

SECTION I

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.

The jury trial is one of the handful of democratic institutions that allow individual citizens, rather than the government, to make important societal decisions. A crucial component of the jury trial, at least in serious

- (5) criminal cases, is the rule that verdicts be unanimous among the jurors (usually twelve in number). Under this requirement, dissenting jurors must either be convinced of the rightness of the prevailing opinion, or, conversely, persuade the other jurors to change their minds. In either instance, the unanimity requirement compels the jury to deliberate fully and truly before reaching its verdict. Critics of the unanimity requirement, however, see it as a costly relic that extends the deliberation process and sometimes, in a
- (15) hung (i.e., deadlocked) jury, brings it to a halt at the hands of a single, recalcitrant juror, forcing the judge to order a retrial. Some of these critics recommend reducing verdict requirements to something less than unanimity, so that one or even two dissenting jurors
- (20) will not be able to force a retrial.

But the material costs of hung juries do not warrant losing the benefit to society of the unanimous verdict.

- Statistically, jury trials are relatively rare; the vast majority of defendants do not have the option of a jury
- (25) trial or elect to have a trial without a jury—or they plead guilty to the original or a reduced charge. And the incidence of hung juries is only a small fraction of the already small fraction of cases that receive a jury trial. Furthermore, that juries occasionally deadlock
- (30) does not demonstrate a flaw in the criminal justice system, but rather suggests that jurors are conscientiously doing the job they have been asked to do. Hung juries usually occur when the case is very close—that is, when neither side has presented
- (35) completely convincing evidence—and although the unanimity requirement may sometimes lead to inconclusive outcomes, a hung jury is certainly preferable to an unjust verdict.

Requiring unanimity provides a better chance that a

- (40) trial, and thus a verdict, will be fair. Innocent people are already occasionally convicted—perhaps in some cases because jurors presume that anyone who has been brought to trial is probably guilty—and eliminating the unanimity requirement would only
- (45) increase the opportunity for such mistakes. Furthermore, if a juror's dissenting opinion can easily be dismissed, an important and necessary part of the deliberation process will be lost, for effective deliberation requires that each juror's opinion be given
- (50) a fair hearing. Only then can the verdict reached by the

jury be said to represent all of its members, and if even one juror has doubts that are dismissed out of hand, society's confidence that a proper verdict has been reached would be undermined.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because trials requiring juries are relative rare, the usefulness of the unanimity requirement does not need to be reexamined.
- (B) The unanimity requirement should be maintained because most hung juries are caused by irresponsible jurors rather than by any flaws in the requirement.
- (C) The problem of hung juries is not a result of flaws in the justice system but of the less than convincing evidence presented in some cases.
- (D) The unanimity requirement should be maintained, but it is only effective if jurors conscientiously do the job they have been asked to do.
- (E) Because its material costs are outweighed by what it contributes to the fairness of jury trials, the unanimity requirement should not be rescinded.

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2. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the unanimity requirement?
- (A) cursory appreciation
 - (B) neutral interest
 - (C) cautious endorsement
 - (D) firm support
 - (E) unreasoned reverence
3. Which one of the following principles can most clearly be said to underlie the author's arguments in the third paragraph?
- (A) The risk of unjust verdicts is serious enough to warrant strong measures to avoid it.
 - (B) Fairness in jury trials is crucial and so judges must be extremely thorough in order to ensure it.
 - (C) Careful adherence to the unanimity requirement will eventually eliminate unjust verdicts.
 - (D) Safeguards must be in place because not all citizens called to jury duty perform their role responsibly.
 - (E) The jury system is inherently flawed and therefore unfairness cannot be eliminated but only reduced.
4. Which one of the following sentences could most logically be added to the end of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It is not surprising, then, that the arguments presented by the critics of the unanimity requirement grow out of a separate tradition from that embodied in the unanimity requirement.
 - (B) Similarly, if there is a public debate concerning the unanimity requirement, public faith in the requirement will be strengthened.
 - (C) The opinion of each juror is as essential to the pursuit of justice as the universal vote is to the functioning of a true democracy.
 - (D) Unfortunately, because some lawmakers have characterized hung juries as intolerable, the integrity of the entire legal system has been undermined.
 - (E) But even without the unanimity requirement, fair trials and fair verdicts will occur more frequently as the methods of prosecutors and defense attorneys become more scientific.
5. Which one of the following could replace the term "recalcitrant" (line 16) without a substantial change in the meaning of the critics' claim?
- (A) obstinate
 - (B) suspicious
 - (C) careful
 - (D) conscientious
 - (E) naive
6. The author explicitly claims that which one of the following would be a result of allowing a juror's dissenting opinion to be dismissed?
- (A) Only verdicts in very close cases would be affected.
 - (B) The responsibility felt by jurors to be respectful to one another would be lessened.
 - (C) Society's confidence in the fairness of the verdicts would be undermined.
 - (D) The problem of hung juries would not be solved but would surface less frequently.
 - (E) An important flaw thus would be removed from the criminal justice system.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Hung juries most often result from an error in judgment on the part of one juror.
 - (B) Aside from the material costs of hung juries, the criminal justice system has few flaws.
 - (C) The fact that jury trials are so rare renders any flaws in the jury system insignificant.
 - (D) Hung juries are acceptable and usually indicate that the criminal justice system is functioning properly.
 - (E) Hung juries most often occur when one juror's opinion does not receive a fair hearing.

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- Spurred by the discovery that a substance containing uranium emitted radiation, Marie Curie began studying radioactivity in 1897. She first tested gold and copper for radiation but found none. She then
- (5) tested pitchblende, a mineral that was known to contain uranium, and discovered that it was more radioactive than uranium. Acting on the hypothesis that pitchblende must contain at least one other radioactive element, Curie was able to isolate a pair of previously
- (10) unknown elements, polonium and radium. Turning her attention to the rate of radioactive emission, she discovered that uranium emitted radiation at a consistent rate, even if heated or dissolved. Based on these results, Curie concluded that the emission rate for
- (15) a given element was constant. Furthermore, because radiation appeared to be spontaneous, with no discernible difference between radiating and nonradiating elements, she was unable to postulate a mechanism by which to explain radiation.
- (20) It is now known that radiation occurs when certain isotopes (atoms of the same element that differ slightly in their atomic structure) decay, and that emission rates are not constant but decrease very slowly with time. Some critics have recently faulted Curie for not
- (25) reaching these conclusions herself, but it would have been impossible for Curie to do so given the evidence available to her. While relatively light elements such as gold and copper occasionally have unstable (i.e., radioactive) isotopes, radioactive isotopes of most of
- (30) these elements are not available in nature because they have largely finished decaying and so have become stable. Conversely, heavier elements such as uranium, which decay into lighter elements in a process that takes billions of years, are present in nature exclusively
- (35) in radioactive form.

- Furthermore, we must recall that in Curie's time the nature of the atom itself was still being debated. Physicists believed that matter could not be divided indefinitely but instead would eventually be reduced to
- (40) its indivisible components. Chemists, on the other hand, observing that chemical reactions took place as if matter was composed of atomlike particles, used the atom as a foundation for conceptualizing and describing such reactions—but they were not
- (45) ultimately concerned with the question of whether or not such indivisible atoms actually existed.

- As a physicist, Curie conjectured that radiating substances might lose mass in the form of atoms, but this idea is very different from the explanation
- (50) eventually arrived at. It was not until the 1930s that advances in quantum mechanics overthrew the earlier understanding of the atom and showed that radiation occurs because the atoms themselves lose mass—a hypothesis that Curie, committed to the indivisible
- (55) atom, could not be expected to have conceived of. Moreover, not only is Curie's inability to identify the mechanism by which radiation occurs understandable, it is also important to recognize that it was Curie's investigation of radiation that paved the way for the
- (60) later breakthroughs.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) It is unlikely that quantum mechanics would have been developed without the theoretical contributions of Marie Curie toward an understanding of the nature of radioactivity.
- (B) Although later shown to be incomplete and partially inaccurate, Marie Curie's investigations provided a significant step forward on the road to the eventual explanation of radioactivity.
- (C) Though the scientific achievements of Marie Curie were impressive in scope, her career is blemished by her failure to determine the mechanism of radioactivity.
- (D) The commitment of Marie Curie and other physicists of her time to the physicists' model of the atom prevented them from conducting fruitful investigations into radioactivity.
- (E) Although today's theories have shown it to be inconclusive, Marie Curie's research into the sources and nature of radioactivity helped refute the chemists' model of the atom.

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9. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the contemporary critics of Curie's studies of radioactivity?
- (A) The critics fail to take into account the obstacles Curie faced in dealing with the scientific community of her time.
 - (B) The critics do not appreciate that the eventual development of quantum mechanics depended on Curie's conjecture that radiating substances can lose atoms.
 - (C) The critics are unaware of the differing conceptions of the atom held by physicists and chemists.
 - (D) The critics fail to appreciate the importance of the historical context in which Curie's scientific conclusions were reached.
 - (E) The critics do not comprehend the intricate reasoning that Curie used in discovering polonium and radium.
10. The passage implies which one of the following with regard to the time at which Curie began studying radioactivity?
- (A) Pitchblende was not known by scientists to contain any radioactive element besides uranium.
 - (B) Radioactivity was suspected by scientists to arise from the overall structure of pitchblende rather than from particular elements in it.
 - (C) Physicists and chemists had developed rival theories regarding the cause of radiation.
 - (D) Research was not being conducted in connection with the question of whether or not matter is composed of atoms.
 - (E) The majority of physicists believed uranium to be the sole source of radioactivity.
11. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) summarize some aspects of one scientist's work and defend it against recent criticism
 - (B) describe a scientific dispute and argue for the correctness of an earlier theory
 - (C) outline a currently accepted scientific theory and analyze the evidence that led to its acceptance
 - (D) explain the mechanism by which a natural phenomenon occurs and summarize the debate that gave rise to this explanation
 - (E) discover the antecedents of a scientific theory and argue that the theory is not a genuine advance over its forerunners
12. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) narrate the progress of turn-of-the-century studies of radioactivity
 - (B) present a context for the conflict between physicists and chemists
 - (C) provide the factual background for an evaluation of Curie's work
 - (D) outline the structure of the author's central argument
 - (E) identify the error in Curie's work that undermines its usefulness
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the meaning of the word "mechanism" as used by the author in the last sentence of the first paragraph?
- (A) the physical process that underlies a phenomenon
 - (B) the experimental apparatus in which a phenomenon arises
 - (C) the procedure scientists use to bring about the occurrence of a phenomenon
 - (D) the isotopes of an element needed to produce a phenomenon
 - (E) the scientific theory describing a phenomenon

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- Published in 1952, *Invisible Man* featured a protagonist whose activities enabled the novel's author, Ralph Ellison, to explore and to blend themes specifically tied to the history and plight of African Americans with themes, also explored by many European writers with whose works Ellison was familiar, about the fractured, evanescent quality of individual identity and character. For this thematic blend, Ellison received two related criticisms: that his allegiance to the concerns of the individual prevented him from directing his art more toward the political action that critics believed was demanded by his era's social and political state of affairs; and that his indulging in European fictional modes lessened his contribution to the development of a distinctly African American novelistic style.

- Ellison found these criticisms to voice a common demand, namely that writers should censor themselves and sacrifice their individuality for supposedly more important political and cultural purposes. He replied that it demeans a people and its artists to suggest that a particular historical situation requires cultural segregation in the arts. Such a view characterizes all artists as incapable of seeing the world—with all its subtleties and complications—in unique yet expressive ways, and it makes the narrow assumption that audiences are capable of viewing the world only from their own perspectives.

- Models for understanding *Invisible Man* that may be of more help than those employed by its critics can be found in Ellison's own love for and celebration of jazz. Jazz has never closed itself off from other musical forms, and some jazz musicians have been able to take the European-influenced songs of U.S. theater and transform them into musical pieces that are unique and personal but also expressive of African American culture. In like manner, Ellison avoided the mere recapitulation of existing literary forms as well as the constraints of artistic isolation by using his work to explore and express the issues of identity and character that had so interested European writers.

- Further, jazz, featuring solos that, however daring, remain rooted in the band's rhythm section, provides a rich model for understanding the relationship of artist to community and parallels the ways the protagonist's voice in *Invisible Man* is set within a wider communal context. Ellison's explorations in the novel, often in the manner of loving caricature, of the ideas left him by both European and African American predecessors are a form of homage to them and thus ameliorate the sense of alienation he expresses through the protagonist. And even though *Invisible Man's* protagonist lives alone in a basement, Ellison proves that an individual whose unique voice is the result of the transmutation of a cultural inheritance can never be completely cut off from the community.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most clearly holds which one of the following views?
- (A) The possibility of successfully blending different cultural forms is demonstrated by jazz's ability to incorporate European influences.
 - (B) The technique of blending the artistic concerns of two cultures could be an effective tool for social and political action.
 - (C) Due to the success of *Invisible Man*, Ellison was able to generate a renewed interest in and greater appreciation for jazz.
 - (D) The protagonist in *Invisible Man* illustrates the difficulty of combining the concerns of African Americans and concerns thought to be European in origin.
 - (E) Ellison's literary technique, though effective, is unfortunately too esoteric and complex to generate a large audience.
15. Based on the passage, Ellison's critics would most likely have responded favorably to *Invisible Man* if it had
- (A) created a positive effect on the social conditions of the time
 - (B) provided a historical record of the plight of African Americans
 - (C) contained a tribute to the political contributions of African American predecessors
 - (D) prompted a necessary and further separation of American literature from European literary style
 - (E) generated a large audience made up of individuals from many cultural backgrounds

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16. The expression “cultural segregation in the arts” (lines 22-23) most clearly refers to
- (A) a general tendency within the arts whereby certain images and themes recur within the works of certain cultures
 - (B) an obvious separation within the art community resulting from artists’ differing aesthetic principles
 - (C) the cultural isolation artists feel when they address issues of individual identity
 - (D) the cultural obstacles that affect an audience’s appreciation of art
 - (E) an expectation placed on an artist to uphold a specific cultural agenda in the creation of art
17. The primary purpose of the third paragraph is to
- (A) summarize the thematic concerns of an artist in relation to other artists within the discipline
 - (B) affirm the importance of two artistic disciplines in relation to cultural concerns
 - (C) identify the source of the thematic content of one artist’s work
 - (D) celebrate one artistic discipline by viewing it from the perspective of an artist from another discipline
 - (E) introduce a context within which the work of one artist may be more fully illuminated.
18. Which one of the following statements about jazz is made in the passage?
- (A) It is not accessible to a wide audience.
 - (B) It is the most complex of modern musical forms.
 - (C) It embraces other forms of music.
 - (D) It avoids political themes.
 - (E) It has influenced much of contemporary literature.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that Ellison most clearly holds which one of the following views regarding an audience’s relationship to works of art?
- (A) Audiences respond more favorably to art that has no political content.
 - (B) Groundless criticism of an artist’s work can hinder an audience’s reception of the work.
 - (C) Audiences have the capacity for empathy required to appreciate unique and expressive art.
 - (D) The most conscientious members of any audience are those who are aware of the specific techniques employed by the artist.
 - (E) Most audience members are bound by their cultural upbringing to view art from that cultural perspective.
20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) make a case that a certain novelist is one of the most important novelists of the twentieth century
 - (B) demonstrate the value of using jazz as an illustration for further understanding the novels of a certain literary trend
 - (C) explain the relevance of a particular work and its protagonist to the political and social issues of the time
 - (D) defend the work of a certain novelist against criticism that it should have addressed political and social issues
 - (E) distinguish clearly between the value of art for art’s sake and art for purposes such as political agendas
21. The passage provides information to answer each of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) Did Ellison himself enjoy jazz?
 - (B) What themes in *Invisible Man* were influenced by themes prevalent in jazz?
 - (C) What was Ellison’s response to criticism concerning the thematic blend in *Invisible Man*?
 - (D) From what literary tradition did some of the ideas explored in *Invisible Man* come?
 - (E) What kind of music did some jazz musicians use in creating their works?

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Recent investigations into the psychology of decision making have sparked interest among scholars seeking to understand why governments sometimes take gambles that appear theoretically unjustifiable on

- (5) the basis of expected costs and benefits. Researchers have demonstrated some significant discrepancies between objective measurements of possible decision outcomes and the ways in which people subjectively value such possible results. Many of these
- (10) discrepancies relate to the observation that a possible outcome perceived as a loss typically motivates more strongly than the prospect of an equivalent gain. Risk-taking is thus a more common strategy for those who believe they will lose what they already possess than it
- (15) is for those who wish to gain something they do not have.

Previously, the notion that rational decision makers prefer risk-avoiding choices was considered to apply generally, epitomized by the assumption of many

- (20) economists that entrepreneurs and consumers will choose a risky venture over a sure thing only when the expected measurable value of the outcome is sufficiently high to compensate the decision maker for taking the risk. What is the minimum prize that would
- (25) be required to make a gamble involving a 50 percent chance of losing \$100 and a 50 percent chance of winning the prize acceptable? It is commonplace that the pleasure of winning a sum of money is much less intense than the pain of losing the same amount;
- (30) accordingly, such a gamble would typically be accepted only when the possible gain greatly exceeds the possible loss. Research subjects do, in fact, commonly judge that a 50 percent chance to lose \$100 is unacceptable unless it is combined with an equal
- (35) chance to win more than \$300. Nevertheless, the recent studies indicate that risk-accepting strategies are common when the alternative to a sure loss is a substantial chance of losing an even larger amount, coupled with some chance—even a small one—of
- (40) losing nothing.

Such observations are quite salient to scholars of international conflict and crisis. For example, governments typically are cautious in foreign policy initiatives that entail risk, especially the risk of armed

- (45) conflict. But nations also often take huge gambles to retrieve what they perceive to have been taken from them by other nations. This type of motivation, then, can lead states to take risks that far outweigh the objectively measurable value of the lost assets. For
- (50) example, when Britain and Argentina entered into armed conflict in 1982 over possession of the Falkland Islands—or Malvinas, as they are called in Spanish—each viewed the islands as territory that had been taken from them by the other; thus each was willing to
- (55) commit enormous resources—and risks—to recapturing them. In international affairs, it is vital that each actor in such a situation understand the other's subjective view of what is at stake.

22. Suppose that a country seizes a piece of territory with great mineral wealth that is claimed by a neighboring country, with a concomitant risk of failure involving moderate but easily tolerable harm in the long run. Given the information in the passage, the author would most likely say that

- (A) the country's actions are consistent with previously accepted views of the psychology of risk-taking
- (B) the new research findings indicate that the country from which the territory has been seized probably weighs the risk factors involved in the situation similarly to the way in which they are weighed by the aggressor nation
- (C) in spite of surface appearances to the contrary, the new research findings suggest that the objective value of the potential gain is overridden by the risks
- (D) the facts of the situation show that the government is motivated by factors other than objective calculation of the measurable risks and probable benefits
- (E) the country's leaders most likely subjectively perceive the territory as having been taken from their country in the past

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23. The question in lines 24-27 functions primarily as
- (A) the introduction to a thought experiment whose results the author expects will vary widely among different people
 - (B) a rhetorical question whose assumed answer is in conflict with the previously accepted view concerning risk-taking behavior
 - (C) the basis for an illustration of how the previously accepted view concerning risk-taking behavior applies accurately to some types of situations
 - (D) a suggestion that the discrepancies between subjective and objective valuations of possible decision outcomes are more illusive than real
 - (E) a transitional device to smooth an otherwise abrupt switch from discussion of previous theories to discussion of some previously unaccepted research findings
24. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) When states try to regain losses through risky conflict, they generally are misled by inadequate or inaccurate information as to the risks that they run in doing so.
 - (B) Government decision makers subjectively evaluate the acceptability of risks involving national assets in much the same way that they would evaluate risks involving personal assets.
 - (C) A new method for predicting and mediating international conflict has emerged from a synthesis of the fields of economics and psychology.
 - (D) Truly rational decision making is a rare phenomenon in international crises and can, ironically, lead to severe consequences for those who engage in it.
 - (E) Contrary to previous assumptions, people are more likely to take substantial risks when their subjective assessments of expected benefits match or exceed the objectively measured costs.
25. The passage can be most accurately described as
- (A) a psychological analysis of the motives involved in certain types of collective decision making in the presence of conflict
 - (B) a presentation of a psychological hypothesis which is then subjected to a political test case
 - (C) a suggestion that psychologists should incorporate the findings of political scientists into their research
 - (D) an examination of some new psychological considerations regarding risk and their application to another field of inquiry
 - (E) a summary of two possible avenues for understanding international crises and conflicts
26. The passage most clearly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Researchers have previously been too willing to accept the claims that subjects make about their preferred choices in risk-related decision problems.
 - (B) There is inadequate research support for the hypothesis that except when a gamble is the only available means for averting an otherwise certain loss, people typically are averse to risk-taking.
 - (C) It can reasonably be argued that the risk that Britain accepted in its 1982 conflict with Argentina outweighed the potential objectively measurable benefit of that venture.
 - (D) The new findings suggest that because of the subjective elements involved, governmental strategies concerning risks of loss in international crises will remain incomprehensible to outside observers.
 - (E) Moderate risks in cases involving unavoidable losses are often taken on the basis of reasoning that diverges markedly from that which was studied in the recent investigations.

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.