

## 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 Federal Theater Project (FTP) was established in the late 1930s by the United States government. Although it existed for only four years, at its peak the FTP employed an average of 10,000
- (5) workers, operated 185 production units in 28 states, and entertained a weekly audience of nearly half a million people. One of the most important, though until recently little-studied, legacies of the program were its “Negro Units,” which were dedicated to
- (10) producing plays on African American subjects for primarily African American audiences. Hundreds of actors, directors, designers, technicians, and playwrights were employed by as many as eighteen of these units in cities spread throughout the United States. Defying
- (15) the external forces of racism and bureaucracy, and overcoming internal artistic and personal differences, the people working in these units arguably came closer than any other group of African American theater artists had come before to founding a truly national
- (20) black theater.

- The creation of the FTP came on the heels of the Harlem Renaissance, a period of intense creativity and innovation within the African American arts community. Thus, by the time the FTP was founded,
- (25) a diverse body of thought concerning the social function of art already existed within the African American community. The question of what kinds of plays the Negro Units should produce gave rise to vigorous, sometimes heated, debates: some producers
- (30) favored folk dramas exploring rural roots and culture; others preferred urban realistic dramas depicting contemporary dilemmas for African Americans; and still others advocated adapting dramas written by white playwrights for performance by African
- (35) American acting troupes. These debates were motivated in part by larger debates over whether black theater should attempt to blend into mainstream culture or capitalize on its difference from the cultural mainstream; whether it should aim for the African
- (40) American or the white part of its audience; and whether it should endeavor to instruct or be content simply to entertain. These disagreements resulted in a wide range of productions reflecting the diverse views and interests of the African American community.
- (45) Among them was *The Swing Mikado*, a musical that inverted the minstrel tradition by casting African American performers in an ironic adaptation of a white classic. Calling attention to the artifice of the performers’ roles, this play challenged its audience to
- (50) think about what it means to assume black roles both on and beyond the stage.

- Although it did not have a long history, the FTP provided a lifeline for the theater during the Great Depression, a time when the performing arts in the
- (55) United States faced an uncertain fate. This allowed the Negro Units to produce dramatic art that reflected the genuine diversity of African American artists and their audiences nationwide.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The actors, directors, designers, and playwrights who worked in the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units have recently been rediscovered by theater historians, who now rank them among the most talented and influential stage performers and producers of their day.
- (B) Of all the programs created under the auspices of the United States government, the Federal Theater Project has had the most lasting effect on the African American arts community in the United States.
- (C) The Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units are now being recognized for the pivotal role they played in creating what was perhaps the first truly national black theater in the United States, one reflective of the diversity of views and interests of the African American community.
- (D) Although the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units produced a wide variety of plays in the late 1930s, they are best known today for their highly creative productions of folk dramas.
- (E) By supporting the work of the Federal Theater Project’s Negro Units in the late 1930s, the U.S. government provided much needed aid for the theater during the Great Depression, a time when the arts in general had an uncertain future.

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2. According to the passage, the Federal Theater Project did all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) evolve over the course of several decades
  - (B) operate in cities throughout the United States
  - (C) produce plays about African American subjects
  - (D) employ designers and technicians
  - (E) entertain large audiences weekly
3. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Government funding for the FTP would probably have continued beyond the late 1930s if the plays produced in the program had been more popular.
  - (B) The artists of the Harlem Renaissance were more polarized in their views about the social function of art than were the people working in the Negro Units.
  - (C) Philosophical and aesthetic disagreements among the people working in the Negro Units contributed to the diversity of those units' dramatic legacy.
  - (D) African American theater artists working today have equaled if not surpassed the artistic contribution made in the 1930s by the people working in the Negro Units.
  - (E) The urban realistic dramas produced by the Negro Units were more popular with African American audiences than folk dramas were.
4. The author refers to the Harlem Renaissance at the beginning of the second paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) give an example of a successful African American artistic movement that preceded the founding of the Negro Units
  - (B) emphasize the contribution made by African American artists to the overall political advancement of the African American community
  - (C) provide a historical explanation for why the work of the Negro Units fell into obscurity
  - (D) establish a historical context for important artistic debates that occurred within the Negro Units
  - (E) prove a point about the nature of the relationship between African American culture and mainstream U.S. culture in the 1930s
5. In referring to "a truly national black theater" (lines 19–20) the author most likely means
- (A) a publicly funded performing arts center dedicated to the production of plays for African American audiences
  - (B) a broad-based dramatic-arts enterprise reflecting the diversity of views and tastes of African American artists and communities
  - (C) a federal government program established during the Great Depression to promote the dramatic arts in African American communities
  - (D) a canon of plays written by African American playwrights and endorsed by scholars
  - (E) a successful chain of black-owned playhouses spread throughout the United States
6. The passage provides the most support for inferring that the producers of the musical *The Swing Mikado* were among those who
- (A) believed that playwrights should avoid controversial themes in their work
  - (B) opposed the idea that plays should instruct as well as entertain the audience
  - (C) favored folk dramas exploring rural roots and culture
  - (D) favored urban realistic dramas depicting contemporary dilemmas for African Americans
  - (E) advocated adapting dramas written by white playwrights for performance by African American troupes
7. Which one of the following statements, if true, most strengthens the author's claim that the African American artists working in the Negro Units came closer than any others before them to founding a truly national black theater?
- (A) The majority of plays produced by black theater groups predating the Negro Units were from original scripts by African American playwrights.
  - (B) Before the Negro Units were founded, government funding for the dramatic arts in African American communities was almost nonexistent.
  - (C) Prior to the establishment of the Negro Units, the vast majority of dramas written by and for African Americans were produced and performed exclusively in large eastern cities.
  - (D) African American dramatic arts organizations founded prior to the Negro Units drew audiences of fewer than 100 people on average to any given production.
  - (E) Theater historians have had difficulty locating historical documents relating to the earliest activity of organized African American theater groups.

*The following passage is adapted from an article published in 1993.*

- How severe should the punishment be for a corporate crime—e.g., a crime in which a corporation profits from knowingly and routinely selling harmful products to consumers? Some economists argue that the sole basis for determining the penalty should be the reckoning of cost and benefit: the penalty levied should exceed the profit that accrued to the corporation as a result of committing the crime. For example, if a corporation made a profit of \$6 million from selling an unsafe product and the fine were, say, \$7 million, these economists would feel that justice had been done.

- In arguing thus, the economists hold that the fact that a community may find some crimes more abhorrent than others or wish to send a message about the importance of some values—such as, say, not endangering citizens' health by selling tainted food—should not be a factor in determining penalties. The law, the economists argue, should affect corporations' earnings rather than try to assess their morality.

- But this approach seems highly impractical if not impossible to follow. For the situation is complicated by the fact that an acceptable reckoning of cost and benefit needs to take into account estimated detection ratios—the estimated frequency at which those committing a given type of crime are caught. Courts must assume that not all corporate crimes are detected, and legal wisdom holds that penalties must be higher as detection ratios decrease. Otherwise, a corporation might calculate that since it has only, say, a 1-in-10 chance of being caught committing a crime, even if the potential penalty is somewhat larger than the profit to be gained from violating the law it may still ultimately be more profitable to repeatedly commit the crime. A true reckoning of cost and benefit would therefore have to take estimated detection ratios into account, but this means that, in the above scenario, if the profit resulting from a crime were \$6 million, the penalty would have to be not \$7 million but at least \$60 million, according to the economists' definition, to be just.

- The economists' approach requires that detection ratios be high enough for courts to ignore them (50 percent or more), but recent studies suggest that ratios are in fact closer to 10 percent. Given this, the astronomical penalties necessary to satisfy the full reckoning of cost and benefit might arguably put convicted corporations out of business and throw thousands of people out of work. Thus, some other criterion in addition to the reckoning of cost and benefit—such as the assignment of moral weight to particular crimes—is necessary so that penalties for corporate crimes will be practical as well as just.

8. Which one of the following most accurately captures the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because not all corporate crimes are detected, courts must supplement the reckoning of cost and benefit by taking detection ratios into account when determining penalties for such crimes if the penalties are to be both practical and fair.
  - (B) The reckoning of cost and benefit as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes would be an appropriate means of assessing such penalties if it took estimated detection ratios into account.
  - (C) Because they argue that the reckoning of cost and benefit should be the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes, economists do an injustice to communities that believe that the penalties must affect not only corporate earnings but corporate morality.
  - (D) Because it does not take detection ratios into account, the reckoning of cost and benefit as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes results in penalties that are not high enough both to satisfy community moral standards and to send a message about the importance of preventing corporate crime.
  - (E) Because the need to take detection ratios into account makes reckoning cost and benefit impractical as the sole basis for determining penalties for corporate crimes, another method of determining the penalties must be found to supplement such reckoning.
9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) criticize courts for their leniency in punishing corporate crime
  - (B) describe some of the reasons corporations engage in corporate crime
  - (C) condemn corporations for failing to consider the moral implications of their actions
  - (D) argue against some economists' view of how to penalize corporate crime
  - (E) urge the implementation of a specific proposal for penalizing corporate crime

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10. Suppose a corporation is convicted of a crime having a detection ratio of 1-in-10. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to endorse which one of the following penalties?
- (A) a fine exactly equal to the corporation's profit from committing the crime
  - (B) a fine slightly higher than the corporation's profit from committing the crime
  - (C) a fine enough higher than the corporation's profit from committing the crime to demonstrate community opinion of the crime without putting the corporation out of business
  - (D) a fine determined by taking the corporation's profit from committing the crime and raising it tenfold in order to reflect the detection ratio
  - (E) a fine high enough to put the corporation out of business
11. The author ascribes which one of the following views to the economists discussed in the passage?
- (A) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is most reliable when the crime in question endangers the community as a whole.
  - (B) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is only occasionally useful in determining penalties for such crimes.
  - (C) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is often more severe than the penalties levied against such crimes.
  - (D) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is irrelevant to assessing the morality of corporations that commit the crimes.
  - (E) A community's moral judgment of certain corporate crimes is inappropriate in determining penalties for such crimes.
12. Which one of the following most accurately represents the organization of the passage?
- (A) A question is raised; one answer to the question is summarized; an important aspect of this answer is presented; a flaw in the answer is identified; the need for an alternative answer is affirmed.
  - (B) A problem is posed; one solution to the problem is summarized; a view held by those who favor the solution is presented; a criticism of the solution is identified; the criticism is evaluated and rejected.
  - (C) A view is summarized; the ethics of those who hold the view are discussed; a flaw in the ethics of those holding the view is identified and described in detail; the view is rejected; an alternative view is offered.
  - (D) A question is raised; two answers to the question are identified and compared; an assumption underlying each answer is identified; the assumption of one answer is found to be incorrect and this answer is rejected.
  - (E) A problem is posed; the consequences of failing to solve the problem are described; one solution to the problem is suggested; an objection to this solution is described; the proposed solution is rejected.
13. With which one of the following statements would the economists discussed in the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) The possibility of a corporation's going out of business should not be a factor in determining the size of the penalty levied against the corporation for committing a crime.
  - (B) The community's opinion of the moral offensiveness of a corporate crime should not be a factor in assigning a moral weight to that crime.
  - (C) The moral offensiveness of a corporate crime should not be a factor in determining the penalty levied against the corporation unless it tends to increase the size of the penalty.
  - (D) The likelihood of a corporation's recommitting a particular crime should be the main factor in determining the size of the penalty levied against the corporation for committing the crime.
  - (E) The penalty levied against a corporation for a particular crime should increase in direct relation to the number of times the corporation has previously been convicted of the crime.

**Passage A**

During the 1990s, the study of history witnessed both a dramatic integration of the study of women's history into the historical mainstream and a transition from the subject of women to the issue of gender.

- (5) Women as individuals receded into the background, and something more abstract called gender relations came to the fore. Since gender relations involved turning to an exploration of the social systems that underlay the relationships of men and women, the
- (10) shift seemed to many historians to be a retreat from the effort to uncover the history of women per se. The new work took several forms: Articles about men evaluated the role of masculinity in shaping thought and action, and articles about women gave way to explorations of
- (15) how an imagined domesticity, or separate sphere for women, shaped culture and politics.

This scholarship demonstrates the explanatory potential embedded in gender, but it also reveals why the topic "women" is now so often dismissed as too

(20) narrow and particular a category to illuminate historical processes. Where the study of the history of women is seen today as having celebratory content—its effort is to find our lost ancestors and restore them to a place in our memories—that of gender offers an

(25) analytic framework within which to analyze social and political structures.

And yet I am left to wonder what we have lost as we turn our attention to gender. I share the suspicion of many of my colleagues that gender obscures as

(30) much as it reveals: that in focusing on underlying structures, we overlook the particular ways in which individual women engaged their worlds.

**Passage B**

Part of the Roman emperor Augustus's response to the disorder and disharmony of the Triumviral Wars (32–30 B.C.E.) was to promote laws aimed at restoring

(35) old-fashioned Roman morality. Augustus presented the peace and stability of Rome as resting upon the integrity of the Roman family, and he paid particular attention to relocating women in this domestic context

(40) as wives and mothers. Among the laws passed were the marital laws of 19–18 B.C.E. and 9 C.E. that penalized adultery and rewarded bearers of legitimate children.

- (45) When Augustus thereby rooted Roman prosperity and peace in the Roman family, he drew particular attention to women as significant participants in the system: their good behavior was partly responsible for the health of the state. Thus in this period, the gender roles assigned to women were becoming at once more
- (50) constrained but also more visible and more politicized. The success and significance of this familial language became clear in 2 B.C.E. when Augustus articulated his unusual position in the state by accepting the title *Pater Patriae*, "Father of the Fatherland."

- (55) Within such a sociopolitical setting, it should occasion no surprise that Augustan-period artists drew

on the iconography of the household in imagining the empire. Images of women concisely expressed Augustus's imperial project, a control of domestic

(60) space made visible in an old-fashioned style making the present look like the idealized past.

14. Which one of the following is a central topic in each passage?
- (A) the decline of historical research on individual women
- (B) the role of gender in shaping politics and culture
- (C) the creation of an imagined domesticity in ancient Rome
- (D) the function of masculinity in history
- (E) the "celebratory" goals of women's history
15. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the type of historical analysis found in passage B?
- (A) It indicates that ancient conceptions of gender were radically different from our own modern ones.
- (B) It focuses on the Roman conception of femininity but neglects to take into account the equally important role of masculinity.
- (C) It fails to bring to light any substantive information about how particular Roman women lived during the reign of Augustus.
- (D) It demonstrates that domesticity played a larger role in the politics of ancient Rome than it has played in the politics of recent history.
- (E) It succeeds in revealing portions of Augustus's marital laws of which historians were not previously aware.
16. According to passage A, during the 1990s the focus in the study of women's history shifted to which one of the following?
- (A) investigating the social systems that shaped the interactions of men and women
- (B) bringing attention to and clarifying the previously ignored contributions of women to the social order
- (C) revealing the gender biases that distorted traditional historical scholarship
- (D) criticizing earlier generations of historians for their lack of attention to women
- (E) documenting shifts in the conception of domesticity as part of social interaction

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17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) Passage A endorses a trend in the study of social history as that trend is reflected in passage B.
  - (B) Passage A criticizes passage B for failing to take all of the available evidence into account in passage B's analysis.
  - (C) Passage A offers an analysis that is similar to that in passage B in both the evidence used and the conclusions drawn.
  - (D) Passage A discusses the strengths and weaknesses of a trend in scholarship that is exemplified by passage B.
  - (E) Passage A advances an argument that is parallel in general terms to that in passage B, though different frames of reference are used.
18. The summary given in passage B (lines 36–43) most closely corresponds to which one of the following approaches to historical analysis described in passage A?
- (A) seeking to uncover the history of women per se
  - (B) exploring how a concept of domesticity shapes culture and politics
  - (C) trying to rediscover and honor lost ancestors
  - (D) evaluating the role of masculinity in regulating thought and action
  - (E) arguing that gender analysis obscures as much as it reveals
19. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about passage B?
- (A) It demonstrates that the integration of women's history into the historical mainstream is far from complete.
  - (B) It indicates why historians of women have been justified in abandoning the effort to uncover the lives of individual women.
  - (C) It illustrates a current trend in historical scholarship toward increased attention to the political influence of women.
  - (D) It suggests that much recent historical scholarship focusing on women fails to recognize the significance of gender.
  - (E) It shows how the analytical tool of gender can be successfully used to shed light on politics and culture.

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The French biologist Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck (1744–1829) outlined a theory of evolutionary change in 1809, 50 years before Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*. Lamarck's basic idea was that organisms

- (5) change in adapting to their environment and then pass on to their offspring the new characteristics they have acquired. Since then, Lamarck has been ridiculed for presumably implying, for example, that giraffes developed their long necks by stretching, generation after generation, toward the leaves of trees. Most modern biologists are adamant that nothing of the sort occurs, ever. But the molecular immunologist Edward J. Steele is attempting to revive Lamarckism: he and his colleagues claim to have found evidence (15) for a Lamarckian hereditary mechanism in the immune system.

The immune system is an evolutionary puzzle in its own right: How is it that our bodies can quickly respond to so many different kinds of attacks? Is all this information in the genes? If so, then how does our immune system defend against new diseases? Part of the answer comes from the fact that some immune system cells contain genes that mutate with unusual frequency. The most common type of mutation is a sort of genetic "typo" that occurs when a cell's DNA is transcribed into RNA, the molecule that helps to assemble proteins. These mutations allow the immune system to test out different defenses until it finds one that does the job.

- (30) Steele hypothesizes that the altered RNA then reverts back into DNA. Indeed, such "reverse transcription" of RNA back into DNA has been observed frequently in other contexts. But the troublesome question for Lamarckians is this: Could this new DNA then be carried to the reproductive genes (in the sperm and egg cells), replace the original DNA there, and so be passed on to an organism's offspring? Steele and company believe this is possible, and they have devised an elegant, but speculative, (40) story to describe how it might happen using known biological mechanisms. They believe a virus could carry the altered DNA to the reproductive cells and replace the DNA in those cells.

- (45) But even if the process Steele and his colleagues describe is possible, does it ever actually occur? Evolutionary mechanisms are never observed directly, so we must make do with circumstantial evidence. Steele and his colleagues claim to have found such evidence, namely a "signature" of past events that is (50) "written all over" the genes that carry instructions for immune system responses. They claim that a distinct pattern of mutations concentrated in particular areas of these genes "strongly suggests" that, in the past, information has been transferred into DNA in the reproductive organs. Other biologists are not so easily swayed. They suggest there may be other, less radical explanations for the pattern of mutations that Steele cites.

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

- (A) The long-derided Lamarckian theory that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring has been proven correct by the discoveries of Steele and his colleagues regarding the immune system.  
 (B) Steele and his colleagues have devised an account of a mechanism by which acquired characteristics could be passed on to an organism's offspring, and they claim to have found evidence for the operation of this Lamarckian mechanism.  
 (C) Although Steele and his colleagues have succeeded in showing that changes that occur in the immune system can be passed on to offspring, it is unlikely that a similar mechanism operates elsewhere in the body.  
 (D) In contrast to the standard theory of evolution, the claims of Steele and his colleagues that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring are highly speculative and rest on purely circumstantial evidence.  
 (E) By showing that RNA can revert back into DNA, Steele and his colleagues have removed the main obstacle to general acceptance of the Lamarckian hypothesis that organisms can pass on acquired characteristics to their offspring.

21. The author most likely calls a certain kind of mutation a "typo" (line 25) primarily in order to

- (A) distinguish it from mutations that are adaptive  
 (B) characterize it as relatively inconsequential  
 (C) indicate that it is an instance of imperfect copying  
 (D) emphasize that it is easily overlooked  
 (E) suggest an analogy between scientific investigation and textual analysis

22. The passage most strongly suggests that the author has which one of the following attitudes toward the theory proposed by Steele and his colleagues?

- (A) confidence in its truth  
 (B) indignation at its divergence from Darwinism  
 (C) distrust of its novelty  
 (D) doubt concerning its plausibility  
 (E) dismay at its lack of rigor

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23. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) offering a historical account of the development of an evolutionary theory
  - (B) describing the efforts of a modern biologist to vindicate a long-disregarded evolutionary theory
  - (C) answering a set of questions about the immune system in light of evolutionary theory
  - (D) evaluating the overall merits of an evolutionary theory that has been rejected by most modern biologists
  - (E) presenting a discredited evolutionary theory as a case study in the philosophy of science
24. What is the primary function of the last paragraph in the structure of the passage as a whole?
- (A) to present various objections that have been raised against the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
  - (B) to dismiss the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs as not being supported by evidence
  - (C) to explain how the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs could be revised to take new findings into account
  - (D) to suggest several possible directions for further research regarding the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
  - (E) to indicate the nature of the evidence for the neo-Lamarckian theory outlined in the preceding paragraphs
25. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Contrary to the opinion of most modern biologists, certain acquired characteristics probably can be passed on from one generation to the next.
  - (B) Steele and his colleagues have not actually observed the process of reverse transcription in immune cells.
  - (C) The patterns of mutations concentrated in particular areas of genes that carry instructions for immune system responses indicate that the DNA in these genes has been altered by a virus.
  - (D) The passing on of acquired characteristics from one generation to the next, if it occurs at all, is probably confined to the immune system.
  - (E) Unless a hypothesis can be confirmed by direct observation, it should be regarded as speculation rather than as science.
26. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the position attributed to Steele and his colleagues in the passage?
- (A) Scientists have succeeded in altering the DNA in reproductive cells of laboratory mice by introducing a virus carrying new DNA.
  - (B) The patterns of mutations found in the genes that carry instructions for immune system responses are also found in genes in the nervous system.
  - (C) The process by which the immune system tests out the efficacy of cellular mutations is one of random trial and error.
  - (D) Fossil remains show that giraffes gradually evolved with increasingly long necks.
  - (E) It is known that birds can pass on acquired immunities to their gestating chicks via the yolk sacs in their eggs.
27. Suppose a scholar believes that the surviving text of a classical Greek play contains alterations introduced into the original text by a copyist from a later era. Which one of the following pieces of evidence bearing upon the authenticity of the surviving text is most analogous to the kind of evidence mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) a copy of the original, unaltered text discovered in a manuscript independently known to date from the classical period
  - (B) a letter in which the copyist admits to having altered the original text in question
  - (C) an allegation by one of the copyist's contemporaries that the copyist altered the original text
  - (D) an account dating from the playwright's time of a performance of the play that quotes a version of the text that differs from the surviving version
  - (E) vocabulary in the surviving text that is typical of the later era and not found in other texts dating from the classical period

## 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.