

SECTION III
Time—35 minutes
27 Questions

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

The following passage is adapted from a 2001 article by a film historian.

- In exhibiting works of art—whether in a gallery, a cinema, or anywhere else—the primary question usually is: which works should be exhibited together? In many exhibitions the selection is often tied to the creator of the works. For example, we might have an exhibition of Rembrandt's paintings. Another reasonable method might be to choose paintings with a particular theme or of a particular historical period, for example, Modernism. In all cases the aim is to select a series of works with something in common. In the world of cinema, this notion of "collecting the similar" has its analogue in the retrospective. This involves collecting together and screening several examples of the work of a particular director, star, studio, etc. In recent years a rediscovery of early (pre-1915) nonfiction film has been taking place, and such films have been the subject of some notable retrospectives.
- But I would argue that the philosophy of "collecting the similar" is often inappropriate for screening early film, especially nonfiction, because it means showing several films of the same type one after the other in the same sitting, which would never have been the practice at the time the films were made. Gathering together several short films (and in the early 1910s most films were under fifteen minutes) by the same maker or studio, while useful for historians and academics, is often profoundly dull for the viewer. With some exceptions, nonfiction films have always been supporting films, not main attractions. Early cinemagoers never saw a collection of similar films screened together; they almost always saw a program that was a mix of everything from dramas and comedies to travelogues and news. Even into the 1920s a mixed program was the norm.
- Film archives and retrospective festivals often behave as if the production of the films were the only side of the coin. Film archives spend vast amounts of time and effort in restoring films as they supposedly were when originally produced. These restorations are presented with great fanfare as authentic versions, or "directors' cuts." Yet as far as the exhibition side is concerned, authenticity is sometimes allowed to go out the window. Films are presented in an inauthentic setting, utterly shorn of the program that once gave these films life and context, a setting that allowed particular films to shine, but also to balance and react against other kinds of films. Film presenters discovered

- the magic of programming in the early years of the twentieth century, or more likely inherited it from the vaudeville tradition. It ill behooves us alleged early film lovers to forsake their insights today.

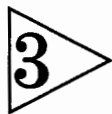
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Screenings that consist entirely of early nonfiction films are poorly conceived because they ignore the context of the films' original screening.
 - (B) The practices that are best suited to exhibiting works in an artistic medium like painting are not well suited for exhibiting cinematic works.
 - (C) Early nonfiction films have not received the critical recognition that they deserve.
 - (D) The artistic goals of early nonfiction films are different in many major respects from the goals of contemporary cinema.
 - (E) For modern audiences to properly experience early nonfiction films, film archivists must produce restorations of those films that are as authentic as possible.
2. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of early nonfiction films?
 - (A) They were produced by studios that focused exclusively on nonfiction films.
 - (B) They were rarely credited to individual directors.
 - (C) They were heavily influenced by the vaudeville tradition.
 - (D) They were usually intended to be supporting films.
 - (E) They were no less popular than most comedies and dramas of the time.

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3. The author would be most likely to reject which one of the following principles?
- (A) Works of art should be presented as authentically as possible.
 - (B) Dissimilar works of art should never be displayed together.
 - (C) Contemporary exhibitions of works of art should be informed by knowledge of how past exhibitions collected works together.
 - (D) Art exhibitions should never be designed without regard to how each work contributes to the whole.
 - (E) Art exhibitions should sometimes collect works that are all by the same artist.
4. The passage contains information sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) How many nonfiction films were made in the years before 1915?
 - (B) Did directors of early nonfiction films ever work on other films as well?
 - (C) How long were most films in the early years of the twentieth century?
 - (D) Out of what historical tradition did the idea of "directors' cuts" originate?
 - (E) How popular were early travelogues and news films with audiences of their time?
5. The author most likely intends the final sentence of the passage to
- (A) call into question the sincerity of those who purport to be early film aficionados
 - (B) carry an implication regarding the proper way of exhibiting early nonfiction films
 - (C) trace the historical basis behind the screening practices of early twentieth century film presenters
 - (D) suggest that it is incumbent upon those who enjoy early films to seek out the earliest versions they can find
 - (E) challenge the notion that early film can ever be fully understood by contemporary audiences
6. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) An exhibition of works by a single artist is likely to be less interesting than an exhibition that contains a mixture of works by different artists.
 - (B) When several works of art are exhibited together, the audience's response can be greatly affected by the interplay among those works.
 - (C) Film archives and retrospective festivals are too beholden to practices that have their roots in the vaudeville tradition.
 - (D) Most early cinemagoers did not think of nonfiction films of the time as belonging to a separate genre from comedies and dramas.
 - (E) A work of art will be misunderstood by historians or academics unless it is viewed in an authentic setting.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that the author holds which one of the following views regarding the "directors' cuts" described in the final paragraph?
- (A) They are usually little more than clever marketing gimmicks and are entirely lacking in artistic value.
 - (B) Producing them is largely a pointless endeavor, in that it is striving for a goal that can never be fully achieved.
 - (C) Paradoxically, even though they are produced in an attempt to increase authenticity, in many cases they are less authentic than other versions.
 - (D) The time and effort expended in producing them is potentially wasted if no attention is paid to other aspects of authenticity.
 - (E) In the vast majority of cases where such a version is available, it represents by far the best way to experience the film.

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With rapidly expanding populations, growing industrial development, and dwindling water supplies on national and regional levels, water is fast replacing oil as the world's most valuable resource. Meanwhile,

- (5) the growing importance of water in geopolitical affairs has increased the potential for international conflict over water resources. Thus as development and other threats to the world's rivers have continued to mount, nations have become acutely aware of the need
- (10) for legal and institutional mechanisms to manage and protect resources that traverse their borders. Recognition of the need for international cooperation in efforts to manage and protect rivers has led the United Nations' International Law Commission (ILC)
- (15) to develop a treaty structure for the uses of international watercourses.

The ILC's *Draft Articles* on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses are an attempt to codify the customary principles of

- (20) international water law as those principles are manifested in past legal decisions and currently accepted international practice. The *Draft Articles* are intended as a set of guidelines for the creation of treaties governing the use of specific international
- (25) watercourses. They prescribe that treaties should uphold several broad precepts: that one nation's use of a watercourse should not cause appreciable harm to another nation, that every nation's use of the watercourse should be equitable and reasonable, and
- (30) that nations should work for the protection of ecosystems.

Though the *Draft Articles* are a significant step forward in the formulation of legal principles for the protection and regulation of international rivers, they

(35) are inadequate because they do not provide satisfactory ways of dealing with possible future environmental changes. One significant environmental threat to the world's rivers is the increase of atmospheric carbon dioxide. With its resultant greenhouse effect and

(40) warmer temperatures, it is likely to have a number of dramatic effects on water levels in international river systems, arising from increased runoff due to snowmelt or, more importantly, from decreased precipitation in many regions.

- (45) Treaties that allocate fixed amounts of water to various countries based on current usage, as suggested by the *Draft Articles*, will not be flexible enough to respond to these large fluctuations in river flows. Once specific water rights are allocated along a river in
- (50) accordance with the *Draft Articles*, nations would have no mechanism for coping with a drastic reduction in the flow of the river. Adhering rigidly to these fixed allocations would unjustly favor those countries whose water usage is most extensive. One way to circumvent
- (55) this problem is to devise treaties that apportion water use in more flexible ways—for example, by assigning proportional shares rather than fixed allotments of water. Similarly, treaties might incorporate explicit contingency plans dealing specifically with issues

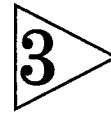
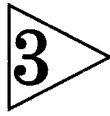
- (60) related to possible climate changes, such as how reduced flows will be allocated among countries sharing a river.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

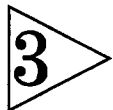
- (A) The world's water resources are on the decline, so the ILC has formulated a set of treaty guidelines designed to ensure each nation's equitable use of watercourses, protect ecosystems, and prevent one country's use of a watercourse from harming another country.
- (B) The potential for international conflict over dwindling water resources is escalating due to climatic changes, so the ILC has developed a treaty structure in an effort to ensure and safeguard the continued growth of industrial development on national and regional levels.
- (C) Though the ILC's *Draft Articles* are a worthwhile attempt to assemble an appropriate set of principles to govern the formulation of treaties concerning the use of international watercourses, they are flawed because of their lack of provision for the foreseeable effects of certain predicted environmental changes.
- (D) While the environmental threats to the world's water resources have thus far had little impact on river systems, the ILC's *Draft Articles* can and should be suitably revised to take into account possible future threats that could significantly alter the world's rivers.
- (E) The increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide and the attendant greenhouse effect and resultant global warming have already had detrimental effects on international river systems, and the ILC's *Draft Articles* fail to outline adequate contingency plans to deal with these environmental changes.

9. Which one of the following is proposed by the author as a way for countries to respond to the danger that serious water-usage problems may result from changes in the flow of international rivers?

- (A) regulating industrial development in countries with rapidly expanding economies
- (B) developing mechanisms to sustain and safeguard the balance of ecosystems
- (C) allocating water usage amounts to countries based on a proportional share system
- (D) modifying agricultural practices that require inordinate amounts of water
- (E) redirecting snowmelt runoff to areas with increased water needs



10. According to the passage, a primary purpose for the development of the *Draft Articles* was to
- (A) criticize existing international practices resulting from past legal decisions
 - (B) provide an explicit formulation of some commonly applied principles of international law
 - (C) establish uniform judicial procedures for deciding disputes over water resources
 - (D) protect the pre-existing water rights of those countries that use the most water
 - (E) help guarantee continued industrial development in countries that share rivers
11. In the passage, the author claims that the *Draft Articles* are flawed in that they
- (A) focus on the management of water resources rather than on the protection of rivers endangered by environmental changes
 - (B) fail to incorporate certain widely accepted legal principles reflected in customary international water-use practices
 - (C) do not address pertinent issues involving the relationship between navigational and non-navigational uses of international watercourses
 - (D) suggest that treaties stipulate specific quantities of water use, which future conditions may render inequitable
 - (E) provide little assistance to countries in the process of expanding their water uses, and thus favor more industrialized countries
12. The passage most strongly supports the inference that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) It is possible to devise treaties that uphold the broad precepts embraced in the *Draft Articles* and that also permit countries to adapt to large fluctuations in river flows.
 - (B) Efforts to manage and protect the world's water resources should include unilateral regulatory action on the part of the ILC in cases where treaties do not adequately provide for the protection of internationally shared watercourses.
 - (C) The *Draft Articles* need to be reformulated to take into account the effects of water usage on entire river systems instead of focusing on the individual segments of such systems that lie entirely within each nation's borders.
 - (D) Many existing treaties governing water usage are cast in terms that permit nations to react flexibly to altered water availability patterns that might occur due to global warming.
 - (E) Countries that use the greatest quantities of water have generally favored treaties formulated in terms that allocate fixed quantities of water usage to each participating country.
13. The passage most strongly suggests that one of the following was true at the time the ILC began developing the *Draft Articles*?
- (A) Water resources were sufficiently abundant to meet the needs of most of the countries belonging to the United Nations.
 - (B) Precipitation levels throughout the world had been declining steadily for a number of years.
 - (C) Existing treaties governing water rights rarely covered matters involving environmental protection.
 - (D) Conflicts over the management of water resources had been escalating sharply in frequency and intensity.
 - (E) Much of the content of the *Draft Articles* had already been articulated by courts resolving international water-rights cases.
14. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward the *Draft Articles*?
- (A) mistrust of the political motivations that shaped them
 - (B) skepticism regarding their assumption that treaties are the only viable type of water-usage agreement
 - (C) concern over their failure to prescribe ways of dealing with treaty violations
 - (D) satisfaction with their initiative in diverging from international customary practice
 - (E) approval of the general goals that they attempt to accomplish
15. The author probably intends the phrase "treaty structure" in the last sentence of the first paragraph to refer to
- (A) an outline for a comprehensive international accord intended to serve in place of individual bilateral treaties between countries
 - (B) a compendium of past treaties that the ILC regards as exemplary models for the formulation of future treaties
 - (C) a systematic analysis of legal precedents that have been established by international tribunals in adjudicating treaty-related disputes
 - (D) a set of general prescriptive principles to be followed in the formulation of the provisions of treaties
 - (E) a charter for a proposed advisory board that would oversee treaty negotiation on behalf of the international community

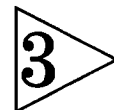
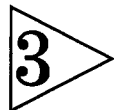


This passage was adapted from an article published in 2000.

- Competition to make computer chips smaller and, consequently, faster and more efficient has driven a technological revolution, fueled economic growth, and rapidly made successive generations of computers obsolete. Yet at the current rate of progress this march toward miniaturization will hit a wall by about 2010—for many, an unthinkable prospect. The laws of physics dictate that, with current methods, properly functioning transistors—the electronic devices that make up computer chips—cannot be made smaller than 25 nanometers (billionths of a meter). In living cells, however, natural chemical processes efficiently and precisely produce extremely complex structures below this size limit, so there may be hope of using some such processes to yield tiny molecules that can either function like transistors or be induced to combine with other materials in carefully controlled ways to construct whole nanocircuits. Much current research is aimed at harnessing DNA to this end, but materials chemist Angela Belcher and physicist Evelyn Hu are investigating a different molecular pattern maker: peptides, amino acid chains that are shorter than proteins.

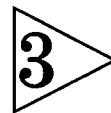
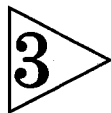
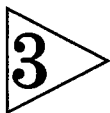
- The project grew out of Belcher's doctoral research on abalone. Her research group discovered in the mid-1990s that a specific peptide causes calcium carbonate to crystallize into the structure found only in the tough abalone shell. From that discovery, Belcher and Hu, Belcher's postdoctoral adviser at the time, realized that if they found peptides able to direct the crystal growth of the semiconductor materials that form transistors, they might have a tool for building nanoscale electronics. However, no known peptide was able to bind to semiconductor materials to cause the development of particular crystalline structures as some peptides did with calcium carbonate. So Belcher, Hu, and their colleagues grew a random assortment of one billion different peptides and tested whether any of them bound to silicon, gallium arsenide, or indium phosphide crystals—three widely used semiconductor materials. They found a few peptides that not only bound exclusively to one of the crystals in the experiment but also latched onto a particular face of the crystal. Through a process resembling accelerated evolution, they developed additional related peptides from those that had the initially promising characteristics.

- Hu says that in order to use such a method to assemble a set of circuit-building tools it would be necessary to identify many additional organic compounds that bind to circuit-component materials. The group is making progress on that quest. As they have expanded their targets to 20 more semiconductor materials, their cache of crystal-manipulating peptides has ballooned into the hundreds. They are also designing new peptides that bind to two different

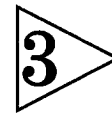
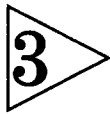


crystals at once, acting as a daub of glue. It will take that kind of finesse at the nanoscale to induce self-assembling circuits.

16. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Although preliminary results suggest that Belcher and Hu's research on peptides and semiconductors could result in a breakthrough in the miniaturization of computer chips, enough obstacles remain to make such an outcome unlikely.
 - (B) Advances in computer chip speed and efficiency beyond the year 2010 may depend on the outcome of various current research projects, including that conducted by Belcher and Hu, which focus on using peptides to bind different crystals together.
 - (C) Belcher and Hu's research on the abilities of some peptides to bind to semiconductor materials indicates that peptides might eventually be applied to the production of computer chips with transistors smaller than the lower limit set by current methods.
 - (D) Belcher and Hu's discovery of peptides that cause the development of a particular crystalline structure in a natural biological context suggests that semiconductor materials might bind to biological compounds.
 - (E) The application of Belcher's work on abalone to the world of semiconductors shows that pure scientific research can have unexpected practical repercussions.
17. The words "that kind of finesse" (final sentence of the passage) refer primarily to
- (A) the ability to translate abstract, theoretical concepts in computer design into concrete applications
 - (B) the creativity that was necessary to apply knowledge gained from DNA research to molecular pattern makers other than DNA
 - (C) the development of sophisticated methods of observing the behavior of crystalline structures that are both extremely tiny and extremely complex
 - (D) the ability to differentiate peptides that interact chemically with at least one semiconductor material from very similar peptides that do not interact with any such materials
 - (E) the ability of researchers to manipulate organic compounds in ways that satisfy very specific circuit-construction needs



18. Which one of the following statements about the peptides that Belcher and Hu tested in relation to semiconductors can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?
- (A) At least some of them did not previously exist in nature.
 - (B) At least one of them was found to bind to three different semiconductor compounds.
 - (C) At least some of them were tested in relation to silicon but not in relation to gallium arsenide.
 - (D) At least one of them was in use in the computer chip industry prior to Belcher and Hu's research.
 - (E) Other researchers had previously tested at least some of them for possible reactions with semiconductor materials other than silicon, gallium arsenide, and indium phosphide.
19. Which one of the following situations involving volatile oils is most analogous to the situation involving peptides that is presented in the passage?
- (A) A group of researchers, whose experimentation has focused on the chemical properties of certain synthetic volatile oils, abandons that line of inquiry on receiving a grant to study whether certain species of trees contain acids that could have antiviral properties in human medical applications.
 - (B) A group of researchers extracts several volatile oils from the leaves of certain species of trees and, while testing each of the oils to determine whether it has antifungal properties that could make it useful in human medical applications, they discover that one of the oils is a powerful insecticide.
 - (C) A group of researchers synthesizes several volatile oils that, when combined, are found to be useful as a fungicide on fruit trees. Through further experimentation, they find that this same combination of oils has antiviral properties in human medical applications.
 - (D) A group of researchers observes that a volatile oil contained in an antifungal product used on fruit trees can cause mutations in the trees. As a result, they launch a research project to determine whether similar oils that are used in human medical applications might cause genetic damage.
 - (E) A group of researchers, noting that a volatile oil secreted by a certain species of tree protects it from a type of fungal infection, synthesizes several similar oils and tests them for possible antibacterial activity that might make them useful in human medical applications.
20. The primary role of the first two sentences of the passage is to help the reader understand
- (A) why research of the sort done by Belcher and Hu was not previously undertaken by other researchers
 - (B) the purpose and importance of the research that Belcher and Hu have undertaken
 - (C) the skepticism with which some members of the scientific community have greeted Belcher and Hu's research
 - (D) a commonly held viewpoint against which Belcher and Hu's research is directed
 - (E) a hypothesis that Belcher and Hu's research is designed to test
21. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following?
- (A) Some peptides that bind to gallium arsenide also bind to indium phosphide.
 - (B) Researchers besides Belcher and Hu and their colleagues have studied the possibility of using peptides in the assembly of nanocircuits.
 - (C) Neither Belcher nor Hu has done major scientific research on organic compounds other than peptides.
 - (D) Silicon, gallium arsenide, and indium phosphide are not the only semiconductor materials to which peptides have been found to bind.
 - (E) Peptides have been used in industrial applications that are not related to semiconductors.
22. Which one of the following, if true, lends the most support to a prediction of an eventual commercial application of Belcher and Hu's research into peptides and semiconductors?
- (A) Belcher and Hu's early successes in synthesizing peptides that bind to semiconductors have sparked renewed interest in possible DNA applications in the construction of nanocircuits.
 - (B) For almost any semiconductor material that is used in a computer circuit, there are many other semiconductor materials that function in the same way and could be substituted for it.
 - (C) The number of peptides that bind to two different crystals at once appears to be smaller than the number of peptides that, although they bind to two different crystals, cannot bind to both at the same time.
 - (D) The one billion peptides that Belcher and Hu grew and tested in the initial stages of their research was nearly four times the number of peptides they grew and tested subsequently.
 - (E) Expectations of continuing high costs of synthesizing the peptides that Belcher and Hu have found to bind to semiconductors have tended to restrict the number of scientists contemplating possible research into peptide uses in nanocircuits.

**Passage A**

In 1940, Benjamin Lee Whorf seduced a whole generation into believing that our mother tongue restricts what we are able to think. In particular, Whorf announced, Hopi and English impose different pictures of reality on their speakers, impeding mutual understanding. Eventually, it transpired that there had never actually been any evidence to support his fantastic claims.

- Whorf's main mistake was to assume that our mother tongue prevents us from being able to think certain thoughts; new research suggests that in reality its influence consists in what it obliges us to think about. German, for example, forces me to designate my neighbor as male (*Nachbar*) or female (*Nachbarin*).
- Furthermore, grammatical genders can shape the feelings and associations that speakers have toward objects around them. In the 1990s, psychologists compared associations that speakers of German and Spanish make. There are many inanimate nouns whose genders in the two languages are reversed. A German bridge is feminine (*die Brücke*), for instance, but *el puente* is masculine in Spanish; and the same goes for clocks and violins. When speakers were asked about the characteristics of various objects, Spanish speakers deemed bridges, clocks, and violins to have stereotypically masculine properties like strength, but Germans tended to think of them as more slender or elegant. With objects like mountains or chairs, which are "he" in German but "she" in Spanish, the effect was reversed.

Passage B

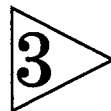
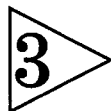
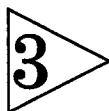
Studies involving Pirahã and Mundurukú Indian subjects from the Brazilian Amazonia give evidence regarding the role of language in the development of numerical reasoning. The subjects in these reports apparently have consistent, unambiguous words for one and two and more loosely used words for three and four, but these subjects may not have true number words at all. Moreover, they do not overtly count, either with number words or by means of tallies. Yet, when tested on a variety of numerical tasks—naming the number of items in a stimulus set, constructing sets of equivalent number, judging which of two sets is more numerous, and mental addition and subtraction—the results appear to indicate that the subjects possess an innate imprecise nonverbal concept of number.

- In showing that subjects with no verbal counting system have a concept of approximate numerical magnitude comparable to that of numerate subjects, these reports support a non-Whorfian, language-independent view of the origins of our concept of number. However, there is more to the story. Numerate subjects have a strong intuition of exact numerical equality. Two plus two is exactly four, not roughly four. When the innumerate subjects in these reports matched a set of four items to a set of five, or judged that $6-3=2$, they gave evidence of being indifferent to exact numerical equality, an indifference not seen in numerate

control subjects. Thus, the reports suggest that learning number words either creates a concept

- (60) numerical equality (a strong Whorfian hypothesis), or mediates the expansion of such a concept (a weaker Whorfian hypothesis), or directs attention to such a concept (a non-Whorfian hypothesis).
23. Both passages are concerned with answering which one of the following questions?
- (A) Are there limits to the translatability of one language into another?
- (B) What does scientific research reveal about the relation between language and thought?
- (C) Do differences among languages result from different ways of thinking about the world?
- (D) Were Whorf's claims about language based on better evidence than previously thought?
- (E) Is the influence of language on thought confined to specific areas such as number and gender?
24. In the first sentence of passage B, the word "subjects" refers to which one of the following?
- (A) words
- (B) topics
- (C) people
- (D) relations
- (E) objects
25. Which one of the following is true about the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage A presents examples of languages that picture reality in compatible ways, whereas passage B presents examples of languages that picture reality in incompatible ways.
- (B) Passage A depicts language as influencing thought by means of its vocabulary, whereas passage B depicts language as influencing thought by means of its grammatical structure.
- (C) Passage A regards linguistic differences as rendering mutual understanding impossible, whereas passage B regards them as a surmountable obstacle to mutual understanding.
- (D) Passage A portrays linguistic differences as arising from conceptual differences, whereas passage B portrays conceptual differences as arising from linguistic differences.
- (E) Passage A focuses on differences in people's subjective associations, whereas passage B focuses on the possession of concepts.

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26. Given the style and tone of each passage, which one of the following is most likely to be true?
- (A) The author of passage A is writing for a general audience, while the author of passage B is addressing a more academic audience.
 - (B) The author of passage A is an anthropologist, while the author of passage B is a linguist.
 - (C) The author of passage A is a neutral observer, while the author of passage B is an advocate of a particular view.
 - (D) The author of passage A is interested mainly in the historical development of an idea, whereas the author of passage B is concerned with its truth.
 - (E) The author of passage A is dismissive of the ideas under discussion, while the author of passage B takes them more seriously.

27. Which one of the following principles underlies the argument in passage B, but not that in passage A?
- (A) If different languages apply incompatible concepts to one and the same object, then that suggests those concepts were created by those languages.
 - (B) If a speaker possesses a concept for which the speaker's language lacks an expression, then that suggests that the concept was not created by language.
 - (C) If one's language prevented one from possessing certain concepts, then one would not be able to learn a language in which such concepts are represented.
 - (D) If a concept can be expressed more exactly in one language than in another language, then it is likely that the concept was created by those languages.
 - (E) If a language obliges speakers to think about a concept, that concept must have been obtained independently of the language.

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.