

SECTION I

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.

- For the poet Phillis Wheatley, who was brought to colonial New England as a slave in 1761, the formal literary code of eighteenth-century English was thrice removed: by the initial barrier of the
- (5) unfamiliar English language, by the discrepancy between spoken and literary forms of English, and by the African tradition of oral rather than written verbal art. Wheatley transcended these barriers—she learned the English language and English literary
- (10) forms so quickly and well that she was composing good poetry in English within a few years of her arrival in New England.

- Wheatley's experience exemplifies the meeting of oral and written literary cultures. The aesthetic
- (15) principles of the African oral tradition were preserved in America by folk artists in work songs, dancing, field hollers, religious music, the use of the drum, and, after the drum was forbidden, in the perpetuation of drum effects in song. African
- (20) languages and the functions of language in African societies not only contributed to the emergence of a distinctive Black English but also exerted demonstrable effects on the manner in which other Americans spoke English. Given her African
- (25) heritage and her facility with English and the conventions of English poetry, Wheatley's work had the potential to apply the ideas of a written literature to an oral literary tradition in the creation of an African American literary language.

- (30) But this was a potential that her poetry unfortunately did not exploit. The standards of eighteenth-century English poetry, which itself reflected little of the American language, led Wheatley to develop a notion of poetry as a closed
- (35) system, derived from imitation of earlier written works. No place existed for the rough-and-ready Americanized English she heard in the streets, for the English spoken by Black people, or for Africanisms. The conventions of eighteenth-century
- (40) neoclassical poetry ruled out casual talk; her voice and feelings had to be generalized according to rules of poetic diction and characterization; the particulars of her African past, if they were to be dealt with at all, had to be subordinated to the
- (45) reigning conventions. African poetry did not count as poetry in her new situation, and African aesthetic canons were irrelevant to the new context because no linguistic or social framework existed to reinforce them. Wheatley adopted a foreign
- (50) language and a foreign literary tradition; they were not extensions of her past experience, but replacements.

- Thus limited by the eighteenth-century English literary code, Wheatley's poetry contributed little to
- (55) the development of a distinctive African American literary language. Yet by the standards of the literary conventions in which she chose to work, Wheatley's poetry is undeniably accomplished, and she is justly celebrated as the first Black American
- (60) poet.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Folk artists employed more principles of African oral tradition in their works than did Phillis Wheatley in her poetry.
- (B) Although Phillis Wheatley had to overcome significant barriers in learning English, she mastered the literary conventions of eighteenth-century English as well as African aesthetic canons.
- (C) Phillis Wheatley's poetry did not fulfill the potential inherent in her experience but did represent a significant accomplishment.
- (D) The evolution of a distinctive African American literary language can be traced from the creations of African American folk artists to the poetry of Phillis Wheatley.
- (E) Phillis Wheatley joined with African American folk artists in preserving the principles of the African oral tradition.
2. The approach to poetry taken by a modern-day Italian immigrant in America would be most analogous to Phillis Wheatley's approach, as it is described in the passage, if the immigrant
- (A) translated Italian literary forms into the American idiom
- (B) combined Italian and American literary traditions into a new form of poetic expression
- (C) contributed to the development of a distinctive Italian American literary style
- (D) defined artistic expression in terms of eighteenth-century Italian poetic conventions
- (E) adopted the language and forms of modern American poetry

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. According to the passage, African languages had a notable influence on
- (A) the religious music of colonists in New England
 - (B) the folk art of colonists in New England
 - (C) formal written English
 - (D) American speech patterns
 - (E) eighteenth-century aesthetic principles
4. By a “closed system” of poetry (lines 34–35), the author most probably means poetry that
- (A) cannot be written by those who are not raised knowing its conventions
 - (B) has little influence on the way language is actually spoken
 - (C) substitutes its own conventions for the aesthetic principles of the past
 - (D) does not admit the use of street language and casual talk
 - (E) is ultimately rejected because its conventions leave little room for further development
5. According to the passage, the standards of eighteenth-century English poetry permitted Wheatley to include which one of the following in her poetry?
- (A) generalized feelings
 - (B) Americanized English
 - (C) themes from folk art
 - (D) casual talk
 - (E) Black speech
6. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the author’s argument concerning the role that Wheatley played in the evolution of an African American literary language?
- (A) Wheatley’s poetry was admired in England for its faithfulness to the conventions of neoclassical poetry.
 - (B) Wheatley compiled a history in English of her family’s experiences in Africa and America.
 - (C) The language barriers that Wheatley overcame were eventually transcended by all who were brought from Africa as slaves.
 - (D) Several modern African American poets acknowledge the importance of Wheatley’s poetry to American literature.
 - (E) Scholars trace themes and expressions in African American poetry back to the poetry of Wheatley.
7. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would most probably have praised Phillis Wheatley’s poetry more if it had
- (A) affected the manner in which slaves and freed Black people spoke English
 - (B) defined African American artistic expression in terms of earlier works
 - (C) adopted the standards of eighteenth-century English poetry
 - (D) combined elements of the English literary tradition with those of the African oral tradition
 - (E) focused on the barriers that written English literary forms presented to Black artists
8. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author’s attitude with respect to Phillis Wheatley’s literary accomplishments?
- (A) enthusiastic advocacy
 - (B) qualified admiration
 - (C) dispassionate impartiality
 - (D) detached ambivalence
 - (E) perfunctory dismissal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

One scientific discipline, during its early stages of development, is often related to another as an antithesis to its thesis. The thesis discipline tends to concern itself with discovery and classification of

- (5) phenomena, to offer holistic explanations emphasizing pattern and form, and to use existing theory to explain the widest possible range of phenomena. The paired or antidiscipline, on the other hand, can be characterized by a more focused
- (10) approach, concentrating on the units of construction, and by a belief that the discipline can be reformulated in terms of the issues and explanations of the antidiscipline.

- The relationship of cytology (cell biology) to
- (15) biochemistry in the late nineteenth century, when both disciplines were growing at a rapid pace, exemplifies such a pattern. Researchers in cell biology found mounting evidence of an intricate cell architecture. They also deduced the mysterious
- (20) choreography of the chromosomes during cell division. Many biochemists, on the other hand, remained skeptical of the idea that so much structure existed, arguing that the chemical reactions that occur in cytological preparations might create the
- (25) appearance of such structures. Also, they stood apart from the debate then raging over whether protoplasm, the complex of living material within a cell, is homogeneous, network-like, granular, or foamlike. Their interest lay in the more
- (30) “fundamental” issues of the chemical nature of protoplasm, especially the newly formulated enzyme theory of life.

- In general, biochemists judged to be too ignorant of chemistry to grasp the basic
- (35) processes, whereas cytologists considered the methods of biochemists inadequate to characterize the structures of the living cell. The renewal of Mendelian genetics and, later, progress in chromosome mapping did little at first to effect a
- (40) synthesis.

- Both sides were essentially correct. Biochemistry has more than justified its extravagant early claims by explaining so much of the cellular machinery. But in achieving this feat (mostly since 1950) it has been
- (45) partially transformed into the new discipline of molecular biology—biochemistry that deals with spatial arrangements and movements of large molecules. At the same time cytology has metamorphosed into modern cellular biology. Aided
- (50) by electron microscopy, it has become more similar in language and outlook to molecular biology. The interaction of a discipline and its antidiscipline has moved both sciences toward a synthesis, namely molecular genetics.

- (55) This interaction between paired disciplines can have important results. In the case of late nineteenth-century cell research, progress was fueled by competition among the various attitudes and issues derived from cell biology and biochemistry. Joseph

- (60) Fruton, a biochemist, has suggested that such competition and the resulting tensions among researchers are a principal source of vitality and “are likely to lead to unexpected and exciting novelties in the future, as they have in the past.”

9. Which one of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Antithetical scientific disciplines can both stimulate and hinder one another’s research in complex ways.
- (B) Antithetical scientific disciplines often interact with one another in ways that can be highly useful.
- (C) As disciplines such as cytology and biochemistry advance, their interaction necessarily leads to a synthesis of their approaches.
- (D) Cell research in the late nineteenth century was plagued by disagreements between cytologists and biochemists.
- (E) In the late nineteenth century, cytologists and biochemists made many valuable discoveries that advanced scientific understanding of the cell.
10. The passage states that in the late nineteenth century cytologists deduced the
- (A) maps of chromosomes
- (B) chemical nature of protoplasm
- (C) spatial relationship of molecules within the cell
- (D) role of enzymes in biological processes
- (E) sequence of the movement of chromosomes during cell division
11. It can be inferred from the passage that in the late nineteenth century the debate over the structural nature of protoplasm (lines 25–29) was most likely carried on
- (A) among cytologists
- (B) among biochemists
- (C) between cytologists and biochemists
- (D) between cytologists and geneticists
- (E) between biochemists and geneticists

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

12. According to the passage, cytologists in the late nineteenth century were critical of the cell research of biochemists because cytologists believed that
- (A) the methods of biochemistry were inadequate to account for all of the chemical reactions that occurred in cytological preparations
 - (B) the methods of biochemistry could not adequately discover and explain the structures of living cells
 - (C) biochemists were not interested in the nature of protoplasm
 - (D) biochemists were not interested in cell division
 - (E) biochemists were too ignorant of cytology to understand the basic processes of the cell
13. The author quotes Fruton (lines 62–64) primarily in order to
- (A) restate the author's own conclusions
 - (B) provide new evidence about the relationship of cytology to biochemistry
 - (C) summarize the position of the biochemists described in the passage
 - (D) illustrate the difficulties encountered in the synthesis of disciplines
 - (E) emphasize the ascendancy of the theories of biochemists over those of cytologists
14. Which one of the following inferences about when the enzyme theory of life was formulated can be drawn from the passage?
- (A) The theory was formulated before the appearance of molecular biology.
 - (B) The theory was formulated before the initial discovery of cell architecture.
 - (C) The theory was formulated after the completion of chromosome mapping.
 - (D) The theory was formulated after a synthesis of the ideas of cytologists and biochemists had occurred.
 - (E) The theory was formulated at the same time as the beginning of the debate over the nature of protoplasm.
15. Which one of the following statements about cells is most compatible with the views of late nineteenth-century biochemists as those views are described in the passage?
- (A) The secret of cell function resides in the structure of the cell.
 - (B) Only by discovering the chemical composition of protoplasm can the processes of the cell be understood.
 - (C) Scientific knowledge about the chemical composition of the cell can help to explain behavioral patterns in organisms.
 - (D) The most important issue to be resolved with regard to the cell is determining the physical characteristics of protoplasm.
 - (E) The methods of chemistry must be supplemented before a full account of the cell's structures can be made.
16. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?
- (A) An account of a process is given, and then the reason for its occurrence is stated.
 - (B) A set of examples is provided, and then a conclusion is drawn from them.
 - (C) A general proposition is stated, and then an example is given.
 - (D) A statement of principles is made, and then a rationale for them is debated.
 - (E) A problem is analyzed, and then a possible solution is discussed.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

There are two major systems of criminal procedure in the modern world—the adversarial and the inquisitorial. Both systems were historically preceded by the system of private vengeance in which

(5) the victim of a crime fashioned a remedy and administered it privately, either personally or through an agent.

The modern adversarial system is only one historical step removed from the private vengeance

(10) system and still retains some of its characteristic features. For example, even though the right to initiate legal action against a criminal has now been extended to all members of society (as represented by the office of the public prosecutor), and even though

(15) the police department has effectively assumed the pretrial investigative functions on behalf of the prosecution, the adversarial system still leaves the defendant to conduct his or her own pretrial investigation. The trial is viewed as a forensic duel

(20) between two adversaries, presided over by a judge who, at the start, has no knowledge of the investigative background of the case. In the final analysis the adversarial system of criminal procedure symbolizes and regularizes punitive combat.

(25) By contrast, the inquisitorial system begins historically where the adversarial system stopped its development. It is two historical steps removed from the system of private vengeance. From the standpoint of legal anthropology, then, it is historically superior

(30) to the adversarial system. Under the inquisitorial system, the public prosecutor has the duty to investigate not just on behalf of society but also on behalf of the defendant. Additionally, the public prosecutor has the duty to present the court not only

(35) evidence that would convict the defendant, but also evidence that could prove the defendant's innocence. The system mandates that both parties permit full pretrial discovery of the evidence in their possession. Finally, an aspect of the system that makes the trial

(40) less like a duel between two adversarial parties is that the inquisitorial system mandates that the judge take an active part in the conduct of the trial, with a role that is both directive and protective.

Fact-finding is at the heart of the inquisitorial

(45) system. This system operates on the philosophical premise that in a criminal action the crucial factor is the body of facts, not the legal rule (in contrast to the adversarial system), and the goal of the entire procedure is to attempt to recreate, in the mind of the

(50) court, the commission of the alleged crime.

Because of the inquisitorial system's thoroughness in conducting its pretrial investigation, it can be concluded that, if given the choice, a defendant who is innocent would prefer to be tried under the

(55) inquisitorial system, whereas a defendant who is guilty would prefer to be tried under the adversarial system.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that the crucial factor in a trial under the adversarial system is
- (A) rules of legality
 - (B) dramatic reenactment of the crime
 - (C) the search for relevant facts
 - (D) the victim's personal pursuit of revenge
 - (E) police testimony about the crime
18. The author sees the judge's primary role in a trial under the inquisitorial system as that of
- (A) passive observer
 - (B) biased referee
 - (C) uninvolved administrator
 - (D) aggressive investigator
 - (E) involved manager
19. According to the passage, a central distinction between the system of private vengeance and the two modern criminal procedure systems was the shift in responsibility for initiating legal action against a criminal from the
- (A) defendant to the courts
 - (B) victim to society
 - (C) defendant to the prosecutor
 - (D) courts to a law enforcement agency
 - (E) victim to the judge

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. All of the following are characteristics of the inquisitorial system that the author cites EXCEPT:
- (A) It is based on cooperation rather than conflict.
 - (B) It encourages full disclosure of evidence.
 - (C) It requires that the judge play an active role in the conduct of the trial.
 - (D) It places the defendant in charge of his or her defense.
 - (E) It favors the innocent.
21. The author's attitude toward the inquisitorial system can best be described as
- (A) doubtful that its judges can be both directive and protective
 - (B) satisfied that it has potential for uncovering the relevant facts in a case
 - (C) optimistic that it will replace the adversarial system
 - (D) wary about its down playing of legal rules
 - (E) critical of its close relationship with the private vengeance system

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Outside the medical profession, there are various efforts to cut medicine down to size: not only widespread malpractice litigation and massive governmental regulation, but also attempts by
- (5) consumer groups and others to redefine medicine as a trade rather than as a profession, and the physician as merely a technician for hire under contract. Why should physicians (or indeed all sensible people) resist such efforts to give the practice of medicine a
- (10) new meaning? We can gain some illumination from etymology. "Trade," from Germanic and Anglo-Saxon roots meaning "a course or pathway," has come to mean derivatively a habitual occupation and has been related to certain skills and crafts. On the
- (15) other hand, while "profession" today also entails a habit of work, the word "profession" itself traces to an act of selfconscious and public—even confessional—speech. "To profess" preserves the meaning of its Latin source, "to declare publicly; to
- (20) announce, affirm, avow." A profession is an activity or occupation to which its practitioner publicly professes, that is, confesses, devotion. But public announcement seems insufficient; publicly declaring devotion to plumbing or auto repair would not turn
- (25) these trades into professions.

- Some believe that learning and knowledge are the diagnostic signs of a profession. For reasons probably linked to the medieval university, the term "profession" has been applied to the so-called
- (30) learned professions—medicine, law, and theology—the practices of which are founded upon inquiry and knowledge rather than mere "know-how." Yet it is not only the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge that makes one a professional. The
- (35) knowledge involved makes the profession one of the learned variety, but its professional quality is rooted in something else.

- Some mistakenly seek to locate that something else in the prestige and honor accorded professionals
- (40) by society, evidenced in their special titles and the special deference and privileges they receive. But externalities do not constitute medicine a profession. Physicians are not professionals because they are honored; rather, they are honored because of their
- (45) profession. Their titles and the respect they are shown superficially signify and acknowledge something deeper, that physicians are persons of the professional sort, knowingly and freely devoting themselves to a way of life worthy of such devotion.
- (50) Just as lawyers devote themselves to rectifying injustices, looking up to what is lawful and right; just as teachers devote themselves to the education of the young, looking up to truth and wisdom; so physicians heal the sick, looking up to health and
- (55) wholesomeness. Being a professional is thus rooted in our moral nature and in that which warrants and impels making a public confession to a way of life.

- Professing oneself a professional is an ethical act because it is not a silent and private act, but an
- (60) articulated and public one; because it promises continuing devotion to a way of life, not merely announces a present preference or a way to a livelihood; because it is an activity in service to some high good that insists on devotion; because it is
- (65) difficult and demanding. A profession engages one's character and heart, not merely one's mind and hands.
22. According to the author, which one of the following is required in order that one be a professional?
- (A) significant prestige and a title
(B) "know-how" in a particular field
(C) a long and difficult educational endeavor
(D) a commitment to political justice
(E) a public confession of devotion to a way of life
23. Which one of the following best expresses the main point made by the author in the passage?
- (A) Medicine is defined as a profession because of the etymology of the word "profession."
(B) It is a mistake to pay special honor to the knowledge and skills of physicians.
(C) The work of physicians is under attack only because it is widely misunderstood.
(D) The correct reason that physicians are professionals is that their work involves public commitment to a high good.
(E) Physicians have been encouraged to think of themselves as technicians and need to reorient themselves toward ethical concerns.
24. The question posed by the author in lines 7–10 of the passage introduces which one of the following?
- (A) the author's belief that it is futile to resist the trend toward defining the physician's work as a trade
(B) the author's dislike of governmental regulation and consumer advocacy
(C) the author's inquiry into the nature of the practice of medicine
(D) the author's suggestions for rallying sensible people to a concentrated defense of physicians
(E) the author's fascination with the origins of words

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

25. In the passage, the author mentions or suggests all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) how society generally treats physicians
 - (B) that the practice of medicine is analogous to teaching
 - (C) that being a professional is in part a public act
 - (D) the specific knowledge on which trades are based
 - (E) how a livelihood is different from a profession
26. The author's attitude towards professionals is best described as
- (A) eager that the work of one group of professionals, physicians, be viewed from a new perspective
 - (B) sympathetic toward professionals who have become demoralized by public opinion
 - (C) surprised that professionals have been balked by governmental regulations and threats of litigation
 - (D) dismayed that most professionals have come to be considered technicians
 - (E) certain that professionals confess a commitment to ethical ideals
27. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that which one of the following would most logically begin a paragraph immediately following the passage?
- (A) A skilled handicraft is a manual art acquired by habituation that enables tradespeople to tread regularly and reliably along the same path.
 - (B) Critics might argue that being a doctor, for example, requires no ethical or public act; thus medicine, as such, is morally neutral, does not bind character, and can be used for good or ill.
 - (C) Sometimes the pursuit of personal health competes with the pursuit of other goods, and it has always been the task of the community to order and define the competing ends.
 - (D) Not least among the myriad confusions and uncertainties of our time are those attending efforts to discern and articulate the essential characteristics of the medical profession.
 - (E) When, in contrast, we come to physicians of the whole body, we come tacitly acknowledging the meaning of illness and its potential threat to all that we hold dear.
28. Which one of the following best describes the author's purpose in lines 18–42 of the passage?
- (A) The author locates the "something else" that truly constitutes a profession.
 - (B) The author dismisses efforts to redefine the meaning of the term "profession."
 - (C) The author considers, and largely criticizes, several definitions of what constitutes a profession.
 - (D) The author clarifies the meaning of the term "profession" by advocating a return to its linguistic and historical roots.
 - (E) The author distinguishes trades such as plumbing and auto repair from professions such as medicine, law, and theology.

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.