

## 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.

Economists have long defined prosperity in terms of monetary value, gauging a given nation's prosperity solely on the basis of the total monetary value of the goods and services produced annually.

- (5) However, critics point out that defining prosperity solely as a function of monetary value is questionable since it fails to recognize other kinds of values, such as quality of life or environmental health, that contribute directly to prosperity in a broader sense.
- (10) For example, as the earth's ozone layer weakens and loses its ability to protect people from ultraviolet radiation, sales of hats, sunglasses, and sunscreens are likely to skyrocket, all adding to the nation's total expenditures. In this way, troubling reductions in
- (15) environmental health and quality of life may in fact initiate economic activity that, by the economists' measure, bolsters prosperity.

It can also happen that communities seeking to increase their prosperity as measured strictly in monetary terms may damage their quality of life and their environment. The situation of one rural community illustrates this point: residents of the community value the local timber industry as a primary source of income, and they vocally protested proposed limitations on timber harvests as a threat to their prosperity. Implicitly adopting the economists' point of view, the residents argued that the harvest limitations would lower their wages or even cause the loss of jobs.

- (30) But critics of the economists' view argue that this view of the situation overlooks a crucial consideration. Without the harvest limitations, they say, the land on which the community depends would be seriously damaged. Moreover, they point out that the residents
- (35) themselves cite the abundance of natural beauty as one of the features that make their community a highly desirable place to live. But it is also extremely poor, and the critics point out that the residents could double their incomes by moving only 150 kilometers
- (40) away. From their decision not to do so, the critics conclude that their location has substantial monetary value to them. The community will thus lose much more—even understood in monetary terms—if the proposed harvest limits are not implemented.
- (45) Economists respond by arguing that to be a useful concept, prosperity must be defined in easily quantifiable terms, and that prosperity thus should not include difficult-to-measure values such as happiness or environmental health. But this position dodges the
- (50) issue—emphasizing ease of calculation causes one to

disregard substantive issues that directly influence real prosperity. The economists' stance is rather like that of a literary critic who takes total sales to be the best measure of a book's value—true, the number of

(55) copies sold is a convenient and quantifiable measure, but it is a poor substitute for an accurate appraisal of literary merit.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) According to critics, communities that seek to increase their prosperity recognize the need to gauge the value and ensure the long-term health of their local environment.
- (B) Economists' definition of prosperity strictly in terms of monetary value is too narrow to truly capture our ordinary conception of this notion.
- (C) If economists were to alter and expand their definition of prosperity, it is likely that the economic and environmental health of most communities would appear worse under the new definition than under the old definition.
- (D) In contrast with the views of economists, some critics believe that prosperity can be neither scientifically measured nor accurately defined, and as a concept is therefore of little use for economists.
- (E) While they are generally an accurate and practical measure of current economic prosperity, figures for the total expenditures of a nation do not aid in providing an indication of that nation's future economic prospects.

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2. The example in the passage of the timber industry and its effect on a poor rural community suggests that the critics would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Harvest limitations have little relationship to lower wages or fewer jobs in the community.
  - (B) Harvest limitations should be imposed only when the limitations have wide public support in the community.
  - (C) The advantages to the community that would be created by harvest limitations are likely to outweigh the disadvantages.
  - (D) Communities protest harvest limitations primarily because they do not understand the long-term monetary impact of such regulation.
  - (E) It is the arguments of economists that often cause residents of rural communities to view harvest limitations more negatively.
3. Based on the information in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the weakening of the earth's ozone layer?
- (A) Paradoxically, the weakening of the ozone layer actually contributes to environmental health and quality of life.
  - (B) The environmental effects of this problem are likely to occur more gradually than the economic effects.
  - (C) The appearance of prosperity that results from this problem has directed attention away from solving it.
  - (D) This problem should be regarded primarily as threatening rather than contributing to true prosperity.
  - (E) This problem has resulted in part from the failure of economists to recognize it in its formative stages.
4. According to the passage, economists defend their concept of prosperity in which one of the following ways?
- (A) by claiming that alternative definitions of the concept would not be easily quantifiable
  - (B) by asserting that environmental preservation can cause the loss of jobs
  - (C) by citing the relevance of nonmonetary values such as environmental health
  - (D) by showing that the value of natural beauty can be understood in quantifiable terms
  - (E) by detailing the historical development of their definition of the concept
5. The author compares the economists' position to that of a literary critic (lines 52–57) primarily to
- (A) introduce the idea that the assessment of worth is basically subjective
  - (B) advocate an innovative method of measuring literary merit
  - (C) suggest that quality of life is mainly an aesthetic issue
  - (D) provide additional evidence that prosperity cannot be quantified
  - (E) illustrate the limitations of the economists' position
6. In the passage, the author cites which one of the following claims?
- (A) that hats, sunglasses, and sunscreens provide an adequate substitute for the ozone layer
  - (B) that environmental protection measures are unpopular and often rejected by communities
  - (C) that the value of a locale's environment can be gauged by the incomes of its residents
  - (D) that timber harvest limits are needed to save one area from environmental damage
  - (E) that most nations measure their own prosperity in terms broader than monetary value
7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue that there is an inherent and potentially detrimental conflict between two schools of thought concerning a certain concept
  - (B) summarize and illustrate the main points of the conflict between two schools of thought over the definition of a certain concept
  - (C) question one school of thought's definition of a certain concept and suggest several possible alternative definitions
  - (D) criticize one school of thought's definition of a certain concept by providing examples that illustrate the implications of adhering to this definition
  - (E) bring one school of thought's perspective to bear on a concept traditionally considered to be the exclusive territory of another school of thought

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- Joy Kogawa's *Obasan* is an account of a Japanese-Canadian family's experiences during World War II. The events are seen from the viewpoint of a young girl who watches her family disintegrate as it undergoes the relocation that occurred in both Canada and the United States. Although the experience depicted in *Obasan* is mainly one of dislocation, Kogawa employs subtle techniques that serve to emphasize her major character's heroism and to critique the majority culture. The former end is achieved through the novel's form and the latter through the symbols it employs.

- The form of the novel parallels the three-stage structure noted by anthropologists in their studies of rites of passage. According to these anthropologists, a rite of passage begins with separation from a position of security in a highly structured society; proceeds to alienation in a deathlike state where one is stripped of status, property, and rank; and concludes with reintegration into society accompanied by a heightened status gained as a result of the second stage. The process thus has the effect of transforming a society's victim into a hero. The first eleven chapters of *Obasan* situate the young protagonist Naomi Nakane in a close-knit, securely placed family within Vancouver society. Chapters 12–32 chronicle the fall into alienation, when Naomi's family is dislodged from its structured social niche and removed from the city into work camps or exile. Separated from her parents, Naomi follows her aunt Aya Obasan to the ghost town of Slocan, where Naomi joins the surrogate family of her uncle and aunt. In chapters 33–39 this surrogate family nurtures Naomi as she develops toward a final integration with the larger society and with herself: as an adult, when she receives a bundle of family documents and letters from her aunt, Naomi breaks through the personal and cultural screens of silence and secretiveness that have enshrouded her past, and reconciles herself with her history.

- Kogawa's use of motifs drawn from Christian rituals and symbols forms a subtle critique of the professed ethics of the majority culture that has shunned Naomi. In one example of such symbolism, Naomi's reacquaintance with her past is compared with the biblical story of turning stone into bread. The bundle of documents—which Kogawa refers to as “stone-hard facts”—brings Naomi to the recognition of her country's abuse of her people. But implicit in these hard facts, Kogawa suggests, is also the “bread” of a spiritual sustenance that will allow Naomi to affirm the durability of her people and herself. Through the careful deployment of structure and symbol, Kogawa thus manages to turn Naomi's experience—and by extension the wartime experiences of many Japanese Canadians—into a journey of heroic transformation and a critique of the majority culture.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) While telling a story of familial disruption, *Obasan* uses structure and symbolism to valorize its protagonist and critique the majority culture.
  - (B) By means of its structure and symbolism, *Obasan* mounts a harsh critique of a society that disrupts its citizens' lives.
  - (C) Although intended primarily as social criticism, given its structure *Obasan* can also be read as a tale of heroic transformation.
  - (D) With its three-part structure that parallels rites of passage, *Obasan* manages to valorize its protagonist in spite of her traumatic experiences.
  - (E) Although intended primarily as a story of heroic transformation, *Obasan* can also be read as a work of social criticism.
9. Item removed from scoring.

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10. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with a brief example, the second reasserted without support.
  - (B) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with an extended analogy, the second reasserted without support.
  - (C) Two points are made about a novel, the first reasserted without support, the second supported with an extended analogy.
  - (D) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with a brief example, the second supported with an extended analogy.
  - (E) Two points are made about a novel, the first supported with an extended analogy, the second supported with a brief example.
11. It can be inferred that the heroism Naomi gains in the course of *Obasan* is manifested in her
- (A) reconciliation with her past
  - (B) careful deployment of structure and symbol
  - (C) relationship with her surrogate family
  - (D) renewal of her religious beliefs
  - (E) denunciation of the majority culture
12. According to the anthropologists cited by the author, rites of passage are best described by which one of the following sequences of stages?
- (A) alienation, dislocation, integration
  - (B) separation, alienation, reintegration
  - (C) integration, alienation, disintegration
  - (D) dislocation, reconciliation, reintegration
  - (E) disintegration, transformation, reintegration
13. According to the passage, the agent of Naomi's reconciliation with her past is
- (A) her reunion with her parents
  - (B) the exile of her parents
  - (C) her critique of the majority society
  - (D) her separation from her aunt and uncle
  - (E) her receipt of documents and letters
14. The passage suggests that Joy Kogawa believes which one of the following about the society that shuns Naomi?
- (A) It discouraged its citizens from seeking out their heritage.
  - (B) It endeavored to thwart its citizens' attempts at heroic transformation.
  - (C) It violated its own supposed religious ethics by doing so.
  - (D) It prohibited its citizens from participating in rites of passage.
  - (E) It demanded that loyalty to the government replace loyalty to the family.
15. Based on the passage, which one of the following aspects of Kogawa's work does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?
- (A) her willingness to make political statements
  - (B) her imaginative development of characters
  - (C) her subtle use of literary techniques
  - (D) her knowledge of Christian rituals and symbols
  - (E) her objectivity in describing Naomi's tragic life

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The pronghorn, an antelope-like mammal that lives on the western plains of North America, is the continent's fastest land animal, capable of running 90 kilometers per hour and of doing so for several

- (5) kilometers. Because no North American predator is nearly fast enough to chase it down, biologists have had difficulty explaining why the pronghorn developed its running prowess. One biologist, however, has recently claimed that pronghorns run as fast as they do because of adaptation to predators known from fossil records to have been extinct for 10,000 years, such as American cheetahs and long-legged hyenas, either of which, it is believed, were fast enough to run down the pronghorn.
- (10) Like all explanations that posit what is called a relict behavior—a behavior that persists though its only evolutionary impetus comes from long-extinct environmental conditions—this one is likely to meet with skepticism. Most biologists distrust explanations positing relict behaviors, in part because testing these hypotheses is so difficult due to the extinction of a principal component. They typically consider such historical explanations only when a lack of alternatives forces them to do so. But present-day observations sometimes yield
- (15) evidence that supports relict behavior hypotheses.

In the case of the pronghorn, researchers have identified much supporting evidence, as several aspects of pronghorn behavior appear to have been shaped by enemies that no longer exist. For example,

(20) pronghorns—like many other grazing animals—roam in herds, which allows more eyes to watch for predators and diminishes the chances of any particular animal being attacked but can also result in overcrowding and increased competition for food. But, since pronghorns have nothing to fear from present-day

(25) carnivores and thus have nothing to gain from herding, their herding behavior appears to be another adaptation to extinct threats. Similarly, if speed and endurance were once essential to survival, researchers would expect pronghorns to choose mates based on these athletic abilities, which they do—with female pronghorns, for example, choosing the victor after male pronghorns challenge each other in sprints and chases.

- Relict behaviors appear to occur in other animals as well, increasing the general plausibility of such a theory. For example, one study reports relict behavior in stickleback fish belonging to populations that have long been free of a dangerous predator, the sculpin. In the study, when presented with sculpin, these
- (30) stickleback fish immediately engaged in stereotypical antisculpin behavior, avoiding its mouth and swimming behind to bite it. Another study found that ground squirrels from populations that have been free from snakes for 70,000 to 300,000 years still clearly recognize rattlesnakes, displaying stereotypical antirattlesnake behavior in the presence of the snake. Such fear, however, apparently does not persist interminably. Arctic ground squirrels, free of snakes for about 3 million years, appear to be unable to recognize the threat of a rattlesnake, exhibiting only disorganized caution even after being bitten repeatedly.

16. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Evidence from present-day animal behaviors, together with the fossil record, supports the hypothesis that the pronghorn's ability to far outrun any predator currently on the North American continent is an adaptation to predators long extinct.
- (B) Although some biologists believe that certain animal characteristics, such as the speed of the pronghorn, are explained by environmental conditions that have not existed for many years, recent data concerning arctic ground squirrels make this hypothesis doubtful.
- (C) Research into animal behavior, particularly into that of the pronghorn, provides strong evidence that most present-day characteristics of animals are explained by environmental conditions that have not existed for many years.
- (D) Even in those cases in which an animal species displays characteristics clearly explained by long-vanished environmental conditions, evidence concerning arctic ground squirrels suggests that those characteristics will eventually disappear.
- (E) Although biologists are suspicious of hypotheses that are difficult to test, there is now widespread agreement among biologists that many types of animal characteristics are best explained as adaptations to long-extinct predators.
17. Based on the passage, the term "principal component" (line 21) most clearly refers to which one of the following?
- (A) behavior that persists even though the conditions that provided its evolutionary impetus are extinct
- (B) the original organism whose descendants' behavior is being investigated as relict behavior
- (C) the pronghorn's ability to run 90 kilometers per hour over long distances
- (D) the environmental conditions in response to which relict behaviors are thought to have developed
- (E) an original behavior of an animal of which certain present-day behaviors are thought to be modifications

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18. The last paragraph most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) An absence of predators in an animal's environment can constitute just as much of a threat to the well-being of that animal as the presence of predators.
  - (B) Relict behaviors are found in most wild animals living today.
  - (C) If a behavior is an adaptation to environmental conditions, it may eventually disappear in the absence of those or similar conditions.
  - (D) Behavior patterns that originated as a way of protecting an organism against predators will persist interminably if they are periodically reinforced.
  - (E) Behavior patterns invariably take longer to develop than they do to disappear.
19. Which one of the following describes a benefit mentioned in the passage that grazing animals derive from roaming in herds?
- (A) The greater density of animals tends to intimidate potential predators.
  - (B) The larger number of adults in a herd makes protection of the younger animals from predators much easier.
  - (C) With many animals searching it is easier for the herd to find food and water.
  - (D) The likelihood that any given individual will be attacked by a predator decreases.
  - (E) The most defenseless animals can achieve greater safety by remaining in the center of the herd.
20. The passage mentions each of the following as support for the explanation of the pronghorn's speed proposed by the biologist referred to in line 8 EXCEPT:
- (A) fossils of extinct animals believed to have been able to run down a pronghorn
  - (B) the absence of carnivores in the pronghorn's present-day environment
  - (C) the present-day preference of pronghorns for athletic mates
  - (D) the apparent need for a similar explanation to account for the herding behavior pronghorns now display
  - (E) the occurrence of relict behavior in other species
21. The third paragraph of the passage provides the most support for which one of the following inferences?
- (A) Predators do not attack grazing animals that are assembled into herds.
  - (B) Pronghorns tend to graze in herds only when they sense a threat from predators close by.
  - (C) If animals do not graze for their food, they do not roam in herds.
  - (D) Female pronghorns mate only with the fastest male pronghorn in the herd.
  - (E) If pronghorns did not herd, they would not face significantly greater danger from present-day carnivores.

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Many legal theorists have argued that the only morally legitimate goal in imposing criminal penalties against certain behaviors is to prevent people from harming others. Clearly, such theorists would oppose

- (5) laws that force people to act purely for their own good or to refrain from certain harmless acts purely to ensure conformity to some social norm. But the goal of preventing harm to others would also justify legal sanctions against some forms of nonconforming behavior to which this goal might at first seem not to apply.

In many situations it is in the interest of each member of a group to agree to behave in a certain way on the condition that the others similarly agree.

- (15) In the simplest cases, a mere coordination of activities is itself the good that results. For example, it is in no one's interest to lack a convention about which side of the road to drive on, and each person can agree to drive on one side assuming the others do too. Any fair rule, then, would be better than no rule at all. On the assumption that all people would voluntarily agree to be subject to a coordination rule backed by criminal sanctions, if people could be assured that others would also agree, it is argued to be legitimate for a legislature to impose such a rule. This is because prevention of harm underlies the rationale for the rule, though it applies to the problem of coordination less directly than to other problems, for the act that is forbidden (driving on the other side of the road) is not inherently harm-producing, as are burglary and assault; instead, it is the lack of a coordinating rule that would be harmful.

In some other situations involving a need for legally enforced coordination, the harm to be averted goes beyond the simple lack of coordination itself.

- This can be illustrated by an example of a coordination rule—instituted by a private athletic organization—which has analogies in criminal law. At issue is whether the use of anabolic steroids, which build muscular strength but have serious negative side effects, should be prohibited. Each athlete has at stake both an interest in having a fair opportunity to win and an interest in good health. If some competitors use steroids, others have the option of either endangering their health or losing their fair opportunity to win. Thus they would be harmed either way. A compulsory rule could prevent that harm and thus would be in the interest of all competitors. If they understand its function and trust the techniques for its enforcement, they will gladly consent to it. So while it might appear that such a rule merely forces people to act for their own good, the deeper rationale for coercion here—as in the above example—is a somewhat complex appeal to the legitimacy of enforcing a rule with the goal of preventing harm.

22. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) In order to be morally justifiable, laws prohibiting activities that are not inherently harm-producing must apply equitably to everyone.  
(B) It is justifiable to require social conformity where noncompliance would be harmful to either the nonconforming individual or the larger group.  
(C) Achieving coordination can be argued to be a morally legitimate justification for rules that prevent directly harmful actions and others that prevent indirectly harmful actions.  
(D) It is reasonable to hold that restricting individual liberty is always justified on the basis of mutually agreed-upon community standards.  
(E) The principle of preventing harm to others can be used to justify laws that do not at first glance appear to be designed to prevent such harm.

23. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author considers which one of the following factors to be generally necessary for the justification of rules compelling coordination of people's activities?

- (A) evidence that such rules do not force individuals to act for their own good  
(B) enactment of such rules by a duly elected or appointed government lawmaking organization  
(C) the assurance that criminal penalties are provided as a means of securing compliance with such rules  
(D) some form of consent on the part of rational people who are subject to such rules  
(E) a sense of community and cultural uniformity among those who are required to abide by such rules

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24. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) In all situations in which compulsory rules are needed for the coordination of human activities, any uniformly enforced rule is as acceptable as any other.
  - (B) No private organizational rules designed to coordinate the activities of members have as complex a relation to the goal of preventing harm as have some criminal statutes.
  - (C) Every fair rule that could be effectively used to prescribe which side of the road to drive on is a rule whose implementation would likely cause less harm than it would prevent.
  - (D) There would be little need for formal regulation and enforcement of conventional driving patterns if all drivers understood and accepted the rationale behind such regulation and enforcement.
  - (E) Unlike rules forbidding such acts as burglary and assault, those that are designed primarily to prevent the inconvenience and chaos of uncoordinated activities should not involve criminal penalties.
25. The author distinguishes between two examples of coordinating rules on the basis of whether or not such rules
- (A) prevent some harm beyond that which consists simply in a lack of coordination
  - (B) are intended to ensure conformity to a set of agreed-upon standards
  - (C) are voluntarily agreed upon by all those affected by such rules
  - (D) could be considered justifiable by the legal theorists discussed in the passage
  - (E) apply less directly to the problem of preventing harm than do rules against burglary and assault
26. Which one of the following is a rule that primarily addresses a problem of coordination most similar to that discussed in the second paragraph?
- (A) a rule requiring that those who wish to dig for ancient artifacts secure the permission of relevant authorities and the owners of the proposed site before proceeding with their activities
  - (B) a rule requiring that pharmacists dispense certain kinds of medications only when directed to do so by physicians' prescriptions, rather than simply selling medicines at the customers' request
  - (C) a rule requiring that advertisers be able to substantiate the claims they make in advertisements, rather than simply saying whatever they think will help to attract customers
  - (D) a rule requiring that employees of a certain restaurant all wear identical uniforms during their hours of employment, rather than wearing whatever clothes they choose
  - (E) a rule requiring different aircraft to fly at different altitudes rather than flying at any altitude their pilots wish
27. In line 54, the author uses the expression "somewhat complex" primarily to describe reasoning that
- (A) involves two layers of law, one governing the private sector and the other governing the public sector
  - (B) requires that those affected by the rule understand the motivation behind its imposition
  - (C) involves a case in which a harm to be prevented is indirectly related to the kind of act that is to be prohibited
  - (D) can convince athletes that their health is as important as their competitive success
  - (E) illustrates how appeals to the need for coordination can be used to justify many rules that do not involve coordination

## 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.