

SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- The okapi, a forest mammal of central Africa, has presented zoologists with a number of difficult questions since they first learned of its existence in 1900. The first was how to classify it. Because it was
- (5) horselike in dimension, and bore patches of striped hide similar to a zebra's (a relative of the horse), zoologists first classified it as a member of the horse family. But further studies showed that, despite okapis' coloration and short necks, their closest relatives were
- (10) giraffes. The okapi's rightful place within the giraffe family is confirmed by its skin-covered horns (in males), two-lobed canine teeth, and long prehensile tongue.

- The next question was the size of the okapi
- (15) population. Because okapis were infrequently captured by hunters, some zoologists believed that they were rare; however, others theorized that their habits simply kept them out of sight. It was not until 1985, when zoologists started tracking okapis by affixing collars
- (20) equipped with radio transmitters to briefly captured specimens, that reliable information about okapi numbers and habits began to be collected. It turns out that while okapis are not as rare as some zoologists suspected, their population is concentrated in an
- (25) extremely limited chain of forestland in northeastern central Africa, surrounded by savanna.

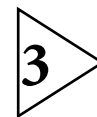
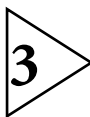
- One reason for their seeming scarcity is that their coloration allows okapis to camouflage themselves even at close range. Another is that okapis do not travel
- (30) in groups or with other large forest mammals, and neither frequent open riverbanks nor forage at the borders of clearings, choosing instead to keep to the forest interior. This is because okapis, unlike any other animal in the central African forest, subsist entirely on
- (35) leaves: more than one hundred species of plants have been identified as part of their diet, and about twenty of these are preferred. Okapis never eat one plant to the exclusion of others; even where preferred foliage is abundant, okapis will leave much of it uneaten,
- (40) choosing to move on and sample other leaves. Because of this, and because of the distribution of their food, okapis engage in individual rather than congregated foraging.

- But other questions about okapi behavior arise.
- (45) Why for example, do they prefer to remain within forested areas when many of their favorite plants are found in the open border between forest and savanna? One possibility is that this is a defense against predators; another is that the okapi was pushed into the
- (50) forest by competition with other large, hoofed animals, such as the bushbuck and bongo, that specialize on the

forest edges and graze them more efficiently. Another question is why okapis are absent from other nearby forest regions that would seem hospitable to them.

- (55) Zoologists theorize that okapis are relicts of an era when forestland was scarce and that they continue to respect those borders even though available forestland has long since expanded.
1. Which one of the following most completely and accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Information gathered by means of radio-tracking collars has finally provided answers to the questions about okapis that zoologists have been attempting to answer since they first learned of the mammal's existence.
- (B) Because of their physical characteristics and their infrequent capture by hunters, okapis presented zoologists with many difficult questions at the start of the twentieth century.
- (C) Research concerning okapis has answered some of the questions that have puzzled zoologists since their discovery, but has also raised other questions regarding their geographic concentration and feeding habits.
- (D) A new way of tracking okapis using radio-tracking collars reveals that their apparent scarcity is actually a result of their coloration, their feeding habits, and their geographic concentration.
- (E) Despite new research involving radio tracking, the questions that have puzzled zoologists about okapis since their discovery at the start of the twentieth century remain mostly unanswered.

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2. The function of the third paragraph is to
 - (A) pose a question about okapi behavior
 - (B) rebut a theory about okapi behavior
 - (C) counter the assertion that okapis are rare
 - (D) explain why okapis appeared to be rare
 - (E) support the belief that okapis are rare

3. Based on the passage, in its eating behavior the okapi is most analogous to
 - (A) a child who eats one kind of food at a time, consuming all of it before going on to the next kind
 - (B) a professor who strictly follows the outline in the syllabus, never digressing to follow up on student questions
 - (C) a student who delays working on homework until the last minute, then rushes to complete it
 - (D) a newspaper reader who skips from story to story, just reading headlines and eye-catching paragraphs
 - (E) a deer that ventures out of the woods only at dusk and dawn, remaining hidden during the rest of the day

4. Suppose that numerous okapis are discovered living in a remote forest region in northeastern central Africa that zoologists had not previously explored. Based on their current views, which one of the following would the zoologists be most likely to conclude about this discovery?
 - (A) Okapis were pushed into this forest region by competition with mammals in neighboring forests.
 - (B) Okapis in this forest region forage in the border between forest and savanna.
 - (C) Okapis in this forest region are not threatened by the usual predators of okapis.
 - (D) Okapis moved into this forest region because their preferred foliage is more abundant there than in other forests.
 - (E) Okapis lived in this forest region when forestland in the area was scarce.

5. The passage provides information intended to help explain each of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) why zoologists once believed that okapis were rare
 - (B) why zoologists classified the okapi as a member of the giraffe family
 - (C) why okapis choose to limit themselves to the interiors of forests
 - (D) why okapis engage in individual rather than congregated foraging
 - (E) why okapis leave much preferred foliage uneaten

6. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
 - (A) The number of okapis is many times larger than zoologists had previously believed it to be.
 - (B) Radio-tracking collars have enabled scientists to finally answer all the questions about the okapi.
 - (C) Okapis are captured infrequently because their habits and coloration make it difficult for hunters to find them.
 - (D) Okapis are concentrated in a limited geographic area because they prefer to eat one plant species to the exclusion of others.
 - (E) The number of okapis would steadily increase if okapis began to forage in the open border between forest and savanna.

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Tragic dramas written in Greece during the fifth century B.C. engender considerable scholarly debate over the relative influence of individual autonomy and the power of the gods on the drama's action. One early

- (5) scholar, B. Snell, argues that Aeschylus, for example, develops in his tragedies a concept of the autonomy of the individual. In these dramas, the protagonists invariably confront a situation that paralyzes them, so that their prior notions about how to behave or think
- (10) are dissolved. Faced with a decision on which their fate depends, they must reexamine their deepest motives, and then act with determination. They are given only two alternatives, each with grave consequences, and they make their decision only after a tortured internal
- (15) debate. According to Snell, this decision is "free" and "personal" and such personal autonomy constitutes the central theme in Aeschylean drama, as if the plays were devised to isolate an abstract model of human action. Drawing psychological conclusions from this
- (20) interpretation, another scholar, Z. Barbu, suggests that "[Aeschylean] drama is proof of the emergence within ancient Greek civilization of the individual as a free agent."

- To A. Rivier, Snell's emphasis on the decision
- (25) made by the protagonist, with its implicit notions of autonomy and responsibility, misrepresents the role of the superhuman forces at work, forces that give the dramas their truly tragic dimension. These forces are not only external to the protagonist; they are also
- (30) experienced by the protagonist as an internal compulsion, subjecting him or her to constraint even in what are claimed to be his or her "choices." Hence all that the deliberation does is to make the protagonist aware of the impasse, rather than motivating one
- (35) choice over another. It is finally a necessity imposed by the deities that generates the decision, so that at a particular moment in the drama necessity dictates a path. Thus, the protagonist does not so much "choose" between two possibilities as "recognize" that there is
- (40) only one real option.

- A. Lesky, in his discussion of Aeschylus' play *Agamemnon*, disputes both views. Agamemnon, ruler of Argos, must decide whether to brutally sacrifice his own daughter. A message from the deity Artemis has
- (45) told him that only the sacrifice will bring a wind to blow his ships to an important battle. Agamemnon is indeed constrained by a divine necessity. But he also deeply desires a victorious battle: "If this sacrifice will loose the winds, it is permitted to desire it fervently,"
- (50) he says. The violence of his passion suggests that Agamemnon chooses a path—chosen by the gods for their own reasons—on the basis of desires that must be condemned by us, because they are his own. In Lesky's view, tragic action is bound by the constant tension
- (55) between a self and superhuman forces.

7. Based on the information presented in the passage, which one of the following statements best represents Lesky's view of Agamemnon?

- (A) Agamemnon's motivations are identical to those of the gods.
 (B) The nature of Agamemnon's character solely determines the course of the tragedy.
 (C) Agamemnon's decision-making is influenced by his military ambitions.
 (D) Agamemnon is concerned only with pleasing the deity Artemis.
 (E) Agamemnon is especially tragic because of his political position.

8. Which one of the following paraphrases most accurately restates the quotation from *Agamemnon* found in lines 48–49 of the passage?

- (A) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can evade battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire this sacrifice.
 (B) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can get a wind to move my ships to battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire victory in battle.
 (C) If the goddess has ordained that the only way I can get a wind to move my ships to battle is by performing this sacrifice, then it is perfectly appropriate for me to deeply desire this sacrifice.
 (D) As I alone have determined that only this sacrifice will give me victory in battle, I will perform it, without reservations.
 (E) As I have determined that only deeply desiring victory in battle will guarantee the success of the sacrifice, I will perform it as ordained by the goddess.

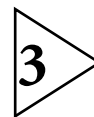
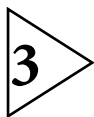
9. Which one of the following statements best expresses Rivier's view, as presented in the passage, of what makes a drama tragic?

- (A) The tragic protagonist is deluded by the gods into thinking he or she is free.
 (B) The tragic protagonist struggles for a heroism that belongs to the gods.
 (C) The tragic protagonist wrongly seeks to take responsibility for his or her actions.
 (D) The tragic protagonist cannot make a decision that is free of divine compulsion.
 (E) The tragic protagonist is punished for evading his or her responsibilities.



10. It can be inferred from the passage that the central difference between the interpretations of Lesky and Rivier is over which one of the following points?
- (A) whether or not the tragic protagonist is aware of the consequences of his or her actions
 - (B) whether or not the tragic protagonist acknowledges the role of the deities in his or her life
 - (C) whether or not the tragic protagonist's own desires have relevance to the outcome of the drama
 - (D) whether or not the actions of the deities are relevant to the moral evaluation of the character's action
 - (E) whether or not the desires of the tragic protagonist are more ethical than those of the deities
11. Which one of the following summaries of the plot of a Greek tragedy best illustrates the view attributed to Rivier in the passage?
- (A) Although she knows that she will be punished for violating the law of her city, a tragic figure bravely decides to bury her dead brother over the objections of local authorities.
 - (B) Because of her love for her dead brother, a tragic figure, although aware that she will be punished for violating the law of her city, accedes to the gods' request that she bury his body.
 - (C) After much careful thought, a tragic figure decides to disobey the dictates of the gods and murder her unfaithful husband.
 - (D) A tragic figure, defying a curse placed on his family by the gods, leads his city into a battle that he realizes will prove futile.
 - (E) After much careful thought, a tragic figure realizes that he has no alternative but to follow the course chosen by the gods and murder his father.
12. The quotation in lines 21–23 suggests that Barbu assumes which one of the following about Aeschylean drama?
- (A) Aeschylean drama helped to initiate a new understanding of the person in ancient Greek society.
 - (B) Aeschylean drama introduced new ways of understanding the role of the individual in ancient Greek society.
 - (C) Aeschylean drama is the original source of the understanding of human motivation most familiar to the modern Western world.
 - (D) Aeschylean drama accurately reflects the way personal autonomy was perceived in ancient Greek society.
 - (E) Aeschylean drama embodies the notion of freedom most familiar to the modern Western world.
13. All of the following statements describe Snell's view of Aeschylus' tragic protagonists, as it is presented in the passage, EXCEPT:
- (A) They are required to choose a course of action with grave consequences.
 - (B) Their final choices restore harmony with supernatural forces.
 - (C) They cannot rely on their customary notions of appropriate behavior.
 - (D) They are compelled to confront their true motives.
 - (E) They are aware of the available choices.
14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue against one particular interpretation of Greek tragedy
 - (B) establish that there are a variety of themes in Greek tragedy
 - (C) present aspects of an ongoing scholarly debate about Greek tragedy
 - (D) point out the relative merits of different scholarly interpretations of Greek tragedy
 - (E) suggest the relevance of Greek tragedy to the philosophical debate over human motivation

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Philosopher Denise Meyerson views the Critical Legal Studies (CLS) movement as seeking to debunk orthodox legal theory by exposing its contradictions. However, Meyerson argues that CLS proponents tend to see contradictions where none exist, and that CLS overrates the threat that conflict poses to orthodox legal theory.

- According to Meyerson, CLS proponents hold that the existence of conflicting values in the law implies the absence of any uniquely right solution to legal cases. CLS argues that these conflicting values generate equally plausible but opposing answers to any given legal question, and, consequently, that the choice between the conflicting answers must necessarily be arbitrary or irrational. Meyerson denies that the existence of conflicting values makes a case irresolvable, and asserts that at least some such cases can be resolved by ranking the conflicting values. For example, a lawyer's obligation to preserve a client's confidences may entail harming other parties, thus violating moral principle. This conflict can be resolved if it can be shown that in certain cases the professional obligation overrides ordinary moral obligations.

- In addition, says Meyerson, even when the two solutions are equally compelling, it does not follow that the choice between them must be irrational. On the contrary, a solution that is not rationally required need not be unreasonable. Meyerson concurs with another critic that instead of concentrating on the choice between two compelling alternatives, we should rather reflect on the difference between both of these answers on the one hand, and some utterly unreasonable answer on the other—such as deciding a property dispute on the basis of which claimant is louder. The acknowledgment that conflicting values can exist, then, does not have the far-reaching implications imputed by CLS; even if some answer to a problem is not the only answer, opting for it can still be reasonable.

- Last, Meyerson takes issue with the CLS charge that legal formalism, the belief that there is a quasi-deductive method capable of giving solutions to problems of legal choice, requires objectivism, the belief that the legal process has moral authority. Meyerson claims that showing the law to be unambiguous does not demonstrate its legitimacy: consider a game in which participants compete to steal the item of highest value from a shop; while a person may easily identify the winner in terms of the rules, it does not follow that the person endorses the rules of the game. A CLS scholar might object that legal cases are unlike games, in that one cannot merely apply the rules without appealing to, and therefore endorsing, external considerations of purpose, policy, and value. But Meyerson replies that such considerations may be viewed as part of, not separate from, the rules of the game.

15. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The arguments of the Critical Legal Studies movement are under attack not only by legal theorists, but also by thinkers in related areas such as philosophy.
 - (B) In critiquing the Critical Legal Studies movement, Meyerson charges that the positions articulated by the movement's proponents overlook the complexity of actual legal dilemmas.
 - (C) Meyerson objects to the propositions of the Critical Legal Studies movement because she views them as being self-contradictory.
 - (D) Meyerson poses several objections to the tenets of the Critical Legal Studies movement, but her most important argument involves constructing a hierarchy of conflicting values.
 - (E) Meyerson seeks to counter the claims that are made by proponents of the Critical Legal Studies movement in their effort to challenge conventional legal theory.
16. The primary purpose of the reference to a game in the last paragraph is to
- (A) provide an example of how a principle has previously been applied
 - (B) demonstrate a point by means of an analogy
 - (C) emphasize the relative unimportance of an activity
 - (D) contrast two situations by exaggerating their differences
 - (E) dismiss an idea by portraying it as reprehensible

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17. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) evaluate divergent legal doctrines
 - (B) explain how a controversy arose
 - (C) advocate a new interpretation of legal tradition
 - (D) describe a challenge to a school of thought
 - (E) refute claims made by various scholars
18. It can be inferred from the passage that Meyerson would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about "external considerations" (line 53)?
- (A) How one determines the extent to which these considerations are relevant depends on one's degree of belief in the legal process.
 - (B) The extent to which these considerations are part of the legal process depends on the extent to which the policies and values can be endorsed.
 - (C) When these considerations have more moral authority than the law, the former should outweigh the latter.
 - (D) If one uses these considerations in determining a legal solution, one is assuming that the policies and values are desirable.
 - (E) Whether these considerations are separate from or integral to the legal process is a matter of debate.
19. The phrase "far-reaching implications" (line 36) refers to the idea that
- (A) any choice made between conflicting solutions to a legal question will be arbitrary
 - (B) every legal question will involve the consideration of a set of values
 - (C) two or more alternative solutions to a legal question may carry equal moral weight
 - (D) no legal question will have a single correct answer
 - (E) the most relevant criterion for judging solutions is the degree of rationality they possess
20. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the final paragraph in the passage?
- (A) A criticism is identified and its plausibility is investigated.
 - (B) The different arguments made by two opponents of a certain viewpoint are advanced.
 - (C) The arguments for and against a certain position are outlined, then a new position is offered to reconcile them.
 - (D) A belief is presented and its worth is debated on the basis of its practical consequences.
 - (E) Two different solutions are imagined in order to summarize a controversy.
21. It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the Critical Legal Studies movement would be most likely to hold which one of the following views about the law?
- (A) It incorporates moral principles in order to yield definitive solutions to legal problems.
 - (B) It does not necessarily imply approval of any policies or values.
 - (C) It is insufficient in itself to determine the answer to a legal question.
 - (D) It is comparable to the application of rules in a game.
 - (E) It can be used to determine the best choice between conflicting values.

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While historians once propagated the myth that Africans who were brought to the New World as slaves contributed little of value but their labor, a recent study by Amelia Wallace Vernon helps to dispel this notion

- (5) by showing that Africans introduced rice and the methods of cultivating it into what is now the United States in the early eighteenth century. She uncovered, for example, an 1876 document that details that in 1718 starving French settlers instructed the captain of a slave ship bound for Africa to trade for 400 Africans including some “who know how to cultivate rice.” This discovery is especially compelling because the introduction of rice into what is now the United States had previously been attributed to French Acadians, who did not arrive until the 1760s.

- Vernon interviewed elderly African Americans who helped her discover the locations where until about 1920 their forebears had cultivated rice. At the heart of Vernon’s research is the question of why, in an economy dedicated to maximizing cotton production, African Americans grew rice. She proposes two intriguing answers, depending on whether the time is before or after the end of slavery. During the period of slavery, plantation owners also ate rice and therefore tolerated or demanded its “after-hours” cultivation on patches of land not suited to cotton. In addition, growing the rice gave the slaves some relief from a system of regimented labor under a field supervisor, in that they were left alone to work independently.

- (30) After the abolition of slavery, however, rice cultivation is more difficult to explain: African Americans had acquired a preference for eating corn, there was no market for the small amounts of rice they produced, and under the tenant system—in which farmers surrendered a portion of their crops to the owners of the land they farmed—owners wanted only cotton as payment. The labor required to transform unused land to productive ground would thus seem completely out of proportion to the reward—except that, according to Vernon, the transforming of the land itself was the point.

- Vernon suggests that these African Americans did not transform the land as a means to an end, but rather as an end in itself. In other words, they did not transform the land in order to grow rice—for the resulting rice was scarcely worth the effort required to clear the land—but instead transformed the land because they viewed land as an extension of self and home and so wished to nurture it and make it their own. In addition to this cultural explanation, Vernon speculates that rice cultivation might also have been a political act, a next step after the emancipation of the slaves: the symbolic claiming of plantation land that the U.S. government had promised but failed to parcel off and deed to newly freed African Americans.

22. Which one of the following titles most completely and accurately summarizes the contents of the passage?
- (A) “The Introduction of Rice Cultivation into what is now the United States by Africans and Its Continued Practice in the Years During and After Slavery”
- (B) “The Origin of Rice Cultivation in what is now the United States and Its Impact on the Economy from 1760 to 1920”
- (C) “Widespread Rice Cultivation by African Americans under the Tenant System in the Years After the Abolition of Slavery”
- (D) “Cultural and Political Contributions of Africans who were Brought to what is now the United States in the Eighteenth Century”
- (E) “African American Tenant Farmers and their Cultivation of Rice in an Economy Committed to the Mass Production of Cotton”
23. Which one of the following most completely and accurately describes the author’s attitude toward Vernon’s study?
- (A) respectful of its author and skeptical toward its theories
- (B) admiring of its accomplishments and generally receptive to its theories
- (C) appreciative of the effort it required and neutral toward its theories
- (D) enthusiastic about its goals but skeptical of its theories
- (E) accepting of its author’s motives but overtly dismissive of its theories

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24. As described in the last paragraph of the passage, rice cultivation after slavery is most analogous to which one of the following?
- (A) A group of neighbors plants flower gardens on common land adjoining their properties in order to beautify their neighborhood and to create more of a natural boundary between properties.
 - (B) A group of neighbors plants a vegetable garden for their common use and to compete with the local market's high-priced produce by selling vegetables to other citizens who live outside the neighborhood.
 - (C) A group of neighbors initiates an effort to neuter all the domestic animals in their neighborhood out of a sense of civic duty and to forestall the city taking action of its own to remedy the overpopulation.
 - (D) A group of neighbors regularly cleans up the litter on a vacant lot in their neighborhood out of a sense of ownership over the lot and to protest the city's neglect of their neighborhood.
 - (E) A group of neighbors renovates an abandoned building so they can start a program to watch each other's children out of a sense of communal responsibility and to offset the closing of a day care center in their neighborhood.
25. Which one of the following most completely and accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A historical phenomenon is presented, several competing theories about the phenomenon are described, and one theory having the most support is settled upon.
 - (B) A historical discovery is presented, the method leading to the discovery is provided, and two questions left unanswered by the discovery are identified.
 - (C) A historical fact is presented, a question raised by the fact is described, and two answers to the question are given.
 - (D) A historical question is raised, possible answers to the question are speculated upon, and two reasons for difficulty in answering the question are given.
 - (E) A historical question is raised, a study is described that answers the question, and a number of issues surrounding the study are discussed.
26. The passage cites which one of the following as a reason that rice cultivation in the context of the tenant system was difficult to explain?
- (A) Landowners did not eat rice and thus would not tolerate its cultivation on tenant lands.
 - (B) Rice was not considered acceptable payment to landowners for the use of tenant lands.
 - (C) Tenant farmers did not have enough time "after hours" to cultivate the rice properly.
 - (D) The labor required to cultivate rice was more strenuous than that required for cotton.
 - (E) Tenant lands used primarily to grow cotton were not suited to rice.
27. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) describe the efforts of a historian to uncover evidence for a puzzling phenomenon
 - (B) illustrate the historical background of a puzzling phenomenon
 - (C) present a historian's theories about a puzzling phenomenon
 - (D) criticize the work of previous historians regarding a puzzling phenomenon
 - (E) analyze the effects of a puzzling phenomenon on an economic system

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.