SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

28 Questions

<u>Directions:</u> Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is <u>stated</u> or <u>implied</u> 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 <u>best</u> answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

The work of South African writer Ezekiel Mphahlele has confounded literary critics, especially those who feel compelled to draw a sharp distinction between autobiography and fiction. These critics point
(5) to Mphahlele's best-known works—his 1959 autobiography *Down Second Avenue* and his 1971 novel *The Wanderers*—to illustrate the problem of categorizing his work. While his autobiography traces his life from age five until the beginning of his
(10) self-imposed 20-year exile at age thirty-eight, *The Wanderers* appears to pick up at the beginning of his exile and go on from there. Critics have variously decried the former as too fictionalized and the latter as too autobiographical, but those who focus on
(15) traditional labels inevitably miss the fact that Mphahlele manipulates different prose forms purely in the service of the social message he advances.
Even where critics give him a favorable reading, all too often their reviews carry a negative subtext.
(20) For example, one critic said of *The Wanderers* that if anger, firsthand experiences, compassion, and topicality were the sole requirements for great literature, the novel might well be one of the masterpieces of this declining part of the twentieth
(25) century. And although this critic may not have meant to question the literary contribution of the novel, there are those who are outright dismissive of *The Wanderers* because it contains an autobiographical framework and is populated with real-world
(30) characters. Mphahlele briefly defends against such charges by pointing out the importance of the fictional father-son relationship that opens and closes the novel. But his greater concern is the social vision that pervades his work, though it too is prone to
(35) misunderstandings and underappreciation. Mphahlele is a humanist and an integrationist, and his writings wonderfully articulate his vision of the future; but critics often balk at this vision because Mphahlele provides no road maps for bringing such a future
(40) about.
Mphahlele himself shows little interest in establishing guidelines to distinguish autobiography from fiction. Though he does refer to *Down Second Avenue* as an autobiography and *The Wanderers* as a
(45) novel, he asserts that no novelist can write complete fiction or absolute fact. It is the nature of writing, at least the writing he cares about, that the details must be drawn from the writer's experiences, and thus are in some sense fact, but conveyed in such a way as to
(50) maximize the effectiveness of the social message

contained in the work, and thus inevitably fiction. As he claims, the whole point of the exercise of writing has nothing to do with classification; in all forms writing is the transmission of ideas, and important
(55) ideas at that: "Whenever you write prose or poetry or drama you are writing a social criticism of one kind or another. If you don't, you are completely irrelevant—you don't count."

1. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements would Mphahlele be most likely to agree?

   (A) All works of literature should articulate a vision of the future.
   (B) It is not necessary for a writer to write works to fit predetermined categories.
   (C) Literary categories are worth addressing only when literary works are being unjustifiably dismissed.
   (D) Most works of literature that resemble novels could accurately be classified as autobiographies.
   (E) The most useful categories in literature are those that distinguish prose from poetry and poetry from drama.

2. The passage states that Mphahlele believes which one of the following?

   (A) Writing should provide a guide for achieving social change.
   (B) Writing should have as its goal the transmission of ideas.
   (C) Writing is most effective when it minimizes the use of real people and events to embellish a story.
   (D) Good writing is generally more autobiographical than fictional.
   (E) Fiction and autobiography are clearly identifiable literary forms if the work is composed properly.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. In lines 18–25, the author uses the phrase "negative subtext" in reference to the critic's comment to claim that

(A) the critic believes that Mphahlele himself shows little interest in establishing guidelines that distinguish fact from fiction in literature

(B) the comment is unfairly one-sided and gives no voice to perspectives that Mphahlele might embrace

(C) the requirement of firsthand experiences mentioned in the comment is in direct contradiction to the requirements of fiction

(D) the requirements for great literature mentioned in the comment are ill conceived, thus the requirements have little bearing on what great literature really is

(E) the requirements for great literature mentioned in the comment are not the sole requirements, thus Mphahlele's work is implied by the critic not to be great literature

4. According to the passage, critics offer which one of the following reasons for their dismissal of *The Wanderers*?

(A) It should not have been populated with real-world characters.

(B) It should have been presented as an autobiography.

(C) It does not clearly display Mphahlele's vision.

(D) It intends to deliver controversial social criticisms.

(E) It places too much emphasis on relationships.

5. The author quotes Mphahlele (lines 55–58) primarily in order to

(A) demonstrate Mphahlele's eloquence as a writer

(B) provide a common goal of writing among novelists

(C) further elaborate the kind of writing Mphahlele values

(D) introduce the three literary forms Mphahlele uses to write social criticism

(E) show that Mphahlele makes no distinction among prose, poetry, and drama

6. Which one of the following aspects of Mphahlele's work does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?

(A) his commitment to communicating social messages

(B) his blending of the categories of fiction and autobiography

(C) his ability to redefine established literary categories

(D) his emphasis on the importance of details

(E) his plan for bringing about the future he envisions

7. Which one of the following is most strongly suggested by the information in the passage?

(A) Mphahlele's stance as a humanist and an integrationist derives from an outlook on writing that recognizes a sharp distinction between fiction and autobiography.

(B) The social vision contained in a work is irrelevant to critics who feel compelled to find distinct categories in which to place literary works.

(C) Critics are concerned with categorizing the works they read not as a means to judge the quality of the works but as a way of discovering tendencies within literary traditions.

(D) If Mphahlele were to provide direction as to how his vision of the future might be realized, more critics might find this vision acceptable.

(E) For a work to be classified as a novel, it must not contain any autobiographical elements.

A vigorous debate in astronomy centers on an epoch in planetary history that was first identified by analysis of rock samples obtained in lunar missions. Scientists discovered that the major craters on the
(5) Moon were created by a vigorous bombardment of debris approximately four billion years ago—the so-called late heavy bombardment (LHB). Projectiles from this bombardment that affected the Moon should also have struck Earth, a likelihood with profound
(10) consequences for the history of Earth since, until the LHB ended, life could not have survived here.

Various theoretical approaches have been developed to account for both the evidence gleaned from samples of Moon rock collected during lunar
(15) explorations and the size and distribution of craters on the Moon. Since the sizes of LHB craters suggest they were formed by large bodies, some astronomers believe that the LHB was linked to the disintegration of an asteroid or comet orbiting the Sun. In this view,
(20) a large body broke apart and peppered the inner solar system with debris. Other scientists disagree and believe that the label "LHB" is in itself a misnomer. These researchers claim that a cataclysm is not necessary to explain the LHB evidence. They claim
(25) that the Moon's evidence merely provides a view of the period concluding billions of years of a continuous, declining heavy bombardment throughout the inner solar system. According to them, the impacts from the latter part of the bombardment were
(30) so intense that they obliterated evidence of earlier impacts. A third group contends that the Moon's evidence supports the view that the LHB was a sharply defined cataclysmic cratering period, but these scientists believe that because of its relatively brief
(35) duration, this cataclysm did not extend throughout the inner solar system. They hold that the LHB involved only the disintegration of a body within the Earth-Moon system, because the debris from such an event would have been swept up relatively quickly.
(40) New support for the hypothesis that a late bombardment extended throughout the inner solar system has been found in evidence from the textural features and chemical makeup of a meteorite that has been found on Earth. It seems to be a rare example of
(45) a Mars rock that made its way to Earth after being knocked from the surface of Mars. The rock has recently been experimentally dated at about four billion years old, which means that, if the rock is indeed from Mars, it was knocked from the planet at
(50) about the same time that the Moon was experiencing the LHB. This tiny piece of evidence suggests that at least two planetary systems in the inner solar system experienced bombardment at the same time. However, to determine the pervasiveness of the LHB, scientists
(55) will need to locate many more such rocks and perhaps obtain surface samples from other planets in the inner solar system.

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

(A) The LHB is an intense meteorite bombardment that occurred about four billion years ago and is responsible for the cratering on the Moon and perhaps on other members of the inner solar system as well.
(B) Astronomers now believe that they may never collect enough evidence to determine the true nature of the LHB.
(C) If scientists continue to collect new clues at their current rate, the various LHB hypotheses can soon be evaluated and a clear picture will emerge.
(D) The Moon's evidence shows that the LHB was linked to a small body that disintegrated while in solar orbit and sprayed the inner solar system with debris.
(E) New evidence has been found that favors the view that the LHB was widespread, but before competing theories of the LHB can be excluded, more evidence needs to be gathered.

9. The author's attitude toward arguments that might be based on the evidence of the rock mentioned in the passage as being from Mars (lines 44–46) can most accurately be described as

(A) ambivalence because the theory of the rock's migration to Earth is at once both appealing and difficult to believe
(B) caution because even if the claims concerning the rock's origins can be proven, it is unwise to draw general conclusions without copious evidence
(C) skepticism because it seems unlikely that a rock could somehow make its way from Mars to Earth after being dislodged
(D) curiosity because many details of the rock's interplanetary travel, its chemical analysis, and its dating analysis have not yet been published
(E) outright acceptance because the origins of the rock have been sufficiently corroborated

10. The author mentions that the LHB "should also have struck Earth" (lines 8–9) primarily to

(A) support a particular theory of the extent of the LHB
(B) question the lack of LHB evidence found on Earth
(C) advocate certain scientific models for the origins of life on Earth
(D) provide a reason why scientists are interested in studying the LHB
(E) introduce additional support for the dating of the LHB

11.  The author implies that all theoretical approaches to the LHB would agree on which one of the following?

(A)  the approximate duration of the LHB
(B)  the origin of the debris involved in the LHB
(C)  the idea that cratering decreased significantly after the LHB
(D)  the idea that the LHB destroyed the life that existed on Earth four billion years ago
(E)  the approximate amount of debris involved in the LHB

12.  According to the passage, the third group of scientists (line 31) believes that the LHB

(A)  affected only the Moon
(B)  was so brief that its extent had to be fairly localized
(C)  consisted of so little debris that it was absorbed quickly by the planets in the inner solar system
(D)  occurred more recently than four billion years ago
(E)  may have lasted a long time, but all its debris remained within the Earth-Moon system

13.  Which one of the following, if true, would lend the most support to the view that the LHB was limited to Earth and the Moon?

(A)  An extensive survey of craters on Mars shows very little evidence for an increase in the intensity of projectiles striking Mars during the period from three billion to five billion years ago.
(B)  Scientists discover another meteorite on Earth that they conclude had been knocked from the surface of the Moon during the LHB.
(C)  A re-analysis of Moon rocks reveals that several originated on Earth during the LHB.
(D)  Based on further testing, scientists conclude that the rock believed to have originated on Mars actually originated on the Moon.
(E)  Excavations on both Earth and the Moon yield evidence that the LHB concluded billions of years of heavy bombardment.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Specialists in international communications almost unanimously assert that the broadcasting in developing nations of television programs produced by industrialized countries amounts to cultural
(5) imperialism: the phenomenon of one culture's productions overwhelming another's, to the detriment of the flourishing of the latter. This assertion assumes the automatic dominance of the imported productions and their negative effect on the domestic culture. But
(10) the assertion is polemical and abstract, based on little or no research into the place held by imported programs in the economies of importing countries or in the lives of viewers. This is not to deny that dominance is sometimes a risk in relationships
(15) between cultures, but rather to say that the assertion lacks empirical foundation and in some cases goes against fact. For one example, imported programs rarely threaten the economic viability of the importing country's own television industry. For
(20) another, imported programs do not uniformly attract larger audiences than domestically produced programs; viewers are not part of a passive, undifferentiated mass but are individuals with personal tastes, and most of them tend to prefer domestically
(25) produced television over imported television.

The role of television in developing nations is far removed from what the specialists assert. An anthropological study of one community that deals in part with residents' viewing habits where imported
(30) programs are available cites the popularity of domestically produced serial dramas and points out that, because viewers enjoy following the dramas from day to day, television in the community can serve an analogous function to that of oral poetry,
(35) which the residents often use at public gatherings as a daily journal of events of interest.

An empirical approach not unlike that of anthropologists is needed if communications specialists are to understand the impact of external
(40) cultural influences on the lives of people in a society. The first question they must investigate is: Given the evidence suggesting that the primary relationship of imported cultural productions to domestic ones is not dominance, then what model best represents the true
(45) relationship? One possibility is that, rather than one culture's productions dominating another's, the domestic culture absorbs the imported productions and becomes enriched. Another is that the imported productions fuse with domestic culture only where
(50) the two share common aspects, such as the use of themes, situations, or character types that are relevant and interesting to both cultures.

Communications researchers will also need to consider how to assess the position of the individual
(55) viewer in their model of cultural relationships. This model must emphasize the diversity of human responses, and will require engaging with the actual experiences of viewers, taking into account the variable contexts in which productions are
(60) experienced, and the complex manner in which individuals ascribe meanings to those productions.

14. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) determine which of two hypotheses considered by a certain discipline is correct
(B) discredit the evidence offered for a claim made by a particular discipline
(C) argue that a certain discipline should adopt a particular methodology
(D) examine similar methodological weaknesses in two different disciplines
(E) compare the views of two different disciplines on an issue

15. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?

(A) The author takes issue with an assertion, suggests reasons why the assertion is supported by its proponents, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, and presents examples to support the new view.
(B) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, suggests that a particular approach be taken by the proponents of the assertion, and discusses two questions that should be addressed in the new approach.
(C) The author takes issue with an assertion, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, presents examples that support the new view, and gives reasons why proponents of the assertion should abandon it and adopt the new view.
(D) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, suggests a change in the approach taken by the proponents of the assertion, and discusses two ways in which the new approach will benefit the proponents.
(E) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, and suggests ways in which a compromise may be found between the view and the assertion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

16. Which one of the following is the most logical continuation of the last paragraph of the passage?

   (A) Lacking such an emphasis, we cannot judge conclusively the degree to which cultural relationships can be described by an abstract model.
   (B) Without such an emphasis, we can be confident that the dominance view asserted by communications specialists will survive the criticisms leveled against it.
   (C) Unless they do so, we cannot know for certain whether the model developed describes accurately the impact of external cultural influences on the lives of people.
   (D) Until they agree to do so, we can remain secure in the knowledge that communications specialists will never fully gain the scientific credibility they so passionately crave.
   (E) But even with such an emphasis, it will be the extent to which the model accurately describes the economic relationship between cultures that determines its usefulness.

17. The author most likely discusses an anthropological study in the second paragraph primarily in order to

   (A) provide to international communications specialists a model of cultural relationships
   (B) describe to international communications specialists new ways of conducting their research
   (C) highlight the flaws in a similar study conducted by international communications specialists
   (D) cite evidence that contradicts claims made by international communications specialists
   (E) support the claim that international communications specialists need to take the diversity of individual viewing habits into account

18. Which one of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the television viewers who were the subject of the study discussed in the second paragraph?

   (A) They will gradually come to prefer imported television programs over domestic ones.
   (B) They are likely someday to give up oral poetry in favor of watching television exclusively.
   (C) They would likely watch more television if they did not have oral poetry.
   (D) They enjoy domestic television programs mainly because they have little access to imported ones.
   (E) They watch television for some of the same reasons that they enjoy oral poetry.

19. According to the author, an empirical study of the effect of external cultural influences on the lives of people in a society must begin by identifying

   (A) the viewing habits and tastes of the people in the society
   (B) an accurate model of how imported cultural productions influence domestic ones
   (C) the role of the external cultural influences in the daily life of the people in the society
   (D) shared aspects of domestic and imported productions popular with mass audiences
   (E) social factors that affect how external cultural productions are given meaning by viewers

20. Suppose a study is conducted that measures the amount of airtime allotted to imported television programming in the daily broadcasting schedules of several developing nations. Given the information in the passage, the results of that study would be most directly relevant to answering which one of the following questions?

   (A) How does the access to imported cultural productions differ among these nations?
   (B) What are the individual viewing habits of citizens in these nations?
   (C) How influential are the domestic television industries in these nations?
   (D) Do imported programs attract larger audiences than domestic ones in these nations?
   (E) What model best describes the relationship between imported cultural influences and domestic culture in these nations?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Computers have long been utilized in the sphere of law in the form of word processors, spreadsheets, legal research systems, and practice management systems. Most exciting, however, has been the
(5) prospect of using artificial intelligence techniques to create so-called legal reasoning systems—computer programs that can help to resolve legal disputes by reasoning from and applying the law. But the practical benefits of such automated reasoning
(10) systems have fallen short of optimistic early predictions and have not resulted in computer systems that can independently provide expert advice about substantive law. This is not surprising in light of the difficulty in resolving problems involving the
(15) meaning and applicability of rules set out in a legal text.

Early attempts at automated legal reasoning focused on the doctrinal nature of law. They viewed law as a set of rules, and the resulting computer systems
(20) were engineered to make legal decisions by determining the consequences that followed when its stored set of legal rules was applied to a collection of evidentiary data. Such systems underestimated the problems of interpretation that can arise at every stage of a legal
(25) argument. Examples abound of situations that are open to differing interpretations: whether a mobile home in a trailer park is a house or a motor vehicle, whether a couple can be regarded as married in the absence of a formal legal ceremony, and so on. Indeed, many notions
(30) invoked in the text of a statute may be deliberately left undefined so as to allow the law to be adapted to unforeseen circumstances. But in order to be able to apply legal rules to novel situations, systems have to be equipped with a kind of comprehensive knowledge of
(35) the world that is far beyond their capabilities at present or in the foreseeable future.

Proponents of legal reasoning systems now argue that accommodating reference to, and reasoning from, cases improves the chances of producing a successful
(40) system. By focusing on the practice of reasoning from precedents, researchers have designed systems called case-based reasoners, which store individual example cases in their knowledge bases. In contrast to a system that models legal knowledge based on a
(45) set of rules, a case-based reasoner, when given a concrete problem, manipulates the cases in its knowledge base to reach a conclusion based on a similar case. Unfortunately, in the case-based systems currently in development, the criteria for similarity
(50) among cases are system dependent and fixed by the designer, so that similarity is found only by testing for the presence or absence of predefined factors. This simply postpones the apparently intractable problem of developing a system that can discover for
(55) itself the factors that make cases similar in relevant ways.

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

(A) Attempts to model legal reasoning through computer programs have not been successful because of problems of interpreting legal discourse and identifying appropriate precedents.

(B) Despite signs of early promise, it is now apparent that computer programs have little value for legal professionals in their work.

(C) Case-based computer systems are vastly superior to those computer systems based upon the doctrinal nature of the law.

(D) Computers applying artificial intelligence techniques show promise for revolutionizing the process of legal interpretation in the relatively near future.

(E) Using computers can expedite legal research, facilitate the matching of a particular case to a specific legal principle, and even provide insights into possible flaws involving legal reasoning.

22. The logical relationship of lines 8–13 of the passage to lines 23–25 and 49–53 of the passage is most accurately described as

(A) a general assertion supported by two specific observations

(B) a general assertion followed by two arguments, one of which supports and one of which refutes the general assertion

(C) a general assertion that entails two more specific assertions

(D) a theoretical assumption refuted by two specific observations

(E) a specific observation that suggests two incompatible generalizations

23. In the passage as a whole, the author is primarily concerned with

(A) arguing that computers can fundamentally change how the processes of legal interpretation and reasoning are conducted in the future

(B) indicating that the law has subtle nuances that are not readily dealt with by computerized legal reasoning programs

(C) demonstrating that computers are approaching the point where they can apply legal precedents to current cases

(D) suggesting that, because the law is made by humans, computer programmers must also apply their human intuition when designing legal reasoning systems

(E) defending the use of computers as essential and indispensable components of the modern legal profession

24. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about computerized automated legal reasoning systems?

   (A) These systems have met the original expectations of computer specialists but have fallen short of the needs of legal practitioners.
   (B) Progress in research on these systems has been hindered, more because not enough legal documents are accessible by computer than because theoretical problems remain unsolved.
   (C) These systems will most likely be used as legal research tools rather than as aids in legal analysis.
   (D) Rule systems will likely replace case-based systems over time.
   (E) Developing adequate legal reasoning systems would require research breakthroughs by computer specialists.

25. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage's discussion of requirements for developing effective automated legal reasoning systems that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?

   (A) Focusing on the doctrinal nature of law is the fundamental error made by developers of automated legal systems.
   (B) Contemporary computers do not have the required memory capability to store enough data to be effective legal reasoning systems.
   (C) Questions of interpretation in rule-based legal reasoning systems must be settled by programming more legal rules into the systems.
   (D) Legal statutes and reasoning may involve innovative applications that cannot be modeled by a fixed set of rules, cases, or criteria.
   (E) As professionals continue to use computers in the sphere of law they will develop the competence to use legal reasoning systems effectively.

26. Based on the passage, which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred concerning case-based reasoners?

   (A) The major problem in the development of these systems is how to store enough cases in their knowledge bases.
   (B) These systems are more useful than rule systems because case-based reasoners are based on a simpler view of legal reasoning.
   (C) Adding specific criteria for similarity among cases to existing systems would not overcome an important shortcoming of these systems.
   (D) These systems can independently provide expert advice about legal rights and duties in a wide range of cases.
   (E) These systems are being designed to attain a much more ambitious goal than had been set for rule systems.

27. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as an important characteristic of many statutes that frustrates the application of computerized legal reasoning systems?

   (A) complexity of syntax
   (B) unavailability of relevant precedents
   (C) intentional vagueness and adaptability
   (D) overly narrow intent
   (E) incompatibility with previous statutes

28. The examples of situations that are open to differing interpretations (lines 25–30) function in the passage to

   (A) substantiate the usefulness of computers in the sphere of law
   (B) illustrate a vulnerability of rule systems in computerized legal reasoning
   (C) isolate issues that computer systems are in principle incapable of handling
   (D) explain how legal rules have been adapted to novel situations
   (E) question the value of reasoning from precedents in interpreting legal rules

# 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.