

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

28 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.

- Many political economists believe that the soundest indicator of the economic health of a nation is the nation's gross national product (GNP) per capita—a figure reached by dividing the total value of the goods produced yearly in a nation by its population and taken to be a measure of the welfare of the nation's residents. But there are many factors affecting residents' welfare that are not captured by per capita GNP; human indicators, while sometimes more difficult to calculate or document, provide sounder measures of a nation's progress than does the indicator championed by these economists. These human indicators include nutrition and life expectancy; birth weight and level of infant mortality; ratio of population level to availability of resources; employment opportunities; and the ability of governments to provide services such as education, clean water, medicine, public transportation, and mass communication for their residents.

- The economists defend their use of per capita GNP as the sole measure of a nation's economic health by claiming that improvements in per capita GNP eventually stimulate improvements in human indicators. But, in actuality, this often fails to occur. Even in nations where economic stimulation has brought about substantial improvements in per capita GNP, economic health as measured by human indicators does not always reach a level commensurate with the per capita GNP. Nations that have achieved a relatively high per capita GNP, for example, sometimes experience levels of infant survival, literacy, nutrition, and life expectancy no greater than levels in nations where per capita GNP is relatively low. In addition, because per capita GNP is an averaged figure, it often presents a distorted picture of the wealth of a nation; for example, in a relatively sparsely populated nation where a small percentage of residents receives most of the economic benefits of production while the majority receives very little benefit, per capita GNP may nevertheless be high. The welfare of a nation's residents is a matter not merely of total economic benefit, but also of the distribution of economic benefits across the entire society. Measuring a nation's economic health only by total wealth frequently obscures a lack of distribution of wealth across the society as a whole.

- In light of the potential for such imbalances in distribution of economic benefits, some nations have begun to realize that their domestic economic efforts are better directed away from attempting to raise per capita GNP and instead toward ensuring that the conditions measured by human indicators are salutary.

- (55) They recognize that unless a shift in focus away from using material wealth as the sole indicator of economic success is effected, the well-being of the nation may be endangered, and that nations that do well according to human indicators may thrive even if their per capita GNP remains stable or lags behind that of other nations.

1. Which one of the following titles most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) "The Shifting Meaning of Per Capita GNP: A Historical Perspective"
 - (B) "A Defense of Per Capita GNP: An Economist's Rejoinder"
 - (C) "The Preferability of Human Indicators as Measures of National Economic Health"
 - (D) "Total Wealth vs. Distribution of Wealth as a Measure of Economic Health"
 - (E) "A New Method of Calculating Per Capita GNP to Measure National Economic Health"
2. The term "welfare" is used in the first paragraph to refer most specifically to which one of the following?
 - (A) the overall quality of life for individuals in a nation
 - (B) the services provided to individuals by a government
 - (C) the material wealth owned by individuals in a nation
 - (D) the extent to which the distribution of wealth among individuals in a nation is balanced
 - (E) government efforts to redistribute wealth across society as a whole

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3. The passage provides specific information about each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) how per capita GNP is calculated
 - (B) what many political economists believe to be an accurate measure of a nation's economic health
 - (C) how nations with a relatively low per capita GNP can sometimes be economically healthier than nations whose per capita GNP is higher
 - (D) why human indicators may not provide the same picture of a nation's economic health that per capita GNP does
 - (E) how nations can adjust their domestic economic efforts to bring about substantial improvements in per capita GNP
4. Which one of the following scenarios, if true, would most clearly be a counterexample to the views expressed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in slower growth in its per capita GNP.
 - (B) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing domestic production of goods results in significant improvements in the levels of human indicators.
 - (C) The decision by a nation with a low level of economic health as measured by human indicators to focus on increasing the levels of human indicators results in increased growth in per capita GNP.
 - (D) The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on improving its level of economic health as measured by human indicators fails to bring about an increase in per capita GNP.
 - (E) The decision by a nation with a low per capita GNP to focus on increasing domestic production of goods fails to improve its economic health as measured by human indicators.
5. The primary function of the last paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) offer a synthesis of the opposing positions outlined in the first two paragraphs
 - (B) expose the inadequacies of both positions outlined in the first two paragraphs
 - (C) summarize the argument made in the first two paragraphs
 - (D) correct a weakness in the political economists' position as outlined in the second paragraph
 - (E) suggest policy implications of the argument made in the first two paragraphs

6. Based on the passage, the political economists discussed in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) A change in a nation's per capita GNP predicts a similar future change in the state of human indicators in that nation.
 - (B) The level of human indicators in a nation is irrelevant to the welfare of the individuals in that nation.
 - (C) A high per capita GNP in a nation usually indicates that the wealth in the nation is not distributed across the society as a whole.
 - (D) The welfare of a nation's residents is irrelevant to the economic health of the nation.
 - (E) The use of indicators other than material wealth to measure economic well-being would benefit a nation.
7. In the passage, the author's primary concern is to
- (A) delineate a new method of directing domestic economic efforts
 - (B) point out the weaknesses in one standard for measuring a nation's welfare
 - (C) explain the fact that some nations have both a high per capita GNP and a low quality of life for its citizens
 - (D) demonstrate that unequal distribution of wealth is an inevitable result of a high per capita GNP
 - (E) argue that political economists alone should be responsible for economic policy decisions

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The autobiographical narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Written by Herself* (1861), by Harriet A. Jacobs, a slave of African descent, not only recounts an individual life but also provides, implicitly and

- (5) explicitly, a perspective on the larger United States culture from the viewpoint of one denied access to it. Jacobs, as a woman and a slave, faced the stigmas to which those statuses were subject. Jacobs crafted her narrative, in accordance with the mainstream literary
- (10) genre of the sentimental domestic novel, as an embodiment of cherished cultural values such as the desirability of marriage and the sanctity of personal identity, home, and family. She did so because she was writing to the free women of her day—the principal
- (15) readers of domestic novels—in the hopes that they would sympathize with and come to understand her unique predicament as a female slave. By applying these conventions of the genre to her situation, Jacobs demonstrates to her readers that family and domesticity
- (20) are no less prized by those forced into slavery, thus leading her free readers to perceive those values within a broader social context.

Some critics have argued that, by conforming to convention, Jacobs shortchanged her own experiences;

- (25) one critic, for example, claims that in Jacobs's work the purposes of the domestic novel overshadow those of the typical slave narrative. But the relationship between the two genres is more complex: Jacobs's attempt to frame her story as a domestic novel creates a
- (30) tension between the usual portrayal of women in this genre and her actual experience, often calling into question the applicability of the hierarchy of values espoused by the domestic novel to those who are in her situation. Unlike the traditional romantic episodes in
- (35) domestic novels in which a man and woman meet, fall in love, encounter various obstacles but eventually marry, Jacobs's protagonist must send her lover, a slave, away in order to protect him from the wrath of her jealous master. In addition, by the end of the
- (40) narrative, Jacobs's protagonist achieves her freedom by escaping to the north, but she does not achieve the domestic novel's ideal of a stable home complete with family, as the price she has had to pay for her freedom is separation from most of her family, including one of
- (45) her own children. Jacobs points out that slave women view certain events and actions from a perspective different from that of free women, and that they must make difficult choices that free women need not. Her narrative thus becomes an antidomestic novel, for
- (50) Jacobs accepts readily the goals of the genre, but demonstrates that its hierarchy of values does not apply when examined from the perspective of a female slave, suggesting thereby that her experience, and that of any female slave, cannot be fully understood without
- (55) shedding conventional perspectives.

8. The author of the passage displays which one of the following attitudes toward the position of the critics mentioned in line 23?
- (A) complete rejection
(B) reluctant rejection
(C) complete neutrality
(D) reluctant agreement
(E) complete agreement
9. According to the passage, Jacobs's narrative departs from the conventions of a typical domestic novel in which one of the following ways?
- (A) Jacobs's protagonist does not ultimately achieve her freedom.
(B) Jacobs's protagonist does not wish for the same ideals as the protagonists of domestic novels.
(C) Jacobs's protagonist does not encounter various obstacles in her quest for love.
(D) Jacobs's protagonist does not ultimately achieve the ideals of home and family.
(E) Jacobs's protagonist does not experience the stigmas to which women and slaves were subject.
10. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the critics mentioned in line 23 hold which one of the following views?
- (A) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative often creates a useful tension that adds value to the narrative.
(B) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to cause the goals of both genres to be compromised.
(C) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to favor the genre having the greater degree of realism.
(D) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative tends to favor the genre having the lesser degree of sentimentality.
(E) The mixture of literary genres in a single narrative can sometimes cause the goals of one of the genres to be compromised.

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11. Which one of the following, if true, would most support the position of the critics mentioned line 23?
- (A) Most readers of Jacobs's narrative when it was first published concluded that it was simply a domestic novel and were thus disinclined to see it as an attempt to provoke thought.
 - (B) Many reviewers of Jacobs's narrative included passionate statements in their reviews calling for the immediate abolition of slavery.
 - (C) Most scholars believe that Jacobs's narrative would not have been able to communicate its message effectively if it had not adopted the conventions of the domestic novel.
 - (D) Jacobs's narrative was modeled not only after domestic novels of the period but after realistic novels whose goal was to point out social injustices.
 - (E) Jacobs's goal in crafting her narrative was not only to preach against the injustices of slavery but also to tell a powerful story that would make those injustices vivid to readers.
12. The author describes Jacobs's narrative as an "antidomesic novel" (line 49) for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) Jacobs's protagonist does not lament her separation from her family.
 - (B) Jacobs's protagonist is disinclined toward stereotypical domestic aspirations.
 - (C) Jacobs's narrative reveals the limitations of the hierarchy of values espoused by the domestic novel genre.
 - (D) Jacobs's narrative implicitly suggests that the desire for domestic ideals contributes to the protagonist's plight.
 - (E) Jacobs's narrative condemns domestic values as a hindrance to its protagonist's development of personal identity.
13. With which one of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) Some authors of slave narratives allowed the purposes of the genre to overshadow their own experiences.
 - (B) The slave narrative, no less than the domestic novel, constitutes a literary genre.
 - (C) Authors who write in a particular genre must obey the conventions of that genre.
 - (D) An autobiography, no less than a novel, should tell a powerful story.
 - (E) Autobiographies should be evaluated not on their literary merit but on their historical accuracy.
14. Which one of the following principles most likely governs the author's evaluation of Jacobs's narrative?
- (A) Those autobiographical narratives that capture the mood of a particular period are thereby more valuable.
 - (B) Those autobiographical narratives that focus on accurately depicting the events in the individual's life are thereby more valuable.
 - (C) Those autobiographical narratives that force readers to view certain familiar cultural values in a wider context are thereby more valuable.
 - (D) Those autobiographical narratives that are written from a perspective familiar to the majority of their readers are thereby more valuable.
 - (E) Those autobiographical narratives that employ the conventions of another literary genre are thereby more valuable.

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- Experts anticipate that global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) will have doubled by the end of the twenty-first century. It is known that CO₂ can contribute to global warming by trapping solar energy that is being reradiated as heat from the Earth's surface. However, some research has suggested that elevated CO₂ levels could enhance the photosynthetic rates of plants, resulting in a lush world of agricultural abundance, and that this CO₂ fertilization effect might eventually decrease the rate of global warming. The increased vegetation in such an environment could be counted on to draw more CO₂ from the atmosphere. The level of CO₂ would thus increase at a lower rate than many experts have predicted.

- However, while a number of recent studies confirm that plant growth would be generally enhanced in an atmosphere rich in CO₂, they also suggest that increased CO₂ would differentially increase the growth rate of different species of plants, which could eventually result in decreased agricultural yields. Certain important crops such as corn and sugarcane that currently have higher photosynthetic efficiencies than other plants may lose that edge in an atmosphere rich in CO₂. Patterson and Flint have shown that these important crops may experience yield reductions because of the increased performance of certain weeds. Such differences in growth rates between plant species could also alter ecosystem stability. Studies have shown that within rangeland regions, for example, a weedy grass grows much better with plentiful CO₂ than do three other grasses. Because this weedy grass predisposes land to burning, its potential increase may lead to greater numbers of and more severe wildfires in future rangeland communities.

- It is clear that the CO₂ fertilization effect does not guarantee the lush world of agricultural abundance that once seemed likely, but what about the potential for the increased uptake of CO₂ to decrease the rate of global warming? Some studies suggest that the changes accompanying global warming will not improve the ability of terrestrial ecosystems to absorb CO₂. Billings' simulation of global warming conditions in wet tundra grasslands showed that the level of CO₂ actually increased. Plant growth did increase under these conditions because of warmer temperatures and increased CO₂ levels. But as the permafrost melted, more peat (accumulated dead plant material) began to decompose. This process in turn liberated more CO₂ to the atmosphere. Billings estimated that if summer temperatures rose four degrees Celsius, the tundra would liberate 50 percent more CO₂ than it does currently. In a warmer world, increased plant growth, which could absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, would not compensate for this rapid increase in decomposition rates. This observation is particularly important because high-latitude habitats such as the tundra are expected to experience the greatest temperature increase.

15. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Elevated levels of CO₂ would enhance photosynthetic rates, thus increasing plant growth and agricultural yields.
 - (B) Recent studies have yielded contradictory findings about the benefits of increased levels of CO₂ on agricultural productivity.
 - (C) The possible beneficial effects of increased levels of CO₂ on plant growth and global warming have been overstated.
 - (D) Increased levels of CO₂ would enhance the growth rates of certain plants, but would inhibit the growth rates of other plants.
 - (E) Increased levels of CO₂ would increase plant growth, but the rate of global warming would ultimately increase.
16. The passage suggests that the hypothesis mentioned in the first paragraph is not entirely accurate because it fails to take into account which one of the following in predicting the effects of increased vegetation on the rate of global warming?
- (A) Increased levels of CO₂ will increase the photosynthetic rates of many species of plants.
 - (B) Increased plant growth cannot compensate for increased rates of decomposition caused by warmer temperatures.
 - (C) Low-latitude habitats will experience the greatest increases in temperature in an atmosphere high in CO₂.
 - (D) Increased levels of CO₂ will change patterns of plant growth and thus will alter the distribution of peat.
 - (E) Increases in vegetation can be counted on to draw more CO₂ from the atmosphere.
17. Which one of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It presents research that may undermine a hypothesis presented in the first paragraph.
 - (B) It presents solutions for a problem discussed in the first and second paragraphs.
 - (C) It provides an additional explanation for a phenomenon described in the first paragraph.
 - (D) It provides experimental data in support of a theory described in the preceding paragraph.
 - (E) It raises a question that may cast doubt on information presented in the preceding paragraph.

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18. The passage suggests that Patterson and Flint would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about increased levels of CO₂ in the Earth's atmosphere?
- (A) They will not increase the growth rates of most species of plants.
 - (B) They will inhibit the growth of most crops, thus causing substantial decreases in agricultural yields.
 - (C) They are unlikely to increase the growth rates of plants with lower photosynthetic efficiencies.
 - (D) They will increase the growth rates of certain species of plants more than the growth rates of other species of plants.
 - (E) They will not affect the photosynthetic rates of plants that currently have the highest photosynthetic efficiencies.
19. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the conclusions drawn on the basis of the research on plant growth mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO₂ will increase the photosynthetic rates of certain plants.
 - (B) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased levels of CO₂ will guarantee abundances of certain important crops.
 - (C) The conclusions are correct in suggesting that increased plant growth will reverse the process of global warming.
 - (D) The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that enhanced plant growth could lead to abundances of certain species of plants.
 - (E) The conclusions are incorrect in suggesting that vegetation can draw CO₂ from the atmosphere.
20. The passage supports which one of the following statements about peat in wet tundra grasslands?
- (A) More of it would decompose if temperatures rose four degrees Celsius.
 - (B) It could help absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere if temperatures rose four degrees Celsius.
 - (C) It will not decompose unless temperatures rise four degrees Celsius.
 - (D) It decomposes more quickly than peat found in regions at lower latitudes.
 - (E) More of it accumulates in regions at lower latitudes.

21. Which one of the following, if true, is LEAST consistent with the hypothesis mentioned in lines 22–25 of the passage?
- (A) The roots of a certain tree species grow more rapidly when the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere increases, thus permitting the trees to expand into habitats formerly dominated by grasses with high photosynthetic efficiencies.
 - (B) When grown in an atmosphere high in CO₂, certain weeds with low photosynthetic efficiencies begin to thrive in cultivated farmlands formerly dominated by agricultural crops.
 - (C) When trees of a species with a high photosynthetic efficiency and grasses of a species with a low photosynthetic efficiency were placed in an atmosphere high in CO₂, the trees grew more quickly than the grasses.
 - (D) When two different species of grass with equivalent photosynthetic efficiency were placed in an atmosphere high in CO₂, one species grew much more rapidly and crowded the slower-growing species out the growing area.
 - (E) The number of leguminous plants decreased in an atmosphere rich in CO₂, thus diminishing soil fertility and limiting the types of plant species that could thrive in certain habitats.
22. According to the passage, Billings' research addresses which one of the following questions?
- (A) Which kind of habitat will experience the greatest temperature increase in an atmosphere high in CO₂?
 - (B) How much will summer temperatures rise if levels of CO₂ double by the end of the twenty-first century?
 - (C) Will enhanced plant growth necessarily decrease the rate of global warming that has been predicted by experts?
 - (D) Would plant growth be differentially enhanced if atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ were to double by the end of the twenty-first century?
 - (E) Does peat decompose more rapidly in wet tundra grasslands than it does in other types of habitats when atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ increase?

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- By the time Bentham turned his interest to the subject, late in the eighteenth century, most components of modern evidence law had been assembled. Among common-law doctrines regarding
- (5) evidence there were, however, principles that today are regarded as bizarre; thus, a well-established (but now abandoned) rule forbade the parties to a case from testifying. Well into the nineteenth century, even defendants in criminal cases were denied the right to
- (10) testify to facts that would prove their innocence.

- Although extreme in its irrationality, this proscription was in other respects quite typical of the law of evidence. Much of that law consisted of rules excluding relevant evidence, usually on some rational
- (15) grounds. Hearsay evidence was generally excluded because absent persons could not be cross-examined. Yet such evidence was mechanically excluded even where out-of-court statements were both relevant and reliable, but the absent persons could not appear in
- (20) court (for example, because they were dead).

- The morass of evidentiary technicalities often made it unlikely that the truth would emerge in a judicial contest, no matter how expensive and protracted. Reform was frustrated both by the vested interests of
- (25) lawyers and by the profession's reverence for tradition and precedent. Bentham's prescription was revolutionary: virtually all evidence tending to prove or disprove the issue in dispute should be admissible. Narrow exceptions were envisioned: instances in
- (30) which the trouble or expense of presenting or considering proof outweighed its value, confessions to a Catholic priest, and a few other instances.

- One difficulty with Bentham's nonexclusion principle is that some kinds of evidence are inherently
- (35) unreliable or misleading. Such was the argument underlying the exclusions of interested-party testimony and hearsay evidence. Bentham argued that the character of evidence should be weighed by the jury: the alternative was to prefer ignorance to knowledge.
- (40) Yet some evidence, although relevant, is actually more likely to produce a false jury verdict than a true one. To use a modern example, evidence of a defendant's past bank robberies is excluded, since the prejudicial character of the evidence substantially outweighs its
- (45) value in helping the jury decide correctly. Further, in granting exclusions such as sacramental confessions, Bentham conceded that competing social interests or values might override the desire for relevant evidence. But then, why not protect conversations between social
- (50) workers and their clients, or parents and children?

- Despite concerns such as these, the approach underlying modern evidence law began to prevail soon after Bentham's death: relevant evidence should be admitted unless there are clear grounds of policy for
- (55) excluding it. This clear-grounds proviso allows more exclusions than Bentham would have liked, but the main thrust of the current outlook is Bentham's own nonexclusion principle, demoted from a rule to a presumption.

23. Which one of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Bentham questioned the expediency of modern rules of legal evidence.
- (B) Bentham's proposed reform of rules of evidence was imperfect but beneficial.
- (C) Bentham's nonexclusion principle should be reexamined in the light of subsequent developments.
- (D) Rules of legal evidence inevitably entail imperfect mediations of conflicting values and constraints.
- (E) Despite their impairment of judicial efficiency, rules of legal evidence are resistant to change.
24. The author's attitude toward eighteenth-century lawyers can best be described as
- (A) sympathetic
- (B) critical
- (C) respectful
- (D) scornful
- (E) ambivalent
25. The author mentions "conversations between social workers and their clients" (lines 49–50) most probably in order to
- (A) suggest a situation in which application of the nonexclusion principle may be questionable
- (B) cite an example of objections that were raised to Bentham's proposed reform
- (C) illustrate the conflict between competing social interests
- (D) demonstrate the difference between social interests and social values
- (E) emphasize that Bentham's exceptions to the nonexclusion principle covered a wide range of situations

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26. Which one of the following statements concerning the history of the law of evidence is supported by information in the passage?
- (A) Common-law rules of evidence have been replaced by modern principles.
 - (B) Modern evidence law is less rigid than was eighteenth-century evidence law.
 - (C) Some current laws regarding evidence do not derive from common-law doctrines.
 - (D) The late eighteenth century marked the beginning of evidence law.
 - (E) Prior to the eighteenth century, rules of evidence were not based on common law.
27. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) suggesting the advantages and limitations of a legal reform
 - (B) summarizing certain deficiencies of an outmoded legal system
 - (C) justifying the apparent inadequacies of current evidence law
 - (D) detailing objections to the nonexclusion principle
 - (E) advocating reexamination of a proposal that has been dismissed by the legal profession
28. According to the fourth paragraph of the passage, what specifically does Bentham characterize as preference of ignorance to knowledge?
- (A) uncritical acceptance of legal conventions
 - (B) failure to weigh the advantages of legal reform
 - (C) exclusion of sacramental confessions
 - (D) refusal to allow the jury to hear and assess relevant testimony
 - (E) rejection of exceptions to Bentham's nonexclusion principle

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.