

SECTION III

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 choice 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.

- The expansion of mass media has led to an explosion in news coverage of criminal activities to the point where it has become virtually impossible to find citizens who are unaware of the details of crimes committed in their communities. Since it is generally believed that people who know the facts of a case are more likely than those who do not to hold an opinion about the case, and that it is more desirable to empanel jurors who do not need to set aside personal prejudices in order to render a verdict, empaneling impartial juries has proven to be a daunting task in North American courts, particularly in trials involving issues or people of public interest.

- Judges rely on several techniques to minimize partiality in the courtroom, including moving trials to new venues and giving specific instructions to juries. While many judges are convinced that these techniques work, many critics have concluded that they are ineffective. Change of venue, the critics argue, cannot shield potential jurors from pretrial publicity in widely reported cases. Nor, they claim, can judges' instructions to juries to ignore information learned outside the courtroom be relied upon; one critic characterizes such instruction as requiring of jurors "mental contortions which are beyond anyone's power to execute."

- The remedy for partiality most favored by judges is *voir dire*, the questioning of potential jurors to determine whether they can be impartial. But critics charge that this method, too, is unreliable for a number of reasons. Some potential jurors, they argue, do not speak out during *voir dire* (French for "to speak the truth") because they are afraid to admit their prejudices, while others confess untruthfully to having prejudices as a way of avoiding jury duty. Moreover, some potential jurors underestimate their own knowledge, claiming ignorance of a case when they have read about it in newspapers or discussed it with friends. Finally, the critics argue, judges sometimes phrase questions in ways that indicate a desired response, and potential jurors simply answer accordingly.

- These criticisms have been taken seriously enough by some countries that rely on juries, such as Canada and Great Britain, that they have abandoned *voir dire* except in unusual circumstances. But merely eliminating existing judicial remedies like *voir dire* does not really provide a solution to the problem of impartiality. It merely recognizes that the mass media have made total ignorance of criminal cases among

- jurors a virtual impossibility. But if a jury is to be truly impartial, it must be composed of informed citizens representative of the community's collective experience; today, this experience includes exposure to mass media. Impartiality does not reside in the mind of any one juror, it instead results from a process of deliberation among the many members of a panel of informed, curious, and even opinionated people.

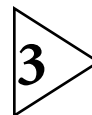
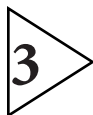
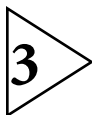
1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Due to the expansion of mass media, traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors are flawed and must be eliminated so that other methods can be implemented.
 - (B) Criticisms of traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors have led some countries to abandon these methods entirely.
 - (C) Of the three traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors, *voir dire* is the most popular among judges but is also the most flawed.
 - (D) *Voir dire* is ineffective at ensuring impartiality due to the latitude it offers potential jurors to misrepresent their knowledge of the cases they are called to hear.
 - (E) Due to the expansion of mass media, solving the problem of minimizing partiality in the courtroom requires a redefinition of what constitutes an impartial jury.
2. One critic characterizes judges' instructions as requiring "mental contortions" (line 25) most likely because of the belief that jurors cannot be expected to
 - (A) deliberate only on what they learn in a trial and not on what they knew beforehand
 - (B) distinguish between pretrial speculation and the actual facts of a case
 - (C) hear about a case before trial without forming an opinion about it
 - (D) identify accurately the degree of prior knowledge they may possess about a case
 - (E) protect themselves from widely disseminated pretrial publicity.

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3. The primary purpose of the third paragraph is to
- (A) propose a new method of ensuring impartiality
 - (B) describe criticisms of one traditional method of ensuring impartiality
 - (C) argue against several traditional methods of ensuring impartiality
 - (D) explain why judges are wary of certain methods of ensuring impartiality
 - (E) criticize the views of those who believe judges to be incapable of ensuring impartiality
4. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Flaws in *voir dire* procedures make it unlikely that juries capable of rendering impartial decisions can be selected.
 - (B) Knowledge of a case before it goes to trial offers individual jurors the best chance of rendering impartial decisions.
 - (C) Jurors who bring prior opinions about a case to their deliberations need not decrease the chance of the jury's rendering an impartial decision.
 - (D) Only juries consisting of people who bring no prior knowledge of a case to their deliberations are capable of rendering truly impartial decisions.
 - (E) People who know the facts of a case are more opinionated about it than those who do not.
5. The passage suggests that a potential benefit of mass-media coverage on court cases is that it will
- (A) determine which facts are appropriate for juries to hear
 - (B) improve the ability of jurors to minimize their biases
 - (C) strengthen the process by which juries come to decisions
 - (D) change the methods judges use to question potential jurors
 - (E) increase potential jurors' awareness of their degree of bias
6. Which one of the following principles is most in keeping with the passage's argument?
- (A) Jurors should put aside their personal experiences when deliberating a case and base their decision only on the available information.
 - (B) Jurors should rely on their overall experience when deliberating a case even when the case was subject to mass-media exposure before trial.
 - (C) Jurors should make every effort when deliberating a case to ignore information about the case that they may have learned from the mass media.
 - (D) Jurors should be selected to hear a case based on their degree of exposure to mass-media coverage of the case before trial.
 - (E) Jurors should be selected to hear a case based on their capacity to refrain from reading or viewing mass-media coverage of the case while the trial is in progress.
7. Of the following, the author's primary purpose in writing the passage most likely is to
- (A) search for compromise between proponents and critics of *voir dire*
 - (B) call attention to the effects of mass media on court proceedings
 - (C) encourage judges to find new ways to ensure impartial jurors
 - (D) debate critics who find fault with current *voir dire* procedures
 - (E) argue for a change in how courts address the problem of impartiality

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Personal names are generally regarded by European thinkers in two major ways, both of which deny that names have any significant semantic content. In philosophy and linguistics, John Stuart Mill's

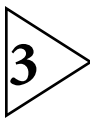
- (5) formulation that "proper names are meaningless marks set upon...persons to distinguish them from one another" retains currency; in anthropology, Claude Lévi-Strauss's characterization of names as being primarily instruments of social classification has been
- (10) very influential. Consequently, interpretation of personal names in societies where names have other functions and meanings has been neglected. Among the Hopi of the southwestern United States, names often refer to historical or ritual events in order both to place
- (15) individuals within society and to confer an identity upon them. Furthermore, the images used to evoke these events suggest that Hopi names can be seen as a type of poetic composition.

- Throughout life, Hopis receive several names in a
- (20) sequence of ritual initiations. Birth, entry into one of the ritual societies during childhood, and puberty are among the name-giving occasions. Names are conferred by an adult member of a clan other than the child's clan, and names refer to that name giver's clan,
- (25) sometimes combining characteristics of the clan's totem animal with the child's characteristics. Thus, a name might translate to something as simple as "little rabbit," which reflects both the child's size and the representative animal.

- (30) More often, though, the name giver has in mind a specific event that is not apparent in a name's literal translation. One Lizard clan member from the village of Oraibi is named Lomayayva, "beautifully ascended." This translation, however, tells nothing
- (35) about either the event referred to—who or what ascended—or the name giver's clan. The name giver in this case is from Badger clan. Badger clan is responsible for an annual ceremony featuring a procession in which masked representations of spirits
- (40) climb the mesa on which Oraibi sits. Combining the name giver's clan association with the receiver's home village, "beautifully ascended" refers to the splendid colors and movements of the procession up the mesa. The condensed image this name evokes—a typical
- (45) feature of Hopi personal names—displays the same quality of Western Apache place names that led one commentator to call them "tiny imagist poems."

- Hopi personal names do several things simultaneously. They indicate social relationships—but
- (50) only indirectly—and they individuate persons. Equally important, though, is their poetic quality; in a sense they can be understood as oral texts that produce aesthetic delight. This view of Hopi names is thus opposed not only to Mill's claim that personal names
- (55) are without inherent meaning but also to Lévi-Strauss's purely functional characterization. Interpreters must understand Hopi clan structures and linguistic practices in order to discern the beauty and significance of Hopi names.

8. Which one of the following statements most accurately summarizes the passage's main point?
- (A) Unlike European names, which are used exclusively for identification or exclusively for social classification, Hopi names perform both these functions simultaneously.
- (B) Unlike European names, Hopi names tend to neglect the functions of identification and social classification in favor of a concentration on compression and poetic effects.
- (C) Lacking knowledge of the intricacies of Hopi linguistic and tribal structures, European thinkers have so far been unable to discern the deeper significance of Hopi names.
- (D) Although some Hopi names may seem difficult to interpret, they all conform to a formula whereby a reference to the name giver's clan is combined with a reference to the person named.
- (E) While performing the functions ascribed to names by European thinkers, Hopi names also possess a significant aesthetic quality that these thinkers have not adequately recognized.
9. The author most likely refers to Western Apache place names (line 46) in order to
- (A) offer an example of how names can contain references not evident in their literal translations
- (B) apply a commentator's characterization of Western Apache place names to Hopi personal names
- (C) contrast Western Apache naming practices with Hopi naming practices
- (D) demonstrate that other names besides Hopi names may have some semantic content
- (E) explain how a specific Hopi name refers subtly to a particular Western Apache site
10. Which one of the following statements describes an example of the function accorded to personal names under Lévi-Strauss's view?
- (A) Some parents select their children's names from impersonal sources such as books.
- (B) Some parents wait to give a child a name in order to choose one that reflects the child's looks or personality.
- (C) Some parents name their children in honor of friends or famous people.
- (D) Some family members have no parts of their names in common.
- (E) Some family names originated as identifications of their bearers' occupations.



11. The primary function of the second paragraph is to
- (A) present reasons why Hopi personal names can be treated as poetic compositions
 - (B) support the claim that Hopi personal names make reference to events in the recipient's life
 - (C) argue that the fact that Hopis receive many names throughout life refutes European theories about naming
 - (D) illustrate ways in which Hopi personal names may have semantic content
 - (E) demonstrate that the literal translation of Hopi personal names often obscures their true meaning
12. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements about Mill's view would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) Its characterization of the function of names is too narrow to be universally applicable.
 - (B) It would be correct if it recognized the use of names as instruments of social classification.
 - (C) Its influence single-handedly led scholars to neglect how names are used outside Europe.
 - (D) It is more accurate than Lévi-Strauss's characterization of the purpose of names.
 - (E) It is less relevant than Lévi-Strauss's characterization in understanding Hopi naming practices.
13. It can be inferred from the passage that each of the following features of Hopi personal names contributes to their poetic quality EXCEPT:
- (A) their ability to be understood as oral texts
 - (B) their use of condensed imagery to evoke events
 - (C) their capacity to produce aesthetic delight
 - (D) their ability to confer identity upon individuals
 - (E) their ability to subtly convey meaning
14. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to
- (A) present an anthropological study of Hopi names
 - (B) propose a new theory about the origin of name
 - (C) describe several competing theories of names
 - (D) criticize two influential views of names
 - (E) explain the cultural origins of names

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- Homing pigeons can be taken from their lofts and transported hundreds of kilometers in covered cages to unfamiliar sites and yet, when released, be able to choose fairly accurate homeward bearings within a
- (5) minute and fly home. Aside from reading the minds of the experimenters (a possibility that has not escaped investigation), there are two basic explanations for the remarkable ability of pigeons to “home”: the birds might keep track of their outward displacement (the
 - (10) system of many short-range species such as honeybees); or they might have some sense, known as a “map sense,” that would permit them to construct an internal image of their environment and then “place” themselves with respect to home on some internalized
 - (15) coordinate system.

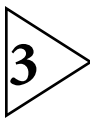
- The first alternative seems unlikely. One possible model for such an inertial system might involve an internal magnetic compass to measure the directional leg of each journey. Birds transported to the release site
- (20) wearing magnets or otherwise subjected to an artificial magnetic field, however, are only occasionally affected. Alternately, if pigeons measure their displacement by consciously keeping track of the direction and degree of acceleration and deceleration of
 - (25) the various turns, and timing the individual legs of the journey, simply transporting them in the dark, with constant rotations, or under complete anesthesia ought to impair or eliminate their ability to orient. These treatments, however, have no effect. Unfortunately, no
 - (30) one has yet performed the crucial experiment of transporting pigeons in total darkness, anesthetized, rotating, and with the magnetic field reversed all at the same time.

- The other alternative, that pigeons have a “map
- (35) sense,” seems more promising, yet the nature of this sense remains mysterious. Papi has posited that the map sense is olfactory: that birds come to associate odors borne on the wind with the direction in which the wind is blowing, and so slowly build up an olfactory
 - (40) map of their surroundings. When transported to the release site, then, they only have to sniff the air en route and/or at the site to know the direction of home. Papi conducted a series of experiments showing that pigeons whose nostrils have been plugged are poorly
 - (45) oriented at release and home slowly.

- One problem with the hypothesis is that Schmidt-Koenig and Phillips failed to detect any ability in pigeons to distinguish natural air (presumably laden with olfactory map information) from pure, filtered air.
- (50) Papi’s experimental results, moreover, admit of simpler, nonolfactory explanations. It seems likely that the behavior of nostril-plugged birds results from the distracting and traumatic nature of the experiment. When nasal tubes are used to bypass the olfactory
 - (55) chamber but allow for comfortable breathing, no disorientation is evident. Likewise, when the olfactory epithelium is sprayed with anesthetic to block smell-detection but not breathing, orientation is normal.

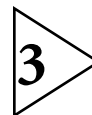
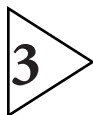
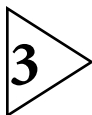
- 15. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) The ability of pigeons to locate and return to their homes from distant points is unlike that of any other species.
 - (B) It is likely that some map sense accounts for the homing ability of pigeons, but the nature of that sense has not been satisfactorily identified.
 - (C) The majority of experiments on the homing ability of pigeons have been marked by design flaws.
 - (D) The mechanisms underlying the homing ability of pigeons can best be identified through a combination of laboratory research and field experimentation.
 - (E) The homing ability of pigeons is most likely based on a system similar to that used by many short-range species.
- 16. According to the passage, which one of the following is ordinarily true regarding how homing pigeons “home”?
 - (A) Each time they are released at a specific site they fly home by the same route.
 - (B) When they are released they take only a short time to orient themselves before selecting their route home.
 - (C) Each time they are released at a specific site they take a shorter amount of time to orient themselves before flying home.
 - (D) They travel fairly long distances in seemingly random patterns before finally deciding on a route home.
 - (E) Upon release they travel briefly in the direction opposite to the one they eventually choose.

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17. Which one of the following experiments would best test the “possibility” referred to in line 6?
- (A) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were unaware of the location of the pigeons’ home
 - (B) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were asked not to display any affection toward the pigeons
 - (C) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were asked not to speak to each other throughout the release process
 - (D) an experiment in which all the homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site had been raised and fed by individual researchers rather than by teams of handlers
 - (E) an experiment in which all the homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were exposed to a wide variety of unfamiliar sights and sounds
18. Information in the passage supports which one of the following statements regarding the “first alternative” (line 16) for explaining the ability of pigeons to “home”?
- (A) It has been conclusively ruled out by the results of numerous experiments.
 - (B) It seems unlikely because there are no theoretical models that could explain how pigeons track displacement.
 - (C) It has not, to date, been supported by experimental data, but neither has it been definitively ruled out.
 - (D) It seems unlikely in theory, but recent experimental results show that it may in fact be correct.
 - (E) It is not a useful theory because of the difficulty in designing experiments by which it might be tested.
19. The author refers to “the system of many short-range species such as honeybees” (lines 9–11) most probably in order to
- (A) emphasize the universality of the ability to home
 - (B) suggest that a particular explanation of pigeons’ homing ability is worthy of consideration
 - (C) discredit one of the less convincing theories regarding the homing ability of pigeons
 - (D) criticize the techniques utilized by scientists investigating the nature of pigeons’ homing ability
 - (E) illustrate why a proposed explanation of pigeons’ homing ability is correct
20. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken Papi’s theory regarding homing pigeons’ homing ability?
- (A) Even pigeons that have been raised in several different lofts in a variety of territories can find their way to their current home when released in unfamiliar territory.
 - (B) Pigeons whose sense of smell has been partially blocked find their way home more slowly than do pigeons whose sense of smell has not been affected.
 - (C) Even pigeons that have been raised in the same loft frequently take different routes home when released in unfamiliar territory.
 - (D) Even pigeons that have been transported well beyond the range of the odors detectable in their home territories can find their way home.
 - (E) Pigeons’ sense of smell is no more acute than that of other birds who do not have the ability to “home.”
21. Given the information in the passage, it is most likely that Papi and the author of the passage would both agree with which one of the following statements regarding the homing ability of pigeons?
- (A) The map sense of pigeons is most probably related to their olfactory sense.
 - (B) The mechanism regulating the homing ability of pigeons is most probably similar to that utilized by honeybees.
 - (C) The homing ability of pigeons is most probably based on a map sense.
 - (D) The experiments conducted by Papi himself have provided the most valuable evidence yet collected regarding the homing ability of pigeons.
 - (E) The experiments conducted by Schmidt-Koenig and Phillips have not substantially lessened the probability that Papi’s own theory is correct.

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Freud's essay on the "Uncanny" can be said to have defined, for our century, what literary criticism once called the Sublime. This apprehension of a beyond or of a daemonic—a sense of transcendence—

- (5) appears in literature or life, according to Freud, when we feel that something uncanny is being represented, or conjured up, or at least intimated. Freud locates the source of the uncanny in our tendency to believe in the "omnipotence of thought," that is, in the power of our
- (10) own or of others' minds over the natural world. The uncanny is, thus, a return to animistic conceptions of the universe, and is produced by the psychic defense mechanisms Freud called repression.

- It would have seemed likely for Freud to find his
- (15) literary instances of the uncanny, or at least some of them, in fairy tales, since as much as any other fictions they seem to be connected with repressed desires and archaic forms of thought. But Freud specifically excluded fairy tales from the realm of the uncanny.
- (20) "Who would be so bold," Freud asks, "as to call it an uncanny moment, for instance, when Snow White opens her eyes once more?" Why not? Because, he goes on to say, in those stories everything is possible, so nothing is incredible, and, therefore, no conflicts in
- (25) the reader's judgment are provoked. Thus Freud, alas, found fairy tales to be unsuited to his own analysis.

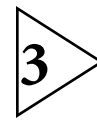
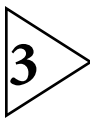
- However, the psychoanalyst Bruno Bettelheim, with a kind of wise innocence, has subjected fairy tales to very close, generally orthodox, and wholly reductive
- (30) Freudian interpretations. Bettelheim's book, although written in apparent ignorance of the vast critical traditions of interpreting literary romance, is nevertheless a splendid achievement, brimming with useful ideas and insights into how young children read
- (35) and understand.

- Bruno Bettelheim's major therapeutic concern has been with autistic children, so inevitably his interpretive activity is directed against a child's tendency to withdraw defensively or abnormally.
- (40) According to Bettelheim, a child's desperate isolation, loneliness, and inarticulate anxieties are addressed directly by fairy tales. By telling the child such stories themselves, parents strengthen the therapeutic effect of fairy tales, for in the telling, parents impart to the child
- (45) their approval of the stories.

- But why should fairy tales, in themselves, be therapeutic? Bettelheim's answer depends on the child's being an interpreter: "The fairy tale is therapeutic because children find their own solutions,
- (50) through contemplating what the story seems to imply about their inner conflicts at this moment in their lives." Bettelheim proceeds on the basis of two complementary assumptions: that children will interpret a story benignly, for their own good; and that
- (55) Freudian interpretations will yield an accurate account of children's interpretations. The child, questing for help, and the analyst, attempting to find helpful patterns in the stories, thus read alike, though in different vocabularies.

22. According to the author, Bettelheim believes that fairy tales help troubled children by
- (A) creating fantasy worlds into which they can escape
- (B) helping them find solutions to their own problems
- (C) providing a means of communication with their parents
- (D) showing them other problems worse than their own
- (E) solving their problems for them
23. According to the passage, Bettelheim believes that parents' telling fairy tales to troubled children strengthens the tales' therapeutic effect because
- (A) most troubled children do not read independently
- (B) most children believe whatever their parents tell them
- (C) the parents' telling the stories imparts to the children the parents' sanction of the tales
- (D) the parents can help the children interpret the stories according to the parents' belief
- (E) the parents can reassure the children that the tales are imaginary

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24. It can be inferred from the passage that Freud believed that in fairy tales, “nothing is incredible” (line 24) because, in his view,
- (A) fairy tales can be read and understood even by young children
 - (B) everything in fairy tales is purely imaginary
 - (C) fairy tales are so fantastic that in them nothing seems out of the ordinary
 - (D) it is uncanny how the patterns of fairy tales fit our unconscious expectations and wishes
 - (E) the reader represses those elements of fairy tales which might conflict with his or her judgment
25. According to the passage, Bettelheim believes that when children interpret a story benignly, they
- (A) find in fairy tales answers to their own needs
 - (B) do not associate fairy tales with the uncanny
 - (C) do not find underlying meanings in fairy tales
 - (D) are aware that fairy tales are fictions
 - (E) are reassured by parental approval
26. Which one of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward Bettelheim’s work?
- (A) approving of Bettelheim’s rejection of orthodox and reductive Freudian interpretations of fairy tales
 - (B) appalled at Bettelheim’s ignorance of the critical traditions of interpreting literary romance
 - (C) unimpressed with Bettelheim’s research methods
 - (D) skeptical of Bettelheim’s claim that fairy tales are therapeutic
 - (E) appreciative of Bettelheim’s accomplishments and practical insights.

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.