



SECTION III

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.

- In the 1980s there was a proliferation of poetry collections, short stories, and novels published by women of Latin American descent in the United States. By the end of the decade, another genre of
- (5) U.S. Latina writing, the autobiography, also came into prominence with the publication of three notable autobiographical collections: *Loving in the War Years: Lo Que Nunca Pasó Por Sus Labios*, by Cherríe Moraga; *Getting Home Alive*, by Aurora Levins Morales and Rosario Morales; and *Borderlands/La Frontera*, by Gloria Anzaldúa.

- These collections are innovative at many levels. They confront traditional linguistic boundaries by using a mix of English and Spanish, and they each
- (15) address the politics of multiple cultural identities by exploring the interrelationships among such factors as ethnicity, gender, and language. This effort manifests itself in the generically mixed structure of these works, which combine essays, sketches, short stories, poems,
- (20) and journal entries without, for the most part, giving preference to any of these modes of presentation.

- In *Borderlands/La Frontera*, Anzaldúa presents her personal history and the history of the Mexican American community to which she belongs by
- (25) juxtaposing narrative sequences and poetry. Moraga's *Loving in the War Years* is likewise characterized by a mixture of genres, and, as she states in her introduction, the events in her life story are not arranged chronologically, but rather in terms of her
- (30) political development. According to one literary critic who specializes in the genre of autobiography, this departure from chronological ordering represents an important difference between autobiographies written by women and those traditionally written by men.
- (35) *Getting Home Alive* departs even further from the conventions typical of autobiography by bringing together the voices of two people, a mother and her daughter, each of whom authors a portion of the text. The narratives and poems of each author are not
- (40) assigned to separate sections of the text, but rather are woven together, with a piece by one sometimes commenting on a piece by the other. While this ordering may seem fragmentary and confusing, it is in fact a fully intentional and carefully designed
- (45) experiment with literary structure. In a sense, this mixing of structures parallels the content of these autobiographies: the writers employ multigeneric and multivocal forms to express the complexities inherent in the formation of their identities.

- (50) Rather than forcing their personal histories to conform to existing generic parameters, these writers have revolutionized the genre of autobiography,

- redrawing the boundaries of this literary form to make it more amenable to the expression of their own
- (55) experiences. In doing so, they have shown a strong determination to speak for themselves in a world that they feel has for too long taken their silence for granted.

- Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - Certain Latina writers who formerly wrote mostly poetry and fiction have found through experimentation that the genre of autobiography suits their artistic purposes especially well.
 - Latina autobiographers writing in the late 1980s set aside some standard conventions of autobiography in an effort to make the genre more suitable for the expression of their personal histories.
 - There is a great diversity of styles and narrative strategies among recent traditional and nontraditional Latina autobiographers.
 - Through recent experimentation in autobiography, Latina writers have shown that nonfictional narrative can be effectively combined with other genres in a single literary work.
 - Recent writings by Latina authors have prompted some literary critics who specialize in autobiography to acknowledge that differences in gender and ethnicity often underlie differences in writing styles.
- According to the passage, which one of the following was a motivating factor in certain Latina authors' decisions regarding the structure of their autobiographical writings?
 - the importance of chronological ordering to those authors' artistic goals
 - those authors' stated intention of avoiding certain nonnarrative genres
 - those authors' preference to avoid overt political expression
 - the complexities of identity formation faced by those authors
 - those authors' judgment that poetry should not be a narrative medium



3. The author's discussion of *Getting Home Alive* serves primarily to
- (A) distinguish one type of experimental autobiography from two other types by Latina writers
 - (B) explain how certain Latina autobiographers combine journal entries and poems in their works
 - (C) demonstrate that the use of multiple voices is a common feature of Latina autobiography
 - (D) show why readers have difficulty understanding certain autobiographies by Latina writers
 - (E) illustrate the extent of certain Latina autobiographers' experimentation with form and structure
4. The passage indicates which one of the following about the Latina autobiographies that the author discusses?
- (A) Each contains some material that would ordinarily be regarded as belonging to a genre of literature other than autobiography.
 - (B) Each quotes from previously unpublished private journals or other private documents.
 - (C) Each contains analysis of the ways in which its content was influenced by its author's cultural background.
 - (D) Each contains writings that were produced by more than one author.
 - (E) Each includes explanations of the methodologies that its author, or authors, used in writing the autobiography.
5. Based on the passage, the author's attitude regarding *Getting Home Alive*, by Aurora Levins Morales and Rosario Morales, can be most accurately described as
- (A) disappointment in scholars' failure to recognize it as an appropriate sequel to its authors' purely fictional and poetic works
 - (B) expectation that readers in general might not readily recognize that there is a clear purpose for its unconventional organization
 - (C) surprise that academic commentators have treated it as having significance as a historical document
 - (D) confidence that it will be widely recognized by scholars as a work of both history and literary criticism
 - (E) insistence that it should be credited with having helped to broaden critics' understanding of what counts as autobiography
6. The author most likely intends to include which one of the following principles among the "existing generic parameters" referred to in line 52?
- (A) The events presented in an autobiography should be arranged sequentially according to when they actually happened.
 - (B) When different modes of presentation are combined in one literary work, no one mode should be given preference.
 - (C) Autobiographical writing should not have political overtones.
 - (D) Sketches and poems collected together in a single work need not be separated by genre within that work.
 - (E) Personal experiences can be represented in a compelling way in any literary genre.
7. Which one of the following would, if true, most undermine the author's claim in lines 51–56 about the effect that the Latina autobiographies discussed had on the genre of autobiography?
- (A) Few autobiographical works published after 1985 have been recognized for their effective use of chronologically linear prose as a means of portraying the complexities of membership in multiple cultures.
 - (B) Few critically acclaimed books written by Latina authors have been autobiographical collections consisting partly or wholly of essays, poems, short stories, sketches, and journal entries.
 - (C) Many autobiographies have been written by authors in the United States since 1985, and some of these present a unified, chronologically linear prose narrative in a single language.
 - (D) Several nineteenth-century autobiographies that are generally unknown among contemporary critics of twentieth-century autobiography are characterized by generically mixed structure and multiple authorship.
 - (E) Several multigeneric, nonautobiographical collections consisting at least partly of poetry, short stories, or essays by Latina authors have been published since 1985, and many of these have been critically acclaimed for their innovative structures.

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- While recent decades have seen more information recorded than any other era, the potential for losing this information is now greater than ever. This prospect is of great concern to archivists, who are charged with
- (5) preserving vital records and documents indefinitely. One archivist notes that while the quantity of material being saved has increased exponentially, the durability of recording media has decreased almost as rapidly. The clay tablets that contain the laws of ancient
- (10) Mesopotamia, for example, are still displayed in museums around the world, and many medieval manuscripts written on animal parchment still look as though they were copied yesterday, whereas books printed on acidic paper as recently as the 1980s are
- (15) already unreadable. Black-and-white photographs will last for a couple of centuries, but most color photographs become unstable within 40 years, and videotapes last only about 20 years.

- Computer technology would seem to offer
- (20) archivists an answer, as maps, photographs, films, videotapes, and all forms of printed material may now be transferred to and stored electronically on computer disks or tape, occupying very little space. But as the pace of technological change increases, so too does
- (25) the speed with which each new generation of technology supplants the last. For example, many documents and images transferred in the 1980s to optical computer disks—then the cutting edge of technology—may not now be retrievable because
- (30) they depend on computer software and hardware that are no longer available. And recent generations of digital storage tape are considered safe from deterioration for only ten years. Yet, even as some archivists are reluctant to become dependent on
- (35) ever-changing computer technology, they are also quickly running out of time.

- Even if viable storage systems are developed—new computer technologies are emerging that may soon provide archivists with the information storage
- (40) durability they require—decisions about what to keep and what to discard will have to be made quickly, as materials recorded on conventional media continue to deteriorate. Ideally, these decisions should be informed by an assessment of the value of each document.
- (45) Printed versions of ancient works by Homer and Virgil, for example, survived intact because their enduring popularity resulted in multiple copies of the works being made at different historical moments. But many great works, including those of Plato, were
- (50) lost for several centuries and are known today only because random copies turned up in the archives of medieval monasteries or in other scholarly collections. Undoubtedly, many important works have not survived at all. The danger now is not so much that some recent
- (55) masterpiece will be lost for an extended period of time, but rather that the sheer volume of accumulated records stored on nondurable media will make it virtually impossible for archivists to sort the essential from the dispensable in time to save it.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The increasing volume of information being stored and the decreasing durability of modern storage media are making it more and more difficult for archivists to carry out their charge.
- (B) Modern data storage-and-retrieval techniques have enabled archivists to distinguish essential from dispensable information with greater efficiency than ever before.
- (C) Many archivists have come to believe that documents and images preserved on conventional storage media are likely to endure longer than those recorded on electronic storage media.
- (D) Given the limitations on the capacity of modern storage media, it is increasingly important for archivists to save only those documents that they believe to have genuine value.
- (E) Modern electronic media enable us to record and store information so easily that much of what is stored is not considered by archivists to be essential or valuable.
9. The passage provides information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) Are there any copies of the works of Homer and Virgil stored on parchment?
- (B) Why is information stored on acidic paper more unstable than information stored on digital storage tape?
- (C) When were optical storage disks a state-of-the-art storage medium?
- (D) Approximately how many of the original clay tablets recording Mesopotamian law are still in existence?
- (E) How were the works of Plato originally recorded?

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10. The passage most strongly suggests that the author holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Archivists have little choice but to become dependent on computer technology to store information.
 - (B) Archivists should wait for truly durable data storage systems to be developed before electronically storing any more vital information.
 - (C) The problems concerning media durability facing most archivists would diminish greatly if their information were not stored electronically at all.
 - (D) Storing paintings, photographs, and other images presents greater overall problems for archivists than storing text does.
 - (E) Generally, the more information one attempts to store in a given amount of space, the less durable the storage of that information will be.
11. Which one of the following describes the author's primary purpose in mentioning the fact that a wide variety of images and documents can now be stored electronically (lines 19–23)?
- (A) to provide evidence to justify the assertion made in the first sentence of the passage
 - (B) to identify an ostensible solution to the problem raised in the first paragraph
 - (C) to argue a point that is rejected in the last sentence of the passage
 - (D) to offer an additional example of the problem stated at the end of the first paragraph
 - (E) to suggest that the danger described in the last paragraph has been exaggerated
12. The passage provides the most support for inferring which one of the following statements?
- (A) Information stored electronically is more vulnerable than information stored on paper to unauthorized use or theft.
 - (B) Much of the information stored on optical computer disks in the 1980s was subsequently transferred to digital storage tape.
 - (C) The high cost of new electronic data storage systems is prohibiting many archivists from transferring their archives to computer disks and tape.
 - (D) Media used recently to store information electronically may ultimately be less durable than older, conventional media such as photographs and videotapes.
 - (E) The percentage of information considered essential by archivists has increased proportionally as the amount of information stored has increased.
13. The passage most strongly suggests that the author holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Future electronic information storage systems will not provide archivists with capabilities any more viable in the long term than those available today.
 - (B) As much information should be stored by archivists as possible, as there is no way to predict which piece of information will someday be considered a great work.
 - (C) The general public has been misled by manufacturers as to the long-term storage capabilities of electronic information storage systems.
 - (D) Distinguishing what is dispensable from what is essential has only recently become a concern for archivists.
 - (E) Value judgments made by today's archivists will influence how future generations view and understand the past.

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The following passages are adapted from articles recently published in North American law review journals.

Passage A

In Canadian and United States common law, blackmail is unique among major crimes: no one has yet adequately explained why it ought to be illegal. The heart of the problem—known as the blackmail

- (5) paradox—is that two acts, each of which is legally permissible separately, become illegal when combined. If I threaten to expose a criminal act or embarrassing private information unless I am paid money, I have committed blackmail. But the right to free speech
- (10) protects my right to make such a disclosure, and, in many circumstances, I have a legal right to seek money. So why is it illegal to combine them?

The lack of a successful theory of blackmail has damaging consequences: drawing a clear line between

(15) legal and illegal acts has proved impossible without one. Consequently, most blackmail statutes broadly prohibit behavior that no one really believes is criminal and rely on the good judgment of prosecutors not to enforce relevant statutes precisely as written.

- (20) It is possible, however, to articulate a coherent theory of blackmail. The key to the wrongness of the blackmail transaction is its triangular structure. The blackmailer obtains what he wants by using a supplementary leverage, leverage that depends upon
- (25) a third party. The blackmail victim pays to avoid being harmed by persons other than the blackmailer. For example, when a blackmailer threatens to turn in a criminal unless paid money, the blackmailer is bargaining with the state's chip. Thus, blackmail is
- (30) criminal because it involves the misuse of a third party for the blackmailer's own benefit.

Passage B

Classical Roman law had no special category for blackmail; it was not necessary. Roman jurists began their evaluation of specific categories of

(35) actions by considering whether the action caused harm, not by considering the legality or illegality of the action itself.

Their assumption—true enough, it seems—was that a victim of blackmail would be harmed if shameful

(40) but private information were revealed to the world. And if the shame would cause harm to the person's status or reputation, then *prima facie* the threatened act of revelation was unlawful. The burden of proof shifted to the possessor of the information: the party

(45) who had or threatened to reveal shameful facts had to show positive cause for the privilege of revealing the information.

- In short, assertion of the truth of the shameful fact being revealed was not, in itself, sufficient to
- (50) constitute a legal privilege. Granted, truth was not wholly irrelevant; false disclosures were granted even less protection than true ones. But even if it were true, the revelation of shameful information was protected

- only if the revelation had been made for a legitimate purpose and dealt with a matter that the public authorities had an interest in having revealed. Just because something shameful happened to be true did not mean it was lawful to reveal it.

14. Which one of the following is the central topic of each passage?
- (A) why triangular transactions are illegal
(B) the role of the right to free speech in a given legal system
(C) how blackmail has been handled in a given legal system
(D) the history of blackmail as a legal concept
(E) why no good explanation of the illegality of blackmail exists
15. In using the phrase “the state's chip” (line 30), the author of passage A most clearly means to refer to a government's
- (A) legal authority to determine what actions are crimes
(B) legitimate interest in learning about crimes committed in its jurisdiction
(C) legitimate interest in preventing crimes before they occur
(D) exclusive reliance on private citizens as a source of important information
(E) legal ability to compel its citizens to testify in court regarding crimes they have witnessed
16. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by information given in the passages?
- (A) In Roman law, there was no blackmail paradox because free speech protections comparable to those in Canadian and U.S. common law were not an issue.
(B) Blackmail was more widely practiced in Roman antiquity than it is now because Roman law did not specifically prohibit blackmail.
(C) In general, Canadian and U.S. common law grant more freedoms than classical Roman law granted.
(D) The best justification for the illegality of blackmail in Canadian and U.S. common law is the damage blackmail can cause to the victim's reputation.
(E) Unlike Roman law, Canadian and U.S. common law do not recognize the interest of public authorities in having certain types of information revealed.

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17. Which one of the following is a statement that is true of blackmail under Canadian and U.S. common law, according to passage A, but that would not have been true of blackmail in the Roman legal context, according to passage B?
- (A) It combines two acts that are each legal separately.
 - (B) It is a transaction with a triangular structure.
 - (C) The laws pertaining to it are meant to be enforced precisely as written.
 - (D) The blackmail victim pays to avoid being harmed by persons other than the blackmailer.
 - (E) Canadian and U.S. common law have no special category pertaining to blackmail.
18. Based on what can be inferred from the passages, which one of the following acts would have been illegal under Roman law, but would not be illegal under Canadian and U.S. common law?
- (A) bribing tax officials in order to avoid paying taxes
 - (B) revealing to public authorities that a high-ranking military officer has embezzled funds from the military's budget
 - (C) testifying in court to a defendant's innocence while knowing that the defendant is guilty
 - (D) informing a government tax agency that one's employers have concealed their true income
 - (E) revealing to the public that a prominent politician had once had an adulterous affair
19. The relationship between the ways in which Canadian and U.S. common law and classical Roman law treat blackmail, as described in the passages, is most analogous to the relationship between which one of the following pairs?
- (A) One country legally requires anyone working as a carpenter to be licensed and insured; another country has no such requirement.
 - (B) One country makes it illegal to use cell phones on trains; another country makes it illegal to use cell phones on both trains and buses.
 - (C) One country legally allows many income tax deductions and exemptions; another country legally allows relatively few deductions and exemptions.
 - (D) One country makes it illegal for felons to own guns; another country has no such ban because it makes gun ownership illegal for everyone but police and the military.
 - (E) One country makes it illegal to drive motorcycles with racing-grade engines on its roads; another country legally permits such motorcycles but fines riders who commit traffic violations higher amounts than it does other motorists.

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- As part of an international effort to address environmental problems resulting from agricultural overproduction, hundreds of thousands of acres of surplus farmland throughout Europe will be taken out of production in coming years. Restoring a natural balance of flora to this land will be difficult, however, because the nutrients in soil that has been in constant agricultural use are depleted. Moreover, much of this land has been heavily fertilized, and when such land is left unplanted, problem weeds like thistles often proliferate, preventing many native plants from establishing themselves. While the quickest way to restore heavily fertilized land is to remove and replace the topsoil, this is impractical on a large scale such as that of the European effort. And while it is generally believed that damaged ecological systems will restore themselves very gradually over time, a study underway in the Netherlands is investigating the possibility of artificially accelerating the processes through which nature slowly reestablishes plant diversity on previously farmed land.

- In the study, a former cornfield was raked to get rid of cornstalks and weeds, then divided into 20 plots of roughly equal size. Control plots were replanted with corn or sown with nothing at all. The remaining plots were divided into two groups: plots in one group were sown with a mixture of native grasses and herbs; those in the other group received the same mixture of grasses and herbs together with clover and toadflax. After three years, thistles have been forced out of the plots where the broadest variety of species was sown and have also disappeared from mats of grass in the plots sown with fewer seed varieties. On the control plots that were left untouched, thistles have become dominant.

- On some of the plots sown with seeds of native plant species, soil from nearby land that had been taken out of production 20 years earlier was scattered to see what effect introducing nematodes, fungi, and other beneficial microorganisms associated with later stages of natural soil development might have on the process of native plant repopulation. The seeds sown on these enriched plots have fared better than seeds sown on the unenriched plots, but still not as well as those growing naturally on the nearby land. Researchers have concluded that this is because fields farmed for many years are overrun with aggressive disease organisms, while, for example, beneficial mycorrhiza—fungi that live symbiotically on plant roots and strengthen them against the effects of disease organisms—are lacking. These preliminary results suggest that restoring natural plant diversity to overfarmed land hinges on restoring a natural balance of microorganisms in the soil. In other words, diversity underground fosters diversity aboveground. Researchers now believe that both kinds of diversity can be restored more quickly to damaged land if beneficial microorganisms are “sown” systematically into the soil along with a wide variety of native plant seeds.

20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the central idea of the passage?
- (A) The rehabilitation of land damaged by agricultural overproduction can be accelerated by means of a two-pronged strategy aimed at restoring biological diversity.
 - (B) Restoring plant diversity to overused farmland requires many years and considerable effort.
 - (C) The damaging effects of long-term agricultural overproduction argue for the modification of current agricultural practices.
 - (D) Soil on farmland damaged by overproduction will gradually replenish and restore itself over time if left untouched.
 - (E) Agricultural overproduction tends to encourage the proliferation of disease organisms in the soil as well as problem weeds.
21. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A study is described, the results of the study are scrutinized, and the results are judged to be inconclusive but promising.
 - (B) A hypothesis is presented, evidence both supporting and undermining the hypothesis is given, and a modification of the hypothesis is argued for.
 - (C) A study is evaluated, a plan of action based on the study's findings is suggested, and conclusions are drawn concerning the likely effectiveness of the plan.
 - (D) A goal is stated, studies are discussed that argue for modifying the goal's objectives, and a methodology is detailed to achieve the revised goal.
 - (E) A problem is presented, a study addressing the problem is described, and a course of action based on the study's findings is given.
22. The passage offers which one of the following as an explanation for why native plant varieties grew better when sown on land that had been out of production for 20 years than when sown on the plots enriched with soil taken from that land?
- (A) Land that has been farmed for many years lacks certain key nutrients.
 - (B) Land that has been farmed for many years is usually overrun with harmful and aggressive organisms.
 - (C) Land that has been farmed for many years has usually been subjected to overfertilization.
 - (D) The soil that was taken from the land that had been out of production was lacking in fungi and other beneficial organisms.
 - (E) The soil that was taken from the land that had been out of production contained harmful organisms that attack plant roots.



23. Based on the passage, which one of the following is most likely to be true of any soil used to replace topsoil in the process mentioned in the first paragraph?
- (A) Thistles cannot grow in it.
 - (B) It does not contain significant amounts of fungi.
 - (C) It contains very few seeds of native grasses and herbs.
 - (D) It does not contain large amounts of fertilizer.
 - (E) It was never used for growing corn or other commercial crops.
24. The author's reference to the belief that "damaged ecological systems will restore themselves very gradually over time" (lines 16–17) primarily serves to
- (A) introduce a long-held belief that the Netherlands study is attempting to discredit
 - (B) cite the justification generally used by people favoring intense agricultural production
 - (C) suggest that the consequences of agricultural overproduction are not as dire as people generally believe
 - (D) present the most common perception of why agricultural overproduction is problematic
 - (E) describe the circumstances surrounding and motivating the Netherlands study
25. In which one of the following circumstances would it be LEAST advantageous to use the methods researched in the Netherlands study in order to restore to its natural state a field that has been in constant agricultural use?
- (A) The field's natural nutrients have been depleted through overproduction.
 - (B) The field's topsoil can easily be removed and replaced.
 - (C) The field has been heavily fertilized for many decades.
 - (D) The field has the potential to support commercial grass plants such as rye.
 - (E) The field is adjacent to other fields where corn is growing and will continue to be grown.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that if the disease organisms mentioned in line 48 were eliminated in a plot of land that had been in constant agricultural use, which one of the following would be the most likely to occur?
- (A) Populations of symbiotic mycorrhiza that live in the soil would initially decline.
 - (B) Unwanted plant species like thistles would be unable to survive.
 - (C) The chance of survival of a beneficial native plant would increase.
 - (D) The number of all types of beneficial microorganisms would increase in the long term.
 - (E) Populations of other types of disease organisms would increase proportionally.
27. Which one of the following is most analogous to the process, described in the last paragraph, by which the spread of thistles can be curtailed?
- (A) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials encouraging that party's supporters to switch their allegiance and vote for candidates from a rival party.
 - (B) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials defending candidates from a rival party against attacks by certain broadcast journalists.
 - (C) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials intended to discourage supporters of Party A from voting in the upcoming election.
 - (D) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials attacking certain public figures who support candidates from Party A.
 - (E) A newspaper works to prevent Party A from winning a majority of seats in the legislature by publishing editorials intended to create antagonism between two factions within that party.

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.