers.

- (45) Once an embryo establishes polarity, it relies on sets of essential genes that are remarkably similar among all life forms for elaboration of its parts.

- There is an astonishing conservation of mechanism in this process: the genes that help make eyes in flies
- (50) are similar to the genes that make eyes in mice or humans. So a seeming paradox arises: when embryos of different species are at the one- or few-cell stage and still appear almost identical, the mechanisms of development they use are vastly different; yet when
- (55) they start growing brains or extremities and become identifiable as distinct species, the developmental mechanisms they use are remarkably similar.

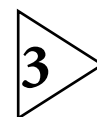
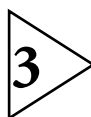
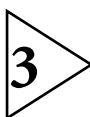
20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Species differ more in the mechanisms that determine the spatial orientation in an embryo than they do in their overall genetic makeup.
- (B) Embryos determine their front from their back and top from bottom by different methods, depending on whether the organism is simple or more complex.
- (C) While very similar genes help determine the later embryonic development of all organisms, the genetic mechanisms by which embryos establish early polarity vary dramatically from one organism to the next.
- (D) The mechanisms by which embryos establish early polarity differ depending on whether the signals by which polarity is achieved are inscribed in the cytoplasm of the egg or the p-granules of the sperm.
- (E) Despite their apparent dissimilarity from species to species, the means by which organisms establish polarity rely on essentially the same genetic mechanisms.

21. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) The simpler the organism, the greater the speed at which it develops from fertilized egg to embryo.
- (B) Scientists have determined how polarity is established in most simple vertebrates.
- (C) Scientists will try to determine how polarity is established in humans.
- (D) Very few observations of embryonic development after polarity is established are generalizable to more than a single species.
- (E) Simpler organisms take longer to establish polarity than do more complex organisms.

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22. The passage provides information to suggest that which one of the following relationships exists between the development of humans and the development of fruit flies?
- (A) Since humans and fruit flies use similar genetic material in their development, analogies from fruit fly behavior can be useful in explaining human behavior.
 - (B) For the elaboration of parts, human development relies on genetic material quite different in nature, though not in quantity, from that of a fruit fly.
 - (C) Positional information for establishing polarity in a human embryo, as in that of the fruit fly, is distributed throughout the egg prior to fertilization.
 - (D) A study of the development of the fruit fly's visual system would more likely be applicable to questions of human development than would a study of the mechanisms that establish the fruit fly's polarity.
 - (E) While the fruit fly egg becomes a larva in a single day, a human embryo takes significantly longer to develop because humans cannot develop limbs until they have established a nervous system.
23. According to the passage, polarity is established in a human embryo
- (A) after more stages of cell division than in frogs
 - (B) before the sperm enters the egg
 - (C) after positional information is provided by the massing of p-granules
 - (D) by the same sperm-driven mechanism as in the nematode
 - (E) in the same way as in simpler vertebrates
24. By "conservation of mechanism" (line 48) the author is probably referring to
- (A) how the same mechanism can be used to form different parts of the same organism
 - (B) the fact that no genetic material is wasted in development
 - (C) how few genes a given organism requires in order to elaborate its parts
 - (D) a highly complex organism's requiring no more genetic material than a simpler one
 - (E) the fact that analogous structures in different species are brought about by similar genetic means
25. Which one of the following most accurately states the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) to illustrate the diversity of processes by which organisms establish early polarity
 - (B) to elaborate on the differences between embryonic formation in the fruit fly and in the nematode
 - (C) to suggest why the process of establishing early polarity in humans is not yet understood
 - (D) to demonstrate the significance and necessity for genetic development of establishing polarity
 - (E) to demonstrate that there are two main types of mechanism by which early polarity is established
26. According to the passage, which one of the following is a major difference between the establishment of polarity in the fruit fly and in the nematode?
- (A) The fruit fly embryo takes longer to establish polarity than does the nematode embryo.
 - (B) The mechanisms that establish polarity are more easily identifiable in the nematode than in the fruit fly.
 - (C) Polarity signals for the fruit fly embryo are inscribed entirely in the egg and these signals for the nematode embryo are inscribed entirely in the sperm.
 - (D) Polarity in the fruit fly takes more stages of cell division to become established than in the nematode.
 - (E) Polarity is established for the fruit fly before fertilization and for the nematode through fertilization.
27. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) articulate a theory of how early polarity is established and support the theory by an analysis of data
 - (B) describe a phase in the development of organisms in which the genetic mechanisms used are disparate and discuss why this disparity is surprising
 - (C) provide a classification of the mechanisms by which different life forms establish early polarity
 - (D) argue that a certain genetic process must occur in all life forms, regardless of their apparent dissimilarity
 - (E) explain why an embryo must establish early polarity before it can develop into an organism

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.