

## SECTION III

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.

- Wherever the crime novels of P. D. James are discussed by critics, there is a tendency on the one hand to exaggerate her merits and on the other to castigate her as a genre writer who is getting above herself. Perhaps underlying the debate is that familiar, false opposition set up between different kinds of fiction, according to which enjoyable novels are held to be somehow slightly lowbrow, and a novel is not considered true literature unless it is a tiny bit dull.
- (5) Those commentators who would elevate James's books to the status of high literature point to her painstakingly constructed characters, her elaborate settings, her sense of place, and her love of abstractions: notions about morality, duty, pain, and pleasure are never far from the lips of her police officers and murderers. Others find her pretentious and tiresome; an inverted snobbery accuses her of abandoning the time-honored conventions of the detective genre in favor of a highbrow literary style.
- (10) The critic Harriet Waugh wants P. D. James to get on with "the more taxing business of laying a tricky trail and then fooling the reader"; Philip Oakes in *The Literary Review* groans, "Could we please proceed with the business of clapping the handcuffs on the killer?"

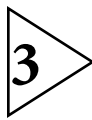
- James is certainly capable of strikingly good writing. She takes immense trouble to provide her characters with convincing histories and passions. Her descriptive digressions are part of the pleasure of her books and give them dignity and weight. But it is equally true that they frequently interfere with the story; the patinas and aromas of a country kitchen receive more loving attention than does the plot itself. Her devices to advance the story can be shameless and thin, and it is often impossible to see how her detective arrives at the truth; one is left to conclude that the detective solves crimes through intuition. At this stage in her career P. D. James seems to be less interested in the specifics of detection than in her characters' vulnerabilities and perplexities.

- However, once the rules of a chosen genre cramp creative thought, there is no reason why an able and interesting writer should accept them. In her latest book, there are signs that James is beginning to feel constrained by the crime-novel genre. Here her determination to leave areas of ambiguity in the solution of the crime and to distribute guilt among the murderer, victim, and bystanders points to a conscious rebellion against the traditional neatness of detective fiction. It is fashionable, though reprehensible, for one

writer to prescribe to another. But perhaps the time has come for P. D. James to slide out of her handcuffs and stride into the territory of the mainstream novel.

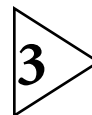
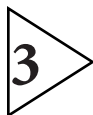
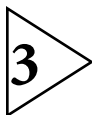
1. Which one of the following best states the author's main conclusion?
  - (A) Because P. D. James's potential as a writer is stifled by her chosen genre, she should turn her talents toward writing mainstream novels.
  - (B) Because the requirements of the popular novel are incompatible with true creative expression, P. D. James's promise as a serious author has been diminished.
  - (C) The dichotomy between popular and sophisticated literature is well illustrated in the crime novels of P. D. James.
  - (D) The critics who have condemned P. D. James's lack of attention to the specifics of detection fail to take into account her carefully constructed plots.
  - (E) Although her plots are not always neatly resolved, the beauty of her descriptive passages justifies P. D. James's decision to write in the crime-novel genre.
2. The author refers to the "patinas and aromas of a country kitchen" (line 32) most probably in order to
  - (A) illustrate James's gift for innovative phrasing
  - (B) highlight James's interest in rural society
  - (C) allow the reader to experience the pleasure of James's books
  - (D) explain how James typically constructs her plots
  - (E) exemplify James's preoccupation with descriptive writing

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



3. The second paragraph serves primarily to
  - (A) propose an alternative to two extreme opinions described earlier
  - (B) present previously mentioned positions in greater detail
  - (C) contradict an assertion cited previously
  - (D) introduce a controversial interpretation
  - (E) analyze a dilemma in greater depth
4. The passage supports which one of the following statements about detective fiction?
  - (A) There are as many different detective-novel conventions as there are writers of crime novels.
  - (B) Detective fiction has been characterized by extremely high literary quality.
  - (C) Detective fiction has been largely ignored by literary critics.
  - (D) There is very little agreement among critics about the basic elements of a typical detective novel.
  - (E) Writers of detective fiction have customarily followed certain conventions in constructing their novels.
5. The passage suggests that both Waugh and Oakes consider James's novels to have
  - (A) too much material that is extraneous to the solution of the crime
  - (B) too little characterization to enable the reader to solve the crime
  - (C) too few suspects to generate suspense
  - (D) too simple a plot to hold the attention of the reader
  - (E) too convoluted a plot for the reader to understand
6. It can be inferred from the passage that, in the author's view, traditional detective fiction is characterized by
  - (A) concern for the weaknesses and doubts of the characters
  - (B) transparent devices to advance the plot
  - (C) the attribution of intuition to the detective
  - (D) the straightforward assignment of culpability for the crime
  - (E) attention to the concepts of morality and responsibility
7. The author characterizes the position of some critics as "inverted snobbery" (line 17) because they hold which one of the following views?
  - (A) Critics of literature must acknowledge that they are less talented than creators of literature.
  - (B) Critics should hesitate to disparage popular authors.
  - (C) P. D. James's novels should focus less on characters from the English landed gentry.
  - (D) Detective fiction should be content to remain an unambitious literary genre.
  - (E) P. D. James should be less fastidious about portraying violence.
8. Which one of the following quotations about literature best exemplifies the "familiar" attitude mentioned in lines 5-9?
  - (A) "The fantasy and whimsy characteristic of this writer's novels qualify them as truly great works of literature."
  - (B) "The greatest work of early English literature happens to be a highly humorous collection of tales."
  - (C) "A truly great work of literature should place demands upon its readers, rather than divert them."
  - (D) "Although many critics are condescending about best-selling novels, I would not wish to challenge the opinion of millions of readers."
  - (E) "A novel need only satisfy the requirements of its particular genre to be considered a true work of literature."

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Many Native Americans view the archaeological excavation and museum display of ancestral skeletal remains and items buried with them as a spiritual desecration. A number of legal remedies that either

- (5) prohibit or regulate such activities may be available to Native American communities, if they can establish standing in such cases. In disinterment cases, courts have traditionally affirmed the standing of three classes of plaintiffs: the deceased's heirs, the owner of the
- (10) property on which the grave is located, and parties, including organizations or distant relatives of the deceased, that have a clear interest in the preservation of a particular grave. If an archaeologically discovered grave is of recent historical origin and associated with
- (15) an identifiable Native American community, Native Americans are likely to establish standing in a suit to prevent disinterment of the remains, but in cases where the grave is ancient and located in an area where the community of Native Americans associated with the
- (20) grave has not recently lived, they are less likely to be successful in this regard. Indeed, in most cases involving ancient graves, to recognize that Native Americans have standing would represent a significant expansion of common law. In cases where standing can
- (25) be achieved, however, common law may provide a basis for some Native American claims against archaeologists and museums.

Property law, for example, can be useful in establishing Native American claims to artifacts that

- (30) are retrieved in the excavation of ancient graves and can be considered the communal property of Native American tribes or communities. In *Charrier v. Bell*, a United States appellate court ruled that the common law doctrine of abandonment, which allows the finder
- (35) of abandoned property to claim ownership, does not apply to objects buried with the deceased. The court ruled that the practice of burying items with the body of the deceased "is not intended as a means of relinquishing ownership to a stranger," and that to
- (40) interpret it as such "would render a grave subject to despoliation either immediately after interment or ... after removal of the descendants of the deceased from the neighborhood of the cemetery." This ruling suggests that artifacts excavated from Native American
- (45) ancestral graves should be returned to representatives of tribal groups who can establish standing in such cases.

More generally, United States courts have upheld the distinction between individual and communal

- (50) property, holding that an individual Native American does not have title to communal property owned and held for common use by his or her tribe. As a result, museums cannot assume that they have valid title to cultural property merely because they purchased in
- (55) good faith an item that was originally sold in good faith by an individual member of a Native American community.

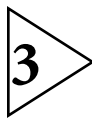
9. The primary purpose of the passage is to provide an answer to which one of the following questions?

- (A) How should the legal protection of Native American burial grounds be enhanced?
- (B) What characteristics of Native American burial grounds enhance their chances for protection by the law?
- (C) In what ways does the law protect the rights of Native Americans in regard to the contents of ancestral graves?
- (D) Why are the courts concerned with protecting Native American burial grounds from desecration?
- (E) By what means can Native Americans establish their rights to land on which their ancestors are buried?

10. It can be inferred that a court would be most likely to deny standing in a disinterment case to which one of the following Native American plaintiffs?

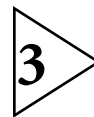
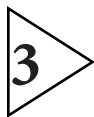
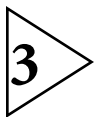
- (A) one who seeks, as one of several beneficiaries of his father's estate, to protect the father's burial site
- (B) one who seeks to prevent tenants on her land from taking artifacts from a grave located on the property
- (C) one who represents a tribe whose members hope to prevent the disinterment of remains from a distant location from which the tribe recently moved
- (D) one who seeks to have artifacts that have been removed from a grave determined to be that of her second cousin returned to the grave
- (E) one who seeks the return of artifacts taken from the ancient burial grounds of disparate tribes and now displayed in a museum

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



11. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of cases involving ancient graves?
- (A) Once a plaintiff's standing has been established, such cases are usually more difficult to resolve than are cases involving more recent graves.
  - (B) The distinction between individual and communal property is usually an issue in such cases.
  - (C) Even when a plaintiff's standing has been established, property law cannot be used as a basis for the claims of Native Americans in most such cases.
  - (D) In most such cases, common law does not currently provide a clear basis for establishing that Native Americans have standing.
  - (E) Common law is rarely used as a basis for the claims of Native Americans who have established standing in such cases.
12. The passage suggests that in making the ruling in *Carrier v. Bell* the Court is most likely to have considered the answer to which one of the following questions?
- (A) Are the descendants of the deceased still alive?
  - (B) What was the reason for burying the objects in question?
  - (C) How long after interment had buried objects been claimed by a stranger?
  - (D) Did the descendants of the deceased remain in the neighborhood of the cemetery?
  - (E) Could the property on which buried objects were found be legally considered to be abandoned property?
13. The author uses the second paragraph to
- (A) illustrate the contention that common law may support the claims of Native Americans to the contents of ancestral graves
  - (B) exemplify the difficulties that Native Americans are likely to encounter in claiming ancestral remains
  - (C) introduce a discussion of the distinction between individual and communal property
  - (D) confirm the contention that cases involving ancient graves present unresolved legal problems
  - (E) suggest that property law is applicable in most disinterment cases.
14. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Prior to an appellate court's ruling in *Carrier vs. Bell*, Native Americans had no legal grounds for demanding the return of artifacts excavated from ancient graves.
  - (B) Property law offers the most promising remedies to Native Americans seeking to recover communally owned artifacts that were sold to museums without tribal authorization.
  - (C) The older the grave, the more difficult it is for Native Americans to establish standing in cases concerning the disposition of archaeologically excavated ancestral remains.
  - (D) In cases in which Native Americans can establish standing, common law can be useful in protecting ancestral remains and the artifacts buried with them.
  - (E) Native Americans are unlikely to make significant progress in the recovery of cultural property until common law is significantly expanded to provide them with standing in cases involving the excavation of ancient graves.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



When the same habitat types (forests, oceans, grasslands, etc.) in regions of different latitudes are compared, it becomes apparent that the overall number of species increases from pole to equator. This

- (5) latitudinal gradient is probably even more pronounced than current records indicate, since researchers believe that most undiscovered species live in the tropics.

One hypothesis to explain this phenomenon, the “time theory,” holds that diverse species adapted to

- (10) today’s climatic conditions have had more time to emerge in the tropical regions, which, unlike the temperate and arctic zones, have been unaffected by a succession of ice ages. However, ice ages have caused less disruption in some temperate regions than in others  
(15) and have not interrupted arctic conditions.

Alternatively, the species-energy hypothesis proposes the following positive correlations: incoming energy from the Sun correlated with rates of growth and reproduction; rates of growth and reproduction  
(20) with the amount of living matter (biomass) at a given moment; and the amount of biomass with number of species. However, since organisms may die rapidly, high production rates can exist with low biomass. And high biomass can exist with few species. Moreover, the  
(25) mechanism proposed—greater energy influx leading to bigger populations, thereby lowering the probability of local extinction—remains untested.

- A third hypothesis centers on the tropics’ climatic stability, which provides a more reliable supply of  
(30) resources. Species can thus survive even with few types of food, and competing species can tolerate greater overlap between their respective niches. Both capabilities enable more species to exist on the same resources. However, the ecology of local communities  
(35) cannot account for the origin of the latitudinal gradient. Localized ecological processes such as competition do not generate regional pools of species, and it is the total number of species available regionally for colonizing any particular area that makes the difference between  
(40) for example, a forest at the equator and one at a higher latitude.

- A fourth and most plausible hypothesis focuses on regional speciation, and in particular on rates of speciation and extinction. According to this hypothesis,  
(45) if speciation rates become higher toward the tropics, and are not negated by extinction rates, then the latitudinal gradient would result—and become increasingly steep.

- The mechanism for this rate-of-speciation  
(50) hypothesis is that most new animal species, and perhaps plant species, arise because a population subgroup becomes isolated. This subgroup evolves differently and eventually cannot interbreed with members of the original population. The uneven spread  
(55) of a species over a large geographic area promotes this mechanism: at the edges, small populations spread out and form isolated groups. Since subgroups in an arctic environment are more likely to face extinction than those in the tropics, the latter are more likely to survive  
(60) long enough to adapt to local conditions and ultimately become new species.

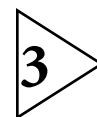
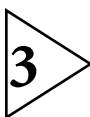
15. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) At present, no single hypothesis explaining the latitudinal gradient in numbers of species is more widely accepted than any other.  
(B) The tropical climate is more conducive to promoting species diversity than are arctic or temperate climates.  
(C) Several explanations have been suggested for global patterns in species distribution, but a hypothesis involving rates of speciation seems most promising.  
(D) Despite their differences, the various hypotheses regarding a latitudinal gradient in species diversity concur in predicting that the gradient can be expected to increase.  
(E) In distinguishing among the current hypotheses for distribution of species, the most important criterion is whether a hypothesis proposes a mechanism that can be tested and validated.

16. Which one of the following situations is most consistent with the species-energy hypothesis as described in the passage?

- (A) The many plants in a large agricultural tract represent a limited range of species.  
(B) An animal species experiences a death rate almost as rapid as its rate of growth and reproduction.  
(C) Within the small number of living organisms in a desert habitat, many different species are represented.  
(D) In a tropical rain forest, a species with a large population is found to exhibit instances of local extinction.  
(E) In an arctic tundra, the plants and animals exhibit a slow rate of growth and reproduction.

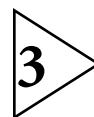
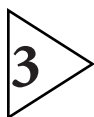
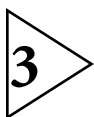
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



17. As presented in the passage, the principles of the time theory most strongly support which one of the following predictions?
- (A) In the absence of additional ice ages, the number of species at high latitudes could eventually increase significantly.
  - (B) No future ice ages are likely to change the climatic conditions that currently characterize temperate regions.
  - (C) If no further ice ages occur, climatic conditions at high latitudes might eventually resemble those at today's tropical latitudes.
  - (D) Researchers will continue to find many more new species in the tropics than in the arctic and temperate zones.
  - (E) Future ice ages are likely to interrupt the climatic conditions that now characterize high-latitude regions.
18. Which one of the following, if true, most clearly weakens the rate-of-speciation hypothesis as it is described in the passage?
- (A) A remote subgroup of a tropical species is reunited with the original population and proves unable to interbreed with members of this original population.
  - (B) Investigation of a small area of a tropical rain forest reveals that many competing species are able to coexist on the same range of resources.
  - (C) A correlation between higher energy influx, larger populations, and lower probability of local extinction is definitively established.
  - (D) Researchers find more undiscovered species during an investigation of an arctic region than they had anticipated.
  - (E) Most of the isolated subgroups of mammalian life within a tropical zone are found to experience rapid extinction.
19. Which one of the following inferences about the biological characteristics of a temperate-zone grassland is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) It has more different species than does a tropical-zone forest.
  - (B) Its climatic conditions have been severely interrupted in the past by a succession of ice ages.
  - (C) If it has a large amount of biomass, it also has a large number of different species.
  - (D) It has a larger regional pool of species than does an arctic grassland.
  - (E) If population groups become isolated at its edges, they are likely to adapt to local conditions and become new species.
20. With which one of the following statements concerning possible explanations for the latitudinal gradient in number of species would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) The time theory is the least plausible of proposed hypotheses, since it does not correctly assess the impact of ice ages upon tropical conditions.
  - (B) The rate-of-speciation hypothesis addresses a principal objection to the climatic-stability hypothesis.
  - (C) The major objection to the time theory is that it does not accurately reflect the degree to which the latitudinal gradient exists, especially when undiscovered species are taken into account.
  - (D) Despite the claims of the species-energy hypothesis, a high rate of biological growth and reproduction is more likely to exist with low biomass than with high biomass.
  - (E) An important advantage of the rate-of-speciation theory is that it considers species competition in a regional rather than local context.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





Two impressive studies have reexamined Eric Williams' conclusion that Britain's abolition of the slave trade in 1807 and its emancipation of slaves in its colonies in 1834 were driven primarily by economic

- (5) rather than humanitarian motives. Blighted by depleted soil, indebtedness, and the inefficiency of coerced labor, these colonies, according to Williams, had by 1807 become an impediment to British economic progress.
- (10) Seymour Drescher provides a more balanced view. Rejecting interpretations based either on economic interest or the moral vision of abolitionists, Drescher has reconstructed the populist characteristics of British abolitionism, which appears to have cut across lines of
- (15) class, party, and religion. Noting that between 1780 and 1830 antislavery petitions outnumbered those on any other issue, including parliamentary reform, Drescher concludes that such support cannot be explained by economic interest alone, especially when
- (20) much of it came from the unenfranchised masses. Yet, aside from demonstrating that such support must have resulted at least in part from widespread literacy and a tradition of political activism, Drescher does not finally explain how England, a nation deeply divided by class
- (25) struggles, could mobilize popular support for antislavery measures proposed by otherwise conservative politicians in the House of Lords and approved there with little dissent.

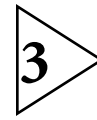
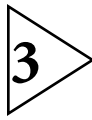
David Eltis' answer to that question actually

- (30) supports some of Williams' insights. Eschewing Drescher's idealization of British traditions of liberty, Eltis points to continuing use of low wages and Draconian vagrancy laws in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to ensure the industriousness of
- (35) British workers. Indeed, certain notables even called for the enslavement of unemployed laborers who roamed the British countryside—an acceptance of coerced labor that Eltis attributes to a preindustrial desire to keep labor costs low and exports competitive.
- (40) By the late eighteenth century, however, a growing home market began to alert capitalists to the importance of "want creation" and to incentives such as higher wages as a means of increasing both worker productivity and the number of consumers.
- (45) Significantly, it was products grown by slaves, such as sugar, coffee, and tobacco, that stimulated new wants at all levels of British society and were the forerunners of products intended in modern capitalist societies to satisfy what Eltis describes as "nonsubsistence or
- (50) psychological needs." Eltis concludes that in an economy that had begun to rely on voluntary labor to satisfy such needs, forced labor necessarily began to appear both inappropriate and counterproductive to employers. Eltis thus concludes that, while Williams
- (55) may well have underestimated the economic viability of the British colonies employing forced labor in the early 1800s, his insight into the economic motives for abolition was partly accurate. British leaders became committed to colonial labor reform only when they
- (60) became convinced, for reasons other than those cited

by Williams, that free labor was more beneficial to the imperial economy.

21. Which one of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Although they disagree about the degree to which economic motives influenced Britain's abolition of slavery, Drescher and Eltis both concede that moral persuasion by abolitionists was a significant factor.
- (B) Although both Drescher and Eltis have questioned Williams' analysis of the motivation behind Britain's abolition of slavery, there is support for part of Williams' conclusion.
- (C) Because he has taken into account the populist characteristics of British abolitionism, Drescher's explanation of what motivated Britain's abolition of slavery is finally more persuasive than that of Eltis.
- (D) Neither Eltis nor Drescher has succeeded in explaining why support for Britain's abolition of slavery appears to have cut across lines of party, class, and religion.
- (E) Although flawed in certain respects, Williams' conclusions regarding the economic condition of British slave colonies early in the nineteenth century have been largely vindicated.
22. It can be inferred that Eltis cites the views of "certain notables" (line 35) in order to
- (A) support the claim that British traditions of liberty were not as strong as Drescher believed them to be
- (B) support the contention that a strong labor force was important to Britain's economy
- (C) emphasize the importance of slavery as an institution in preindustrial Britain
- (D) indicate that the laboring classes provided little support for the abolition of slavery
- (E) establish that laborers in preindustrial Britain had few civil rights

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



23. Which one of the following best states Williams' view of the primary reason for Britain's abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of slaves in its colonies?
- (A) British populism appealed to people of varied classes, parties, and religions.
  - (B) Both capitalists and workers in Britain accepted the moral precepts of abolitionists.
  - (C) Forced labor in the colonies could not produce enough goods to satisfy British consumers.
  - (D) The operation of colonies based on forced labor was no longer economically advantageous.
  - (E) British workers became convinced that forced labor in the colonies prevented paid workers from receiving higher wages.
24. According to Eltis, low wages and Draconian vagrancy laws in Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were intended to
- (A) protect laborers against unscrupulous employment practices
  - (B) counter the move to enslave unemployed laborers
  - (C) ensure a cheap and productive work force
  - (D) ensure that the work force experienced no unemployment
  - (E) ensure that products produced in British colonies employing forced labor could compete effectively with those produced in Britain
25. It can be inferred that the author of the passage views Drescher's presentation of British traditions concerning liberty as
- (A) accurately stated
  - (B) somewhat unrealistic
  - (C) carefully researched
  - (D) unnecessarily tentative
  - (E) superficially convincing
26. The information in the passage suggests that Eltis and Drescher agree that
- (A) people of all classes in Britain supported the abolition of slavery
  - (B) the motives behind Britain's abolition of slavery were primarily economic
  - (C) the moral vision of abolitionists played a vital part in Britain's abolition of slavery
  - (D) British traditions of liberty have been idealized by historians
  - (E) Britain's tradition of political activism was primarily responsible for Britain's abolition of slavery
27. According to the passage, Eltis argues against which one of the following contentions?
- (A) Popular support for antislavery measures existed in Britain in the early nineteenth century.
  - (B) In the early nineteenth century, colonies that employed forced labor were still economically viable.
  - (C) British views concerning personal liberty motivated nineteenth-century British opposition to slavery.
  - (D) Widespread literacy in Britain contributed to public opposition to slavery in the early nineteenth century.
  - (E) Antislavery measures proposed by conservative politicians in the early nineteenth century met with little opposition.

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.