

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

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

The following passage is adapted from an article published in 1981.

- Chinese is a language of many distinct dialects that are often mutually unintelligible. Some linguists have argued that a new dialect of Chinese has evolved in the United States, which is commonly used in the Chinatown section of San Francisco. The characterization of this "Chinatown Chinese" as a distinct dialect is based primarily on two claims: first, that it is so different from any other dialect used in China that a person newly arrived from that country might have a difficult time communicating with a Chinese American in San Francisco who speaks nominally the same language as the newcomer, and, second, that no matter which of the traditional Chinese dialects one speaks, one can communicate effectively with other Chinese Americans in San Francisco so long as one is proficient in the uniquely Chinese-American terminologies.

- Regarding the first claim, much of the distinctive vocabulary of Chinatown Chinese consists of proper names of geographical places and terms for things that some people, especially those born and raised in villages, had never encountered in China. Some are transliterated terms, such as *dang-tang* for "downtown." Others are direct translations from American English, such as *gong-ngihn ngiht* ("labor" plus "day") for "Labor Day." However, the core of the language brought to the U.S. by Chinese people has remained intact. Thus, the new vocabulary has supplemented, but not supplanted, the traditional language in the traditional dialects. In fact, normal conversations can be conducted fairly readily between Chinese-speaking Chinese Americans and new arrivals from China, provided that they speak the same traditional Chinese dialect as each other. Terms not familiar to the newcomer, most of which would name objects, places, and events that are part of the local experience, can easily be avoided or explained by the speaker, or their meaning can be inferred from the context. The supposed language barrier is, therefore, mostly imaginary.

- The second claim—that the sharing of a uniquely Chinese-American vocabulary makes possible communication among Chinese Americans no matter what their basic dialect of Chinese may be—is a misleading oversimplification. While many Chinese-American speakers of other Chinese dialects have become familiar with Cantonese, now the most common dialect of Chinese spoken in the U.S., through watching Cantonese movies and by hearing that dialect in Hong Kong, Guandong, or the U.S., this is not the same thing as sharing a single unique

- (50) dialect. Moreover, the dialects of Chinese can differ markedly in their systems of sounds and, to some extent, in grammar and vocabulary, and these differences persist among Chinese-American speakers of these various dialects. Hence, even a common vocabulary for such things as names of U.S. cities, street names, and non-Chinese items does not guarantee mutual intelligibility because these words constitute only a minute percentage of each dialect and are generally peripheral to the core vocabulary.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Linguists who argue that Chinatown Chinese constitutes a distinct new dialect are mistaken because it is intelligible to speakers of the Cantonese dialect.
 - (B) Because Chinatown Chinese is unfamiliar to many native Chinese people, linguists have concluded that it constitutes a distinct new dialect of Chinese.
 - (C) The primary claims supporting the view that Chinatown Chinese is a distinct new dialect do not stand up to close examination.
 - (D) Because visitors from China can fairly easily converse with Chinese Americans living in San Francisco, the variety of language there cannot be designated a distinct new dialect.
 - (E) Although Chinese dialects are difficult to define with certainty, linguists are now in agreement that Chinatown Chinese does not constitute a distinct new dialect.
2. The passage suggests that a visitor from China who speaks the same traditional dialect as a Chinese-American person in San Francisco would find it most difficult to converse with that person about
 - (A) news from China
 - (B) mutual relatives in San Francisco
 - (C) the Chinese American's daily life in the U.S.
 - (D) the Chinese visitor's feelings about the U.S.
 - (E) Chinese cultural traditions

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3. The author mentions the words *dang-tang* (line 22) and *gong-ngihn ngiht* (line 24) in order to
- (A) demonstrate the extent to which American English terms dominate Chinatown Chinese
 - (B) illustrate how Chinese Americans are able to communicate with each other easily despite using different dialects
 - (C) explain why native Chinese are able to understand Chinese Americans with relative ease
 - (D) show why Chinatown Chinese should be considered a distinct new dialect
 - (E) exemplify the ways in which American English terms have become part of or have influenced Chinatown Chinese

4. According to the passage, in San Francisco the traditional Chinese dialects spoken by Chinese immigrants to the U.S.
- (A) remain at their core essentially the same over time
 - (B) eventually merge with other Chinese dialects
 - (C) undergo subtle changes in sound and grammatical structure
 - (D) are often abandoned by native speakers for the Cantonese dialect
 - (E) lose much of their traditional vocabulary as they incorporate transliterated American English terms
5. When the passage refers to "transliterated terms" (line 22), the author most likely means words
- (A) whose sounds and meanings have been directly incorporated into another language
 - (B) that name objects, places, and events that are part of local experience
 - (C) that are written in the same way in another language
 - (D) that are direct translations from another language
 - (E) that sound different in different dialects

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In a typical Hollywood action movie, the hero skirts death to complete a mission. Bad guys shoot, cars explode, objects fall from the sky, but all just miss. If any one of those things happened just a little differently, the hero would be dead. Yet the hero survives.

- (5) In some respects, the story of our universe resembles an action movie. A slight change to any one of the laws of physics would likely have caused some disaster that would have disrupted the normal evolution of the universe and made life impossible. For example, if the strong nuclear force had been slightly stronger or weaker, stars would have forged very little of the carbon that seems necessary to form planets and living things. Indeed, it seems that in order for a universe to support life, the laws of physics must be so finely tuned that the very existence of such a universe becomes improbable.

- (10) Some cosmologists have tried to reconcile the existence of our universe with the seeming improbability of its existence by hypothesizing that our universe is but one of many universes within a wider array called the multiverse. In almost all of those universes, the laws of physics might not allow the formation of matter as we know it and therefore of life. But given the sheer number of possibilities, nature would have had a good chance to get the “right” set of laws at least once.

- (15) But just how exceptional is the set of physical laws governing our universe? The view that the laws of physics are finely tuned arises largely from the difficulty scientists have had in identifying alternative sets of laws that would be compatible with life.

- (20) The conventional way scientists explore whether a particular constant of physics is finely tuned is to tweak it while leaving all other constants unaltered. The scientists then “play the movie” of that universe—they do calculations, what-if scenarios, or computer simulations—to see what disasters occur. But there is no reason to tweak just one parameter at a time. By manipulating multiple constants at once, my colleague and I have identified numerous scenarios—hypothetical universes—where the physical laws would be very different from our own and yet compatible with the formation of complex structures and perhaps even some forms of intelligent life.

- (25) Fine tuning has been invoked by some cosmologists as indirect evidence for the multiverse. Do our findings therefore call the concept of the multiverse into question? I do not think this is necessarily the case for two reasons. First, certain models of the birth of the universe would lead us to expect the existence of something like the multiverse. Secondly, the multiverse concept may well prove to be the source of solutions to certain other long-standing puzzles in cosmology.

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

- (A) Although the universe seems finely tuned for the existence of life, there may be more sets of physical laws that would be compatible with life than commonly thought.
- (B) Although the multiverse hypothesis was developed to explain the apparent fine tuning of the physical laws of our universe, it may be useful for explaining other kinds of issues in cosmology.
- (C) When scientists have tried modeling hypothetical universes by altering physical laws, they have been unable to find alternate sets of laws that are consistent with life.
- (D) The improbability of life occurring in the universe supports the idea that our universe is just one of many universes in a broader multiverse.
- (E) The story of our universe resembles an action movie in that, despite all of the circumstances that could have had disastrous consequences for the emergence of life, life exists.

7. It can be inferred from the passage that when the author says that scientists “play the movie” (second sentence of the fifth paragraph), the author means that they

- (A) acknowledge the fictional nature of what is being described
- (B) follow a theoretical chain of events to its conclusion
- (C) highlight how dramatic the situation is that follows
- (D) model their work on certain common archetypes
- (E) play an active role in shaping the story

8. The passage suggests that the cosmologists mentioned in the third paragraph would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Our universe is affected by what occurs in other universes.
- (B) The existence of multiple universes makes each universe more likely to contain life.
- (C) The laws of physics must be the same in every part of the multiverse.
- (D) There are enough universes to make it probable that life exists in at least one of them.
- (E) There is only one universe in the multiverse that contains life.

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9. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the conventional way in which scientists investigate the apparent fine tuning of physical laws?
- (A) It focuses on looking for outcomes that are irrelevant to the issue at hand.
 - (B) It is too unfocused to produce useful results.
 - (C) It has been conducted without concern for mathematical rigor.
 - (D) Its methodology results in an overly restricted set of outcomes.
 - (E) It will eventually produce a workable model of an alternate universe with life.
10. The final paragraph of the passage functions primarily to
- (A) demonstrate the inadequacy of the view that the author is arguing against
 - (B) indicate the kinds of questions to which the author's research can be extended
 - (C) discuss the implications of the author's research
 - (D) consider two potential counterarguments to the author's position
 - (E) suggest a course of future experimentation to test the author's conclusions

11. The author's attitude toward the multiverse hypothesis can best be described as one of
- (A) dismissiveness
 - (B) skepticism
 - (C) open-mindedness
 - (D) advocacy
 - (E) enthusiasm
12. If the multiverse hypothesis as discussed in the third paragraph is correct, then the story of the hero in the first paragraph would be more analogous to the story of our universe if the hero
- (A) had a team of supporters working behind the scenes to make sure that the hero succeeded
 - (B) was actually just one of many people sent on the mission, but almost all of the others failed
 - (C) had developed the survival skills needed to complete the mission during a series of previous missions
 - (D) was actually just one of many people sent on the mission, and each person found a unique way to succeed
 - (E) was equipped with a map that made it possible to know where each danger lurked and how to avoid it

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Passage A

Comedians are not amused when their jokes are stolen, and for that reason we might expect joke-stealing disputes to ripen into lawsuits occasionally. Copyright is the most relevant body of law; formally, it applies to

- (5) jokes and comedic routines. Yet copyright infringement lawsuits between rival comedians are all but unheard of, despite what appears to be a persistent practice of joke stealing among stand-up comedians. The nonexistence of such lawsuits is a product of both
- (10) practical considerations that render the cost of enforcing the formal law prohibitively expensive, and legal hurdles that make success difficult and uncertain in lawsuits relating to joke stealing. In the end, copyright law simply does not provide comedians with a
- (15) cost-effective way of protecting their comedic material.

Conventional intellectual property wisdom holds that absent formal legal protection, there would be scant production of creative works, as potential creators would be deterred by the unlikelyhood of

(20) recouping the cost of their creations. If there is no effective legal protection against joke theft, then why do thousands of comedians keep cranking out new material night after night?

The answer to this question is that, in stand-up

(25) comedy, social norms substitute for intellectual property law. Taken as a whole, this norms system governs a wide array of issues that generally parallel those ordered by copyright law. These norms are not merely hortatory. They are enforced with sanctions, including simple badmouthing and refusals to work

(30) with an offending comedian. These sanctions, while extralegal, can cause serious reputational harm to an alleged joke thief, and may substantially hamper a comedian's career. Using this informal system,

(35) comedians are able to assert ownership of jokes, regulate their use and transfer, impose sanctions on transgressors, and maintain substantial incentives to invest in new material.

Passage B

Accomplished chefs consider their recipes to be

(40) a very valuable form of intellectual property. At the same time, recipes are *not* a form of innovation that is effectively covered by current intellectual property laws. Recipes are rarely patentable, and combinations of ingredients cannot be copyrighted. Legal protections

(45) are potentially available via trade secrecy laws, but chefs very seldom use them. Instead, three implicit social norms are operative among chefs, and together these norms function in a manner quite similar to law-based intellectual property systems.

- (50) First, a chef must not copy another chef's recipe innovation exactly. The function of this norm is analogous to patenting in that the community acknowledges the right of a recipe inventor to exclude others from practicing his or her invention, even if all the information required to do so is publicly available.
- (55) A second norm mandates that, if a chef reveals recipe-related secret information to a colleague, that colleague must not pass the information on to others without permission. This norm gives a chef a property

- (60) right similar to that attainable via a contract under trade secrecy law. A third norm is that colleagues must credit developers of significant recipes as the authors of that information. This norm operates in a manner analogous to copyright protection.

13. Both passages are primarily concerned with investigating which one of the following topics?
- (A) the legal protections available to creators of intellectual property
- (B) the connection between the enforcement of social norms and the incentives these norms provide to creators of intellectual property
- (C) the extent to which the rights of creators of intellectual property must be balanced against the social value of making that property publicly available
- (D) the practical considerations that prompt creators of intellectual property to forgo legal protections of their work
- (E) the ways in which social norms can take the place of laws in protecting intellectual property
14. Passage A, but not passage B, discusses
- (A) the relationship of social norms to intellectual property laws
- (B) the evolution of social norms
- (C) the enforcement of social norms
- (D) the limitations of social norms
- (E) the impact of social norms on creative output
15. Which one of the following questions is addressed by passage A but not by passage B with respect to the group of professionals discussed?
- (A) How can members of the group share their creative work with colleagues without sacrificing their intellectual property rights?
- (B) Why do members of the group usually choose not to make use of the legal protections that are potentially available to them?
- (C) To what extent can patent law protect the creative output of members of the group?
- (D) What is a form of creative output that members of the group regard as intellectual property?
- (E) What social norms prohibit members of the group from violating the intellectual property rights of other members of the group?

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16. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Comedians rarely acknowledge the degree to which their own comedic material is influenced by the work of their peers.
- (B) Comedians would be more likely to protect their comedic material through copyright law if they had greater assurance that they could successfully bring infringement lawsuits against perceived perpetrators of joke theft.
- (C) Creative rights to jokes and comedic routines should be protected by trade secrecy law rather than by copyright law.
- (D) The system of social norms operative among comedians is not robust enough to allow comedians to be properly compensated for the expenses they incur when developing new comedic material.
- (E) In the particular context of stand-up comedy, no informal system for protecting intellectual property can be as effective as a formal system.

17. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by information given in the passages?

- (A) Intellectual property violations are more frequent among comedians than among chefs.
- (B) A more elaborate system of social norms has developed among chefs than among comedians.
- (C) Chefs enjoy more significant legal protections of their intellectual property than do comedians.
- (D) Most comedians and chefs are satisfied with current intellectual property laws.
- (E) Comedians and chefs both derive some professional benefit from observing the social norms of their profession.

18. The relationship described in passage A as holding between comedians and copyright law is most analogous to the relationship described in passage B as holding between chefs and which one of the following?

- (A) intellectual property
- (B) patent law
- (C) the combinations of ingredients in a recipe
- (D) trade secrecy law
- (E) social norms

19. The author of passage A would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) The social norms that are operative among comedians make it possible for individual comedians to recoup the costs associated with developing a comedic routine.
- (B) Comedians should increase their reliance on copyright law as a means of protecting their comedic routines.
- (C) Most professional comedians are largely unconcerned with the expense involved in developing new comedic material.
- (D) Law-based intellectual property systems generally work less efficiently than systems based on social norms.
- (E) Existing copyright law should be modified to make it more cost effective for comedians to protect their comedic material through legal means.

20. Which one of the following, if true, would most clearly support the argument made in passage B?

- (A) There is no social norm preventing chefs from using colleagues' recipes as inspiration, as long as those recipes are not copied exactly.
- (B) Chefs are significantly more likely to deny requested information to colleagues whom they believe have violated the operative social norms.
- (C) Recipes published in cookbooks are protected by copyright law from being published in other cookbooks.
- (D) The community of chefs is too small to effectively enforce sanctions against those who violate the operative social norms.
- (E) In practice it is virtually impossible to determine whether a chef has copied a colleague's recipe exactly or has instead independently developed that recipe.

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The novelist and social theorist Charlotte Perkins Gilman, whose writings were widely read and discussed in the early twentieth century, played an important role in the debate about the theories of Charles Darwin and their application to society.

- (5) Darwin's theory of evolution did not directly apply to social ideology, but various intellectuals translated his ideas of natural selection into social language and argued about their interpretation. Some of these
- (10) Social Darwinist theorists held that the nature of human social interactions is strictly determined by the process of biological evolution, and that it is futile to try to meddle with the competitive struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. Another, more
- (15) activist group of Social Darwinists held that although changes in human societies, like those that occur in biological species, do constitute a sort of evolution, this evolution at the level of a human society need not be competitive, but can emerge through collective
- (20) action within society.

Gilman identified herself with this latter ideological camp and applied evolutionary theory in the movement for social change. The central thesis of this group of Social Darwinists was that although

(25) people, like all life, are the products of natural evolutionary forces, the principles of change that determine the development of organisms have brought humans to the point where it is possible for us to contribute consciously to the evolutionary process, to

(30) redesign and mold our societies in appropriate ways. This, for Gilman, was not simply a descriptive observation about humanity but was also a source of ethical responsibility. She argued that since a prime

(35) source of social evolution is human work, whether in crafts, trades, arts, or sciences, one of the primary ethical responsibilities of a person is to identify and engage in work that is societally relevant and that makes the best use of that person's talents.

- (40) Gilman was not merely engaged in an intellectual debate. Motivated by her ethical vision and convinced of the plasticity of human nature, Gilman vehemently sought to break the molds into which people, especially women, had been thrust. In both her fiction and her social theory she urges women to further social
- (45) evolution by collectively working toward a reorganization of society. A central goal of the reorganization she envisioned would be the abandonment of gender-specific work roles and hierarchical relationships. Gilman believed that at one time such
- (50) arrangements had been necessary for evolution because what she felt were male traits of assertiveness, combat, and display were essential for the development of a complex society. Future progress, she believed, now required the restoration of a balance that would
- (55) include what she saw as female qualities of cooperation and nurturance.

21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Gilman's activist social theory, which called for the abolition of gender-specific work roles, contributed the central doctrine to one type of Social Darwinism that distinguished it from the other, more competitive-minded Social Darwinist camp.
- (B) Although Gilman aligned herself with the activist group of Social Darwinists, she rejected some of its doctrines, calling instead for gender equality and the general recognition of traditionally female qualities.
- (C) Unlike most Social Darwinists of her time, Gilman saw the issues involved in Social Darwinist debate as transcending abstract theoretical concerns and having important implications for human society, especially for women.
- (D) Gilman's version of Social Darwinism held that people can and should contribute actively to the social evolution of humanity, and in her writings she advised women to do so through efforts to eliminate traditional gender roles.
- (E) Gilman, whose important contributions to the debate over the application of Darwinism to social ideology were widely recognized in the early twentieth century, should also be recognized for her writings on women's social issues.
22. The passage most strongly suggests that which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) Gilman's social theory was unlike other applications of evolutionary theory to the social realm because it was not closely allied with any of the major political movements of her time.
- (B) One of Gilman's innovations was the introduction of social discourse into the debate about the theories of Charles Darwin, which prior to her work had focused purely on biological issues.
- (C) Gilman worked in direct collaboration with other social activists toward the implementation of a set of social reforms that were based on her evolutionary doctrines.
- (D) Charles Darwin's writings on the evolution of biological species influenced Gilman's work only indirectly through the writings of other Social Darwinists.
- (E) Other evolutionary theorists contemporary with or prior to Gilman shared her view about whether or not evolutionary theory has implications for social practice.

23. Which one of the following sequences most accurately expresses the organization of the passage?
- (A) The author identifies a particular individual as a proponent of one of two versions of a theory, and then describes how that individual drew practical implications from the theory and relates some of those implications.
 - (B) The author describes the relationship of a particular individual to an intellectual community, characterizes in general terms a theory held by that individual, contrasts that theory with another related theory, and then rejects one of those two competing theories.
 - (C) The author proposes an interpretation of a particular individual's writings, explains how those writings relate to a more general theoretical context, and then argues for the proposed interpretation of the individual's writings.
 - (D) The author describes some reasoning used by a group of theorists, evaluates that reasoning, attributes similar reasoning to a particular individual, and then shows how the proposed evaluation applies to specific arguments made by that individual.
 - (E) The author presents some historical facts about the development of a scientific theory, explains the role played by a particular individual in the formulation of that theory, and then summarizes the responses of critics to that individual's work.
24. The passage indicates that Gilman believed that which one of the following can be a significant factor in the evolution of society?
- (A) reclamation of ancient social theories
 - (B) cross-cultural communication
 - (C) greater literacy
 - (D) skilled occupations
 - (E) future uses of dialectical methods in the social sciences
25. The passage gives evidence that Gilman valued which one of the following as an instrument of social progress in her time?
- (A) industrialization
 - (B) fiction writing
 - (C) international travel
 - (D) religious training
 - (E) combative personality traits
26. The passage can most accurately be described as which one of the following?
- (A) a defense of the principles of social theory that were promulgated by a particular group of writers and activists
 - (B) a description of the role played by a particular writer in an intellectual controversy over the consequences of a scientific theory
 - (C) an explication of the theoretical points of disagreement between two closely related social theories that have almost identical goals
 - (D) a defense of one interpretation of a particular writer's views, together with a rejection of a competing interpretation of those views
 - (E) an introduction to a general type of scientific theory, clarified by a detailed presentation of one writer's version of that theory
27. Which one of the following is implied by Gilman's views as described in the passage?
- (A) Some social conditions on which social evolution depends at certain times in human history are detrimental to further social evolution at other times in history.
 - (B) The types of changes that constitute genuine social evolution can no longer be brought about except through coordinated efforts directed at consciously formulated goals.
 - (C) Gender-based hierarchical relationships, which predated, and led to the development of, gender-specific work roles, will probably be especially difficult to eradicate.
 - (D) While Social Darwinist theories are essentially descriptive and thus do not have ethical implications, they can be useful rhetorically in communicating ethical messages.
 - (E) Continuation of the process of social evolution will lead inevitably to the inclusion of more cooperation and nurturance in social arrangements.

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.