

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, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- Traditionally, members of a community such as a town or neighborhood share a common location and a sense of necessary interdependence that includes, for example, mutual respect and emotional support. But as
- (5) modern societies grow more technological and sometimes more alienating, people tend to spend less time in the kinds of interactions that their communities require in order to thrive. Meanwhile, technology has made it possible for individuals to interact via personal
- (10) computer with others who are geographically distant. Advocates claim that these computer conferences, in which large numbers of participants communicate by typing comments that are immediately read by other participants and responding immediately to those
- (15) comments they read, function as communities that can substitute for traditional interactions with neighbors.

- What are the characteristics that advocates claim allow computer conferences to function as communities? For one, participants often share
- (20) common interests or concerns; conferences are frequently organized around specific topics such as music or parenting. Second, because these conferences are conversations, participants have adopted certain conventions in recognition of the importance of
- (25) respecting each others' sensibilities. Abbreviations are used to convey commonly expressed sentiments of courtesy such as "pardon me for cutting in" ("pmfci") or "in my humble opinion" ("imho"). Because a humorous tone can be difficult to communicate in
- (30) writing, participants will often end an intentionally humorous comment with a set of characters that, when looked at sideways, resembles a smiling or winking face. Typing messages entirely in capital letters is avoided, because its tendency to demand the attention
- (35) of a reader's eye is considered the computer equivalent of shouting. These conventions, advocates claim, constitute a form of etiquette, and with this etiquette as a foundation, people often form genuine, trusting relationships, even offering advice and support during
- (40) personal crises such as illness or the loss of a loved one.

- But while it is true that conferences can be both respectful and supportive, they nonetheless fall short of communities. For example, conferences discriminate
- (45) along educational and economic lines because participation requires a basic knowledge of computers and the ability to afford access to conferences. Further, while advocates claim that a shared interest makes computer conferences similar to traditional
- (50) communities—insofar as the shared interest is analogous to a traditional community's shared

location—this analogy simply does not work.

- Conference participants are a self-selecting group; they are drawn together by their shared interest in the topic
- (55) of the conference. Actual communities, on the other hand, are "nonintentional": the people who inhabit towns or neighborhoods are thus more likely to exhibit genuine diversity—of age, career, or personal interests—than are conference participants. It might be
- (60) easier to find common ground in a computer conference than in today's communities, but in so doing it would be unfortunate if conference participants cut themselves off further from valuable interactions in their own towns or neighborhoods.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Because computer conferences attract participants who share common interests and rely on a number of mutually acceptable conventions for communicating with one another, such conferences can substitute effectively for certain interactions that have become rarer within actual communities.
- (B) Since increased participation in computer conferences threatens to replace actual communities, members of actual communities are returning to the traditional interactions that distinguish towns or neighborhoods.
- (C) Because participants in computer conferences are geographically separated and communicate only by typing, their interactions cannot be as mutually respectful and supportive as are the kinds of interactions that have become rarer within actual communities.
- (D) Although computer conferences offer some of the same benefits that actual communities do, the significant lack of diversity among conference participants makes such conferences unlike actual communities.
- (E) Even if access to computer technology is broad enough to attract a more diverse group of people to participate in computer conferences, such conferences will not be acceptable substitutes for actual communities.

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2. Based on the passage, the author would be LEAST likely to consider which one of the following a community?
- (A) a group of soldiers who serve together in the same battalion and who come from a variety of geographic regions
 - (B) a group of university students who belong to the same campus political organization and who come from several different socioeconomic backgrounds
 - (C) a group of doctors who work at a number of different hospitals and who meet at a convention to discuss issues relevant to their profession
 - (D) a group of teachers who work interdependently in the same school with the same students and who live in a variety of cities and neighborhoods
 - (E) a group of worshipers who attend and support the same religious institution and who represent a high degree of economic and cultural diversity
3. The author's statement that "conferences can be both respectful and supportive" (lines 42–43) serves primarily to
- (A) counter the claim that computer conferences may discriminate along educational or economic lines
 - (B) introduce the argument that the conventions of computer conferences constitute a form of social etiquette
 - (C) counter the claim that computer conferences cannot be thought of as communities
 - (D) suggest that not all participants in computer conferences may be equally respectful of one another
 - (E) acknowledge that computer conferences can involve interactions that are similar to those in an actual community
4. Given the information in the passage, the author can most reasonably be said to use which one of the following principles to refute the advocates' claim that computer conferences can function as communities (line 15)?
- (A) A group is a community only if its members are mutually respectful and supportive of one another.
 - (B) A group is a community only if its members adopt conventions intended to help them respect each other's sensibilities.
 - (C) A group is a community only if its members inhabit the same geographic location.
 - (D) A group is a community only if its members come from the same educational or economic background.
 - (E) A group is a community only if its members feel a sense of interdependence despite different economic and educational backgrounds.

5. What is the primary function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) to add detail to the discussion in the first paragraph of why computer conferences originated
 - (B) to give evidence challenging the argument of the advocates discussed in the first paragraph
 - (C) to develop the claim of the advocates discussed in the first paragraph
 - (D) to introduce an objection that will be answered in the third paragraph
 - (E) to anticipate the characterization of computer conferences given in the third paragraph
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken one of the author's arguments in the last paragraph?
- (A) Participants in computer conferences are generally more accepting of diversity than is the population at large.
 - (B) Computer technology is rapidly becoming more affordable and accessible to people from a variety of backgrounds.
 - (C) Participants in computer conferences often apply the same degree of respect and support they receive from one another to interactions in their own actual communities.
 - (D) Participants in computer conferences often feel more comfortable interacting on the computer because they are free to interact without revealing their identities.
 - (E) The conventions used to facilitate communication in computer conferences are generally more successful than those used in actual communities.

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In *Intellectual Culture in Elizabethan and Jacobean England*, J. W. Binns asserts that the drama of Shakespeare, the verse of Marlowe, and the prose of Sidney—all of whom wrote in English—do not alone

- (5) represent the high culture of Renaissance (roughly sixteenth- and seventeenth-century) England. Latin, the language of ancient Rome, continued during this period to be the dominant form of expression for English intellectuals, and works of law, theology, and science
- (10) written in Latin were, according to Binns, among the highest achievements of the Renaissance. However, because many academic specializations do not overlap, many texts central to an interpretation of early modern English culture have gone unexamined. Even the most
- (15) learned students of Renaissance Latin generally confine themselves to humanistic and literary writings in Latin. According to Binns, these language specialists edit and analyze poems and orations, but leave works of theology and science, law and medicine—the very
- (20) works that revolutionized Western thought—to “specialists” in those fields, historians of science, for example, who lack philological training. The intellectual historian can find ample guidance when reading the Latin poetry of Milton, but little or none
- (25) when confronting the more alien and difficult terminology, syntax, and content of the scientist Newton.

- Intellectual historians of Renaissance England, by contrast with Latin language specialists, have surveyed
- (30) in great detail the historical, cosmological, and theological battles of the day, but too often they have done so on the basis of texts written in or translated into English. Binns argues that these scholars treat the English-language writings of Renaissance England as an autonomous and coherent whole, underestimating the influence on English writers of their counterparts on the European Continent. In so doing they ignore the fact that English intellectuals were educated in schools and universities where they spoke and wrote Latin, and
- (40) inhabited as adults an intellectual world in which what happened abroad and was recorded in Latin was of great importance. Writers traditionally considered characteristically English and modern were steeped in Latin literature and in the esoteric concerns of late
- (45) Renaissance humanism (the rediscovery and study of ancient Latin and Greek texts), and many Latin works by Continental humanists that were not translated at the time into any modern language became the bases of classic English works of literature and scholarship.

- (50) These limitations are understandable. No modern classicist is trained to deal with the range of problems posed by a difficult piece of late Renaissance science; few students of English intellectual history are trained to read the sort of Latin in which such works were
- (55) written. Yet the result of each side’s inability to cross boundaries has been that each presents a distorted reading of the intellectual culture of Renaissance England.

7. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Analyses of the scientific, theological, and legal writings of the Renaissance have proved to be more important to an understanding of the period than have studies of humanistic and literary works.
- (B) The English works of such Renaissance writers as Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Sidney have been overemphasized at the expense of these writers’ more intellectually challenging Latin works.
- (C) Though traditionally recognized as the language of the educated classes of the Renaissance, Latin has until recently been studied primarily in connection with ancient Roman texts.
- (D) Many Latin texts by English Renaissance writers, though analyzed in depth by literary critics and philologists, have been all but ignored by historians of science and theology.
- (E) Many Latin texts by English Renaissance writers, though important to an analysis of the period, have been insufficiently understood for reasons related to academic specialization.

8. The passage contains support for which one of the following statements concerning those scholars who analyze works written in Latin during the Renaissance?

- (A) These scholars tend to lack training both in language and in intellectual history, and thus base their interpretations of Renaissance culture on works translated into English.
- (B) These scholars tend to lack the combination of training in both language and intellectual history that is necessary for a proper study of important and neglected Latin texts.
- (C) Specialists in such literary forms as poems and orations too frequently lack training in the Latin language that was written and studied during the Renaissance.
- (D) Language specialists have surveyed in too great detail important works of law and medicine, and thus have not provided a coherent interpretation of early modern English culture.
- (E) Scholars who analyze important Latin works by such writers as Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Sidney too often lack the historical knowledge of Latin necessary for a proper interpretation of early modern English culture.

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9. Which one of the following statements concerning the relationship between English and Continental writers of the Renaissance era can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Continental writers wrote in Latin more frequently than did English writers, and thus rendered some of the most important Continental works inaccessible to English readers.
 - (B) Continental writers, more intellectually advanced than their English counterparts, were on the whole responsible for familiarizing English audiences with Latin language and literature.
 - (C) English and Continental writers communicated their intellectual concerns, which were for the most part different, by way of works written in Latin.
 - (D) The intellectual ties between English and Continental writers were stronger than has been acknowledged by many scholars and were founded on a mutual knowledge of Latin.
 - (E) The intellectual ties between English and Continental writers have been overemphasized in modern scholarship due to a lack of dialogue between language specialists and intellectual historians.
10. The author of the passage most likely cites Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Sidney in the first paragraph as examples of writers whose
- (A) nonfiction works are less well known than their imaginative works
 - (B) works have unfairly been credited with revolutionizing Western thought
 - (C) works have been treated as an autonomous and coherent whole
 - (D) works have traditionally been seen as representing the high culture of Renaissance England
 - (E) Latin writings have, according to Binns, been overlooked
11. Binns would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements concerning the English language writings of Renaissance England traditionally studied by intellectual historians?
- (A) These writings have unfortunately been undervalued by Latin-language specialists because of their nonliterary subject matter.
 - (B) These writings, according to Latin-language specialists, had very little influence on the intellectual upheavals associated with the Renaissance.
 - (C) These writings, as analyzed by intellectual historians, have formed the basis of a superficially coherent reading of the intellectual culture that produced them.
 - (D) These writings have been compared unfavorably by intellectual historians with Continental works of the same period.
 - (E) These writings need to be studied separately, according to intellectual historians, from Latin-language writings of the same period.

12. The information in the passage suggests which one of the following concerning late-Renaissance scientific works written in Latin?
- (A) These works are easier for modern scholars to analyze than are theological works of the same era.
 - (B) These works have seldom been translated into English and thus remain inscrutable to modern scholars, despite the availability of illuminating commentaries.
 - (C) These works are difficult for modern scholars to analyze both because of the concepts they develop and the language in which they are written.
 - (D) These works constituted the core of an English university education during the Renaissance.
 - (E) These works were written mostly by Continental writers and reached English intellectuals only in English translation.
13. The author of the passage mentions the poet Milton and the scientist Newton primarily in order to
- (A) illustrate the range of difficulty in Renaissance Latin writing, from relatively straightforward to very difficult
 - (B) illustrate the differing scholarly attitudes toward Renaissance writers who wrote in Latin and those who wrote in English
 - (C) illustrate the fact that the concerns of English writers of the Renaissance differed from the concerns of their Continental counterparts
 - (D) contrast a writer of the Renaissance whose merit has long been recognized with one whose literary worth has only recently begun to be appreciated
 - (E) contrast a writer whose Latin writings have been the subject of illuminating scholarship with one whose Latin writings have been neglected by philologists
14. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with presenting which one of the following?
- (A) an enumeration of new approaches
 - (B) contrasting views of disparate theories
 - (C) a summary of intellectual disputes
 - (D) a discussion of a significant deficiency
 - (E) a correction of an author's misconceptions

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- Discussions of how hormones influence behavior have generally been limited to the effects of gonadal hormones on reproductive behavior and have emphasized the parsimonious arrangement whereby the same hormones involved in the biology of reproduction also influence sexual behavior. It has now become clear, however, that other hormones, in addition to their recognized influence on biological functions, can affect behavior. Specifically, peptide and steroid hormones involved in maintaining the physiological balance, or homeostasis, of body fluids also appear to play an important role in the control of water and salt consumption. The phenomenon of homeostasis in animals depends on various mechanisms that promote stability within the organism despite an inconstant external environment; the homeostasis of body fluids, whereby the osmolality (the concentration of solutes) of blood plasma is closely regulated, is achieved primarily through alterations in the intake and excretion of water and sodium, the two principal components of the fluid matrix that surrounds body cells. Appropriate compensatory responses are initiated when deviations from normal are quite small, thereby maintaining plasma osmolality within relatively narrow ranges.

- In the osmoregulation of body fluids, the movement of water across cell membranes permits minor fluctuations in the concentration of solutes in extracellular fluid to be buffered by corresponding changes in the relatively larger volume of cellular water. Nevertheless, the concentration of solutes in extracellular fluid may at times become elevated or reduced by more than the allowed tolerances of one or two percent. It is then that complementary physiological and behavioral responses come into play to restore plasma osmolality to normal. Thus, for example, a decrease in plasma osmolality, such as that which occurs after the consumption of water in excess of need, leads to the excretion of surplus body water in the urine by inhibiting secretion from the pituitary gland of vasopressin, a peptide hormone that promotes water conservation in the kidneys. As might be expected, thirst also is inhibited then, to prevent further dilution of body fluids. Conversely, an increase in plasma osmolality, such as that which occurs after one eats salty foods or after body water evaporates without being replaced, stimulates the release of vasopressin, increasing the conservation of water and the excretion of solutes in urine. This process is accompanied by increased thirst, with the result of making plasma osmolality more dilute through the consumption of water. The threshold for thirst appears to be slightly higher than for vasopressin secretion, so that thirst is stimulated only after vasopressin has been released in amounts sufficient to produce maximal water retention by the kidneys—that is, only after osmotic dehydration exceeds the capacity of the animal to deal with it physiologically.

15. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Both the solute concentration and the volume of an animal's blood plasma must be kept within relatively narrow ranges.
 - (B) Behavioral responses to changes in an animal's blood plasma can compensate for physiological malfunction, allowing the body to avoid dehydration.
 - (C) The effect of hormones on animal behavior and physiology has only recently been discovered.
 - (D) Behavioral and physiological responses to major changes in osmolality of an animal's blood plasma are hormonally influenced and complement one another.
 - (E) The mechanisms regulating reproduction are similar to those that regulate thirst and sodium appetite.
16. The author of the passage cites the relationship between gonadal hormones and reproductive behavior in order to
- (A) review briefly the history of research into the relationships between gonadal and peptide hormones that has led to the present discussion
 - (B) decry the fact that previous research has concentrated on the relatively minor issue of the relationships between hormones and behavior
 - (C) establish the emphasis of earlier research into the connections between hormones and behavior before elaborating on the results described in the passage
 - (D) introduce a commonly held misconception about the relationships between hormones and behavior before refuting it with the results described in the passage
 - (E) summarize the main findings of recent research described in the passage before detailing the various procedures that led to those findings

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17. It can be inferred from the passage that which one of the following is true of vasopressin?
- (A) The amount secreted depends on the level of steroid hormones in the blood.
 - (B) The amount secreted is important for maintaining homeostasis in cases of both increased and decreased osmolality.
 - (C) It works in conjunction with steroid hormones in increasing plasma volume.
 - (D) It works in conjunction with steroid hormones in regulating sodium appetite.
 - (E) It is secreted after an animal becomes thirsty, as a mechanism for diluting plasma osmolality.
18. The primary function of the passage as a whole is to
- (A) present new information
 - (B) question standard assumptions
 - (C) reinterpret earlier findings
 - (D) advocate a novel theory
 - (E) outline a new approach

19. According to the passage, all of the following typically occur in the homeostasis of blood-plasma osmolality EXCEPT:
- (A) Hunger is diminished.
 - (B) Thirst is initiated.
 - (C) Vasopressin is secreted.
 - (D) Water is excreted.
 - (E) Sodium is consumed.
20. According to the passage, the withholding of vasopressin fulfills which one of the following functions in the restoration of plasma osmolality to normal levels?
- (A) It increases thirst and stimulates sodium appetite.
 - (B) It helps prevent further dilution of body fluids.
 - (C) It increases the conservation of water in the kidneys.
 - (D) It causes minor changes in plasma volume.
 - (E) It helps stimulate the secretion of steroid hormones.

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- With the elimination of the apartheid system, South Africa now confronts the transition to a rights-based legal system in a constitutional democracy. Among lawyers and judges, exhilaration over the legal tools
- (5) soon to be available is tempered by uncertainty about how to use them. The changes in the legal system are significant, not just for human rights lawyers, but for all lawyers—as they will have to learn a less rule-bound and more interpretative way of looking at the
- (10) law. That is to say, in the past, the parliament was the supreme maker and arbiter of laws; when judges made rulings with which the parliament disagreed, the parliament simply passed new laws to counteract their rulings. Under the new system, however, a
- (15) constitutional court will hear arguments on all constitutional matters, including questions of whether the laws passed by the parliament are valid in light of the individual liberties set out in the constitution's bill of rights. This shift will lead to extraordinary changes,
- (20) for South Africa has never before had a legal system based on individual rights—one in which citizens can challenge any law or administrative decision on the basis of their constitutional rights.

- South African lawyers are concerned about the
- (25) difficulty of fostering a rights-based culture in a multiracial society containing a wide range of political and personal beliefs simply by including a bill of rights in the constitution and establishing the means for its defense. Because the bill of rights has been drawn in
- (30) very general terms, the lack of precedents will make the task of determining its precise meaning a bewildering one. With this in mind, the new constitution acknowledges the need to look to other countries for guidance. But some scholars warn that
- (35) judges, in their rush to fill the constitutional void, may misuse foreign law—they may blindly follow the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries, not taking into account the circumstances in those countries that led to certain decisions. Nonetheless,
- (40) these scholars are hopeful that, with patience and judicious decisions, South Africa can use international experience in developing a body of precedent that will address the particular needs of its citizens.

- South Africa must also contend with the image of
- (45) the law held by many of its citizens. Because the law in South Africa has long been a tool of racial oppression, many of its citizens have come to view obeying the law as implicitly sanctioning an illegitimate, brutal government. Among these South Africans the political
- (50) climate has thus been one of opposition, and many see it as their duty to cheat the government as much as possible, whether by not paying taxes or by disobeying parking laws. If a rights-based culture is to succeed, the government will need to show its citizens that the legal
- (55) system is no longer a tool of oppression but instead a way to bring about change and help further the cause of justice.

21. Which one of the following most completely and accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Following the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa, lawyers, judges, and citizens will need to abandon their posture of opposition to law and design a new and fairer legal system.
- (B) If the new legal system in South Africa is to succeed, lawyers, judges, and citizens must learn to challenge parliamentary decisions based on their individual rights as set out in the new constitution.
- (C) Whereas in the past the parliament was both the initiator and arbiter of laws in South Africa, under the new constitution these powers will be assumed by a constitutional court.
- (D) Despite the lack of relevant legal precedents and the public's antagonistic relation to the law, South Africa is moving from a legal system where the parliament is the final authority to one where the rights of citizens are protected by a constitution.
- (E) While South Africa's judges will have to look initially to other countries to provide interpretations for its new bill of rights, eventually it must develop a body of precedent sensitive to the needs of its own citizens.
22. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's primary purpose in lines 10–19?
- (A) to describe the role of the parliament under South Africa's new constitution
- (B) to argue for returning final legal authority to the parliament
- (C) to contrast the character of legal practice under the apartheid system with that to be implemented under the new constitution
- (D) to criticize the creation of a court with final authority on constitutional matters
- (E) to explain why a bill of rights was included in the new constitution
23. The passage suggests that the author's attitude toward the possibility of success for a rights-based legal system in South Africa is most likely one of
- (A) deep skepticism
- (B) open pessimism
- (C) total indifference
- (D) guarded optimism
- (E) complete confidence

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24. According to the passage, under the apartheid system the rulings of judges were sometimes counteracted by
- (A) decisions rendered in constitutional court
 - (B) challenges from concerned citizens
 - (C) new laws passed in the parliament
 - (D) provisions in the constitution's bill of rights
 - (E) other judges with a more rule-bound approach to the law
25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) A solution to a problem is identified, several methods of implementing the solution are discussed, and one of the methods is argued for.
 - (B) The background to a problem is presented, past methods of solving the problem are criticized, and a new solution is proposed.
 - (C) An analysis of a problem is presented, possible solutions to the problem are given, and one of the possible solutions is argued for.
 - (D) Reasons are given why a problem has existed, the current state of affairs is described, and the problem is shown to exist no longer.
 - (E) A problem is identified, specific manifestations of the problem are given, and an essential element in its solution is presented.

26. Based on the passage, the scholars mentioned in the second paragraph would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Reliance of judges on the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries must be tempered by the recognition that such interpretations may be based on circumstances not necessarily applicable to South Africa.
 - (B) Basing interpretations of the South African bill of rights on interpretations given bills of rights in other countries will reinforce the climate of mistrust for authority in South Africa.
 - (C) The lack of precedents in South African law for interpreting a bill of rights will likely make it impossible to interpret correctly the bill of rights in the South African constitution.
 - (D) Reliance by judges on the interpretations given bills of rights in other countries offers an unacceptable means of attempting to interpret the South African constitution in a way that will meet the particular needs of South African citizens.
 - (E) Because bills of rights in other countries are written in much less general terms than the South African bill of rights, interpretations of them are unlikely to prove helpful in interpreting the South African bill of rights.

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.