

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.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, was the first international treaty to expressly affirm universal respect for human rights.

- (5) Prior to 1948 no truly international standard of humanitarian beliefs existed. Although Article 1 of the 1945 UN Charter had been written with the express purpose of obligating the UN to “encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental
- (10) freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,” there were members of delegations from various small countries and representatives of several nongovernmental organizations who felt that the language of Article 1
- (15) was not strong enough, and that the Charter as a whole did not go far enough in its efforts to guarantee basic human rights. This group lobbied vigorously to strengthen the Charter’s human rights provisions and proposed that member states be
- (20) required “to take separate and joint action and to co-operate with the organization for the promotion of human rights.” This would have implied an obligation for member states to act on human rights issues. Ultimately, this proposal and others like it were not
- (25) adopted; instead, the UDHR was commissioned and drafted.

- The original mandate for producing the document was given to the UN Commission on Human Rights in February 1946. Between that time and the General
- (30) Assembly’s final approval of the document, the UDHR passed through an elaborate eight-stage drafting process in which it made its way through almost every level of the UN hierarchy. The articles were debated at each stage, and all 30 articles were
- (35) argued passionately by delegates representing diverse ideologies, traditions, and cultures. The document as it was finally approved set forth the essential principles of freedom and equality for everyone—regardless of sex, race, color, language, religion,
- (40) political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. It also asserted a number of fundamental human rights, including among others the right to work, the right to rest and leisure, and the right to education.

- (45) While the UDHR is in many ways a progressive document, it also has weaknesses, the most regrettable of which is its nonbinding legal status. For all its strong language and high ideals, the UDHR remains a resolution of a purely programmatic nature.
- (50) Nevertheless, the document has led, even if belatedly, to the creation of legally binding human rights

- conventions, and it clearly deserves recognition as an international standard-setting piece of work, as a set of aspirations to which UN member states are
- (55) intended to strive, and as a call to arms in the name of humanity, justice, and freedom.

1. By referring to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as “purely programmatic” (line 49) in nature, the author most likely intends to emphasize
- (A) the likelihood that the document will inspire innovative government programs designed to safeguard human rights
- (B) the ability of the document’s drafters to translate abstract ideals into concrete standards
- (C) the compromises that went into producing a version of the document that would garner the approval of all relevant parties
- (D) the fact that the guidelines established by the document are ultimately unenforceable
- (E) the frustration experienced by the document’s drafters at stubborn resistance from within the UN hierarchy
2. The author most probably quotes directly from both the UN Charter (lines 8–11) and the proposal mentioned in lines 20–22 for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) to contrast the different definitions of human rights in the two documents
- (B) to compare the strength of the human rights language in the two documents
- (C) to identify a bureaucratic vocabulary that is common to the two documents
- (D) to highlight what the author believes to be the most important point in each document
- (E) to call attention to a significant difference in the prose styles of the two documents
3. The author’s stance toward the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can best be described as
- (A) unbridled enthusiasm
- (B) qualified approval
- (C) absolute neutrality
- (D) reluctant rejection
- (E) strong hostility

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4. According to the passage, each of the following is true of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights EXCEPT:
- (A) It asserts a right to rest and leisure.
  - (B) It was drafted after the UN Charter was drafted.
  - (C) The UN Commission on Human Rights was charged with producing it.
  - (D) It has had no practical consequences.
  - (E) It was the first international treaty to explicitly affirm universal respect for human rights.
5. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The human rights language contained in Article 1 of the UN Charter is so ambiguous as to be almost wholly ineffectual.
  - (B) The weaknesses of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights generally outweigh the strengths of the document.
  - (C) It was relatively easy for the drafters of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to reach a consensus concerning the contents of the document.
  - (D) The drafters of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights omitted important rights that should be included in a truly comprehensive list of basic human rights.
  - (E) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be truer to the intentions of its staunchest proponents if UN member countries were required by law to abide by its provisions.
6. Suppose that a group of independent journalists has uncovered evidence of human rights abuses being perpetrated by a security agency of a UN member state upon a group of political dissidents. Which one of the following approaches to the situation would most likely be advocated by present-day delegates who share the views of the delegates and representatives mentioned in lines 11–14?
- (A) The UN General Assembly authenticates the evidence and then insists upon prompt remedial action on the part of the government of the member state.
  - (B) The UN General Assembly stipulates that any proposed response must be unanimously accepted by member states before it can be implemented.
  - (C) The UN issues a report critical of the actions of the member state in question and calls for a censure vote in the General Assembly.
  - (D) The situation is regarded by the UN as an internal matter that is best left to the discretion of the government of the member state.
  - (E) The situation is investigated further by nongovernmental humanitarian organizations that promise to disclose their findings to the public via the international media.

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- It is commonly assumed that even if some forgeries have aesthetic merit, no forgery has as much as an original by the imitated artist would. Yet even the most prominent art specialists can be duped by a talented artist turned forger into mistaking an almost perfect forgery for an original. For instance, artist Han van Meegeren's *The Disciples at Emmaus* (1937)—painted under the forged signature of the acclaimed Dutch master Jan Vermeer (1632–1675)—attracted lavish praise from experts as one of Vermeer's finest works. The painting hung in a Rotterdam museum until 1945, when, to the great embarrassment of the critics, van Meegeren revealed its origin. Astonishingly, there was at least one highly reputed critic who persisted in believing it to be a Vermeer even after van Meegeren's confession.

- Given the experts' initial enthusiasm, some philosophers argue that van Meegeren's painting must have possessed aesthetic characteristics that, in a Vermeer original, would have justified the critics' plaudits. Van Meegeren's *Emmaus* thus raises difficult questions regarding the status of superbly executed forgeries. Is a forgery inherently inferior as art? How are we justified, if indeed we are, in revising downwards our critical assessment of a work unmasked as a forgery? Philosopher of art Alfred Lessing proposes convincing answers to these questions.

- A forged work is indeed inferior as art, Lessing argues, but not because of a shortfall in aesthetic qualities strictly defined, that is to say, in the qualities perceptible on the picture's surface. For example, in its composition, its technique, and its brilliant use of color, van Meegeren's work is flawless, even beautiful. Lessing argues instead that the deficiency lies in what might be called the painting's intangible qualities. All art, explains Lessing, involves technique, but not all art involves origination of a new vision, and originality of vision is one of the fundamental qualities by which artistic, as opposed to purely aesthetic, accomplishment is measured. Thus Vermeer is acclaimed for having inaugurated, in the seventeenth century, a new way of seeing, and for pioneering techniques for embodying this new way of seeing through distinctive treatment of light, color, and form.

- Even if we grant that van Meegeren, with his undoubted mastery of Vermeer's innovative techniques, produced an aesthetically superior painting, he did so about three centuries after Vermeer developed the techniques in question. Whereas Vermeer's origination of these techniques in the seventeenth century represents a truly impressive and historic achievement, van Meegeren's production of *The Disciples at Emmaus* in the twentieth century presents nothing new or creative to the history of art. Van Meegeren's forgery therefore, for all its aesthetic merits, lacks the historical significance that makes Vermeer's work artistically great.

7. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) *The Disciples at Emmaus*, van Meegeren's forgery of a Vermeer, was a failure in both aesthetic and artistic terms.
  - (B) The aesthetic value of a work of art is less dependent on the work's visible characteristics than on certain intangible characteristics.
  - (C) Forged artworks are artistically inferior to originals because artistic value depends in large part on originality of vision.
  - (D) The most skilled forgers can deceive even highly qualified art experts into accepting their work as original.
  - (E) Art critics tend to be unreliable judges of the aesthetic and artistic quality of works of art.
8. The passage provides the strongest support for inferring that Lessing holds which one of the following views?
- (A) The judgments of critics who pronounced *The Disciples at Emmaus* to be aesthetically superb were not invalidated by the revelation that the painting is a forgery.
  - (B) The financial value of a work of art depends more on its purely aesthetic qualities than on its originality.
  - (C) Museum curators would be better off not taking art critics' opinions into account when attempting to determine whether a work of art is authentic.
  - (D) Because it is such a skilled imitation of Vermeer, *The Disciples at Emmaus* is as artistically successful as are original paintings by artists who are less significant than Vermeer.
  - (E) Works of art that have little or no aesthetic value can still be said to be great achievements in artistic terms.
9. In the first paragraph, the author refers to a highly reputed critic's persistence in believing van Meegeren's forgery to be a genuine Vermeer primarily in order to
- (A) argue that many art critics are inflexible in their judgments
  - (B) indicate that the critics who initially praised *The Disciples at Emmaus* were not as knowledgeable as they appeared
  - (C) suggest that the painting may yet turn out to be a genuine Vermeer
  - (D) emphasize that the concept of forgery itself is internally incoherent
  - (E) illustrate the difficulties that skillfully executed forgeries can pose for art critics

10. The reaction described in which one of the following scenarios is most analogous to the reaction of the art critics mentioned in line 13?
- (A) lovers of a musical group contemptuously reject a tribute album recorded by various other musicians as a second-rate imitation
  - (B) art historians extol the work of a little-known painter as innovative until it is discovered that the painter lived much more recently than was originally thought
  - (C) diners at a famous restaurant effusively praise the food as delicious until they learn that the master chef is away for the night
  - (D) literary critics enthusiastically applaud a new novel until its author reveals that its central symbols are intended to represent political views that the critics dislike
  - (E) movie fans evaluate a particular movie more favorably than they otherwise might have because their favorite actor plays the lead role
11. The passage provides the strongest support for inferring that Lessing holds which one of the following views?
- (A) It is probable that many paintings currently hanging in important museums are actually forgeries.
  - (B) The historical circumstances surrounding the creation of a work are important in assessing the artistic value of that work.
  - (C) The greatness of an innovative artist depends on how much influence he or she has on other artists.
  - (D) The standards according to which a work is judged to be a forgery tend to vary from one historical period to another.
  - (E) An artist who makes use of techniques developed by others cannot be said to be innovative.
12. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) In any historical period, the criteria by which a work is classified as a forgery can be a matter of considerable debate.
  - (B) An artist who uses techniques that others have developed is most likely a forger.
  - (C) A successful forger must originate a new artistic vision.
  - (D) Works of art created early in the career of a great artist are more likely than those created later to embody historic innovations.
  - (E) A painting can be a forgery even if it is not a copy of a particular original work of art.
13. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen Lessing's contention that a painting can display aesthetic excellence without possessing an equally high degree of artistic value?
- (A) Many of the most accomplished art forgers have had moderately successful careers as painters of original works.
  - (B) Reproductions painted by talented young artists whose traditional training consisted in the copying of masterpieces were often seen as beautiful, but never regarded as great art.
  - (C) While experts can detect most forgeries, they can be duped by a talented forger who knows exactly what characteristics experts expect to find in the work of a particular painter.
  - (D) Most attempts at art forgery are ultimately unsuccessful because the forger has not mastered the necessary techniques.
  - (E) The criteria by which aesthetic excellence is judged change significantly from one century to another and from one culture to another.

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**Passage A**

One function of language is to influence others' behavior by changing what they know, believe, or desire. For humans engaged in conversation, the perception of another's mental state is perhaps the most common vocalization stimulus.

- (5) While animal vocalizations may have evolved because they can potentially alter listeners' behavior to the signaler's benefit, such communication is—in contrast to human language—inadvertent, because
- (10) most animals, with the possible exception of chimpanzees, cannot attribute mental states to others. The male *Physalaemus* frog calls because calling causes females to approach and other males to retreat, but there is no evidence that he does so because he attributes knowledge
- (15) or desire to other frogs, or because he knows his calls will affect their knowledge and that this knowledge will, in turn, affect their behavior. Research also suggests that, in marked contrast to humans, nonhuman primates do not produce vocalizations in response to perception
- (20) of another's need for information. Macaques, for example, give alarm calls when predators approach and coo calls upon finding food, yet experiments reveal no evidence that individuals were more likely to call about these events when they were aware of them but their offspring
- (25) were clearly ignorant; similarly, chimpanzees do not appear to adjust their calling to inform ignorant individuals of their own location or that of food. Many animal vocalizations whose production initially seems goal-directed are not as purposeful as they first appear.

**Passage B**

- (30) Many scientists distinguish animal communication systems from human language on the grounds that the former are rigid responses to stimuli, whereas human language is spontaneous and creative.

- (35) In this connection, it is commonly stated that no animal can use its communication system to lie. Obviously, a lie requires intention to deceive: to judge whether a particular instance of animal communication is truly prevarication requires knowledge of the animal's intentions. Language philosopher H. P. Grice explains
- (40) that for an individual to mean something by uttering *x*, the individual must intend, in expressing *x*, to induce an audience to believe something and must also intend the utterance to be recognized as so intended. But conscious intention is a category of mental experience
- (45) widely believed to be uniquely human. Philosopher Jacques Maritain's discussion of the honeybee's elaborate "waggle-dance" exemplifies this view. Although bees returning to the hive communicate to other bees the distance and direction of food sources,
- (50) such communication is, Maritain asserts, merely a conditioned reflex: animals may use communicative signs but lack conscious intention regarding their use.

- (55) But these arguments are circular: conscious intention is ruled out a priori and then its absence taken as evidence that animal communication is fundamentally different from human language. In fact, the narrowing of the perceived gap between animal

- communication and human language revealed by recent research with chimpanzees and other animals
- (60) calls into question not only the assumption that the difference between animal and human communication is qualitative rather than merely quantitative, but also the accompanying assumption that animals respond mechanically to stimuli, whereas humans speak with
- (65) conscious understanding and intent.

14. Both passages are primarily concerned with addressing which one of the following questions?
- (A) Are animals capable of deliberately prevaricating in order to achieve specific goals?
- (B) Are the communications of animals characterized by conscious intention?
- (C) What kinds of stimuli are most likely to elicit animal vocalizations?
- (D) Are the communication systems of nonhuman primates qualitatively different from those of all other animals?
- (E) Is there a scientific consensus about the differences between animal communication systems and human language?
15. In discussing the philosopher Maritain, the author of passage B seeks primarily to
- (A) describe an interpretation of animal communication that the author believes rests on a logical error
- (B) suggest by illustration that there is conscious intention underlying the communicative signs employed by certain animals
- (C) present an argument in support of the view that animal communication systems are spontaneous and creative
- (D) furnish specific evidence against the theory that most animal communication is merely a conditioned reflex
- (E) point to a noted authority on animal communication whose views the author regards with respect

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16. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding researchers who subscribe to the position articulated in passage A?
- (A) They fail to recognize that humans often communicate without any clear idea of their listeners' mental states.
  - (B) Most of them lack the credentials needed to assess the relevant experimental evidence correctly.
  - (C) They ignore well-known evidence that animals do in fact practice deception.
  - (D) They make assumptions about matters that should be determined empirically.
  - (E) They falsely believe that all communication systems can be explained in terms of their evolutionary benefits.
17. Which one of the following assertions from passage A provides support for the view attributed to Maritain in passage B (lines 50–52)?
- (A) One function of language is to influence the behavior of others by changing what they think.
  - (B) Animal vocalizations may have evolved because they have the potential to alter listeners' behavior to the signaler's benefit.
  - (C) It is possible that chimpanzees may have the capacity to attribute mental states to others.
  - (D) There is no evidence that the male *Physalaemus* frog calls because he knows that his calls will affect the knowledge of other frogs.
  - (E) Macaques give alarm calls when predators approach and coo calls upon finding food.
18. The authors would be most likely to disagree over
- (A) the extent to which communication among humans involves the ability to perceive the mental states of others
  - (B) the importance of determining to what extent animal communication systems differ from human language
  - (C) whether human language and animal communication differ from one another qualitatively or merely in a matter of degree
  - (D) whether chimpanzees' vocalizations suggest that they may possess the capacity to attribute mental states to others
  - (E) whether animals' vocalizations evolved to alter the behavior of other animals in a way that benefits the signaler
19. Passage B differs from passage A in that passage B is more
- (A) optimistic regarding the ability of science to answer certain fundamental questions
  - (B) disapproving of the approach taken by others writing on the same general topic
  - (C) open-minded in its willingness to accept the validity of apparently conflicting positions
  - (D) supportive of ongoing research related to the question at hand
  - (E) circumspect in its refusal to commit itself to any positions with respect to still-unsettled research questions

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In contrast to the mainstream of U.S. historiography during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, African American historians of the period, such as George Washington Williams and W. E. B. DuBois, adopted a transnational perspective. This was true for several reasons, not the least of which was the necessity of doing so if certain aspects of the history of African Americans in the United States were to be treated honestly.

- (10) First, there was the problem of citizenship. Even after the adoption in 1868 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which defined citizenship, the question of citizenship for African Americans had not been genuinely resolved. Because of this, emigrationist sentiment was a central issue in black political discourse, and both issues were critical topics for investigation. The implications for historical scholarship and national identity were enormous. While some black leaders insisted on their right to U.S. citizenship, others called on black people to emigrate and find a homeland of their own. Most African Americans were certainly not willing to relinquish their claims to the benefits of U.S. citizenship, but many had reached a point of profound pessimism and had begun to question their allegiance to the United States.

- (25) Mainstream U.S. historiography was firmly rooted in a nationalist approach during this period; the glorification of the nation and a focus on the nation-state as a historical force were dominant. The expanding spheres of influence of Europe and the United States prompted the creation of new genealogies of nations, new myths about the inevitability of nations, their “temperaments,” their destinies. African American intellectuals who confronted the nationalist approach to historiography were troubled by its implications. Some argued that imperialism was a natural outgrowth of nationalism and its view that a state’s strength is measured by the extension of its political power over colonial territory; the scramble for colonial empires was a distinct aspect of nationalism in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

- (45) Yet, for all their distrust of U.S. nationalism, most early black historians were themselves engaged in a sort of nation building. Deliberately or not, they contributed to the formation of a collective identity, reconstructing a glorious African past for the purposes of overturning degrading representations of blackness and establishing a firm cultural basis for a shared identity. Thus, one might argue that black historians’ internationalism was a manifestation of a kind of nationalism that posits a diasporic community, which, while lacking a sovereign territory or official language, possesses a single culture, however mythical, with singular historical roots. Many members of this diaspora saw themselves as an oppressed “nation” without a homeland, or they imagined Africa as home. Hence, these historians understood their task to be the writing of the history of a people scattered by force and circumstance, a history that began in Africa.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Historians are now recognizing that the major challenge faced by African Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the struggle for citizenship.
- (B) Early African American historians who practiced a transnational approach to history were primarily interested in advancing an emigrationist project.
- (C) U.S. historiography in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was characterized by a conflict between African American historians who viewed history from a transnational perspective and mainstream historians who took a nationalist perspective.
- (D) The transnational perspective of early African American historians countered mainstream nationalist historiography, but it was arguably nationalist itself to the extent that it posited a culturally unified diasporic community.
- (E) Mainstream U.S. historians in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries could no longer justify their nationalist approach to history once they were confronted with the transnational perspective taken by African American historians.
21. Which one of the following phrases most accurately conveys the sense of the word “reconstructing” as it is used in line 47?
- (A) correcting a misconception about
- (B) determining the sequence of events in
- (C) investigating the implications of
- (D) rewarding the promoters of
- (E) shaping a conception of
22. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) Emigrationist sentiment would not have been as strong among African Americans in the late nineteenth century had the promise of U.S. citizenship been fully realized for African Americans at that time.
- (B) Scholars writing the history of diasporic communities generally do not discuss the forces that initially caused the scattering of the members of those communities.
- (C) Most historians of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries endeavored to make the histories of the nations about which they wrote seem more glorious than they actually were.
- (D) To be properly considered nationalist, a historical work must ignore the ways in which one nation’s foreign policy decisions affected other nations.
- (E) A considerable number of early African American historians embraced nationalism and the inevitability of the dominance of the nation-state.

23. As it is described in the passage, the transnational approach employed by African American historians working in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries would be best exemplified by a historical study that
- (A) investigated the extent to which European and U.S. nationalist mythologies contradicted one another
  - (B) defined the national characters of the United States and several European nations by focusing on their treatment of minority populations rather than on their territorial ambitions
  - (C) recounted the attempts by the United States to gain control over new territories during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
  - (D) considered the impact of emigrationist sentiment among African Americans on U.S. foreign policy in Africa during the late nineteenth century
  - (E) examined the extent to which African American culture at the turn of the century incorporated traditions that were common to a number of African cultures
24. The passage provides information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) Which African nations did early African American historians research in writing their histories of the African diaspora?
  - (B) What were some of the African languages spoken by the ancestors of the members of the African diasporic community who were living in the United States in the late nineteenth century?
  - (C) Over which territories abroad did the United States attempt to extend its political power in the latter part of the nineteenth century?
  - (D) Are there textual ambiguities in the Fourteenth Amendment that spurred the conflict over U.S. citizenship for African Americans?
  - (E) In what ways did African American leaders respond to the question of citizenship for African Americans in the latter part of the nineteenth century?
25. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Members of a particular diasporic community have a common country of origin.
  - (B) Territorial sovereignty is not a prerequisite for the project of nation building.
  - (C) Early African American historians who rejected nationalist historiography declined to engage in historical myth-making of any kind.
  - (D) The most prominent African American historians in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries advocated emigration for African Americans.
  - (E) Historians who employed a nationalist approach focused on entirely different events from those studied and written about by early African American historians.
26. The main purpose of the second paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) explain why early African American historians felt compelled to approach historiography in the way that they did
  - (B) show that governmental actions such as constitutional amendments do not always have the desired effect
  - (C) support the contention that African American intellectuals in the late nineteenth century were critical of U.S. imperialism
  - (D) establish that some African American political leaders in the late nineteenth century advocated emigration as an alternative to fighting for the benefits of U.S. citizenship
  - (E) argue that the definition of citizenship contained in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is too limited
27. As it is presented in the passage, the approach to history taken by mainstream U.S. historians of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is most similar to the approach exemplified in which one of the following?
- (A) An elected official writes a memo suggesting that because a particular course of action has been successful in the past, the government should continue to pursue that course of action.
  - (B) A biographer of a famous novelist argues that the precocity apparent in certain of the novelist's early achievements confirms that her success was attributable to innate talent.
  - (C) A doctor maintains that because a certain medication was developed expressly for the treatment of an illness, it is the best treatment for that illness.
  - (D) A newspaper runs a series of articles in order to inform the public about the environmentally hazardous practices of a large corporation.
  - (E) A scientist gets the same result from an experiment several times and therefore concludes that its chemical reactions always proceed in the observed fashion.

## 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.