

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 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 Canadian Auto Workers' (CAW) Legal Services Plan, designed to give active and retired autoworkers and their families access to totally prepaid or partially reimbursed legal services, has
- (5) been in operation since late 1985. Plan members have the option of using either the plan's staff lawyers, whose services are fully covered by the cost of membership in the plan, or an outside lawyer. Outside lawyers, in turn, can either sign up with the plan as a
- (10) "cooperating lawyer" and accept the CAW's fee schedule as payment in full, or they can charge a higher fee and collect the balance from the client. Autoworkers appear to have embraced the notion of prepaid legal services: 45 percent of eligible union
- (15) members were enrolled in the plan by 1988. Moreover, the idea of prepaid legal services has been spreading in Canada. A department store is even offering a plan to holders of its credit card.

- While many plan members seem to be happy to
- (20) get reduced-cost legal help, many lawyers are concerned about the plan's effect on their profession, especially its impact on prices for legal services. Some point out that even though most lawyers have not joined the plan as cooperating lawyers, legal fees
- (25) in the cities in which the CAW plan operates have been depressed, in some cases to an unprofitable level. The directors of the plan, however, claim that both clients and lawyers benefit from their arrangement. For while the clients get ready access to
- (30) reduced-price services, lawyers get professional contact with people who would not otherwise be using legal services, which helps generate even more business for their firms. Experience shows, the directors say, that if people are referred to a firm and
- (35) receive excellent service, the firm will get three to four other referrals who are not plan subscribers and who would therefore pay the firm's standard rate.

- But it is unlikely that increased use of such plans will result in long-term client satisfaction or in a
- (40) substantial increase in profits for law firms. Since lawyers with established reputations and client bases can benefit little, if at all, from participation, the plans function largely as marketing devices for lawyers who have yet to establish themselves. While
- (45) many of these lawyers are no doubt very able and conscientious, they will tend to have less expertise and to provide less satisfaction to clients. At the same time, the downward pressure on fees will mean that the full-fee referrals that proponents say will come
- (50) through plan participation may not make up for a firm's investment in providing services at low plan

- rates. And since lowered fees provide little incentive for lawyers to devote more than minimal effort to cases, a "volume discount" approach toward the
- (55) practice of law will mean less time devoted to complex cases and a general lowering of quality for clients.
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) In the short term, prepaid legal plans such as the CAW Legal Services Plan appear to be beneficial to both lawyers and clients, but in the long run lawyers will profit at the expense of clients.
- (B) The CAW Legal Services Plan and other similar plans represent a controversial, but probably effective, way of bringing down the cost of legal services to clients and increasing lawyers' clientele.
- (C) The use of prepaid legal plans such as that of the CAW should be rejected in favor of a more equitable means of making legal services more generally affordable.
- (D) In spite of widespread consumer support for legal plans such as that offered by the CAW, lawyers generally criticize such plans, mainly because of their potential financial impact on the legal profession.
- (E) Although they have so far attracted many subscribers, it is doubtful whether the CAW Legal Services Plan and other similar prepaid plans will benefit lawyers and clients in the long run.
2. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) compare and contrast legal plans with the traditional way of paying for legal services
- (B) explain the growing popularity of legal plans
- (C) trace the effect of legal plans on prices of legal services
- (D) caution that increased use of legal plans is potentially harmful to the legal profession and to clients
- (E) advocate reforms to legal plans as presently constituted

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3. Which one of the following does the author predict will be a consequence of increased use of legal plans?
- (A) results that are largely at odds with those predicted by lawyers who criticize the plans
 - (B) a lowering of the rates such plans charge their members
 - (C) forced participation of lawyers who can benefit little from association with the plans
 - (D) an eventual increase in profits for lawyers from client usage of the plans
 - (E) a reduction in the time lawyers devote to complex cases
4. Which one of the following sequences most accurately and completely corresponds to the presentation of the material in the passage?
- (A) a description of a recently implemented set of procedures and policies; a summary of the results of that implementation; a proposal of refinements in those policies and procedures
 - (B) an evaluation of a recent phenomenon; a comparison of that phenomenon with related past phenomena; an expression of the author's approval of that phenomenon
 - (C) a presentation of a proposal; a discussion of the prospects for implementing that proposal; a recommendation by the author that the proposal be rejected
 - (D) a description of an innovation; a report of reasoning against and reasoning favoring that innovation; argumentation by the author concerning that innovation
 - (E) an explanation of a recent occurrence; an evaluation of the practical value of that occurrence; a presentation of further data regarding that occurrence
5. The passage most strongly suggests that, according to proponents of prepaid legal plans, cooperating lawyers benefit from taking clients at lower fees in which one of the following ways?
- (A) Lawyers can expect to gain expertise in a wide variety of legal services by availing themselves of the access to diverse clientele that plan participation affords.
 - (B) Experienced cooperating lawyers are likely to enjoy the higher profits of long-term, complex cases, for which new lawyers are not suited.
 - (C) Lower rates of profit will be offset by a higher volume of clients and new business through word-of-mouth recommendations.
 - (D) Lower fees tend to attract clients away from established, nonparticipating law firms.
 - (E) With all legal fees moving downward to match the plans' schedules, the profession will respond to market forces.
6. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of CAW Legal Services Plan members?
- (A) They can enjoy benefits beyond the use of the services of the plan's staff lawyers.
 - (B) So far, they generally believe the quality of services they receive from the plan's staff lawyers is as high as that provided by other lawyers.
 - (C) Most of them consult lawyers only for relatively simple and routine matters.
 - (D) They must pay a fee above the cost of membership for the services of an outside lawyer.
 - (E) They do not include only active and retired autoworkers and their families.
7. Which one of the following most accurately represents the primary function of the author's mention of marketing devices (line 43)?
- (A) It points to an aspect of legal plans that the author believes will be detrimental to the quality of legal services.
 - (B) It is identified by the author as one of the primary ways in which plan administrators believe themselves to be contributing materially to the legal profession in return for lawyers' participation.
 - (C) It identifies what the author considers to be one of the few unequivocal benefits that legal plans can provide.
 - (D) It is reported as part of several arguments that the author attributes to established lawyers who oppose plan participation.
 - (E) It describes one of the chief burdens of lawyers who have yet to establish themselves and offers an explanation of their advocacy of legal plans.

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In the field of historiography—the writing of history based on a critical examination of authentic primary information sources—one area that has recently attracted attention focuses on the responses of explorers and settlers to new landscapes in order to provide insights into the transformations the landscape itself has undergone as a result of settlement. In this endeavor historiographers examining the history of the Pacific Coast of the United States have traditionally depended on the records left by European American explorers of the nineteenth century who, as commissioned agents of the U.S. government, were instructed to report thoroughly their findings in writing.

But in furthering this investigation some historiographers have recently recognized the need to expand their definition of what a source is. They maintain that the sources traditionally accepted as documenting the history of the Pacific Coast have too often omitted the response of Asian settlers to this territory. In part this is due to the dearth of written records left by Asian settlers; in contrast to the commissioned agents, most of the people who first came to western North America from Asia during this same period did not focus on developing a self-conscious written record of their involvement with the landscape. But because a full study of a culture's historical relationship to its land cannot confine itself to a narrow record of experience, these historiographers have begun to recognize the value of other kinds of evidence, such as the actions of Asian settlers.

As a case in point, the role of Chinese settlers in expanding agriculture throughout the Pacific Coast territory is integral to the history of the region. Without access to the better land, Chinese settlers looked for agricultural potential in this generally arid region where other settlers did not. For example, where settlers of European descent looked at willows and saw only useless, untillable swamp, Chinese settlers saw fresh water, fertile soil, and the potential for bringing water to more arid areas via irrigation. Where other settlers who looked at certain weeds, such as wild mustard, generally saw a nuisance, Chinese settlers saw abundant raw material for valuable spices from a plant naturally suited to the local soil and climate.

Given their role in the labor force shaping this territory in the nineteenth century, the Chinese settlers offered more than just a new view of the land. Their vision was reinforced by specialized skills involving swamp reclamation and irrigation systems, which helped lay the foundation for the now well-known and prosperous agribusiness of the region. That 80 percent of the area's cropland is now irrigated and that the region is currently the top producer of many specialty crops cannot be fully understood by historiographers without attention to the input of Chinese settlers as reconstructed from their interactions with that landscape.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
 - (A) The history of settlement along the Pacific Coast of the U.S., as understood by most historiographers, is confirmed by evidence reconstructed from the actions of Asian settlers.
 - (B) Asian settlers on the Pacific Coast of the U.S. left a record of their experiences that traditional historiographers believed to be irrelevant.
 - (C) To understand Asian settlers' impact on the history of the Pacific Coast of the U.S., historiographers have had to recognize the value of nontraditional kinds of historiographic evidence.
 - (D) Spurred by new findings regarding Asian settlement on the Pacific Coast of the U.S., historiographers have begun to debate the methodological foundations of historiography.
 - (E) By examining only written information, historiography as it is traditionally practiced has produced inaccurate historical accounts.
9. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's primary purpose in discussing Chinese settlers in the third paragraph?
 - (A) to suggest that Chinese settlers followed typical settlement patterns in this region during the nineteenth century
 - (B) to argue that little written evidence of Chinese settlers' practices survives
 - (C) to provide examples illustrating the unique view Asian settlers had of the land
 - (D) to demonstrate that the history of settlement in the region has become a point of contention among historiographers
 - (E) to claim that the historical record provided by the actions of Asian settlers is inconsistent with history as derived from traditional sources
10. The passage states that the primary traditional historiographic sources of information about the history of the Pacific Coast of the U.S. have which one of the following characteristics?
 - (A) They were written both before and after Asian settlers arrived in the area.
 - (B) They include accounts by Native Americans in the area.
 - (C) They are primarily concerned with potential agricultural uses of the land.
 - (D) They focus primarily on the presence of water sources in the region.
 - (E) They are accounts left by European American explorers.

11. The author would most likely disagree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Examining the actions not only of Asian settlers but of other cultural groups of the Pacific Coast of the U.S. is necessary to a full understanding of the impact of settlement on the landscape there.
 - (B) The significance of certain actions to the writing of history may be recognized by one group of historiographers but not another.
 - (C) Recognizing the actions of Asian settlers adds to but does not complete the writing of the history of the Pacific Coast of the U.S.
 - (D) By recognizing as evidence the actions of people, historiographers expand the definition of what a source is.
 - (E) The expanded definition of a source will probably not be relevant to studies of regions that have no significant immigration of non-Europeans.
12. According to the passage, each of the following was an aspect of Chinese settlers' initial interactions with the landscape of the Pacific Coast of the U.S. EXCEPT:
- (A) new ideas for utilizing local plants
 - (B) a new view of the land
 - (C) specialized agricultural skills
 - (D) knowledge of agribusiness practices
 - (E) knowledge of irrigation systems
13. Which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most Chinese settlers came to the Pacific Coast of the U.S. because the climate was similar to that with which they were familiar.
 - (B) Chinese agricultural methods in the nineteenth century included knowledge of swamp reclamation.
 - (C) Settlers of European descent used wild mustard seed as a spice.
 - (D) Because of the abundance of written sources available, it is not worthwhile to examine the actions of European settlers.
 - (E) What written records were left by Asian settlers were neglected and consequently lost to scholarly research.
14. Which one of the following, if true, would most help to strengthen the author's main claim in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Market research of agribusinesses owned by descendants of Chinese settlers shows that the market for the region's specialty crops has grown substantially faster than the market for any other crops in the last decade.
 - (B) Nineteenth-century surveying records indicate that the lands now cultivated by specialty crop businesses owned by descendants of Chinese settlers were formerly swamp lands.
 - (C) Research by university agricultural science departments proves that the formerly arid lands now cultivated by large agribusinesses contain extremely fertile soil when they are sufficiently irrigated.
 - (D) A technological history tracing the development of irrigation systems in the region reveals that their efficiency has increased steadily since the nineteenth century.
 - (E) Weather records compiled over the previous century demonstrate that the weather patterns in the region are well-suited to growing certain specialty crops as long as they are irrigated.

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The survival of nerve cells, as well as their performance of some specialized functions, is regulated by chemicals known as neurotrophic factors, which are produced in the bodies of animals, including humans. Rita Levi-Montalcini's discovery in the 1950s of the first of these agents, a hormonelike substance now known as NGF, was a crucial development in the history of biochemistry, which led to Levi-Montalcini sharing the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1986.

- In the mid-1940s, Levi-Montalcini had begun by hypothesizing that many of the immature nerve cells produced in the development of an organism are normally programmed to die. In order to confirm this theory, she conducted research that in 1949 found that, when embryos are in the process of forming their nervous systems, they produce many more nerve cells than are finally required, the number that survives eventually adjusting itself to the volume of tissue to be supplied with nerves. A further phase of the experimentation, which led to Levi-Montalcini's identification of the substance that controls this process, began with her observation that the development of nerves in chick embryos could be stimulated by implanting a certain variety of mouse tumor in the embryos. She theorized that a chemical produced by the tumors was responsible for the observed nerve growth. To investigate this hypothesis, she used the then new technique of tissue culture, by which specific types of body cells can be made to grow outside the organism from which they are derived. Within twenty-four hours, her tissue cultures of chick embryo extracts developed dense halos of nerve tissue near the places in the culture where she had added the mouse tumor. Further research identified a specific substance contributed by the mouse tumors that was responsible for the effects Levi-Montalcini had observed: a protein that she named "nerve growth factor" (NGF).
- NGF was the first of many cell-growth factors to be found in the bodies of animals. Through Levi-Montalcini's work and other subsequent research, it has been determined that this substance is present in many tissues and biological fluids, and that it is especially concentrated in some organs. In developing organisms, nerve cells apparently receive this growth factor locally from the cells of muscles or other organs to which they will form connections for transmission of nerve impulses, and sometimes from supporting cells intermingled with the nerve tissue. NGF seems to play two roles, serving initially to direct the developing nerve processes toward the correct, specific "target" cells with which they must connect, and later being necessary for the continued survival of those nerve cells. During some periods of their development, the types of nerve cells that are affected by NGF—primarily cells outside the brain and spinal cord—die if the factor is not present or if they encounter anti-NGF antibodies.

15. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Levi-Montalcini's discovery of neurotrophic factors as a result of research carried out in the 1940s was a major contribution to our understanding of the role of naturally occurring chemicals, especially NGF, in the development of chick embryos.
 - (B) Levi-Montalcini's discovery of NGF, a neurotrophic factor that stimulates the development of some types of nerve tissue and whose presence or absence in surrounding cells helps determine whether particular nerve cells will survive, was a pivotal development in biochemistry.
 - (C) NGF, which is necessary for the survival and proper functioning of nerve cells, was discovered by Levi-Montalcini in a series of experiments using the technique of tissue culture, which she devised in the 1940s.
 - (D) Partly as a result of Levi-Montalcini's research, it has been found that NGF and other neurotrophic factors are produced only by tissues to which nerves are already connected and that the presence of these factors is necessary for the health and proper functioning of nervous systems.
 - (E) NGF, a chemical that was discovered by Levi-Montalcini, directs the growth of nerve cells toward the cells with which they must connect and ensures the survival of those nerve cells throughout the life of the organism except when the organism produces anti-NGF antibodies.
16. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to believe that Levi-Montalcini's discovery of NGF is noteworthy primarily because it
- (A) paved the way for more specific knowledge of the processes governing the development of the nervous system
 - (B) demonstrated that a then new laboratory technique could yield important and unanticipated experimental results
 - (C) confirmed the hypothesis that many of a developing organism's immature nerve cells are normally programmed to die
 - (D) indicated that this substance stimulates observable biochemical reactions in the tissues of different species
 - (E) identified a specific substance, produced by mouse tumors, that can be used to stimulate nerve cell growth

17. The primary function of the third paragraph of the passage in relation to the second paragraph is to
- (A) indicate that conclusions referred to in the second paragraph, though essentially correct, require further verification
 - (B) indicate that conclusions referred to in the second paragraph have been undermined by subsequently obtained evidence
 - (C) indicate ways in which conclusions referred to in the second paragraph have been further corroborated and refined
 - (D) describe subsequent discoveries of substances analogous to the substance discussed in the second paragraph
 - (E) indicate that experimental procedures discussed in the second paragraph have been supplanted by more precise techniques described in the third paragraph
18. Information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) Nerve cells in excess of those that are needed by the organism in which they develop eventually produce anti-NGF antibodies to suppress the effects of NGF.
 - (B) Nerve cells that grow in the absence of NGF are less numerous than, but qualitatively identical to, those that grow in the presence of NGF.
 - (C) Few of the nerve cells that connect with target cells toward which NGF directs them are needed by the organism in which they develop.
 - (D) Some of the nerve cells that grow in the presence of NGF are eventually converted to other types of living tissue by neurotrophic factors.
 - (E) Some of the nerve cells that grow in an embryo do not connect with any particular target cells.
19. The passage describes a specific experiment that tested which one of the following hypotheses?
- (A) A certain kind of mouse tumor produces a chemical that stimulates the growth of nerve cells.
 - (B) Developing embryos initially grow many more nerve cells than they will eventually require.
 - (C) In addition to NGF, there are several other important neurotrophic factors regulating cell survival and function.
 - (D) Certain organs contain NGF in concentrations much higher than in the surrounding tissue.
 - (E) Certain nerve cells are supplied with NGF by the muscle cells to which they are connected.
20. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) Some of the effects that the author describes as occurring in Levi-Montalcini's culture of chick embryo extract were due to neurotrophic factors other than NGF.
 - (B) Although NGF was the first neurotrophic factor to be identified, some other such factors are now more thoroughly understood.
 - (C) In her research in the 1940s and 1950s, Levi-Montalcini identified other neurotrophic factors in addition to NGF.
 - (D) Some neurotrophic factors other than NGF perform functions that are not specifically identified in the passage.
 - (E) The effects of NGF that Levi-Montalcini noted in her chick embryo experiment are also caused by other neurotrophic factors not discussed in the passage.

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The proponents of the Modern Movement in architecture considered that, compared with the historical styles that it replaced, Modernist architecture more accurately reflected the functional

- (5) spirit of twentieth-century technology and was better suited to the newest building methods. It is ironic, then, that the Movement fostered an ideology of design that proved to be at odds with the way buildings were really built.
- (10) The tenacious adherence of Modernist architects and critics to this ideology was in part responsible for the Movement's decline. Originating in the 1920s as a marginal, almost bohemian art movement, the Modern Movement was never very popular with the public,
- (15) but this very lack of popular support produced in Modernist architects a high-minded sense of mission—not content merely to interpret the needs of the client, these architects now sought to persuade, to educate, and, if necessary, to dictate. By 1945 the
- (20) tenets of the Movement had come to dominate mainstream architecture, and by the early 1950s, to dominate architectural criticism—architects whose work seemed not to advance the evolution of the Modern Movement tended to be dismissed by
- (25) proponents of Modernism. On the other hand, when architects were identified as innovators—as was the case with Otto Wagner, or the young Frank Lloyd Wright—attention was drawn to only those features of their work that were “Modern”; other aspects were
- (30) conveniently ignored.

- The decline of the Modern Movement later in the twentieth century occurred partly as a result of Modernist architects' ignorance of building methods, and partly because Modernist architects were
- (35) reluctant to admit that their concerns were chiefly aesthetic. Moreover, the building industry was evolving in a direction Modernists had not anticipated: it was more specialized and the process of construction was much more fragmented than in
- (40) the past. Up until the twentieth century, construction had been carried out by a relatively small number of tradespeople, but as the building industry evolved, buildings came to be built by many specialized subcontractors working independently. The architect's
- (45) design not only had to accommodate a sequence of independent operations, but now had to reflect the allowable degree of inaccuracy of the different trades. However, one of the chief construction ideals of the Modern Movement was to “honestly” expose
- (50) structural materials such as steel and concrete. To do this and still produce a visually acceptable interior called for an unrealistically high level of craftsmanship. Exposure of a building's internal structural elements, if it could be achieved at all,
- (55) could only be accomplished at considerable cost—hence the well-founded reputation of Modern architecture as prohibitively expensive.

- As Postmodern architects recognized, the need to expose structural elements imposed unnecessary
- (60) limitations on building design. The unwillingness of

architects of the Modern Movement to abandon their ideals contributed to the decline of interest in the Modern Movement.

21. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Modern Movement declined because its proponents were overly ideological and did not take into account the facts of building construction.
- (B) Rationality was the theoretical basis for the development of the Modern Movement in architecture.
- (C) Changes in architectural design introduced by the Modern Movement inspired the development of modern construction methods.
- (D) The theoretical bases of the Modern Movement in architecture originated in changes in building construction methods.
- (E) Proponents of the Modern Movement in architecture rejected earlier architectural styles because such styles were not functional.
22. Which one of the following is most similar to the relationship described in the passage between the new methods of the building industry and pre-twentieth-century construction?
- (A) Clothing produced on an assembly line is less precisely tailored than clothing produced by a single garment maker.
- (B) Handwoven fabric is more beautiful than fabric produced by machine.
- (C) Lenses ground on a machine are less useful than lenses ground by hand.
- (D) Form letters produced by a word processor elicit fewer responses than letters typed individually on a typewriter.
- (E) Furniture produced in a factory is less fashionable than handcrafted furniture.

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23. With respect to the proponents of the Modern Movement, the author of the passage can best be described as
- (A) forbearing
 - (B) defensive
 - (C) unimpressed
 - (D) exasperated
 - (E) indifferent
24. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes which one of the following about Modern Movement architects' ideal of exposing structural materials?
- (A) The repudiation of the ideal by some of these architects undermined its validity.
 - (B) The ideal was rarely achieved because of its lack of popular appeal.
 - (C) The ideal was unrealistic because most builders were unwilling to attempt it.
 - (D) The ideal originated in the work of Otto Wagner and Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - (E) The ideal arose from aesthetic rather than practical concerns.
25. Which one of the following, in its context in the passage, most clearly reveals the attitude of the author toward the proponents of the Modern Movement?
- (A) "functional spirit" (lines 4–5)
 - (B) "tended" (line 24)
 - (C) "innovators" (line 26)
 - (D) "conveniently" (line 30)
 - (E) "degree of inaccuracy" (line 47)
26. The author of the passage mentions Otto Wagner and the young Frank Lloyd Wright (lines 27–28) primarily as examples of
- (A) innovative architects whose work was not immediately appreciated by the public
 - (B) architects whom proponents of the Modern Movement claimed represented the movement
 - (C) architects whose work helped to popularize the Modern Movement
 - (D) architects who generally attempted to interpret the needs of their clients, rather than dictating to them
 - (E) architects whose early work seemed to architects of the Modern Movement to be at odds with the principles of Modernism
27. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) analyzing the failure of a movement
 - (B) predicting the future course of a movement
 - (C) correcting a misunderstanding about a movement
 - (D) anticipating possible criticism of a movement
 - (E) contrasting incompatible viewpoints about a movement

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.