

SECTION I

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 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.

Charles Darwin objected to all attempts to reduce his theory of evolution to its doctrine of natural selection. "Natural selection has been the main but not the exclusive means of modification," he declared.

- (5) Nonetheless, a group of self-proclaimed strict constructionist Darwinians has recently risen to prominence by reducing Darwin's theory in just this way. These theorists use the mechanism of natural selection to explain all biological phenomena; they assert that natural selection is responsible for every aspect of every species' form and behavior, and for the success or failure of species in general.

- (10) Natural selection is generally held to result in adaptation, the shaping of an organism's form and behavior in response to environmental conditions to achieve enhanced reproductive success. If the strict constructionists are right, the persistence of every attribute and the survival of every species are due to such adaptation. But in fact, nature provides numerous examples of attributes that are not adaptations for reproductive success and of species whose success or failure had little to do with their adaptations.

- (15) For example, while it is true that some random mutations of genetic material produce attributes that enhance reproductive success and are thus favored by natural selection, and others produce harmful attributes that are weeded out, we now know from population genetics that most mutations fall into neither category. Research has revealed that neutral, nonadaptive changes account to a large extent for the evolution of DNA. Most substitutions of one unit of DNA for another within a population have no effect on reproductive success. These alterations often change the attributes of species, but their persistence from one generation to the next is not explainable by natural selection.

- (20) Additionally, the study of mass extinctions in paleontology has undermined the strict constructionist claim that natural selection can account for every species' success or failure. The extinction of the dinosaurs some 65 million years ago was probably caused by the impact of an extraterrestrial body. Smaller animal species are generally better able to survive the catastrophic changes in climate that we would expect to follow from such an impact, and mammals in the Cretaceous period were quite small because they could not compete on the large scale of the dominant dinosaurs. But while this scenario explains why dinosaurs died off and mammals fared relatively well, it does not conform to the strict constructionist view of the adaptive reasons for the

success of species. For that view assumes that adaptations are a response to conditions that are already in place at the time the adaptations occur, and mammals could not have adapted in advance to conditions caused by the impact. In a sense, their success was the result of dumb luck.

- (55) 1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Evidence from two areas of science undermines the strict constructionist claim that natural selection is the only driving force behind evolution.
- (B) According to strict constructionist Darwinians, new evidence suggests that natural selection is responsible for the failure of most extinct species.
- (C) New evidence demonstrates that natural selection can produce nonadaptive as well as adaptive changes.
- (D) Strict constructionist followers of Darwin maintain that natural selection is responsible for all evolutionary change.
- (E) Evidence from the study of population genetics helps to disprove the claim that natural selection results in the survival of the fittest species.
2. According to the author, mammals were able to survive catastrophic environmental changes that occurred roughly 65 million years ago because they
- (A) had adapted previously to similar changes
- (B) were relatively small
- (C) were highly intelligent
- (D) lived in a wide range of environments
- (E) were able to reproduce quickly

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3. The author asserts which one of the following regarding mutations of genetic material?
- (A) The majority of such mutations are not passed on to subsequent generations.
 - (B) The majority of such mutations occur during periods when mass extinctions take place.
 - (C) The majority of such mutations change species' behavior rather than their appearance.
 - (D) The majority of such mutations have no effect on reproductive success.
 - (E) The majority of such mutations occur in larger rather than smaller species.
4. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Natural selection is responsible for almost none of the characteristics of existing species.
 - (B) The fact that a species flourishes in a certain environment is not proof of its adaptation to that environment.
 - (C) Only evolutionary changes that provide some advantage to a species are transmitted to subsequent generations.
 - (D) Large animal species are generally unable to survive in harsh environmental conditions.
 - (E) Natural selection is useful for explaining the form but not the behavior of most species.
5. The author's stance toward the arguments of the strict constructionist Darwinians can most accurately be described as one of
- (A) emphatic disagreement
 - (B) mild disapproval
 - (C) open-minded neutrality
 - (D) conditional agreement
 - (E) unreserved endorsement
6. Which one of the following most accurately and completely describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It outlines the objections to traditional evolutionary theory raised by the strict constructionists mentioned in the first paragraph.
 - (B) It lists recent evidence suggesting that the strict constructionist claims described in the first paragraph are incorrect.
 - (C) It describes the strict constructionists' view of evolutionary theory in order to explain why the evidence described in subsequent paragraphs has recently gotten so much attention.
 - (D) It enumerates the arguments for the strict constructionist position that are rebutted in the paragraphs that follow.
 - (E) It explains the ramifications of the strict constructionists' claims and helps clarify the relevance of evidence offered in subsequent paragraphs.
7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue in favor of a recently proposed hypothesis
 - (B) summarize a contemporary debate
 - (C) demonstrate that a particular view is incorrect
 - (D) criticize the proponents of a traditional theory
 - (E) explain why a particular theory is gaining popularity

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From a critical discussion of the work of Victorian photographer Julia Margaret Cameron.

- What Cameron called her “fancy-subject” pictures—photographs in which two or more costumed sitters enacted, under Cameron’s direction, scenes from the Bible, mythology, Shakespeare, or Tennyson—
- (5) bear unmistakable traces of the often comical conditions under which they were taken. In many respects they have more connection to the family album pictures of recalcitrant relatives who have been herded together for the obligatory group picture than they do to the masterpieces of Western painting. In Raphael and Giotto there are no infant Christs whose faces are blurred because they moved, or who are looking at the viewer with frank hatred. These traces, of course, are what give the photographs their life and charm. If
- (10) Cameron had succeeded in her project of making seamless works of illustrative art, her work would be among the curiosities of Victorian photography—like Oscar Gustave Rejlander’s extravagantly awful *The Two Ways of Life*—rather than among its most vital images.

- It is precisely the camera’s realism—its stubborn obsession with the surface of things—that has given Cameron’s theatricality and artificiality its atmosphere of truth. It is the truth of the sitting, rather than the fiction which all the dressing up was in aid of, that
- (25) wafts out of these wonderful and strange, not-quite-in-focus photographs. They are what they are: pictures of housemaids and nieces and husbands and village children who are dressed up as Mary Madonnas and infant Jesuses and John the Baptists and Lancelots and Guineveres and trying desperately hard to sit still. The way each sitter endures his or her ordeal is the collective action of the photograph, its “plot” so to speak. When we look at a narrative painting we can
- (30) suspend our disbelief; when we look at a narrative photograph we cannot. We are always aware of the photograph’s doubleness—of each figure’s imaginary and real personas. Theater can transcend its doubleness, can make us believe (for at least some of the time) that we are seeing only Lear or Medea. Still photographs of theatrical scenes can never escape being pictures of actors.

- What gives Cameron’s pictures of actors their special quality—their status as treasures of photography
- (45) of an unfathomably peculiar sort—is their singular combination of amateurism and artistry. In *The Passing of Arthur*, for example, the mast and oar of the makeshift boat representing a royal barge are obviously broomsticks and the water is white muslin drapery. But these details are insignificant. For once, the homely truth of the sitting gives right of place to the romantic fantasy of its director. The picture, a night scene, is magical and mysterious. While Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures have been compared
- (50) to poor amateur theatricals, *The Passing of Arthur* puts one in mind of good amateur theatricals one has seen, and recalls with shameless delight.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The circumstances under which Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures were taken render them unintentionally comical.
- (B) The peculiar charm of Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures derives from the viewer’s simultaneous awareness of the fictional scene portrayed and the circumstances of its portrayal.
- (C) The implicit claim of Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures to comparison with the masterpieces of Western painting is undermined by the obtrusiveness of the sitters.
- (D) The most successful of Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures from an aesthetic point of view are those in which the viewer is completely unaware that the sitters are engaged in role playing.
- (E) The interest of Cameron’s fancy-subject pictures consists in what they tell us about the sitters and not in the imaginary scenes they portray.
9. The author mentions the props employed in *The Passing of Arthur* as
- (A) examples of amateurish aspects of the work
- (B) evidence of the transformative power of theater
- (C) testimonies to Cameron’s ingenuity
- (D) indications that the work is intended ironically
- (E) support for a negative appraisal of the work
10. Which one of the following, if true, would most help to explain the claim about suspension of disbelief in lines 34–36?
- (A) Sitting for a painting typically takes much longer than sitting for a photograph.
- (B) Paintings, unlike photographs, can depict obviously impossible situations.
- (C) All of the sitters for a painting do not have to be present at the same time.
- (D) A painter can suppress details about a sitter that are at odds with an imaginary persona.
- (E) Paintings typically bear the stylistic imprint of an artist, school, or period.

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11. Based on the passage, Cameron is most like which one of the following in relation to her fancy-subject pictures?
- (A) a playwright who introduces incongruous elements to preserve an aesthetic distance between characters and audience
 - (B) a rap artist whose lyrics are designed to subvert the meaning of a song sampled in his recording
 - (C) a sculptor whose works possess a certain grandeur even though they are clearly constructed out of ordinary objects
 - (D) an architect whose buildings are designed to be as functional as possible
 - (E) a film director who employs ordinary people as actors in order to give the appearance of a documentary
12. Based on the passage, the author would agree with each of the following statements EXCEPT:
- (A) A less realistic medium can be more conducive to suspension of disbelief than a more realistic medium.
 - (B) Amateurishness is a positive quality in some works of art.
 - (C) What might appear to be an incongruity in a narrative photograph can actually enhance its aesthetic value.
 - (D) We are sometimes aware of both the real and the imaginary persona of an actor in a drama.
 - (E) A work of art succeeds only to the extent that it realizes the artist's intentions.
13. The passage provides the most support for inferring that in Cameron's era
- (A) there was little interest in photographs documenting contemporary life
 - (B) photography was practiced mainly by wealthy amateurs
 - (C) publicity stills of actors were coming into vogue
 - (D) there were no professional artist's models
 - (E) the time required to take a picture was substantial
14. The discussion of suspension of disbelief in the second paragraph serves which one of the following purposes?
- (A) It is the main conclusion of the passage, for which the discussion of Cameron's fancy-subject pictures serves as a case study.
 - (B) It introduces a contrast the author uses in characterizing the peculiar nature of our response to Cameron's fancy-subject pictures.
 - (C) It is the key step in an argument supporting the author's negative appraisal of the project of narrative photography.
 - (D) It is used to explain a criticism of Cameron's fancy-subject pictures that the author shows to be conceptually confused.
 - (E) It draws a contrast between narrative painting and drama to support the author's conclusion that Cameron's fancy-subject pictures are more like the former.
15. The main purpose of the passage is
- (A) to chronicle Cameron's artistic development as a photographer, which culminated in her masterpiece *The Passing of Arthur*
 - (B) to argue that the tension between Cameron's aims and the results she achieved in some of her works enhances the works' aesthetic value
 - (C) to show that Cameron's essentially theatrical vision accounts for both the strengths and the weaknesses of her photographic oeuvre
 - (D) to explain why Cameron's project of acquiring for photography the prestige accorded to painting was doomed to failure
 - (E) to defend Cameron's masterpiece *The Passing of Arthur* against its detractors by showing that it transcends the homely details of its setting

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- Some critics of advertising have assumed that the creation of false needs in consumers is the principal mechanism underlying what these critics regard as its manipulative and hegemonic power. Central to this type of critique are the writings of political theorist Herbert Marcuse, who maintained that modern people succumb to oppression by believing themselves satisfied in spite of their living in an objectively unsatisfying world. This process occurs because in mass market culture the powerful psychological techniques of advertising create “needs” that are false and whose satisfaction thus contributes, not to the genuine well-being of consumers, but rather to the profit—and thereby the disproportionate power—of corporations.

- Marcuse supposed that we all have certain real needs, both physical and psychological. Advertising appropriates these needs for its own purposes, forging psychological associations between them and consumer items, e.g., between sex and perfume, thereby creating a false “need” for these items. Since the quest for fulfillment is thus displaced from its true objects to consumer items, the implicit promises of advertisements are never really fulfilled and the consumer remains at some level unsatisfied.

- Unfortunately, the distinction between real and false needs upon which this critique depends is extremely problematic. If Marcusians are right, we cannot, with any assurance, separate our real needs from the alleged false needs we feel as a result of the manipulation of advertisers. For, in order to do so, it would be necessary to eliminate forces of persuasion that are so prevalent in society that they have come to inform our instinctive judgments about things.

- But, in fact, Marcusians make a major mistake in assuming that the majority of consumers who respond to advertising do not do so autonomously. Advertising techniques are unable to induce unwilling behavior in rational, informed adults, and regulations prohibit misinformation in advertising claims. Moreover, evidence suggests that most adults understand and recognize the techniques used and are not merely passive instruments. If there is a real need for emotional fulfillment, and if we can freely and authentically choose our means of obtaining it, then free, informed individuals may choose to obtain it through the purchase of commodities or even through the enjoyment occasionally provided by advertisements themselves. It is no doubt true that in many—perhaps even most—cases the use of an advertised product does not yield the precise sort of emotional dividend that advertisements seem to promise. This does not mean, however, that consumers do not freely and intentionally use the product as a means to another sort of fulfillment, or even that its genuine fulfillment of needs must be less than the advertisement suggests.

16. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Advertising has greater social value than Marcusians have supposed, because it is both an effective means of informing consumers and often an intrinsically entertaining medium of mass communication.
 - (B) Even if, as Marcusians have argued, there is a theoretical difference between real and false needs, that difference is obscured in practice by the relationship of consumers to the forces of persuasion in profit-motivated, consumer-oriented societies.
 - (C) Marcusian arguments regarding advertisers’ creation of false needs are mistaken, because individuals are able to make autonomous decisions regarding their needs and are even able to use the elements of mass market culture to achieve genuine fulfillment.
 - (D) Critics of advertising typically focus on the development of false needs in the consumer and do not fully consider the ability of people to make independent choices by distinguishing their own real needs from the apparent needs that advertising induces.
 - (E) The problematic distinction that Marcusians have drawn between real and false needs provides an inadequate basis for their attacks on advertising, because the distinction overlooks consumers’ physical and psychological needs.
17. The author states that Marcuse believed that advertisers
- (A) base many of their manipulative strategies on psychological research findings
 - (B) appeal to people’s real needs in order to create false needs
 - (C) are restricted to a degree by regulations prohibiting misinformation
 - (D) exaggerate the consumer’s need for independent decision-making
 - (E) deny that the needs they create in people are less real than other needs

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18. The main function of the first paragraph is to
- (A) summarize the political and economic context from which Marcusean critiques of advertising arise
 - (B) outline the mechanisms by which false needs originate in mass market culture
 - (C) evaluate the psychological processes by which the manipulative techniques of mass market advertising influence individuals
 - (D) describe the prevailing views among contemporary critics of advertising and categorize Marcuse's theories in relation to those views
 - (E) describe Marcusean views regarding mass market manipulation and indicate their role in certain criticisms of advertising
19. Which one of the following is a claim that the author attributes to Marcuse?
- (A) In modern society, advertising helps lead people to think that they are satisfied.
 - (B) Modern societies differ from earlier societies in that they fail to satisfy basic physical needs.
 - (C) It is impossible to draw any meaningful distinction between real and false psychological needs in modern society.
 - (D) Advertising in modern society has sometimes become a tool of oppression working to the benefit of totalitarian political systems.
 - (E) Advertising exploits basic human needs by deriving from them certain secondary needs which, though they become real needs, subtly work to the detriment of consumers.
20. By the term "forces of persuasion" (line 32), the author most probably refers to
- (A) intentionally dishonest claims that some theorists argue are common in advertising
 - (B) innate, instinctual drives that some theorists say are fundamental to human behavior
 - (C) emotional pressures that some theorists claim are exerted over individuals by society as a whole
 - (D) subtle practices of social indoctrination that some theorists say are sponsored by the state
 - (E) manipulative influences that some theorists say go unrecognized by those affected by them
21. Which one of the following sentences would most logically complete the passage?
- (A) Therefore, while in principle there might be grounds for holding that advertising is detrimental to society, the Marcusean critique does not provide such grounds.
 - (B) Therefore, although Marcusean claims about advertising are rationally justified, the mistake of many recent critics of advertising is in their use of these claims for political gain.
 - (C) Therefore, any shift in basic assumptions required to correct the abuses of advertising will require a change in the perception of human nature held by corporate leaders.
 - (D) Therefore, while emphasizing only detrimental social aspects of advertising, Marcuseans have failed to consider that such aspects are clearly outweighed by numerous social benefits.
 - (E) Therefore, the Marcusean critique of advertising is mistaken except in its claim that advertisers exert economic power over those few people who are unable or unwilling to distinguish real from false needs.

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Passage A

There are two principles that are fundamental to a theory of justice regarding property. The principle of justice in acquisition specifies the conditions under which someone can legitimately come to own

- (5) something that was previously not owned by anyone. The principle of justice in transfer specifies the conditions under which the transfer of property from one person to another is justified.

- (10) Given such principles, if the world were wholly just, the following definition would exhaustively cover the subject of justice regarding property:

1. A person who acquires property in accordance with the principle of justice in acquisition is entitled to that property.

- (15) 2. A person who acquires property in accordance with the principle of justice in transfer, from someone else who is entitled to the property, is entitled to the property.

- (20) 3. No one is entitled to any property except by (repeated) applications of 1 and 2.

- However, not all actual situations are generated in accordance with the principles of justice in acquisition and justice in transfer. Some people steal from others or defraud them, for example. The existence of past
- (25) injustice raises the issue of the rectification of injustice. If past injustice has shaped present ownership in various ways, what, if anything, ought to be done to rectify that injustice? A principle of rectification would use historical information about previous
- (30) situations and injustices done in them, and information about the actual course of events that flowed from these injustices, to produce a description of the property ownership that should have resulted. Actual ownership of property must then be brought
- (35) into conformity with this description.

Passage B

In 1790, the United States Congress passed the Indian Nonintercourse Act, which requires that all transfers of lands from Native Americans to others be approved by the federal government. The law has not

(40) been changed in any relevant respect, and it remains in effect today. Its purpose is clear. It was meant to guarantee security to Native Americans against fraudulent acquisition by others of the Native Americans' land holdings. Several suits have been

(45) initiated by Native American tribes for recovery of lands held by them when the Nonintercourse Act took effect.

- One natural (one might almost say obvious) way of reasoning about Native American claims to land in
- (50) North America is this: Native Americans were the first human occupants of this land. Before the European invasion of North America, the land belonged to them. In the course of that invasion and its aftermath, the land was illicitly taken from them. The current owners
- (55) lack a well-founded right to the land, which now lies illicitly in their hands. Ideally, the land should be restored to its rightful owners. This may be impractical; compromises might have to be made. But the original wrong can most easily be righted by returning the land
- (60) to them—or by returning it wherever that is feasible.

22. Which one of the following most accurately describes the main purpose for which passage A was written and the main purpose for which passage B was written?

- (A) Passage A: to propose a solution to a moral problem
Passage B: to criticize a proposed solution to a moral problem
- (B) Passage A: to sketch a general outline of a branch of moral theory
Passage B: to give a particular moral analysis of a real case
- (C) Passage A: to spell out the details of two fundamental principles
Passage B: to examine a case that exemplifies a moral ideal
- (D) Passage A: to argue for a particular moral ideal
Passage B: to question the assumptions of a moral theory
- (E) Passage A: to advocate the use of certain moral principles
Passage B: to provide a counterexample to some widely held moral principles

23. Both passages explicitly mention which one of the following?

- (A) transfer of property from one owner to another
- (B) a legal basis for recovery of property
- (C) entitlement to property in a wholly just world
- (D) practicability of rectification of past injustice
- (E) injustice committed as part of an invasion

24. Which one of the following is true of the relationship between passage A and the second paragraph of passage B?

- (A) The second paragraph of passage B attempts to develop a broader version of the theory presented in passage A.
- (B) The second paragraph of passage B purports to state facts that bolster the argument made in passage A.
- (C) The argument in the second paragraph of passage B is structurally parallel to the argument in passage A, but the subject matter of the two is different.
- (D) Passage A presents a theory that tends to support the argument presented in the second paragraph of passage B.
- (E) The second paragraph of passage B attempts to undermine the theory presented in passage A.

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25. Based on what can be inferred from their titles, the relationship between which one of the following pairs of documents is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) “Card Counting for Everyone: A Can’t-Lose System for Beating the Dealer” “The Evils of Gambling”
 - (B) “Mayor McConnell Is Unfit to Serve” “Why Mayor McConnell Should be Reelected”
 - (C) “Pruning Fruit Trees: A Guide for the Novice” “Easy Recipes for Beginning Cooks”
 - (D) “Notable Failures of the STORM Weather Forecasting Model” “Meteorologists’ Best Tool Yet: The STORM Forecasting Model”
 - (E) “Fundamentals of Building Construction and Repair” “Engineering Report: The Repairs Needed by the Thales Building”
26. The author of passage A would be most likely to characterize the purpose of the Indian Nonintercourse Act as which one of the following?
- (A) legitimization of actual property holdings during the eighteenth century
 - (B) clarification of existing laws regarding transfer of property
 - (C) assurance of conformity to the principle of justice in acquisition
 - (D) prevention of violations of the principle of justice in transfer
 - (E) implementation of a principle of rectification
27. Which one of the following most accurately describes the difference in approach taken by passage A as compared to passage B?
- (A) Passage A espouses a general view without providing details, while passage B sketches an argument that it does not necessarily endorse.
 - (B) Passage A argues for the superiority of one view over competing views, while passage B considers only a single view.
 - (C) Passage A invokes commonly held principles to support a policy recommendation, while passage B relies on the views of established authorities to support its claims.
 - (D) Passage A briefly states a view and then provides an argument for it, while passage B provides a detailed statement of a view but no argument.
 - (E) Passage A provides an argument in support of a view, while passage B attempts to undermine a view.

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.