

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 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. Blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

The career of trumpeter Miles Davis was one of the most astonishingly productive that jazz music has ever seen. Yet his genius has never received its due. The impatience and artistic restlessness that characterized

(5) his work spawned one stylistic turn after another and made Davis anathema to many critics, who deplored his abandonment first of bebop and then of “cool” acoustic jazz for ever more innovative sounds.

- Having begun his career studying bebop, Davis
- (10) pulled the first of many stylistic surprises when, in 1948, he became a member of an impromptu musical think tank that gathered in a New York City apartment. The work of this group not only slowed down tempos and featured ensemble playing as much as or even
- (15) more than solos—in direct reaction to bebop—it also became the seedbed for the “West Coast cool” jazz style.

- In what would become a characteristic zigzag, Davis didn’t follow up on these innovations himself.
- (20) Instead, in the late 1950s he formed a new band that broke free from jazz’s restrictive pattern of chord changes. Soloists could determine the shapes of their melodies without referring back to the same unvarying repetition of chords. In this period, Davis attempted to
- (25) join jazz phrasings, harmonies, and tonal qualities with a unified and integrated sound similar to that of a classical orchestral piece: in his recordings the rhythms, no matter how jazz-like, are always understated, and the instrumental voicings seem muted.

- (30) Davis’s recordings from the late 1960s signal that, once again, his direction was changing. On *Filles de Kilimanjaro*, Davis’s request that keyboardist Herbie Hancock play electric rather than acoustic piano caused consternation among jazz purists of the time. Other
- (35) albums featured rock-style beats, heavily electronic instrumentation, a loose improvisational attack and a growing use of studio editing to create jagged soundscapes. By 1969 Davis’s typical studio procedure was to have musicians improvise from a base script of
- (40) material and then to build finished pieces out of tape, like a movie director. Rock groups had pioneered the process; to jazz lovers, raised on the ideal of live improvisation, that approach was a violation of the premise that recordings should simply document the
- (45) musicians’ thought processes in real time. Davis again became the target of fierce polemics by purist jazz critics, who have continued to belittle his contributions to jazz.

- What probably underlies the intensity of the
- (50) reactions against Davis is fear of the broadening of possibilities that he exemplified. Ironically, he was simply doing what jazz explorers have always done: reaching for something new that was his own. But because his career endured, because he didn’t die
- (55) young or record only sporadically, and because he refused to dwell in whatever niche he had previously carved out, critics find it difficult to definitively rank Davis in the aesthetic hierarchy to which they cling.

1. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Because the career of Miles Davis was characterized by frequent shifts in styles, he never fulfilled his musical potential.
 - (B) Because the career of Miles Davis does not fit neatly into their preconceptions about the life and music of jazz musicians, jazz critics have not accorded him the appreciation he deserves.
 - (C) Because the career of Miles Davis was unusually long and productive, he never received the popular acclaim generally reserved for artists with more tragic life histories.
 - (D) The long and productive career of Miles Davis spawned most of the major stylistic changes affecting twentieth-century jazz.
 - (E) Miles Davis’s versatility and openness have inspired the admiration of most jazz critics.
2. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of the “West Coast cool” jazz style?
 - (A) It was popularized by Miles Davis.
 - (B) It was characterized by a unified and integrated sound.
 - (C) It was played primarily by large ensembles.
 - (D) It introduced a wide variety of chord change patterns.
 - (E) It grew out of innovations developed in New York City.

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3. The passage suggests which one of the following about the kind of jazz played by Miles Davis prior to 1948?
- (A) It was characterized by rapid tempos and an emphasis on solo playing.
 - (B) It equally balanced ensemble and solo playing.
 - (C) It was a reaction against more restrictive jazz styles.
 - (D) It is regarded by purist jazz critics as the only authentic jazz style.
 - (E) It was played primarily in New York City jazz clubs.
4. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Miles Davis's music?
- (A) uneasy ambivalence
 - (B) cautious neutrality
 - (C) grudging respect
 - (D) moderate commendation
 - (E) appreciative advocacy
5. Which one of the following creative processes is most similar to Miles Davis's typical studio procedure of the late 1960s, as described in the fourth paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The producer of a television comedy show suggests a setting and general topic for a comedy sketch and then lets the comedians write their own script.
 - (B) An actor digresses from the written script and improvises during a monologue in order to introduce a feeling of spontaneity to the performance.
 - (C) A conductor rehearses each section of the orchestra separately before assembling them to rehearse the entire piece together.
 - (D) An artist has several photographers take pictures pertaining to a certain assigned theme and then assembles them into a pictorial collage.
 - (E) A teacher has each student in a writing class write an essay on an assigned topic and then submits the best essays to be considered for publication in a journal.

6. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the author's explanation for the way Miles Davis is regarded by jazz critics?
- (A) Many jazz musicians who specialize in improvisational playing are greatly admired by jazz critics.
 - (B) Many jazz musicians whose careers have been characterized by several radical changes in style are greatly admired by jazz critics.
 - (C) Several jazz musicians who perform exclusively on electronic instruments are very highly regarded by jazz critics.
 - (D) The jazz innovators who are held in the highest regard by jazz critics had brief yet brilliant careers.
 - (E) Jazz critics are known to have a higher regard for musicality than for mere technical virtuosity.

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By the mid-fourteenth century, professional associations of canon lawyers (legal advocates in Christian ecclesiastical courts, which dealt with cases involving marriage, inheritance, and other issues) had

- (5) appeared in most of Western Europe, and a body of professional standards had been defined for them. One might expect that the professional associations would play a prominent role in enforcing these standards of conduct, as other guilds often did, and as modern
- (10) professional associations do, but that seems not to have happened. Advocates' professional organizations showed little fervor for disciplining their erring members. Some even attempted to hobble efforts at enforcement. The Florentine guild of lawyers, for
- (15) example, forbade its members to play any role in disciplinary proceedings against other guild members. In the few recorded episodes of disciplinary enforcement, the initiative for disciplinary action apparently came from a dissatisfied client, not from
- (20) fellow lawyers.

At first glance, there seem to be two possible explanations for the rarity of disciplinary proceedings. Medieval canon lawyers may have generally observed the standards of professional conduct scrupulously.

- (25) Alternatively, it is possible that deviations from the established standards of behavior were not uncommon, but that canonical disciplinary mechanisms were so inefficient that most delinquents escaped detection and punishment.

- (30) Two considerations make it clear that the second of these explanations is more plausible. First, the English civil law courts, whose ethical standards were similar to those of ecclesiastical courts, show many more examples of disciplinary actions against legal
- (35) practitioners than do the records of church courts. This discrepancy could well indicate that the disciplinary mechanisms of the civil courts functioned more efficiently than those of the church courts. The alternative inference, namely, that ecclesiastical
- (40) advocates were less prone to ethical lapses than their counterparts in the civil courts, seems inherently weak, especially since there was some overlap of personnel between the civil bar and the ecclesiastical bar.

- Second, church authorities themselves complained
- (45) about the failure of advocates to measure up to ethical standards and deplored the shortcomings of the disciplinary system. Thus the Council of Basel declared that canon lawyers failed to adhere to the ethical prescriptions laid down in numerous papal
- (50) constitutions and directed Cardinal Cesarin to address the problem. In England, where medieval church records are extraordinarily rich, similar complaints about the failure of the disciplinary system to reform unethical practices were very common.

- (55) Such criticisms seem to have had a paradoxical result, for they apparently reinforced the professional solidarity of lawyers at the expense of the enforcement of ethical standards. Thus the profession's critics may actually have induced advocates to organize
- (60) professional associations for self-defense. The critics'

attacks may also have persuaded lawyers to assign a higher priority to defending themselves against attacks by nonprofessionals than to disciplining wayward members within their own ranks.

7. Which one of the following best states the main conclusion of the passage?
- (A) Professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers probably only enforced ethical standards among their own members when provoked to do so by outside criticisms.
- (B) Professional organizations of medieval civil lawyers seem to have maintained stricter ethical standards for their own members than did professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers.
- (C) Professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers apparently served to defend their members against critics' attacks rather than to enforce ethical standards.
- (D) The ethical standards maintained by professional associations of medieval canon lawyers were chiefly laid down in papal constitutions.
- (E) Ethical standards for medieval canon lawyers were not laid down until professional organizations for these lawyers had been formed.
8. According to the passage, which one of the following statements about law courts in medieval England is true?
- (A) Some English lawyers who practiced in civil courts also practiced in church courts, but others served exclusively in one court or the other.
- (B) English canon lawyers were more likely to initiate disciplinary proceedings against their colleagues than were English civil lawyers.
- (C) English civil lawyers maintained more stringent ethical standards than did civil lawyers in the rest of Europe.
- (D) English ecclesiastical courts had originally been modeled upon English civil courts.
- (E) English ecclesiastical courts kept richer and more thorough records than did English civil courts.

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9. The author refers to the Florentine guild of lawyers in the first paragraph most probably in order to
- (A) introduce a theory about to be promoted
 - (B) illustrate the type of action referred to in the previous sentence
 - (C) underline the universality of a method discussed throughout the paragraph
 - (D) point out a flaw in an argument presented earlier in the paragraph
 - (E) rebut an anticipated objection to a thesis just proposed
10. The author refers to the Council of Basel (line 47) primarily in order to
- (A) provide an example of the type of action needed to establish professional standards for canon lawyers
 - (B) contrast the reactions of English church authorities with the reactions of other bodies to violations of professional standards by canon lawyers
 - (C) bolster the argument that violations of professional standards by canon lawyers did take place
 - (D) explain how rules of conduct for canon lawyers were established
 - (E) describe the development of a disciplinary system to enforce professional standards among canon lawyers
11. According to the information in the passage, for which one of the following ethical violations would documentation of disciplinary action against a canon lawyer be most likely to exist?
- (A) betraying a client's secrets to the opposing party
 - (B) bribing the judge to rule in favor of a client
 - (C) misrepresenting credentials in order to gain admission to the lawyers' guild
 - (D) spreading rumors in order to discredit an opposing lawyer
 - (E) knowingly helping a client to misrepresent the truth

12. Which one of the following is most analogous to the "professional solidarity" referred to in lines 56–57?
- (A) Members of a teachers' union go on strike when they believe one of their colleagues to be falsely accused of using an inappropriate textbook.
 - (B) In order to protect the reputation of the press in the face of a largely hostile public, a journalist conceals distortions in a colleague's news article.
 - (C) Several dozen recording artists agree to participate in a concert to benefit an endangered environmental habitat.
 - (D) In order to expedite governmental approval of a drug, a government official is persuaded to look the other way when a pharmaceutical manufacturer conceals evidence that the drug may have minor side effects.
 - (E) A popular politician agrees to campaign for another, less popular politician belonging to the same political party.
13. The passage suggests that which one of the following is most likely to have been true of medieval guilds?
- (A) Few guilds of any importance existed before the mid-fourteenth century.
 - (B) Many medieval guilds exercised influence over the actions of their members.
 - (C) Most medieval guilds maintained more exacting ethical standards than did the associations of canon lawyers.
 - (D) Medieval guilds found it difficult to enforce discipline among their members.
 - (E) The ethical standards of medieval guilds varied from one city to another.
14. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following regarding the hypothesis that medieval canon lawyers observed standards of professional conduct scrupulously?
- (A) It is untrue because it is contradicted by documents obtained from the ecclesiastical courts
 - (B) It is unlikely because it describes behavior markedly different from behavior observed in the same situation in modern society.
 - (C) It is unlikely because it describes behavior markedly different from behavior observed in a similar area of medieval society.
 - (D) It is impossible to assess intelligently because of the dearth of civil and ecclesiastical documents.
 - (E) It is directly supported by documents obtained from civil and ecclesiastical courts.

Many birds that form flocks compete through aggressive interaction for priority of access to resources such as food and shelter. The result of repeated interactions between flock members is that

- (5) each bird gains a particular social status related to its fighting ability, with priority of access to resources increasing with higher status. As the number and intensity of interactions between birds increase, however, so increase the costs to each birds in terms of
- (10) energy expenditure, time, and risk of injury. Thus, birds possessing attributes that reduce the number of costly interactions in which they must be involved, without leading to a reduction in status, are at an advantage. An external signal, such as a plumage type,
- (15) announcing fighting ability and thereby obviating the actual need to fight, could be one such attribute.

The zoologist Rohwer assented that plumage variations in “Harris sparrows” support the status signaling hypothesis (SSH). He reported that almost

- (20) without exception birds with darker throats win conflicts with individuals having lighter plumage. He claimed that even among birds of the same age and sex the amount of dark plumage predicts relative dominance status.
- (25) However, Rohwer’s data do not support his assertions: in one of his studies darker birds won only 57 out of 75 conflicts; within another, focusing on conflicts between birds of the same age group or sex, darker birds won 63 and lost 62. There are indications
- (30) that plumage probably does signal broad age-related differences in status among Harris sparrows: adults, usually dark throated, have higher status than juveniles, who are usually light throated; moreover, juveniles dyed to resemble adults are dominant over undyed
- (35) juveniles. However, the Harris sparrows’ age-related plumage differences do not signal the status of *individual* birds within an age class, and thus cannot properly be included under the term “status signaling.”

- (40) The best evidence for status signaling is from the greater titmouse. Experiments show a strong correlation between the width of the black breast-plumage stripe and status as measured by success in aggressive interactions. An analysis of factors likely to be associated with breast-stripe width (sex, age, wing
- (45) length, body weight) has demonstrated social status to be the only variable that correlates with stripe width when the other variables are held constant.

An ingenious experiment provided further evidence for status signaling in the greater titmouse. One of

- (50) three stuffed titmouse dummies was mounted on a feeding tray. When a live bird approached, the dummy was turned by radio control to face the bird and present its breast stripe in “display.” When presented with a dummy having a narrower breast stripe than their own,
- (55) birds approached closely and behaved aggressively. However, when presented with a dummy having a broader breast stripe than their own, live birds acted submissive and did not approach.

- 15. According to the passage, the status signaling hypothesis holds that the ability to display a recognizable external signal would have the effect on an individual bird of
 - (A) enabling it to attract a mate of high status
 - (B) allowing it to avoid costly aggressive interactions
 - (C) decreasing its access to limited resources
 - (D) making it less attractive to predatory species
 - (E) increasing its fighting ability
- 16. The author refers to the fact that adult Harris sparrows are usually dark throated (lines 31-32), in order to do which one of the following?
 - (A) support the conclusion that plumage variation among Harris sparrows probably does not signal individual status
 - (B) argue that plumage variation among Harris sparrows helps to confirm the status signaling hypothesis
 - (C) indicate that in light of plumage variation patterns among Harris sparrows, the status signaling hypothesis should probably be modified
 - (D) demonstrate that Harris sparrows are the most appropriate subjects for the study of status signaling among birds
 - (E) suggest that the signaling of age-related differences in status is widespread among birds that form flocks

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17. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the validity of the results of the experiment discussed in the last paragraph?
- (A) The live birds all came from different titmouse flocks.
 - (B) The physical characteristics of the stuffed dummies varied in ways other than just breast-stripe width.
 - (C) No live juvenile birds were included in the experiment.
 - (D) The food placed in the feeding tray was not the kind of food normally eaten by titmice in the wild.
 - (E) Even the live birds that acted aggressively did not actually physically attack the stuffed dummies.
18. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A hypothesis is introduced and studies relevant to the hypothesis are discussed and evaluated.
 - (B) A natural phenomenon is presented and several explanations for the phenomenon are examined in detail.
 - (C) Behavior is described, possible underlying causes for the behavior are reported and the likelihood of each cause is assessed.
 - (D) A scientific conundrum is explained and the history of the issue is recounted.
 - (E) A scientific theory is outlined and opinions for and against its validity as well as experiments supporting each side are compared.
19. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Rohwer's relationship to the status signaling hypothesis (SSH)?
- (A) Although his research was designed to test the SSH, his data proved to be more relevant to other issues.
 - (B) He set out to confirm the SSH, but ended up revising it.
 - (C) He set out to disprove the SSH, but ended up accepting it.
 - (D) He altered the SSH by expanding it to encompass various types of signals.
 - (E) He advocated the SSH, but his research data failed to confirm it.

20. The passage suggests that among birds that form flocks, a bird of high status is most likely to have which one of the following?
- (A) dark throat plumage
 - (B) greater-than-average body weight
 - (C) offspring of high status
 - (D) strong fighting ability
 - (E) frequent injuries
21. Which one of the following can be inferred about Harris sparrows from the passage?
- (A) Among Harris sparrows, plumage differences signal individual status only within age groups.
 - (B) Among Harris sparrows, adults have priority of access to food over juveniles.
 - (C) Among Harris sparrows, juveniles with relatively dark plumage have status equal to that of adults with relatively light plumage.
 - (D) Juvenile Harris sparrows engage in aggressive interaction more frequently than do adult Harris sparrows.
 - (E) Harris sparrows engage in aggressive interaction less frequently than do greater titmice.

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- In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe attempts to solve the mystery of the collapse of the Classic Mayan civilization. Lowe bases his study on a detailed examination of the known archaeological
- (5) record. Like previous investigators, Lowe relies on dated monuments to construct a step-by-step account of the actual collapse. Using the erection of new monuments as a means to determine a site's occupation span, Lowe assumes that once new monuments ceased
- (10) to be built, a site had been abandoned. Lowe's analysis of the evidence suggests that construction of new monuments continued to increase between A.D. 672 and 751, but that the civilization stopped expanding geographically; new construction took place almost
- (15) exclusively in established settlements. The first signs of trouble followed. Monument inscriptions indicate that between 751 and 790, long-standing alliances started to break down. Evidence also indicates that between 790 and 830, the death rate in Classic Mayan
- (20) cities outstripped the birthrate. After approximately 830, construction stopped throughout the area, and within a hundred years, the Classic Mayan civilization all but vanished.

- Having established this chronology, Lowe sets
- (25) forth a plausible explanation of the collapse that accommodates the available archaeological evidence. He theorizes that Classic Mayan civilization was brought down by the interaction of several factors, set in motion by population growth. An increase in
- (30) population, particularly within the elite segment of society, necessitated ever more intense farming. Agricultural intensification exerted stress on the soil and led to a decline in productivity (the amount of food produced through each unit of labor invested). At the
- (35) same time, the growth of the elite class created increasing demands for ceremonial monuments and luxuries, diverting needed labor from the fields. The theory holds that these stresses were communicated—and amplified—throughout the area as Mayan states
- (40) engaged in warfare to acquire laborers and food, and refugees fled impoverished areas. The most vulnerable states thus began to break down, and each downfall triggered others, until the entire civilization collapsed.

- If there is a central flaw in Lowe's explanation, it is
- (45) that the entire edifice rests on the assumption that the available evidence paints a true picture of how the collapse proceeded. However, it is difficult to know how accurately the archaeological record reflects historic activity, especially of a complex civilization
- (50) such as the Mayans', and a hypothesis can be tested only against the best available data. It is quite possible that our understanding of the collapse might be radically altered by better data. For example, Lowe's assumption about monument construction and the
- (55) occupation span of a site might well be disproved if further investigations of Classic Mayan sites established that some remained heavily settled long after the custom of carving dynastic monuments had ceased.

22. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A method used to analyze evidence is described, an explanation of the evidence is suggested, and then a conclusion is drawn from the evidence.
- (B) A hypothesis is presented, evidence supporting the hypothesis is provided, and then the hypothesis is affirmed.
- (C) An analysis of a study is presented, contradictory evidence is examined, and then a direction for future studies is suggested.
- (D) The basis of a study is described, a theory that explains the available evidence is presented, and a possible flaw in the study is pointed out.
- (E) An observation is made, evidence supporting the observation is presented, and then contradictions in the evidence are discussed.
23. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe successfully proves that the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization was set in motion by increasing population and decreasing productivity.
- (B) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe breaks new ground in solving the mystery of the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization through his use of dated monuments to create a step-by-step account of the collapse.
- (C) In *The Dynamics of Apocalypse*, John Lowe successfully uses existing data to document the reduction and then cessation of new construction throughout Classic Mayan civilization.
- (D) Although John Lowe's study is based on a careful examination of the historical record, it does not accurately reflect the circumstances surrounding the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization.
- (E) While John Lowe's theory about the collapse of Classic Mayan civilization appears credible, it is based on an assumption that cannot be verified using the archaeological record.

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24. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the assumption Lowe makes about the relationship between monument construction and Classic Mayan cities?
- (A) A person assumes that the shortage of fresh produce on the shelves of a grocery store is due to the effects of poor weather conditions during the growing season.
 - (B) A person assumes that a movie theater only shows foreign films because the titles of the films shown there are not familiar to the person.
 - (C) A person assumes that a restaurant is under new ownership because the restaurant's menu has changed drastically since the last time the person ate there.
 - (D) A person assumes that a corporation has been sold because there is a new name for the corporation on the sign outside the building where the company is located.
 - (E) A person assumes a friend has sold her stamp collection because the friend has stopped purchasing new stamps.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would describe the method Lowe used to construct a step-by-step chronology of the actual collapse of Classic Mayan civilization as
- (A) daringly innovative but flawed
 - (B) generally accepted but questionable
 - (C) very reliable but outdated
 - (D) unscientific but effective
 - (E) unconventional but brilliant
26. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following statements about the use of the archaeological record to reconstruct historic activity?
- (A) With careful analysis, archaeological evidence can be used to reconstruct accurately the historic activity of a past civilization.
 - (B) Archaeological evidence is more useful for reconstructing the day-to-day activities of a culture than its long-term trends.
 - (C) The accuracy of the archaeological record for reconstructing historic activity is dependent on the duration of the particular civilization.
 - (D) The archaeological record is not an appropriate source of data for reconstructing historic activity.
 - (E) Historic activity can be reconstructed from archaeological evidence, but it is ultimately impossible to confirm the accuracy of the reconstruction.

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.