

SECTION II

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.

- A number of natural disasters in recent years—such as earthquakes, major storms, and floods—that have affected large populations of people have forced relief agencies, communities, and entire nations to
- (5) reevaluate the ways in which they respond in the aftermaths of such disasters. They believe that traditional ways of dealing with disasters have proved ineffective on several occasions and, in some cases, have been destructive rather than helpful to the
- (10) communities hit by these sudden and unexpected crises. Traditionally, relief has been based on the premise that aid in postdisaster situations is most effective if given in the immediate aftermath of an event. A high priority also has been placed on the
- (15) quantity of aid materials, programs, and personnel, in the belief that the negative impact of a disaster can be counteracted by a large and rapid infusion of aid.

- Critics claim that such an approach often creates a new set of difficulties for already hard-hit
- (20) communities. Teams of uninvited experts and personnel—all of whom need food and shelter—as well as uncoordinated shipments of goods and the establishment of programs inappropriate to local needs can quickly lead to a secondary “disaster” as
- (25) already strained local infrastructures break down under the pressure of this large influx of resources. In some instances, tons of food have disappeared into local markets for resale, and, with inadequate accounting procedures, billions of dollars in aid
- (30) money have gone unaccounted for.

- To develop a more effective approach, experts recommend shifting the focus to the long term. A response that produces lasting benefit, these experts claim, requires that community members define the
- (35) form and method of aid that are most appropriate to their needs. Grassroots dialogue designed to facilitate preparedness should be encouraged in disaster-prone communities long before the onset of a crisis, so that in a disaster’s immediate aftermath, relief agencies
- (40) can rely on members of affected communities to take the lead. The practical effect of this approach is that aid takes the form of a response to the stated desires of those affected rather than an immediate, though less informed, action on their behalf.
- (45) Though this proposal appears sound, its success depends on how an important constituency, namely donors, will respond. Historically, donors—individuals, corporations, foundations, and governmental bodies—have been most likely to
- (50) respond only in the immediate aftermath of a crisis.

- However, communities affected by disasters typically have several long-term needs such as the rebuilding of houses and roads, and thus the months and years after a disaster are also crucial. Donors that
- (55) incorporate dialogue with members of affected communities into their relief plans could foster strategies that more efficiently utilize immediate aid as well as provide for the difficulties facing communities in the years after a disaster.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The most useful response to a natural disaster is one in which relief agencies allow victims to dictate the type of aid they receive, which will most likely result in the allocation of long-term rather than immediate aid.
- (B) The quantity of aid given after a natural disaster reflects the desires of donors more than the needs of recipients, and in some cases great quantities of aid are destructive rather than helpful.
- (C) Aid that focuses on long-term needs is difficult to organize because, by its very definition, it requires that relief agencies focus on constructing an adequate dialogue among recipients, providers, and donors.
- (D) Disaster relief efforts have been marked by inefficiencies that attest to the need for donors and relief agencies to communicate with affected communities concerning how best to meet not only their short-term but also their long-term needs.
- (E) Though the years after a disaster are crucial for communities affected by disasters, the days and weeks immediately after a disaster are what capture the attention of donors, thus forcing relief agencies into the role of mediators between the two extremes.

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2. Which one of the following examples best illustrates the type of disaster response recommended by the experts mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (A) After a flood, local officials reject three more expensive proposals before finally accepting a contractor's plan to control a local river with a dam.
 - (B) Following a plan developed several years ago by a relief agency in consultation with donors and community members, the relief agency provides temporary shelter immediately after a flood and later helps rebuild houses destroyed by the flood.
 - (C) Immediately after a flood, several different relief agencies, each acting independently, send large shipments of goods to the affected community along with teams of highly motivated but untrained volunteers to coordinate the distribution of these goods.
 - (D) At the request of its donors, a private relief agency delays providing any assistance to victims of a flood until after the agency conducts a thorough study of the types of aid most likely to help the affected community in the long run.
 - (E) After a flood, government officials persuade local companies to increase their corporate giving levels and to direct more aid to the surrounding community.
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Disaster relief plans are appropriate only for disaster-prone communities.
 - (B) When communities affected by disasters have articulated their long-term needs, donors typically have been responsive to those needs.
 - (C) Donors would likely provide more disaster relief aid if they had confidence that it would be used more effectively than aid currently is.
 - (D) It is not the amount of aid but rather the way this aid is managed that is the source of current problems in disaster relief.
 - (E) Few communities affected by disasters experience a crucial need for short-term aid.
4. The author discusses donors in the final paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) point to an influential group of people who have resisted changes to traditional disaster response efforts
 - (B) demonstrate that the needs of donors and aid recipients contrast profoundly on the issue of disaster response
 - (C) show that implementing an effective disaster relief program requires a new approach on the part of donors as well as relief agencies
 - (D) illustrate that relief agencies and donors share similar views on the goals of disaster response but disagree on the proper response methods
 - (E) concede that the reformation of disaster relief programs, while necessary, is unlikely to take place because of the disagreements among donors

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to view a shift toward a more long-term perspective in disaster relief efforts as which one of the following?
- (A) a development that would benefit affected communities as well as aid providers who have a shared interest in relief efforts that are effective and well managed
 - (B) a change that would help communities meet their future needs more effectively but would inevitably result in a detrimental reduction of short-term aid like food and medicine
 - (C) an approach that would enable aid recipients to meet their long-term needs but which would not address the mismanagement that hampers short-term relief efforts
 - (D) a movement that, while well intentioned, will likely be undermined by the unwillingness of donors to accept new methods of delivering aid
 - (E) the beginning of a trend in which aid recipients play a major role after a disaster and donors play a minor role, reversing the structure of traditional aid programs
6. Which one of the following inferences about natural disasters and relief efforts is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) Although inefficiencies have long been present in international disaster relief programs, they have been aggravated in recent years by increased demands on relief agencies' limited resources.
 - (B) Local communities had expressed little interest in taking responsibility for their own preparedness prior to the most recent years, thus leaving donors and relief agencies unaware of potential problems.
 - (C) Numerous relief efforts in the years prior to the most recent provided such vast quantities of aid that most needs were met despite evidence of inefficiency and mismanagement, and few recipient communities questioned traditional disaster response methods.
 - (D) Members of communities affected by disasters have long argued that they should set the agenda for relief efforts, but relief agencies have only recently come to recognize the validity of their arguments.
 - (E) A number of wasteful relief efforts in the most recent years provided dramatic illustrations of aid programs that were implemented by donors and agencies with little accountability to populations affected by disasters.

The moral precepts embodied in the Hippocratic oath, which physicians standardly affirm upon beginning medical practice, have long been considered the immutable bedrock of medical ethics,

- (5) binding physicians in a moral community that reaches across temporal, cultural, and national barriers. Until very recently the promises expressed in that oath—for example to act primarily for the benefit and not the harm of patients and to conform to various standards
- (10) of professional conduct including the preservation of patients' confidences—even seemed impervious to the powerful scientific and societal forces challenging it. Critics argue that the oath is outdated; its fixed moral rules, they say, are incompatible with more flexible
- (15) modern ideas about ethics. It also encourages doctors to adopt an authoritarian stance that depreciates the privacy and autonomy of the patient. Furthermore, its emphasis on the individual patient without regard for the wider social context frustrates the physician's
- (20) emerging role as gatekeeper in managed care plans and impedes competitive market forces, which, some critics believe, should determine the quality, price, and distribution of health care as they do those of other commodities. The oath is also faulted for its
- (25) omissions: its failure to mention such vital contemporary issues as human experimentation and the relationships of physicians to other health professionals. Some respected opponents even cite historical doubts about the oath's origin and
- (30) authorship, presenting evidence that it was formulated by a small group of reformist physicians in ancient Greece and that for centuries it was not uniformly accepted by medical practitioners.

- (35) This historical issue may be dismissed at the outset as irrelevant to the oath's current appropriateness. Regardless of the specific origin of its text—which, admittedly, is at best uncertain—those in each generation who critically appraise its content and judge it to express valid
- (40) principles of medical ethics become, in a more meaningful sense, its authors. More importantly, even the more substantive, morally based arguments concerning contemporary values and newly relevant issues cannot negate the patients' need for assurance
- (45) that physicians will pursue appropriate goals in treatment in accordance with generally acceptable standards of professionalism. To fulfill that need, the core value of beneficence—which does not actually conflict with most reformers' purposes—should be
- (50) retained, with adaptations at the oath's periphery by some combination of revision, supplementation, and modern interpretation. In fact, there is already a tradition of peripheral reinterpretation of traditional wording; for example, the oath's vaguely and
- (55) archaically worded proscription against "cutting for the stone" may once have served to forbid surgery, but with today's safer and more effective surgical techniques it is understood to function as a promise to practice within the confines of one's expertise,
- (60) which remains a necessary safeguard for patients' safety and well-being.

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

- (A) The Hippocratic oath ought to be reevaluated carefully, with special regard to the role of the physician, to make certain that its fundamental moral rules still apply today.
- (B) Despite recent criticisms of the Hippocratic oath, some version of it that will continue to assure patients of physicians' professionalism and beneficent treatment ought to be retained.
- (C) Codes of ethics developed for one society at a particular point in history may lose some specific application in later societies but can retain a useful fundamental moral purpose.
- (D) Even the criticisms of the Hippocratic oath based on contemporary values and newly relevant medical issues cannot negate patients' need for assurance.
- (E) Modern ideas about ethics, especially medical ethics, obviate the need for and appropriateness of a single code of medical ethics like the Hippocratic oath.

8. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?

- (A) A general principle is described, criticisms of the principle are made, and modifications of the principle are made in light of these criticisms.
- (B) A set of criticisms is put forward, and possible replies to those criticisms are considered and dismissed.
- (C) The history of a certain code of conduct is discussed, criticisms of the code are mentioned and partially endorsed, and the code is modified as a response.
- (D) A general principle is formulated, a partial defense of that principle is presented, and criticisms of the principle are discussed and rejected.
- (E) The tradition surrounding a certain code of conduct is discussed, criticisms of that code are mentioned, and a general defense of the code is presented.

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9. The passage cites which one of the following as a value at the heart of the Hippocratic oath that should present no difficulty to most reformers?
- (A) creation of a community of physicians from all eras, nations, and cultures
 - (B) constant improvement and advancement of medical science
 - (C) provision of medical care to all individuals regardless of ability to pay
 - (D) physician action for the benefit of patients
 - (E) observance of established moral rules even in the face of challenging societal forces
10. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) affirm society's continuing need for a code embodying certain principles
 - (B) chastise critics within the medical community who support reinterpretation of a code embodying certain principles
 - (C) argue that historical doubts about the origin of a certain code are irrelevant to its interpretation
 - (D) outline the pros and cons of revising a code embodying certain principles
 - (E) propose a revision of a code embodying certain principles that will increase the code's applicability to modern times
11. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that which one of the following sentences could most logically be added to the passage as a concluding sentence?
- (A) The fact that such reinterpretations are so easy, however, suggests that our rejection of the historical issue was perhaps premature.
 - (B) Yet, where such piecemeal reinterpretation is not possible, revisions to even the core value of the oath may be necessary.
 - (C) It is thus simply a failure of the imagination, and not any changes in the medical profession or society in general, that has motivated critics of the Hippocratic oath.
 - (D) Because of this tradition of reinterpretation of the Hippocratic oath, therefore, modern ideas about medical ethics must be much more flexible than they have been in the past.
 - (E) Despite many new challenges facing the medical profession, therefore, there is no real need for wholesale revision of the Hippocratic oath.

12. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as a criticism of the Hippocratic oath EXCEPT:
- (A) The oath encourages authoritarianism on the part of physicians.
 - (B) The version of the oath in use today is not identical to the oath formulated in ancient Greece.
 - (C) The oath fails to address modern medical dilemmas that could not have been foreseen in ancient Greece.
 - (D) The oath's absolutism is incompatible with contemporary views of morality.
 - (E) The oath's emphasis on the individual patient is often not compatible with a market-driven medical industry.
13. Which one of the following can most accurately be used to describe the author's attitude toward critics of the Hippocratic oath?
- (A) enthusiastic support
 - (B) bemused dismissal
 - (C) reasoned disagreement
 - (D) strict neutrality
 - (E) guarded agreement
14. Which one of the following would be most suitable as a title for this passage if it were to appear as an editorial piece?
- (A) "The Ancients versus the Moderns: Conflicting Ideas About Medical Ethics"
 - (B) "Hypocritical Oaths: Why 'Managed Care' Proponents are Seeking to Repeal an Ancient Code"
 - (C) "Genetic Fallacy in the Age of Gene-Splicing: Why the Origins of the Hippocratic Oath Don't Matter"
 - (D) "The Dead Hand of Hippocrates: Breaking the Hold of Ancient Ideas on Modern Medicine"
 - (E) "Prescription for the Hippocratic Oath: Facelift or Major Surgery?"

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- A lichen consists of a fungus living in symbiosis (i.e., a mutually beneficial relationship) with an alga. Although most branches of the complex evolutionary family tree of fungi have been well established, the
- (5) evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi have been a mystery. But a new DNA study has revealed the relationship of lichen-forming fungi to several previously known branches of the fungus family tree. The study reveals that, far from being oddities,
- (10) lichen-forming fungi are close relatives of such common fungi as brewer's yeast, morel mushrooms, and the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease. This accounts for the visible similarity of certain lichens to more recognizable fungi such as mushrooms.
- (15) In general, fungi present complications for the researcher. Fungi are usually parasitic or symbiotic, and researchers are often unsure whether they are examining fungal DNA or that of the associated organism. But lichen-forming fungi are especially
- (20) difficult to study. They have few distinguishing characteristics of shape or structure, and they are unusually difficult to isolate from their partner algae, with which they have a particularly delicate symbiosis. In some cases the alga is wedged between
- (25) layers of fungal tissue; in others, the fungus grows through the alga's cell walls in order to take nourishment, and the tissues of the two organisms are entirely enmeshed and inseparable. As a result, lichen-forming fungi have long been difficult to
- (30) classify definitively within the fungus family. By default they were thus considered a separate grouping of fungi with an unknown evolutionary origin. But, using new analytical tools that allow them to isolate the DNA of fungi in parasitic or symbiotic
- (35) relationships, researchers were able to establish the DNA sequence in a certain gene found in 75 species of fungi, including 10 species of lichen-forming fungi. Based on these analyses, the researchers found 5 branches on the fungus family tree to which
- (40) varieties of lichen-forming fungi belong. Furthermore, the researchers stress that it is likely that as more types of lichen-forming fungi are analyzed, they will be found to belong to still more branches of the fungus family tree.
- (45) One implication of the new research is that it provides evidence to help overturn the long-standing evolutionary assumption that parasitic interactions inevitably evolve over time to a greater benignity and eventually to symbiosis so that the parasites will not
- (50) destroy their hosts. The addition of lichen-forming fungi to positions along branches of the fungus family tree indicates that this assumption does not hold for fungi. Fungi both harmful and benign can now be found both early and late in fungus
- (55) evolutionary history. Given the new layout of the fungus family tree resulting from the lichen study, it appears that fungi can evolve toward mutualism and then just as easily turn back again toward parasitism.

15. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) New research suggests that fungi are not only parasitic but also symbiotic organisms.
- (B) New research has revealed that lichen-forming fungi constitute a distinct species of fungus.
- (C) New research into the evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi reveals them to be closely related to various species of algae.
- (D) New research has isolated the DNA of lichen-forming fungi and uncovered their relationship to the fungus family tree.
- (E) New research into the fungal component of lichens explains the visible similarities between lichens and fungi by means of their common evolutionary origins.
16. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's purpose in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) to suggest that new research overturns the assumption that lichen-forming fungi are primarily symbiotic, rather than parasitic, organisms
- (B) to show that findings based on new research regarding fungus classification have implications that affect a long-standing assumption of evolutionary science
- (C) to explain the fundamental purposes of fungus classification in order to position this classification within the broader field of evolutionary science
- (D) to demonstrate that a fundamental assumption of evolutionary science is verified by new research regarding fungus classification
- (E) to explain how symbiotic relationships can evolve into purely parasitic ones

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17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) explanation of the difficulty of classifying lichens; description of the DNA sequence of lichen-forming fungi; summary of the implications of this description
 - (B) definition of lichens; discussion of new discoveries concerning lichens' evolutionary history; application of these findings in support of an evolutionary theory
 - (C) definition of lichens; discussion of the difficulty in classifying their fungal components; resolution of this difficulty and implications of the resulting research
 - (D) discussion of the symbiotic relationship that constitutes lichens; discussion of how new research can distinguish parasitic from symbiotic fungi; implications of this research
 - (E) explanation of the symbiotic nature of lichens; discussion of the problems this poses for genetic researchers; delineation of the implications these problems have for evolutionary theory
18. According to the passage, the elimination of which one of the following obstacles enabled scientists to identify the evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi?
- (A) The DNA of lichen-forming fungi was not easy to separate from that of their associated algae.
 - (B) Lichen-forming fungi are difficult to distinguish from several common fungi with which they are closely related.
 - (C) Lichen-forming fungi were grouped separately from other fungi on the fungus family tree.
 - (D) Lichen-forming fungi are far less common than more recognizable fungi such as mushrooms.
 - (E) The DNA of lichen-forming fungi is significantly more complex than that of other fungi.

19. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's criticism of the assumption that parasitic interactions generally evolve toward symbiosis?
- (A) Evolutionary theorists now postulate that symbiotic interactions generally evolve toward greater parasitism, rather than vice versa.
 - (B) The evolutionary tree of fungi is somewhat more complex than that of similarly parasitic or symbiotic organisms.
 - (C) The DNA of fungi involved in symbiotic interactions is far more difficult to isolate than that of fungi involved in parasitic interactions.
 - (D) The placement of lichen-forming fungi as a separate group on the fungus family tree masked the fact that parasitic fungi sometimes evolved much later than symbiotic ones.
 - (E) Branches of the fungus family tree that have evolved from symbiosis to parasitism usually die out shortly thereafter.

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The following passage was written in the late 1980s.

The struggle to obtain legal recognition of aboriginal rights is a difficult one, and even if a right is written into the law there is no guarantee that the future will not bring changes to the law that

- (5) undermine the right. For this reason, the federal government of Canada in 1982 extended constitutional protection to those aboriginal rights already recognized under the law. This protection was extended to the Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples, the
- (10) three groups generally thought to comprise the aboriginal population in Canada. But this decision has placed on provincial courts the enormous burden of interpreting and translating the necessarily general constitutional language into specific rulings. The
- (15) result has been inconsistent recognition and establishment of aboriginal rights, despite the continued efforts of aboriginal peoples to raise issues concerning their rights.

- Aboriginal rights in Canada are defined by the
- (20) constitution as aboriginal peoples' rights to ownership of land and its resources, the inherent right of aboriginal societies to self-government, and the right to legal recognition of indigenous customs. But difficulties arise in applying these broadly conceived
- (25) rights. For example, while it might appear straightforward to affirm legal recognition of indigenous customs, the exact legal meaning of "indigenous" is extremely difficult to interpret. The intent of the constitutional protection is to recognize
- (30) only long-standing traditional customs, not those of recent origin; provincial courts therefore require aboriginal peoples to provide legal documentation that any customs they seek to protect were practiced sufficiently long ago—a criterion defined in practice
- (35) to mean prior to the establishment of British sovereignty over the specific territory. However, this requirement makes it difficult for aboriginal societies, which often relied on oral tradition rather than written records, to support their claims.

- (40) Furthermore, even if aboriginal peoples are successful in convincing the courts that specific rights should be recognized, it is frequently difficult to determine exactly what these rights amount to. Consider aboriginal land claims. Even when
- (45) aboriginal ownership of specific lands is fully established, there remains the problem of interpreting the meaning of that "ownership." In a 1984 case in Ontario, an aboriginal group claimed that its property rights should be interpreted as full ownership in the
- (50) contemporary sense of private property, which allows for the sale of the land or its resources. But the provincial court instead ruled that the law had previously recognized only the aboriginal right to use the land and therefore granted property rights so
- (55) minimal as to allow only the bare survival of the

community. Here, the provincial court's ruling was excessively conservative in its assessment of the current law. Regrettably, it appears that this group will not be successful unless it is able to move its

- (60) case from the provincial courts into the Supreme Court of Canada, which will be, one hopes, more insistent upon a satisfactory application of the constitutional reforms.
20. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) The overly conservative rulings of Canada's provincial courts have been a barrier to constitutional reforms intended to protect aboriginal rights.
- (B) The overwhelming burden placed on provincial courts of interpreting constitutional language in Canada has halted efforts by aboriginal peoples to gain full ownership of land.
- (C) Constitutional language aimed at protecting aboriginal rights in Canada has so far left the protection of these rights uncertain due to the difficult task of interpreting this language.
- (D) Constitutional reforms meant to protect aboriginal rights in Canada have in fact been used by some provincial courts to limit these rights.
- (E) Efforts by aboriginal rights advocates to uphold constitutional reforms in Canada may be more successful if heard by the Supreme Court rather than by the provincial courts.
21. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's main purpose in lines 11–14 of the passage?
- (A) to demonstrate that the decisions of the provincial courts rarely conform to the goals of the constitutional reforms
- (B) to locate the source of a systemic problem in protecting aboriginal rights in Canada
- (C) to identify the specific source of problems in enacting constitutional reforms in Canada
- (D) to describe one aspect of the process by which constitutional reforms are enacted in Canada
- (E) to criticize the use of general language in the Canadian constitution

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22. The passage explicitly states that which one of the following was intended as a consequence of the constitutional protection of aboriginal rights?
- (A) definition of the type of property rights that apply to aboriginal societies
 - (B) establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the arbiter of aboriginal rights
 - (C) recognition of traditional customs but not those of recent origin
 - (D) clarification of which groups comprise the aboriginal population in Canada
 - (E) creation of local governments for aboriginal communities
23. The passage provides the most evidence for the claim that the author has a negative attitude toward which one of the following?
- (A) the 1982 constitutional reforms' burdening the provincial courts with the task of interpretation
 - (B) the difficulties in interpreting such terms as "indigenous" and "ownership"
 - (C) the criterion used to determine which customs are too recent to merit constitutional protection
 - (D) the requirement that aboriginal peoples provide documentation for traditional customs
 - (E) the definition of ownership imposed by the provincial court in 1984
24. The passage provides evidence to suggest that the author would be most likely to assent to which one of the following proposals?
- (A) Aboriginal peoples in Canada should not be answerable to the federal laws of Canada.
 - (B) Oral tradition should sometimes be considered legal documentation of certain indigenous customs.
 - (C) Aboriginal communities should be granted full protection of all of their customs.
 - (D) Provincial courts should be given no authority to decide cases involving questions of aboriginal rights.
 - (E) The language of the Canadian constitution should more carefully delineate the instances to which reforms apply.
25. Which one of the following, if true, would lend the most credence to the author's statement in lines 56–58?
- (A) Other Ontario courts had previously interpreted "use" to include sale of the land or its resources.
 - (B) The ruling created thousands of jobs by opening the land in question to logging by a timber corporation.
 - (C) Previous court decisions in Ontario have distinguished the right to use land from the right to sell it.
 - (D) The ruling prompted aboriginal groups in other provinces to pursue land claims in those courts.
 - (E) Prior to the decision in question, the provincial court had not heard a case concerning the constitutional reforms.
26. Based on the information in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the 1984 case in Ontario?
- (A) The court's ruling directly contravened the language of the constitutional reforms protecting aboriginal land ownership rights in the full modern sense.
 - (B) The Supreme Court remains the best hope for the recognition of full aboriginal property rights because provincial courts are not authorized to rule on the definition of property rights.
 - (C) If there had been clear documentary evidence that the group had occupied the land before the establishment of British sovereignty, the court would probably have upheld the aboriginal claims.
 - (D) The unsatisfactory ruling in the case was the result of pressure from conservative politicians and other conservative interests.
 - (E) The court correctly understood the intent of the constitutional reforms, but it failed to apply them correctly because it misconstrued their relation to existing law.
27. The passage as a whole can most accurately be described as
- (A) an argument stressing the need for advocates of certain rights to adopt certain strategies
 - (B) a comprehensive study of efforts to guarantee the protection of certain rights
 - (C) an examination of problems associated with efforts to protect certain rights
 - (D) an argument favoring the need for revising the definition of certain rights
 - (E) an attempt to correct misunderstandings regarding the protection of certain rights.

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.