

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

This passage was adapted from an article published in 1996.

- The Internet is a system of computer networks that allows individuals and organizations to communicate freely with other Internet users throughout the world. As a result, an astonishing
- (5) variety of information is able to flow unimpeded across national and other political borders, presenting serious difficulties for traditional approaches to legislation and law enforcement, to which such borders are crucial.
- (10) Control over physical space and the objects located in it is a defining attribute of sovereignty. Lawmaking presupposes some mechanism for enforcement, i.e., the ability to control violations. But jurisdictions cannot control the information and
- (15) transactions flowing across their borders via the Internet. For example, a government might seek to intercept transmissions that propagate the kinds of consumer fraud that it regulates within its jurisdiction. But the volume of electronic communications
- (20) crossing its territorial boundaries is too great to allow for effective control over individual transmissions. In order to deny its citizens access to specific materials, a government would thus have to prevent them from using the Internet altogether. Such a draconian
- (25) measure would almost certainly be extremely unpopular, since most affected citizens would probably feel that the benefits of using the Internet decidedly outweigh the risks.
- One legal domain that is especially sensitive to
- (30) geographical considerations is that governing trademarks. There is no global registration of trademarks; international protection requires registration in each country. Moreover, within a country, the same name can sometimes be used
- (35) proprietarily by businesses of different kinds in the same locality, or by businesses of the same kind in different localities, on the grounds that use of the trademark by one such business does not affect the others. But with the advent of the Internet, a business
- (40) name can be displayed in such a way as to be accessible from any computer connected to the Internet anywhere in the world. Should such a display advertising a restaurant in Norway be deemed to infringe a trademark in Brazil just because it can be
- (45) accessed freely from Brazil? It is not clear that any particular country's trademark authorities possess, or should possess, jurisdiction over such displays. Otherwise, any use of a trademark on the Internet

- could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country
- (50) simultaneously.

- The Internet also gives rise to situations in which regulation is needed but cannot be provided within the existing framework. For example, electronic communications, which may pass through many
- (55) different territorial jurisdictions, pose perplexing new questions about the nature and adequacy of privacy protections. Should French officials have lawful access to messages traveling via the Internet from Canada to Japan? This is just one among many
- (60) questions that collectively challenge the notion that the Internet can be effectively controlled by the existing system of territorial jurisdictions.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The high-volume, global nature of activity on the Internet undermines the feasibility of controlling it through legal frameworks that presuppose geographic boundaries.
- (B) The system of Internet communications simultaneously promotes and weakens the power of national governments to control their citizens' speech and financial transactions.
- (C) People value the benefits of their participation on the Internet so highly that they would strongly oppose any government efforts to regulate their Internet activity.
- (D) Internet communications are responsible for a substantial increase in the volume and severity of global crime.
- (E) Current Internet usage and its future expansion pose a clear threat to the internal political stability of many nations.

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2. The author mentions French officials in connection with messages traveling between Canada and Japan (lines 57–59) primarily to
- (A) emphasize that the Internet allows data to be made available to users worldwide
 - (B) illustrate the range of languages that might be used on the Internet
 - (C) provide an example of a regulatory problem arising when an electronic communication intended for a particular destination passes through intermediate jurisdictions
 - (D) show why any use of a trademark on the Internet could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country simultaneously
 - (E) highlight the kind of international cooperation that made the Internet possible
3. According to the passage, which one of the following is an essential property of political sovereignty?
- (A) control over business enterprises operating across territorial boundaries
 - (B) authority over communicative exchanges occurring within a specified jurisdiction
 - (C) power to regulate trademarks throughout a circumscribed geographic region
 - (D) control over the entities included within a designated physical space
 - (E) authority over all commercial transactions involving any of its citizens
4. Which one of the following words employed by the author in the second paragraph is most indicative of the author's attitude toward any hypothetical measure a government might enact to deny its citizens access to the Internet?
- (A) benefits
 - (B) decidedly
 - (C) unpopular
 - (D) draconian
 - (E) risks
5. What is the main purpose of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) to call into question the relevance of the argument provided in the second paragraph
 - (B) to provide a practical illustration that questions the general claim made in the first paragraph
 - (C) to summarize the arguments provided in the second and third paragraphs
 - (D) to continue the argument that begins in the third paragraph
 - (E) to provide an additional argument in support of the general claim made in the first paragraph

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Passage A

Drilling fluids, including the various mixtures known as drilling muds, play essential roles in oil-well drilling. As they are circulated down through the drill pipe and back up the well itself, they lubricate the

- (5) drill bit, bearings, and drill pipe; clean and cool the drill bit as it cuts into the rock; lift rock chips (cuttings) to the surface; provide information about what is happening downhole, allowing the drillers to monitor the behavior, flow rate, pressure, and composition of the drilling fluid; and maintain well pressure to control cave-ins.

Drilling muds are made of bentonite and other clays and polymers, mixed with a fluid to the desired viscosity. By far the largest ingredient of drilling

- (15) muds, by weight, is barite, a very heavy mineral of density 4.3 to 4.6. It is also used as an inert filler in some foods and is more familiar in its medical use as the “barium meal” administered before X-raying the digestive tract.

- (20) Over the years individual drilling companies and their expert drillers have devised proprietary formulations, or mud “recipes,” to deal with specific types of drilling jobs. One problem in studying the effects of drilling waste discharges is that the drilling

- (25) fluids are made from a range of over 1,000, sometimes toxic, ingredients—many of them known, confusingly, by different trade names, generic descriptions, chemical formulae, and regional or industry slang words, and many of them kept secret by companies or individual formulators.

Passage B

Drilling mud, cuttings, and associated chemicals are normally released only during the drilling phase of a well’s existence. These discharges are the main environmental concern in offshore oil production, and

- (35) their use is tightly regulated. The discharges are closely monitored by the offshore operator, and releases are controlled as a condition of the operating permit. One type of mud—water-based mud (WBM)—is a mixture of water, bentonite clay, and chemical additives, and is used to drill shallow parts of wells. It is not particularly toxic to marine organisms and disperses readily. Under current regulations, it can be dumped directly overboard. Companies typically recycle WBMs until their properties are no longer

- (45) suitable and then, over a period of hours, dump the entire batch into the sea. For drilling deeper wells, oil-based mud (OBM) is normally used. The typical difference from WBM is the high content of mineral oil (typically 30 percent).

- (50) OBMs also contain greater concentrations of barite, a powdered heavy mineral, and a number of additives. OBMs have a greater potential for negative environmental impact, partly because they do not disperse as readily. Barite may impact some organisms, particularly scallops, and the mineral oil may have toxic effects. Currently only the residues of OBMs adhering to cuttings that remain after the cuttings are sieved from the drilling fluids may be discharged overboard, and then only mixtures up to a
- (60) specified maximum oil content.

6. A primary purpose of each of the passages is to
- (A) provide causal explanations for a type of environmental pollution
- (B) describe the general composition and properties of drilling muds
- (C) point out possible environmental impacts associated with oil drilling
- (D) explain why oil-well drilling requires the use of drilling muds
- (E) identify difficulties inherent in the regulation of oil-well drilling operations
7. Which one of the following is a characteristic of barite that is mentioned in both of the passages?
- (A) It does not disperse readily in seawater.
- (B) It is not found in drilling muds containing bentonite.
- (C) Its use in drilling muds is tightly regulated.
- (D) It is the most commonly used ingredient in drilling muds.
- (E) It is a heavy mineral.
8. Each of the following is supported by one or both of the passages EXCEPT:
- (A) Clay is an important constituent of many, if not all, drilling muds.
- (B) At least one type of drilling mud is not significantly toxic to marine life.
- (C) There has been some study of the environmental effects of drilling-mud discharges.
- (D) Government regulations allow drilling muds to contain 30 percent mineral oil.
- (E) During the drilling of an oil well, drilling mud is continuously discharged into the sea.

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9. Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the two passages taken together, but not from either one individually?
- (A) Barite is the largest ingredient of drilling muds, by weight, and also the most environmentally damaging.
 - (B) Although barite can be harmful to marine organisms, it can be consumed safely by humans.
 - (C) Offshore drilling is more damaging to the environment than is land-based drilling.
 - (D) The use of drilling muds needs to be more tightly controlled by government.
 - (E) If offshore drilling did not generate cuttings, it would be less harmful to the environment.
10. Each of the following is supported by one or both of the passages EXCEPT:
- (A) Drillers monitor the suitability of the mud they are using.
 - (B) The government requires drilling companies to disclose all ingredients used in their drilling muds.
 - (C) In certain quantities, barite is not toxic to humans.
 - (D) Oil reserves can be found within or beneath layers of rock.
 - (E) Drilling deep oil wells requires the use of different mud recipes than does drilling shallow oil wells.
11. Based on information in the passages, which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for a prediction that the proportion of oil-well drilling using OBMs will increase in the future?
- (A) The cost of certain ingredients in WBM is expected to increase steadily over the next several decades.
 - (B) The deeper an offshore oil well, the greater the concentration of barite that must be used in the drilling mud.
 - (C) Oil reserves at shallow depths have mostly been tapped, leaving primarily much deeper reserves for future drilling.
 - (D) It is unlikely that oil drillers will develop more efficient ways of removing OBM residues from cuttings that remain after being sieved from drilling fluids.
 - (E) Barite is a common mineral, the availability of which is virtually limitless.
12. According to passage B, one reason OBMs are potentially more environmentally damaging than WBMs is that OBMs
- (A) are slower to disperse
 - (B) contain greater concentrations of bentonite
 - (C) contain a greater number of additives
 - (D) are used for drilling deeper wells
 - (E) cannot be recycled

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- Aida Overton Walker (1880–1914), one of the most widely acclaimed African American performers of the early twentieth century, was known largely for popularizing a dance form known as the cakewalk
- (5) through her choreographing, performance, and teaching of the dance. The cakewalk was originally developed prior to the United States Civil War by African Americans, for whom dance was a means of maintaining cultural links within a slave society. It
- (10) was based on traditional West African ceremonial dances, and like many other African American dances, it retained features characteristic of African dance forms, such as gliding steps and an emphasis on improvisation.
- (15) To this African-derived foundation, the cakewalk added certain elements from European dances: where African dances feature flexible body postures, large groups and separate-sex dancing, the cakewalk developed into a high-kicking walk performed by a
- (20) procession of couples. Ironically, while these modifications later enabled the cakewalk to appeal to European Americans and become one of the first cultural forms to cross the racial divide in North America, they were originally introduced with satiric
- (25) intent. Slaves performed the grandiloquent walks in order to parody the processional dances performed at slave owners' balls and, in general, the self-important manners of slave owners. To add a further irony, by the end of the nineteenth century, the cakewalk was
- (30) itself being parodied by European American stage performers, and these parodies in turn helped shape subsequent versions of the cakewalk.
- While this complex evolution meant that the cakewalk was not a simple cultural phenomenon—
- (35) one scholar has characterized this layering of parody upon parody with the phrase “mimetic vertigo”—it is in fact what enabled the dance to attract its wide audience. In the cultural and socioeconomic flux of the turn-of-the-century United States, where
- (40) industrialization, urbanization, mass immigration, and rapid social mobility all reshaped the cultural landscape, an art form had to be capable of being many things to many people in order to appeal to a large audience.
- (45) Walker's remarkable success at popularizing the cakewalk across otherwise relatively rigid racial boundaries rested on her ability to address within her interpretation of it the varying and sometimes conflicting demands placed on the dance. Middle-
- (50) class African Americans, for example, often denounced the cakewalk as disreputable, a complaint reinforced by the parodies circulating at the time. Walker won over this audience by refining the cakewalk and emphasizing its fundamental grace.
- (55) Meanwhile, because middle- and upper-class European Americans often felt threatened by the tremendous cultural flux around them, they prized what they regarded as authentic art forms as bastions of stability; much of Walker's success with this

- (60) audience derived from her distillation of what was widely acclaimed as the most authentic cakewalk. Finally, Walker was able to gain the admiration of many newly rich industrialists and financiers, who found in the grand flourishes of her version of the
- (65) cakewalk a fitting vehicle for celebrating their newfound social rank.
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Walker, who was especially well known for her success in choreographing, performing, and teaching the cakewalk, was one of the most widely recognized African American performers of the early twentieth century.
- (B) In spite of the disparate influences that shaped the cakewalk, Walker was able to give the dance broad appeal because she distilled what was regarded as the most authentic version in an era that valued authenticity highly.
- (C) Walker popularized the cakewalk by capitalizing on the complex cultural mix that had developed from the dance's original blend of satire and cultural preservation, together with the effects of later parodies.
- (D) Whereas other versions of the cakewalk circulating at the beginning of the twentieth century were primarily parodic in nature, the version popularized by Walker combined both satire and cultural preservation.
- (E) Because Walker was able to recognize and preserve the characteristics of the cakewalk as African Americans originally performed it, it became the first popular art form to cross the racial divide in the United States.
14. The author describes the socioeconomic flux of the turn-of-the-century United States in the third paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) argue that the cakewalk could have become popular only in such complex social circumstances
- (B) detail the social context that prompted performers of the cakewalk to fuse African and European dance forms
- (C) identify the target of the overlapping parodic layers that characterized the cakewalk
- (D) indicate why a particular cultural environment was especially favorable for the success of the cakewalk
- (E) explain why European American parodies of the cakewalk were able to reach wide audiences

15. Which one of the following is most analogous to the author's account in the second paragraph of how the cakewalk came to appeal to European Americans?
- (A) Satirical versions of popular music songs are frequently more popular than the songs they parody.
 - (B) A style of popular music grows in popularity among young listeners because it parodies the musical styles admired by older listeners.
 - (C) A style of music becomes admired among popular music's audience in part because of elements that were introduced in order to parody popular music.
 - (D) A once popular style of music wins back its audience by incorporating elements of the style of music that is currently most popular.
 - (E) After popular music begins to appropriate elements of a traditional style of music, interest in that traditional music increases.
16. The passage asserts which one of the following about the cakewalk?
- (A) It was largely unknown outside African American culture until Walker popularized it.
 - (B) It was mainly a folk dance, and Walker became one of only a handful of people to perform it professionally.
 - (C) Its performance as parody became uncommon as a result of Walker's popularization of its authentic form.
 - (D) Its West African origins became commonly known as a result of Walker's work.
 - (E) It was one of the first cultural forms to cross racial lines in the United States.
17. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Because of the broad appeal of humor, satiric art forms are often among the first to cross racial or cultural divisions.
 - (B) The interactions between African American and European American cultural forms often result in what is appropriately characterized as "mimetic vertigo."
 - (C) Middle-class European Americans who valued the cakewalk's authenticity subsequently came to admire other African American dances for the same reason.
 - (D) Because of the influence of African dance forms, some popular dances that later emerged in the United States featured separate-sex dancing.
 - (E) Some of Walker's admirers were attracted to her version of the cakewalk as a means for bolstering their social identities.
18. The passage most strongly suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which one of the following statements about Walker's significance in the history of the cakewalk?
- (A) Walker broadened the cakewalk's appeal by highlighting elements that were already present in the dance.
 - (B) Walker's version of the cakewalk appealed to larger audiences than previous versions did because she accentuated its satiric dimension.
 - (C) Walker popularized the cakewalk by choreographing various alternative interpretations of it, each tailored to the interests of a different cultural group.
 - (D) Walker added a "mimetic vertigo" to the cakewalk by inserting imitations of other performers' cakewalking into her dance routines.
 - (E) Walker revitalized the cakewalk by disentangling its complex admixture of African and European elements.
19. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) What were some of the attributes of African dance forms that were preserved in the cakewalk?
 - (B) Who was the first performer to dance the cakewalk professionally?
 - (C) What is an aspect of the cakewalk that was preserved in other North American dance forms?
 - (D) What features were added to the original cakewalk by the stage parodies circulating at the end of the nineteenth century?
 - (E) For about how many years into the twentieth century did the cakewalk remain widely popular?

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- In principle, a cohesive group—one whose members generally agree with one another and support one another's judgments—can do a much better job at decision making than it could if it were
- (5) noncohesive. When cohesiveness is low or lacking entirely, compliance out of fear of recrimination is likely to be strongest. To overcome this fear, participants in the group's deliberations need to be confident that they are members in good standing and
 - (10) that the others will continue to value their role in the group, whether or not they agree about a particular issue under discussion. As members of a group feel more accepted by the others, they acquire greater freedom to say what they really think, becoming less
 - (15) likely to use deceitful arguments or to play it safe by dancing around the issues with vapid or conventional comments. Typically, then, the more cohesive a group becomes, the less its members will deliberately censor what they say out of fear of being punished socially
 - (20) for antagonizing their fellow members.

- But group cohesiveness can have pitfalls as well: while the members of a highly cohesive group can feel much freer to deviate from the majority, their desire for genuine concurrence on every important
- (25) issue often inclines them not to use this freedom. In a highly cohesive group of decision makers, the danger is not that individuals will conceal objections they harbor regarding a proposal favored by the majority, but that they will think the proposal is a good one
 - (30) without attempting to carry out a critical scrutiny that could reveal grounds for strong objections. Members may then decide that any misgivings they feel are not worth pursuing—that the benefit of any doubt should be given to the group consensus. In this way, they
 - (35) may fall victim to a syndrome known as “groupthink,” which one psychologist concerned with collective decision making has defined as “a deterioration of mental efficiency, reality testing, and moral judgment that results from in-group pressures.”
 - (40) Based on analyses of major fiascos of international diplomacy and military decision making, researchers have identified groupthink behavior as a recurring pattern that involves several factors: overestimation of the group's power and morality,
 - (45) manifested, for example, in an illusion of invulnerability, which creates excessive optimism; closed-mindedness to warnings of problems and to alternative viewpoints; and unwarranted pressures toward uniformity, including self-censorship with
 - (50) respect to doubts about the group's reasoning and a concomitant shared illusion of unanimity concerning group decisions. Cohesiveness of the decision-making group is an essential antecedent condition for this syndrome but not a sufficient one, so it is important
 - (55) to work toward identifying the additional factors that determine whether group cohesiveness will deteriorate into groupthink or allow for effective decision making.

- 20. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Despite its value in encouraging frank discussion, high cohesion can lead to a debilitating type of group decision making called groupthink.
 - (B) Group members can guard against groupthink if they have a good understanding of the critical role played by cohesion.
 - (C) Groupthink is a dysfunctional collective decision-making pattern that can occur in diplomacy and military affairs.
 - (D) Low cohesion in groups is sometimes desirable when higher cohesion involves a risk of groupthink behavior.
 - (E) Future efforts to guard against groupthink will depend on the results of ongoing research into the psychology of collective decision making.
- 21. A group of closely associated colleagues has made a disastrous diplomatic decision after a series of meetings marked by disagreement over conflicting alternatives. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to say that this scenario
 - (A) provides evidence of chronic indecision, thus indicating a weak level of cohesion in general
 - (B) indicates that the group's cohesiveness was coupled with some other factor to produce a groupthink fiasco
 - (C) provides no evidence that groupthink played a role in the group's decision
 - (D) provides evidence that groupthink can develop even in some groups that do not demonstrate an “illusion of unanimity”
 - (E) indicates that the group probably could have made its decision-making procedure more efficient by studying the information more thoroughly

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22. Which one of the following, if true, would most support the author's contentions concerning the conditions under which groupthink takes place?
- (A) A study of several groups, each made up of members of various professions, found that most fell victim to groupthink.
 - (B) There is strong evidence that respectful dissent is more likely to occur in cohesive groups than in groups in which there is little internal support.
 - (C) Extensive analyses of decisions made by a large number of groups found no cases of groupthink in groups whose members generally distrust one another's judgments.
 - (D) There is substantial evidence that groupthink is especially likely to take place when members of a group develop factions whose intransigence prolongs the group's deliberations.
 - (E) Ample research demonstrates that voluntary deference to group opinion is not a necessary factor for the formation of groupthink behavior.
23. The passage mentions which one of the following as a component of groupthink?
- (A) unjustified suspicions among group members regarding an adversary's intentions
 - (B) strong belief that the group's decisions are right
 - (C) group members working under unusually high stress, leading to illusions of invulnerability
 - (D) the deliberate use of vapid, clichéd arguments
 - (E) careful consideration of objections to majority positions
24. It can be inferred from the passage that both the author of the passage and the researchers mentioned in the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about groupthink?
- (A) Groupthink occurs in all strongly cohesive groups, but its contribution to collective decision making is not fully understood.
 - (B) The causal factors that transform group cohesion into groupthink are unique to each case.
 - (C) The continued study of cohesiveness of groups is probably fruitless for determining what factors elicit groupthink.
 - (D) Outside information cannot influence group decisions once they have become determined by groupthink.
 - (E) On balance, groupthink cannot be expected to have a beneficial effect in a group's decision making.
25. In the passage, the author says which one of the following about conformity in decision-making groups?
- (A) Enforced conformity may be appropriate in some group decision situations.
 - (B) A high degree of conformity is often expected of military decision-making group members.
 - (C) Inappropriate group conformity can result from inadequate information.
 - (D) Voluntary conformity occurs much less frequently than enforced conformity.
 - (E) Members of noncohesive groups may experience psychological pressure to conform.
26. In line 5, the author mentions low group cohesiveness primarily in order to
- (A) contribute to a claim that cohesiveness can be conducive to a freer exchange of views in groups
 - (B) establish a comparison between groupthink symptoms and the attributes of low-cohesion groups
 - (C) suggest that there may be ways to make both cohesive and noncohesive groups more open to dissent
 - (D) indicate that both cohesive and noncohesive groups may be susceptible to groupthink dynamics
 - (E) lay the groundwork for a subsequent proposal for overcoming the debilitating effects of low cohesion
27. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Highly cohesive groups are more likely to engage in confrontational negotiating styles with adversaries than are those with low cohesion.
 - (B) It is difficult for a group to examine all relevant options critically in reaching decisions unless it has a fairly high degree of cohesiveness.
 - (C) A group with varied viewpoints on a given issue is less likely to reach a sound decision regarding that issue than is a group whose members are unified in their outlook.
 - (D) Intense stress and high expectations are the key factors in the formation of groupthink.
 - (E) Noncohesive groups can, under certain circumstances, develop all of the symptoms of groupthink.

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.