

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 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.

- Of the more than one thousand people who published memoirs of the French Revolution of 1789, about eighty were women. And of these eighty women memoirists, two thirds were members of the upper
- (5) class, a proportion that might be attributed solely to privilege—at the time of the Revolution, only half of all French citizens could read, and only members of the upper class were able to write easily. But there were also political reasons. Most of the memoirs were
- (10) published decades after the Revolution, during the restored monarchy that came to power in 1815. Those written by royalists, who opposed the Revolution, were published under the monarchy's aegis; in contrast, republican memoirists, who supported the Revolution,
- (15) risked political sanctions against their work.

- Because the memoirs were written so long after the events they describe, some historians question their reliability. Certainly, memory is subject to the loss or confusion of facts and, more to the point in these
- (20) partisan accounts, to the distortions of a mind intent on preserving its particular picture of the past. But other scholars have shown that close inspection of these documents resolves such doubts on two scores. First, for major public happenings, there are often multiple
- (25) accounts, allowing for cross-verification. Second, regarding the truth of personal events known only to the author, more subjective guidelines must be used: Are there internal verifications with a text that suggest the author is describing a plausible sequence of
- (30) events, and acting in accord with what is known of the writer's character? Or is the narrative voice so pervaded by self-justifications that it forfeits credibility?

- Denis Bertholet, in a study of nineteenth-century
- (35) French autobiography, states that the women memoirists of this period defined themselves "in relationship to their sex"—i.e., they conformed to socially prescribed feminine roles of the time, fulfilling obligations as daughters, wives or mothers.
- (40) Nonetheless, instances of social activism by women abounded during the Revolution. On the whole, women's memoirs during this period exhibit a variety of personalities and experiences, and describe how women participated, individually and collectively, in
- (45) the events of the Revolution. For example, the imprisoned royalist Madame de La Villirouët details how she managed to liberate not only herself but her co-prisoners through an epistolary campaign, and how she subsequently saved her husband's life by pleading
- (50) his case in court. In addition, in both royalist and republican camps, several women defied the ban

- against women serving as soldiers and bore arms for their causes. Bertholet's study attests to the credibility of these accounts on both factual and subjective
- (55) grounds, making the memoirs written by women particularly significant because they embody a clearly feminist mode of discourse and experience that one would not expect to find until the French Feminist movement more than a century later.

1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Despite the attempts of some historians to discredit them on factual or subjective grounds, women's memoirs of the French Revolution reflect French society's intolerance toward women's involvement in the political sphere.
- (B) Even though studies have yet to draw any definitive conclusions about their factual accuracy, women's memoirs of the French Revolution appear to be at least subjectively reliable accounts of the events of the period.
- (C) Although written years later, women's memoirs of the French Revolution can be regarded as factually and subjectively reliable accounts of the various ways in which women participated in the events of the period.
- (D) Because of the natural tendency of memory to distort facts and of partisanship to bias accounts, it is unlikely that women's memoirs of the French Revolution can be relied upon to convey an accurate portrait of the events of the period.
- (E) Regardless of their reliability, women's memoirs of the French Revolution are nevertheless a valuable resource for scholars attempting to gain insight into the impetus that led to the women's movement in France.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. Based on the passage, which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred about the majority of the published memoirs of the French Revolution that were written by men?
- (A) They depict women who conformed to socially prescribed roles.
 - (B) They depict women who participated in the Revolution.
 - (C) They were suppressed by political sanctions.
 - (D) They were written by members of the upper class.
 - (E) They were written by members of the lower class.
3. The passage's reference to Madame de La Villirouët is most likely intended to
- (A) demonstrate that women's roles during the Revolution were partially determined by their social statuses
 - (B) explain why so few women published their accounts of the events of the Revolution
 - (C) support the claim that political partisanship inevitably biases recollections
 - (D) provide an example of the activism of women described in memoirs of the Revolution
 - (E) illustrate that royalist and republican memoirs were focused on differing themes
4. According to the passage, more of the published women's memoirs of the French Revolution were written by royalists than by republicans because
- (A) royalists could publish their accounts without risking persecution
 - (B) royalists felt a greater urgency to relate their version of events
 - (C) royalists were able to afford the prohibitive expense of publication
 - (D) republicans had little desire to leave written accounts of their actions
 - (E) republicans typically belonged to professions that left them little time to write

5. Based on the passage, which one of the following views can most reasonably be attributed to the historians mentioned in line 17?
- (A) Royalist memoirs of the French Revolution are more factually reliable than are republican memoirs of the same period.
 - (B) Republican memoirs of the French Revolution are less distorted by partisan biases than are royalist memoirs of the same period.
 - (C) Many memoirs of the French Revolution published during the restored monarchy likely contain factual inaccuracies.
 - (D) Many memoirs of the French Revolution contain accounts of events that are not skewed by the biases of their authors.
 - (E) Many memoirs of the French Revolution consist mostly of unverifiable accounts of certain events.
6. Based on the passage, which one of the following most accurately states a criterion that the scholars referred to in line 22 use to judge the credibility of a memoir's depiction of events known only to its author?
- (A) The depiction should appear consistent with the author's personality.
 - (B) The depiction should contain demonstrable factual accuracies.
 - (C) The depiction should have been verified shortly after being written.
 - (D) The depiction should not be part of a partisan account.
 - (E) The depiction should preserve a particular picture of the past.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The paintings of Roman Bearden (1914–1988) represent a double triumph. At the same time that Bearden’s work reflects a lifelong commitment to perfecting the innovative painting techniques he pioneered, it also reveals an artist engaged in a search for ways to explore the varieties of African-American experience.

By presenting scene, character, and atmosphere using a unique layered and fragmented style that combines elements of painting with elements of collage, Bearden suggested some of the ways in which commonplace subjects could be forced to undergo a metamorphosis when filtered through the techniques available to the resourceful artist. Bearden knew that regardless of individual painters’ personal histories, tastes, or points of view, they must pay their craft the respect of approaching it through an acute awareness of the resources and limitations of the form to which they have dedicated their creative energies.

But how did Bearden, so passionately dedicated to solving the more advanced problems of his painting technique, also succeed so well at portraying the realities of African-American life? During the Great Depression of the 1930’s, Bearden painted scenes of the hardships of the period; the work was powerful, the scenes grim and brooding. Through his depiction of the unemployed in New York’s Harlem he was able to move beyond the usual “protest painting” of the period to reveal instances of individual human suffering. His human figures, placed in abstract yet mysteriously familiar urban settings, managed to express the complex social reality lying beyond the borders of the canvas without compromising their integrity as elements in an artistic composition. Another important element of Bearden’s compositions was his use of muted colors, such as dark blues and purples, to suggest moods of melancholy or despair. While functioning as part of the overall design, these colors also served as symbols of the psychological effects of debilitating social processes.

During the same period, he also painted happier scenes—depictions of religious ceremony, musical performance, and family life—and instilled them with the same vividness that he applied to his scenes of suffering. Bearden sought in his work to reveal in all its fullness a world long hidden by the clichés of sociology and rendered cloudy by the simplifications of journalism and documentary photography. Where any number of painters have tried to project the “prose” of Harlem, Bearden concentrated on releasing its poetry—its family rituals and its ceremonies of affirmation and celebration. His work insists that we truly see the African-American experience in depth, using the fresh light of his creative vision. Through an act of artistic will, he created strange visual harmonies out of the mosaic of the African-American experience, and in doing so reflected the multiple rhythms, textures, and mysteries of life.

7. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Bearden was unique among chroniclers of the Great Depression in that his work depicted not just human suffering but also the happier moments that other artists tended to overlook.
 - (B) By combining a dedication of the perfection of his craft with a desire to portray African-American life in all its complexity, Bearden was able to produce paintings of unique vision.
 - (C) Without sacrificing his devotion to depicting the realities of African-American life, Bearden was able to expand the number and kind of painting techniques available to the dedicated artist.
 - (D) Unlike other artists of the Great Depression, who were interested mainly in sociological observation, Bearden devoted himself to the perfection of his craft.
 - (E) While Bearden has long been celebrated for his innovative painting techniques, he is less well known but equally notable as a compassionate chronicler of the African-American experience.
8. According to the passage, Bearden’s innovative painting techniques illustrate
 - (A) a commitment to calling attention to human suffering
 - (B) a desire to instruct painters about how to approach problems of form
 - (C) the ability of art to transform ordinary subject matter
 - (D) the importance of combining the abstractions of painting with the clarity of photography
 - (E) the need to emphasize more prosaic elements over poetic elements in a work of art
9. As it is used in the passage, the phrase “protest painting” (line 28) appears to refer to painting that
 - (A) depicted general scenes of social hardship and group suffering
 - (B) portrayed solitary figures in abstract surroundings
 - (C) challenged the traditional techniques employed by painters
 - (D) emphasized the experiences of African Americans during the Great Depression
 - (E) used innovative techniques to suggest the effects of social circumstances on individuals

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements would Bearden have been most likely to agree?
- (A) To better highlight the creative technical elements of a painting an artist should choose prosaic and commonplace subjects.
 - (B) Technical elements such as color can be effectively used to convey social or political messages.
 - (C) A painter's use of technical innovations should be subservient to conveying social and political messages.
 - (D) A painter should focus on the positive elements of African-American life and avoid depicting suffering and injustice.
 - (E) The techniques of journalism and photography can bring new creative vision to painting and enrich its depiction of African-American life.
11. It can be inferred from the passage that journalistic and photographic records of Depression-era Harlem generally do not
- (A) involve innovative creative techniques
 - (B) reveal instances of individual human suffering
 - (C) communicate the sociological platitudes of the period
 - (D) depict the richness of African-American life
 - (E) cloud the picture of everyday life
12. The passage gives information that helps answer all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) What led Bearden to choose painting as his primary means of artistic expression?
 - (B) What are some of Bearden's most significant contributions to art?
 - (C) What aspects of life during the Great Depression did Bearden depict?
 - (D) What specific artistic techniques lent power to Bearden's paintings of individual subjects?
 - (E) What did Bearden intent to convey through his use of color?

13. According to the passage, human figures in Bearden's paintings do all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) serve as particular examples of human hardship
 - (B) suggest circumstances outside the explicit subject of the paintings
 - (C) function as aspects of an artistic composition
 - (D) symbolize emotions or psychological stages
 - (E) inhabit abstract but recognizable physical settings
14. The passage suggests that the author's attitude toward Bearden's innovative painting techniques is one of
- (A) admiration for how they aided Bearden in communicating his rich vision of African-American life
 - (B) appreciation for how they transform complex social realities into simple and direct social critiques
 - (C) respect for how they are rooted in the rhythms and textures of African-American experience
 - (D) concern that they draw attention away from Bearden's social and political message
 - (E) strong conviction that they should be more widely utilized by African-American artists

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Philosophers of science have long been uneasy with biology, preferring instead to focus on physics. At the heart of this preference is a mistrust of uncertainty. Science is supposed to be the study of what is true
- (5) everywhere and for all times, and the phenomena of science are supposed to be repeatable, arising from universal laws, rather than historically contingent. After all, if something pops up only on occasional Tuesdays or Thursdays, it is not classified as science
- (10) but as history. Philosophers of science have thus been fascinated with the fact that elephants and mice would fall at the same rate if dropped from the Tower of Pisa, but not much interested in how elephants and mice got to be such different sizes in the first place.
- (15) Philosophers of science have not been alone in claiming that science must consist of universal laws. Some evolutionary biologists have also acceded to the general intellectual disdain for the merely particular and tried to emulate physicists, constructing their
- (20) science as a set of universal laws. In formulating the notion of a universal “struggle for existence” that is the engine of biological history or in asserting that virtually all DNA evolves at a constant clocklike rate, they have attempted to find their own versions of the
- (25) law of gravity. Recently, however, some biologists have questioned whether biological history is really the necessary unfolding of universal laws of life, and they have raised the possibility that historical contingency is an integral factor in biology.
- (30) To illustrate the difference between biologists favoring universal, deterministic laws of evolutionary development and those leaving room for historical contingency, consider two favorite statements of philosophers (both of which appear, at first sight, to be
- (35) universal assertions): “All planets move in ellipses” and “All swans are white.” The former is truly universal because it applies not only to those planets that actually do exist, but also to those that could exist—for the shape of planetary orbits is a necessary
- (40) consequence of the laws governing the motion of objects in a gravitational field.
- Biological determinists would say that “All swans are white” is universal in the same way, since, if all swans were white, it would be because the laws of
- (45) natural selection make it impossible for swans to be otherwise: natural selection favors those characteristics that increase the average rate of offspring production, and so traits that maximize flexibility and the ability to manipulate nature will
- (50) eventually appear. Nondeterminist biologists would deny this, saying that “swans” is merely the name of a finite collection of historical objects that may happen all to be white, but not of necessity. The history of evolutionary theory has been the history of the struggle
- (55) between these two views of swans.

15. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Just as philosophers of science have traditionally been reluctant to deal with scientific phenomena that are not capable of being explained by known physical laws, biologists have tended to shy away from confronting philosophical questions.
- (B) While science is often considered to be concerned with universal laws, the degree to which certain biological phenomena can be understood as arising from such laws is currently in dispute.
- (C) Although biologists have long believed that the nature of their field called for a theoretical approach different from that taken by physicists, some biologists have recently begun to emulate the methods of physicists.
- (D) Whereas physicists have achieved a far greater degree of experimental precision than has been possible in the field of biology, the two fields employ similar theoretical approaches.
- (E) Since many biologists are uncomfortable with the emphasis placed by philosophers of science on the need to construct universal laws, there has been little interaction between the two disciplines.
16. The reference to the formulation of the notion of a universal “struggle for existence” (line 21) serves primarily to
- (A) identify one of the driving forces of biological history
- (B) illustrate one context in which the concept of uncertainty has been applied
- (C) highlight the chief cause of controversy among various schools of biological thought
- (D) provide an example of the type of approach employed by determinist biologists
- (E) provide an example of a biological phenomenon that illustrates historical contingency

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Which one of the following statements about biology is most consistent with the view held by determinist biologists, as that view is presented in the passage?

- (A) The appearance of a species is the result of a combination of biological necessity and historical chance.
- (B) The rate at which physiological characteristics of a species change fluctuates from generation to generation.
- (C) The causes of a given evolutionary phenomenon can never be understood by biological scientists.
- (D) The qualities that define a species have been developed according to some process that has not yet been identified.
- (E) The chief physical characteristics of a species are inevitable consequences of the laws governing natural selection.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that philosophers of science view the laws of physics as

- (A) analogous to the laws of history
- (B) difficult to apply because of their uncertainty
- (C) applicable to possible as well as actual situations
- (D) interesting because of their particularity
- (E) illustrative of the problem of historical contingency

19. It can be inferred from the passage that determinist biologists have tried to emulate physicists because these biologists believe that

- (A) the methods of physicists are more easily understood by nonscientists
- (B) physicists have been accorded more respect by their fellow scientists than have biologists
- (C) biology can only be considered a true science if universal laws can be constructed to explain its phenomena
- (D) the specific laws that have helped to explain the behavior of planets can be applied to biological phenomena
- (E) all scientific endeavors benefit from intellectual exchange between various scientific disciplines

20. The passage suggests that the preference of many philosophers of science for the field of physics depends primarily upon the

- (A) belief that biological laws are more difficult to discover than physical laws
- (B) popular attention given to recent discoveries in physics as opposed to those in biology
- (C) bias shown toward the physical sciences in the research programs of many scientific institutions
- (D) teaching experiences of most philosophers of science
- (E) nature of the phenomena that physicists study

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Ronald Dworkin argues that judges are in danger of uncritically embracing an erroneous theory known as legal positivism because they think that the only alternative is a theory that they (and Dworkin) see as clearly

- (5) unacceptable—natural law. The latter theory holds that judges ought to interpret the law by consulting their own moral convictions, even if this means ignoring the letter of the law and the legal precedents for its interpretation. Dworkin regards this as an
- (10) impermissible form of judicial activism that arrogates to judges powers properly reserved for legislators.

- Legal positivism, the more popular of the two theories, holds that law and morality are wholly distinct. The meaning of the law rests on social
- (15) convention in the same way as does the meaning of a word. Dworkin's view is that legal positivists regard disagreement among jurists as legitimate only if it arises over what the underlying convention is, and it is to be resolved by registering a consensus, not by
- (20) deciding what is morally right. In the same way, disagreement about the meaning of a word is settled by determining how people actually use it, and not by deciding what it ought to mean. Where there is no consensus, there is no legal fact of the matter. The
- (25) judge's interpretive role is limited to discerning this consensus, or the absence thereof.

- According to Dworkin, this account is incompatible with the actual practice of judges and lawyers, who act as if there is a fact of the matter even
- (30) in cases where there is no consensus. The theory he proposes seeks to validate this practice without falling into what Dworkin correctly sees as the error of natural law theory. It represents a kind of middle ground between the latter and legal positivism. Dworkin
- (35) stresses the fact that there is an internal logic to a society's laws and the general principles they typically embody. An interpretation that conforms to these principles may be correct even if it is not supported by a consensus. Since these general principles may
- (40) involve such moral concepts as justice and fairness, judges may be called upon to consult their own moral intuitions in arriving at an interpretation. But this is not to say that judges are free to impose their own morality at will, without regard to the internal logic of the laws.

- (45) The positivist's mistake, as Dworkin points out, is assuming that the meaning of the law can only consist in what people think it means, whether these people be the original authors of the law or a majority of the interpreter's peers. Once we realize, as Dworkin does,
- (50) that the law has an internal logic of its own that constrains interpretation, we open up the possibility of improving upon the interpretations not only of our contemporaries but of the original authors.

21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Dworkin regards natural law theory as a middle ground between legal positivism and judicial activism.
- (B) Dworkin holds that judicial interpretations should not be based solely on identifying a consensus or solely on moral intuition, but should be consistent with the reasoning that underlies the law.
- (C) Dworkin argues that the internal logic of the law should generally guide judges except in instances where consensus is registered or judges have strong moral intuitions.
- (D) Dworkin's theory of legal interpretation is based on borrowing equally from natural law theory and legal positivism.
- (E) Dworkin validates judges' dependence on moral intuition, reason, and the intent of the authors of a law, but only in cases where a social consensus is not present.
22. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) to explain why legal positivism is so popular
- (B) to evaluate the theory of legal positivism
- (C) to discuss how judicial consensus is determined
- (D) to identify the basic tenets of legal positivism
- (E) to argue in favor of the theory of legal positivism
23. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward Dworkin's theory?
- (A) confident endorsement of its central assertions
- (B) caution about its potential for justifying some forms of judicial activism
- (C) modest expectation that some of its claims will be found to be unwarranted
- (D) quiet conviction that its importance derives only from its originality
- (E) enthusiasm that it will replace legal positivism as the most popular theory of legal interpretation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. According to the passage, which one of the following is a goal of Dworkin's theory of legal interpretation?
- (A) no evaluate previous legal interpretations by judges influenced by legal positivism
 - (B) to dispute the notion that social consensus plays any role in legal interpretation
 - (C) to provide a theoretical argument against the use of moral intuition in legal interpretation
 - (D) to argue that legal decisions must be based on the principles of the original authors of the laws
 - (E) to validate theoretically the method commonly used by judges in practice
25. The passage suggests that Dworkin would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Judges and lawyers too often act as though there is a fact of the matter in legal cases.
 - (B) Judges should not use their moral intuition when it conflicts with the intentions of those legislators who authored the law being interpreted.
 - (C) Legal positivism is a more popular theory than natural law theory because legal positivism simplifies the judge's role.
 - (D) If there is consensus about how to interpret a law, then jurists should not examine the internal logic of the law being interpreted.
 - (E) Legal positivists misunderstand the role of moral intuition in legal interpretation.
26. It can be inferred that legal positivists, as described in the passage, agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Judges sometimes ought to be allowed to use personal moral convictions as a basis for a legal interpretation.
 - (B) Disagreements about the meaning of a law are never legitimate.
 - (C) The ultimate standard of interpretation is the logic of the law itself, not moral intuition.
 - (D) The meaning of a law derives from jurists' interpretations of that law.
 - (E) There is no legal fact of the matter when jurists have differing moral convictions about an issue.

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.