

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.01**

Adapted from "The Struggle for Human Rights," a speech delivered by Eleanor Roosevelt in 1948. Roosevelt had served as First Lady of the United States and was named as a Delegate to the United Nations by President Harry S. Truman in 1945.

I have come this evening to talk with you on one of the greatest issues of our time—that is the preservation of human freedom. I have chosen to discuss it here in France, at the Sorbonne, because here in this soil the roots of human freedom have long ago struck deep and here they have been richly nourished. It was here the Declaration of the Rights of Man was proclaimed, and the great slogans of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, fraternity—fired the imagination of men. I have chosen to discuss this issue in Europe because this has been the scene of the greatest historic battles between freedom and tyranny. I have chosen to discuss it in the early days of the General Assembly because the issue of human liberty is decisive for the settlement of outstanding political differences and for the future of the United Nations.

The decisive importance of this issue was fully recognized by the founders of the United Nations at San Francisco. Concern for the preservation and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms stands at the heart of the United Nations. Its Charter is distinguished by its preoccupation with the rights and welfare of individual men and women. The United Nations has made it clear that it intends to uphold human rights and to protect the dignity of the human personality. In the preamble to the Charter the keynote is set when it declares: "We the people of the United Nations determined . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and . . . to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." This reflects the basic premise of the Charter that the peace and security of mankind are dependent on mutual respect for the rights and freedoms of all.

One of the purposes of the United Nations is declared in Article I to be: "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

. . . In the United States we are old enough not to claim perfection. We recognize that we have some problems of discrimination but we find steady progress being made in the solution of these problems. Through normal democratic processes we are coming to understand our needs and how we can attain full equality for all our people. Free discussion on the subject is permitted. Our Supreme Court has recently

rendered decisions to clarify a number of our laws to guarantee the rights of all.

The U.S.S.R. claims it has reached a point where all races within her borders are officially considered equal and have equal rights and they insist they have no discrimination where minorities are concerned.

This is a laudable objective but there are other aspects of the development of freedom for the individual which are essential before the mere absence of discrimination is worth much, and these are lacking in the Soviet Union. Unless they are being denied freedoms which they want and which they see other people have, people do not usually complain of discrimination. It is these other freedoms—the basic freedoms of speech, of the press, of religion and conscience, of assembly, of fair trial and freedom from arbitrary arrest and punishment, which a totalitarian government cannot safely give its people and which give meaning to freedom from discrimination.

It is my belief, and I am sure it is also yours, that the struggle for democracy and freedom is a critical struggle, for their preservation is essential to the great objective of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security.

Among free men the end cannot justify the means. We know the patterns of totalitarianism—the single political party, the control of schools, press, radio, the arts, the sciences, and the church to support autocratic authority; these are the age-old patterns against which men have struggled for three thousand years. These are the signs of reaction, retreat, and retrogression.

The United Nations must hold fast to the heritage of freedom won by the struggle of its peoples; it must help us to pass it on to generations to come.

**1**

Roosevelt's main purpose in delivering this speech is to

- A) explain why the United Nations must deal harshly with the Soviet Union.
- B) connect the activities of the United Nations to broad humanitarian principles.
- C) recapitulate early debates over the need for the United Nations.
- D) urge the United Nations to take a more assertive stance in world politics.

2

In lines 51-62 ("This is . . . discrimination"), Roosevelt argues that

- A) the political system in the Soviet Union will eventually collapse.
- B) the Soviet Union is completely indifferent to the efforts of the United Nations to promote human rights.
- C) the Soviet Union has wildly exaggerated its success in eliminating discrimination.
- D) the Soviet Union has aggressively promoted some civil rights while clearly undermining others.

3

As used in line 8, "fired" most nearly means

- A) stimulated.
- B) damaged.
- C) toughened.
- D) ejected.

4

In this speech, Roosevelt addresses an audience that she assumes to be

- A) highly knowledgeable about American history.
- B) active in political protests.
- C) unaware of the realities of totalitarianism.
- D) sympathetic to democratic principles.

5

In presenting her ideas, Roosevelt acknowledges that

- A) the aims of the United Nations may strike some observers as hopelessly idealistic.
- B) the Soviet Union has improved its economy by restricting some civic freedoms.
- C) the United States has not developed an optimal system for protecting individual rights.
- D) the United Nations is incapable of providing short-term solutions to international problems.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 29-31 ("This reflects . . . of all")
- B) Lines 39-41 ("We recognize . . . problems")
- C) Lines 67-72 ("We know . . . years")
- D) Lines 74-76 ("The United . . . come")

7

As used in line 70, "authority" most nearly means

- A) rule.
- B) experience.
- C) wisdom.
- D) truth.

8

Roosevelt's speech is premised on the idea that

- A) institutions such as the United Nations were once a source of controversy.
- B) the basic principles of the United Nations charter have not been effectively publicized.
- C) the recent efforts of the United Nations are widely supported by citizens of the United States.
- D) there is a firm link between her overall topic and the context of her speech.

9

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-11 ("I have chosen . . . tyranny")
- B) Lines 15-16 ("The decisive . . . San Francisco")
- C) Lines 23-26 ("In the preamble . . . person")
- D) Lines 44-46 ("Our Supreme . . . of all")

10

According to Roosevelt, the Soviet Union's system of government is problematic because this system does not promote

- A) freedom from discrimination.
- B) freedom of expression.
- C) international trade.
- D) international diplomacy.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.

4.02

In the early 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy led a campaign to root out "Communists and Communist sympathizers" in the State Department and other branches of the United States government. Widely condemned in the decades since, McCarthy's actions were also opposed by his contemporaries, including Senator Margaret Chase Smith. Passage 1 is from a speech delivered by McCarthy; Passage 2 is from Smith's "Declaration of Conscience," which vigorously criticized McCarthy and his tactics.

Passage 1

At war's end we were physically the strongest nation on Earth and, at least potentially, the most powerful intellectually and morally. Ours could have been the honor of being a  
 Line beacon in the desert of destruction, a shining, living proof that  
 5 civilization was not yet ready to destroy itself. Unfortunately, we have failed miserably and tragically to arise to the opportunity.

The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is not because our only powerful, potential enemy  
 10 has sent men to invade our shores, but rather because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest  
 15 nation on earth has had to offer—the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in government we can give . . .

I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to  
 20 the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.

One thing to remember in discussing the communists in our government is that we are not dealing with spies who get 30 pieces of silver to steal the blueprints of new weapons. We  
 25 are dealing with a far more sinister type of activity because it permits the enemy to guide and shape our policy . . .

I know that you are saying to yourself, "Well, why doesn't the Congress do something about it?" Actually, ladies and gentlemen, one of the important reasons for the graft, the  
 30 corruption, the dishonesty, the disloyalty, the treason in high government positions—one of the most important reasons why this continues—is a lack of moral uprising on the part of the 140 million American people. In the light of history, however, this is not hard to explain.

35 It is the result of an emotional hangover and a temporary moral lapse which follows every war. It is the apathy to evil which people who have been subjected to the tremendous evils of war feel. As the people of the world see mass murder, the

destruction of defenseless and innocent people, and all of the  
 40 crime and lack of morals which go with war, they become numb and apathetic. It has always been thus after war. However, the morals of our people have not been destroyed. They still exist. This cloak of numbness and apathy has only  
 45 needed a spark to rekindle them. Happily, this spark has finally been supplied.

Passage 2

As a woman, I wonder how the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters feel about the way in which members of their families have been politically mangled in Senate debate—and I use the word "debate" advisedly.

50 As a United States senator, I am not proud of the way in which the Senate has been made a publicity platform for irresponsible sensationalism. I am not proud of the reckless abandon in which unproved charges have been hurled from this side of the aisle. I am not proud of the obviously staged,  
 55 undignified countercharges which have been attempted in retaliation from the other side of the aisle.

I do not like the way the Senate has been made a rendezvous for vilification, for selfish political gain at the sacrifice of individual reputations and national unity. I am  
 60 not proud of the way we smear outsiders from the floor of the Senate and hide behind the cloak of congressional immunity and still place ourselves beyond criticism on the floor of the Senate.

As an American, I am shocked at the way Republicans  
 65 and Democrats alike are playing directly into the Communist design of "confuse, divide, and conquer." As an American, I do not want a Democratic administration "whitewash" or "coverup" any more than I want a Republican smear or witch hunt.

70 It is high time that we stopped thinking politically as Republicans and Democrats about elections and started thinking patriotically as Americans about national security based on individual freedom. It is high time that we all stopped being tools and victims of totalitarian techniques—  
 75 techniques that, if continued here unchecked, will surely end what we have come to cherish as the American way of life.

1

According to Passage 1, America is threatened by people who are members of

- A) the economic elite.
- B) a foreign intelligence agency.
- C) the military.
- D) a new political party.



2

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-3 (“At war’s . . . morally”)
- B) Lines 12-15 (“It has not . . . offer”)
- C) Lines 18-20 (“I have . . . Party”)
- D) Lines 22-24 (“One thing . . . weapons”)

3

As used in line 23, “dealing with” most nearly means

- A) negotiating with.
- B) suffering through.
- C) considering.
- D) promoting.

4

One of the rhetorical tactics used by McCarthy is

- A) a paraphrase of an expected response.
- B) a quotation from a statistical study.
- C) an extended metaphor that explains a problem.
- D) a satiric depiction of his ideological opponents.

5

Unlike McCarthy in Passage 1, Smith in Passage 2 argues that

- A) Democrats and Republicans should not follow two distinct ideologies.
- B) the American people have for too long neglected the opinions of women.
- C) the American people have the necessary resolve to overcome their present difficulties.
- D) seemingly dissimilar ideologies are contributing to a common problem.

6

The “position of impotency” (lines 8-9) in Passage 1 resembles the “irresponsible sensationalism” (line 52) in Passage 2 in that both problems

- A) are explained by the immediate outcome of World War II.
- B) are directly linked to immorality at the high levels of government.
- C) suggest the need for improved security and surveillance measures.
- D) have been vocally criticized by the American public.

7

The tone that Passage 2 uses when describing the Senate’s conduct can best be described as one of

- A) disdain.
- B) confusion.
- C) melancholy.
- D) vindictiveness.

8

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 46-47 (“As a woman . . . feel”)
- B) Lines 52-54 (“I am not . . . aisle”)
- C) Lines 66-69 (“As an American . . . hunt”)
- D) Lines 70-73 (“It is high . . . freedom”)

9

Both Passage 1 and Passage 2 encourage Americans to embrace a principle of

- A) cooperation.
- B) debate.
- C) vigilance.
- D) self-sacrifice.

10

As used in line 60, “smear” most nearly means

- A) warp.
- B) obscure.
- C) slander.
- D) spread.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.

4.03

These two readings deal with principles of American military policy. In Passage 1, John Foster Dulles, who served as Secretary of State under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, outlines an foreign policy for dealing with possible aggression by the Soviet Union. In Passage 2, Eisenhower himself explains the growth of the American armed forces in the years after World War II. The speeches from which these passages are excerpted were delivered in 1954 and 1960, respectively.

Passage 1

The Soviet Communists are planning for what they call “an entire historical era,” and we should do the same. They seek, through many types of maneuvers, gradually to divide  
Line and weaken the free nations by overextending them in efforts  
5 which, as Lenin put it, are “beyond their strength, so that they come to practical bankruptcy.” Then, said Lenin, “our victory is assured.” Then, said Stalin, will be “the moment for the decisive blow.”

In the face of this strategy, measures cannot be judged  
10 adequate merely because they ward off an immediate danger. It is essential to do this, but it is also essential to do so without exhausting ourselves.

When the Eisenhower administration applied this test, we felt that some transformations were needed.

15 It is not sound military strategy permanently to commit U.S. land forces to Asia to a degree that leaves us no strategic reserves.

It is not sound economics, or good foreign policy, to support permanently other countries; for in the long run, that  
20 creates as much ill will as good will . . .

We need allies and collective security. Our purpose is to make these relations more effective, less costly. This can be done by placing more reliance on deterrent power and less dependence on local defensive power.

25 This is accepted practice so far as local communities are concerned. We keep locks on our doors, but we do not have an armed guard in every home. We rely principally on a community security system so well equipped to punish any who break in and steal that, in fact, would be aggressors  
30 are generally deterred. That is the modern way of getting maximum protection at a bearable cost.

What the Eisenhower administration seeks is a similar international security system. We want, for ourselves and the other free nations, a maximum deterrent at a bearable cost.

35 Local defense will always be important. But there is no local defense which alone will contain the mighty landpower of the Communist world. Local defenses must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power. A potential aggressor must know that he cannot always prescribe battle

conditions that suit him. Otherwise, for example, a potential aggressor, who is glutted with manpower, might be tempted to attack in confidence that resistance would be confined to manpower. He might be tempted to attack in places where his superiority was decisive.

45 The way to deter aggression is for the free community to be willing and able to respond vigorously at places and with means of its own choosing.

Passage 2

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant  
50 action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

55 Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a  
60 permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

65 This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its  
70 grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or  
75 unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should  
80 take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

1

As used in line 6, “practical” most nearly means

- A) resourceful.
- B) effectual.
- C) viable.
- D) businesslike.

2

The method of national defense that Dulles envisions in Passage 1 can best be described as

- A) modeled on the Russian military system.
- B) large in scope and popular among civilians.
- C) reliant on advanced technology.
- D) nimble and relatively inexpensive.

3

Which choice best describes the developmental pattern of lines 9-24 (“In the face . . . power”)?

- A) The principles of Communism are mentioned, the need to fight Communism is emphasized, and a practical measure is outlined.
- B) A recent law is explained, its effectiveness is assessed, and the need for new ideas is invoked.
- C) A crisis is described, an initiative is praised, and slight modifications are recommended.
- D) Criteria are introduced, shortcomings are noted, and a specific course of action is endorsed.

4

Unlike Passage 2, Passage 1 addresses which of the following topics?

- A) The possibility that America will be attacked
- B) The civic duties of individual Americans
- C) The role of nations sympathetic to America
- D) The founding principles of American democracy

5

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9-12 (“In the face . . . ourselves”)
- B) Lines 25-27 (“This is accepted . . . home”)
- C) Lines 32-34 (“What the Eisenhower . . . cost”)
- D) Lines 40-43 (“Otherwise . . . manpower”)

6

Eisenhower in Passage 2 characterizes the American armed forces as a whole as

- A) needlessly expensive.
- B) surprisingly corrupt.
- C) unprecedented in nature.
- D) vigilant and spiritually noble.

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 52-54 (“Our military . . . Korea”)
- B) Lines 62-64 (“We annually . . . corporations”)
- C) Lines 73-75 (“In the councils . . . complex”)
- D) Lines 78-80 (“We must never . . . granted”)

8

As used in line 76, “misplaced” most nearly means

- A) ill-used.
- B) forgotten.
- C) discarded.
- D) haphazard.



9

Which statement best describes how the two passages differ in their assessments of increased national security measures?

- A) Passage 1 is concerned entirely with land-based military maneuvers; Passage 2 discusses a variety of combat settings.
- B) Passage 1 argues that newly-adopted measures have been uniquely cost-effective; Passage 2 implies that national security spending can increase poverty among civilians.
- C) Passage 1 links particular measures to items of common sense already present in society; Passage 2 suggests that current measures could transform society.
- D) Passage 1 sees American military buildup as a very recent development; Passage 2 sees such buildup as a time-honored American practice.

10

According to both Passage 1 and Passage 2, an effective way to keep a hostile nation from attacking is to

- A) garner a large number of allies and force the belligerent nation to negotiate.
- B) take an aggressive yet pragmatic stance in local and regional conflicts.
- C) combine military measures with arrangements that will slowly weaken the hostile nation's economy.
- D) accumulate enough power to pose the threat of a devastating counter-attack.

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.04**

In the fall of 1963, President John F. Kennedy visited Amherst College and delivered a speech in honor of American poet Robert Frost. Kennedy's elegy for Frost has since been known as "Poetry and Power": the following is an excerpt from this address.

This day, devoted to the memory of Robert Frost, offers an opportunity for reflection which is prized by politicians as well as by others and even by poets. For Robert Frost was one of the  
 Line granite figures of our time in America. He was supremely two  
 5 things: an artist and an American. A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers.

In America our heroes have customarily been men of large accomplishments. But today this college and country honor a  
 10 man whose contribution was not to our size but to our spirit; not to our political beliefs but to our insight; not to our self-esteem but to our self-comprehension.

In honoring Robert Frost we therefore can pay honor to the deepest sources of our national strength. That strength takes  
 15 many forms, and the most obvious forms are not always the most significant.

The men who create power make an indispensable contribution to the nation's greatness, but the men who question power make a contribution just as indispensable, especially  
 20 when that questioning is disinterested, for they determine whether we use power or power uses us. Our national strength matters; but the spirit which informs and controls our strength matters just as much. This was the special significance of Robert Frost.

25 He brought an unsparing instinct for reality to bear on the platitudes and pieties of society. His sense of the human tragedy fortified him against self-deception and easy consolation.

"I have been," he wrote, "one acquainted with the night." And because he knew the midnight as well as the high noon,  
 30 because he understood the ordeal as well as the triumph of the human spirit, he gave his age strength with which to overcome despair.

At bottom he held a deep faith in the spirit of man. And it is hardly an accident that Robert Frost coupled poetry and  
 35 power, for he saw poetry as the means of saving power from itself.

When power leads man towards arrogance, poetry reminds him of his limitations. When power narrows the areas of man's concern, poetry reminds him of the richness and diversity of  
 40 his existence. When power corrupts, poetry cleanses, for art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstones of our judgment. The artist, however faithful to his personal vision of reality, becomes the last champion of the individual mind and sensibility against an intrusive society

45 and an officious state. The great artist is thus a solitary figure. He has, as Frost said, "a lover's quarrel with the world." In pursuing his perceptions of reality he must often sail against the currents of his time. This is not a popular role. If Robert Frost was much honored during his lifetime, it was because  
 50 a good many preferred to ignore his darker truths. Yet, in retrospect, we see how the artist's fidelity has strengthened the fiber of our national life.

If sometimes our great artists have been the most critical of our society, it is because their sensitivity and their concern  
 55 for justice, which must motivate any true artist, make them aware that our nation falls short of its highest potential.

I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist. If art is to nourish the roots of our culture, society must  
 60 set the artist free to follow his vision wherever it takes him.

1

The main purpose of this passage is to

- A) relate the poetry of Robert Frost to values essential to American society.
- B) connect the poetry of Robert Frost to a new initiative in American politics.
- C) summarize the content of Robert Frost's most important poems.
- D) explain how Robert Frost became a popular poet.

2

Robert Frost's life and poetry were informed by his

- A) stern personality.
- B) wealth of experience.
- C) knowledge of politics.
- D) moments of despair.

3

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 3-4 ("For Robert . . . America")
- B) Lines 13-14 ("In honoring . . . national strength")
- C) Lines 21-24 ("Our national . . . Frost")
- D) Lines 29-32 ("And because . . . despair")



4

As used in line 20, “questioning” most nearly means

- A) cynicism.
- B) analysis.
- C) confusion.
- D) pessimism.

5

As used in line 43, “personal” most nearly means

- A) domestic.
- B) touchy.
- C) peculiar.
- D) individualized.

6

In the course of lines 17-32 (“The men . . . despair”), the focus of the passage shifts from

- A) outlining broad principles to relating those principles directly to Robert Frost.
- B) criticizing the use of power to praising the role of poetry.
- C) paraphrasing a public opinion to outlining Kennedy’s personal opinion.
- D) portraying Robert Frost in a heroic manner to emphasizing a few of Frost’s flaws.

7

In lines 37-42 (“When power . . . judgment”), Kennedy explains that “power” and “poetry” are

- A) seldom both present within a single society.
- B) understood as working in direct opposition.
- C) purely abstract or theoretical principles.
- D) two inspirations that artists must choose between.

8

Which of the following statements would most clearly contradict Kennedy’s arguments about the nature of poetry?

- A) Robert Frost was similar to other poets of his era.
- B) Robert Frost was most influential during his lifetime.
- C) Great artists have often been indifferent to social issues.
- D) Great artists have sometimes celebrated the society to which they belong.

9

Kennedy characterizes the relationship between artists and society as

- A) completely unpredictable.
- B) mutually destructive.
- C) consistently cooperative.
- D) potentially antagonistic.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 8-9 (“In America . . . accomplishments”)
- B) Lines 17-19 (“The men . . . indispensable”)
- C) Lines 45-48 (“The great . . . time”)
- D) Lines 57-59 (“I see little . . . artist”)

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.05**

This reading is an excerpt from a televised address delivered by president Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965. In this speech, Johnson explained and advocated recent voting rights legislation that would protect the civil rights of African Americans: his address is most famous for its often-quoted call to action against injustice, "We shall overcome."

Our fathers believed that if this noble view of the rights of man was to flourish, it must be rooted in democracy. The most basic right of all was the right to choose your own leaders. The history of this country, in large measure, is the history of the expansion of that right to all of our people. Many of the issues of civil rights are very complex and most difficult. But about this there can and should be no argument.

Every American citizen must have an equal right to vote.

There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty we have to ensure that right.

Yet the harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes. Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny this right. The Negro citizen may go to register only to be told that the day is wrong, or the hour is late, or the official in charge is absent. And if he persists, and if he manages to present himself to the registrar, he may be disqualified because he did not spell out his middle name or because he abbreviated a word on the application. And if he manages to fill out an application, he is given a test. The registrar is the sole judge of whether he passes this test. He may be asked to recite the entire Constitution, or explain the most complex provisions of State law. And even a college degree cannot be used to prove that he can read and write.

For the fact is that the only way to pass these barriers is to show a white skin. Experience has clearly shown that the existing process of law cannot overcome systematic and ingenious discrimination. No law that we now have on the books—and I have helped to put three of them there—can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it. In such a case our duty must be clear to all of us. The Constitution says that no person shall be kept from voting because of his race or his color. We have all sworn an oath before God to support and to defend that Constitution. We must now act in obedience to that oath.

Wednesday, I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote.

The broad principles of that bill will be in the hands of the Democratic and Republican leaders tomorrow. After they have reviewed it, it will come here formally as a bill. I am grateful for this opportunity to come here tonight at the invitation of the

leadership to reason with my friends, to give them my views, and to visit with my former colleagues. I've had prepared a more comprehensive analysis of the legislation which I had intended to transmit to the clerk tomorrow, but which I will submit to the clerks tonight. But I want to really discuss with you now, briefly, the main proposals of this legislation.

This bill will strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote. This bill will establish a simple, uniform standard which cannot be used, however ingenious the effort, to flout our Constitution. It will provide for citizens to be registered by officials of the United States Government, if the State officials refuse to register them. It will eliminate tedious, unnecessary lawsuits which delay the right to vote. Finally, this legislation will ensure that properly registered individuals are not prohibited from voting.

I will welcome the suggestions from all of the Members of Congress—I have no doubt that I will get some—on ways and means to strengthen this law and to make it effective. But experience has plainly shown that this is the only path to carry out the command of the Constitution.

To those who seek to avoid action by their National Government in their own communities, who want to and who seek to maintain purely local control over elections, the answer is simple: open your polling places to all your people.

1

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) recapitulate the history of voting rights abuses.
- B) encourage an end to partisan politics.
- C) explain and justify a new government measure.
- D) determine how to eliminate racial prejudice entirely.

2

Johnson refers to racial discrimination as "systematic and ingenious" (lines 28-29) in order to

- A) demonstrate how better education can eliminate discrimination.
- B) show why the government must be restructured.
- C) concede that many Americans will probably disagree with his proposals.
- D) underscore the difficulty involved in fighting discrimination.

3

As used in line 9, “denial of” most nearly means

- A) restriction of.
- B) incomprehension of.
- C) disbelief in.
- D) discipline of.

4

In order to eliminate discrimination in voting, the bill presented by Johnson will

- A) clarify ambiguous portions of the Constitution.
- B) establish a new federal agency that will monitor local elections.
- C) create a standardized method for proper voter registration.
- D) disenfranchise those who continue to discriminate against African Americans.

5

Johnson claims that African Americans have often been kept from voting on account of

- A) political propaganda.
- B) amendments to the Constitution.
- C) an inefficient federal government.
- D) minor technicalities.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 10-11 (“There is no . . . that right”)
- B) Lines 17-20 (“And if he . . . application”)
- C) Lines 24-25 (“And even . . . and write”)
- D) Lines 37-38 (“Wednesday . . . to vote”)

7

According to Johnson, opponents of voting rights have responded to the Constitution and its principles with

- A) irreverence.
- B) confusion.
- C) hatred.
- D) disbelief.

8

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 22-24 (“He may . . . law”)
- B) Lines 33-34 (“The Constitution . . . color”)
- C) Lines 34-36 (“We have all . . . that oath”)
- D) Lines 51-53 (“This bill . . . Constitution”)

9

Johnson concludes his discussion by both

- A) inviting feedback and issuing a warning.
- B) praising his allies and countering his critics.
- C) recapitulating recent history and describing a future initiative.
- D) condemning racism and listing specific reformers.

10

As used in line 62, “plainly” most nearly means

- A) without beauty.
- B) without wordiness.
- C) without question.
- D) without adornment.



Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

4.06

Adopted from a 1969 speech delivered by Shirley Chisholm, who represented New York in the House of Representatives and was a prominent advocate of women's rights and civil rights generally.

Mr. Speaker, when a young woman graduates from college and starts looking for a job, she is likely to have a frustrating and even demeaning experience ahead of her. If she walks into an office for an interview, the first question she will be asked is, "Do you type?"

There is a calculated system of prejudice that lies unspoken behind that question. Why is it acceptable for women to be secretaries, librarians, and teachers, but totally unacceptable for them to be managers, administrators, doctors, lawyers, and Members of Congress?

The unspoken assumption is that women are different. They do not have executive ability, orderly minds, stability, leadership skills, and they are too emotional . . .

As a black person, I am no stranger to race prejudice. But the truth is that in the political world I have been far oftener discriminated against because I am a woman than because I am black.

Prejudice against blacks is becoming unacceptable although it will take years to eliminate it. But it is doomed because, slowly, white America is beginning to admit that it exists. Prejudice against women is still acceptable. There is very little understanding yet of the immorality involved in double pay scales and the classification of most of the better jobs as "for men only."

More than half of the population of the United States is female. But women occupy only 2 percent of the managerial positions. They have not even reached the level of tokenism yet. No women sit on the AFL-CIO council or Supreme Court. There have been only two women who have held Cabinet rank, and at present there are none. Only two women now hold ambassadorial rank in the diplomatic corps. In Congress, we are down to one Senator and 10 Representatives.

Considering that there are about 3 1/2 million more women in the United States than men, this situation is outrageous.

It is true that part of the problem has been that women have not been aggressive in demanding their rights. This was also true of the black population for many years. They submitted to oppression and even cooperated with it. Women have done the same thing. But now there is an awareness of this situation particularly among the younger segment of the population.

As in the field of equal rights for blacks, Spanish-Americans, the Indians, and other groups, laws will not change such deep-seated problems overnight. But they can be used

to provide protection for those who are most abused, and to begin the process of evolutionary change by compelling the insensitive majority to reexamine its unconscious attitudes.

It is for this reason that I wish to introduce today a proposal that has been before every Congress for the last 40 years and that sooner or later must become part of the basic law of the land—the equal rights amendment.

Let me note and try to refute the commonest arguments that are offered against this amendment. One is that women are already protected under the law and do not need legislation. Existing laws are not adequate to secure equal rights for women. Sufficient proof of this is the concentration of women in lower paying, menial, unrewarding jobs and their incredible scarcity in the upper level jobs. If women are already equal, why is it such an event whenever one happens to be elected to Congress?

It is obvious that discrimination exists. Women do not have the opportunities that men do. And women that do not conform to the system, who try to break with the accepted patterns, are stigmatized as "odd" and "unfeminine." The fact is that a woman who aspires to be chairman of the board, or a Member of the House, does so for exactly the same reasons as any man. Basically, these are that she thinks she can do the job and she wants to try. . .

Women need no protection that men do not need. What we need are laws to protect working people, to guarantee them fair pay, safe working conditions, protection against sickness and layoffs, and provision for dignified, comfortable retirement. Men and women need these things equally. That one sex needs protection more than the other is a male supremacist myth as ridiculous and unworthy of respect as the white supremacist myths that society is trying to cure itself of at this time.

1

The main purpose of this passage is to

- A) encourage women to become more involved in electoral politics.
- B) summarize conditions that make new legislation necessary.
- C) provide a detailed history of injustices against American women.
- D) urge greater solidarity between African Americans and women.

2

Chisholm believes that the improvement of women's lives will most likely come about

- A) unexpectedly.
- B) chaotically.
- C) inadvertently.
- D) gradually.

3

The third paragraph (lines 11-13) serves to

- A) present a broad viewpoint that Chisholm finds massively flawed.
- B) summarize arguments made by Chisholm's political opponents.
- C) expose stereotypes that afflict both women and African Americans.
- D) urge women to understand how they differ from men.

4

According to the passage, Chisholm herself has most often been discriminated against on account of her

- A) race.
- B) class.
- C) gender.
- D) intellect.

5

As used in line 35, "outrageous" most nearly means

- A) flamboyant.
- B) debatable.
- C) unacceptable.
- D) fascinating.

6

Chisholm describes it as an "event" (line 60) for a woman to be elected to Congress because

- A) women are most interested in high-powered careers unrelated to government.
- B) women's reasons for seeking out positions of authority are not well understood.
- C) few women have developed the job skills that would qualify them to take on such great responsibilities.
- D) the relatively small number of women in the national government makes such an election seem extraordinary.

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 3-5 ("If she walks . . . type?")
- B) Lines 7-10 ("Why is it . . . Congress?")
- C) Lines 29-32 ("There have . . . Representatives")
- D) Lines 65-68 ("The fact . . . man")

8

As used in line 59, "incredible" most nearly means

- A) doubtful.
- B) fanciful.
- C) stunning.
- D) unconvincing.

9

In the passage, Chisholm criticizes women for

- A) ignoring basic economic facts about their position.
- B) praising existing laws that are actually problematic.
- C) believing that men do not need legal protections.
- D) being complacent about the inequalities they face.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 21-24 ("There is . . . only")
- B) Lines 36-37 ("It is true . . . rights")
- C) Lines 54-56 ("One is . . . legislation")
- D) Lines 75-78 ("That one . . . time")

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.07**

Adapted from "President Richard Nixon's Address to the Nation on the War in Vietnam" (1969), more popularly known as Nixon's "The Silent Majority" speech.

My fellow Americans, I am sure you can recognize from what I have said that we really only have two choices open to us if we want to end this war.

Line – I can order an immediate, precipitate withdrawal of all  
 5 Americans from Vietnam without regard to the effects of that action.

– Or we can persist in our search for a just peace through a negotiated settlement if possible, or through continued implementation of our plan for Vietnamization if necessary—a  
 10 plan in which we will withdraw all of our forces from Vietnam on a schedule in accordance with our program, as the South Vietnamese become strong enough to defend their own freedom.

I have chosen this second course.

15 It is not the easy way.

It is the right way.

It is a plan which will end the war and serve the cause of peace—not just in Vietnam but in the Pacific and in the world.

In speaking of the consequences of a precipitate  
 20 withdrawal, I mentioned that our allies would lose confidence in America.

Far more dangerous, we would lose confidence in ourselves. Oh, the immediate reaction would be a sense of relief that our men were coming home. But as we saw the  
 25 consequences of what we had done, inevitable remorse and divisive recrimination would scar our spirit as a people.

We have faced other crises in our history and have become stronger by rejecting the easy way out and taking the right way in meeting our challenges. Our greatness as a nation has been  
 30 our capacity to do what had to be done when we knew our course was right.

I recognize that some of my fellow citizens disagree with the plan for peace I have chosen. Honest and patriotic Americans have reached different conclusions as to how peace  
 35 should be achieved.

In San Francisco a few weeks ago, I saw demonstrators carrying signs reading: "Lose in Vietnam, bring the boys home."

Well, one of the strengths of our free society is that any  
 40 American has a right to reach that conclusion and to advocate that point of view. But as President of the United States, I would be untrue to my oath of office if I allowed the policy of this Nation to be dictated by the minority who hold that point of view and who try to impose it on the Nation by mounting  
 45 demonstrations in the street.

For almost 200 years, the policy of this Nation has been

made under our Constitution by those leaders in the Congress and the White House elected by all of the people. If a vocal minority, however fervent its cause, prevails over reason and  
 50 the will of the majority, this Nation has no future as a free society.

And now I would like to address a word, if I may, to the young people of this Nation who are particularly concerned, and I understand why they are concerned, about this war.

55 I respect your idealism.

I share your concern for peace.

I want peace as much as you do.

There are powerful personal reasons I want to end this war. This week I will have to sign 83 letters to mothers, fathers,  
 60 wives, and loved ones of men who have given their lives for America in Vietnam. It is very little satisfaction to me that this is only one-third as many letters as I signed the first week in office. There is nothing I want more than to see the day come when I do not have to write any of those letters.

65 – I want to end the war to save the lives of those brave young men in Vietnam.

– But I want to end it in a way which will increase the chance that their younger brothers and their sons will not have to fight in some future Vietnam someplace in the world.

**1**

Why does Nixon oppose immediate withdrawal from Vietnam?

- A) Because a coherent strategy has not been developed for removing all forces from Vietnam.
- B) Because partisan divisions in American politics would be worsened as a result.
- C) Because there are no precedents for the proposed withdrawal in American history.
- D) Because short-term rewards would be outweighed by long-term repercussions.

**2**

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 4-6 ("I can order . . . action")
- B) Lines 23-26 ("Oh, the immediate . . . people")
- C) Lines 32-35 ("I recognize . . . achieved")
- D) Lines 46-48 ("For almost . . . people")



3

In lines 27-35, Nixon transitions from

- A) praising the efforts of his supporters to attacking the ideas of his enemies.
- B) justifying a proposal to acknowledging that proposal's opponents.
- C) highlighting an American tradition to showing why that tradition has been discarded.
- D) warning against an ill-advised proposal to predicting a broad consensus.

4

As used in line 28, "taking" most nearly means

- A) acquiring.
- B) pursuing.
- C) estimating.
- D) conveying.

5

As used in line 45, "demonstrations" most nearly means

- A) lectures.
- B) portrayals.
- C) protests.
- D) scenarios.

6

Which of the following values does Nixon explicitly praise in this speech?

- A) Freedom of expression and dissent
- B) Freedom to form new political parties
- C) Expansion of the armed forces
- D) Education for young people

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 7-9 ("Or we can . . . necessary")
- B) Lines 27-29 ("We have faced . . . challenges")
- C) Lines 39-41 ("Well, one of . . . view")
- D) Lines 67-69 ("But I want . . . world")

8

According to Nixon, sound government decisions should be based on

- A) "confidence in ourselves" (lines 22-23).
- B) "different conclusions" (line 34).
- C) "the will of the majority" (line 50).
- D) "idealism" (line 55).

9

Why does Nixon receive "very little satisfaction" from the duty he describes in lines 58-64 ("There are . . . letters")?

- A) He finds that he is distracted from other presidential obligations.
- B) His motives for continuing the war are not appreciated by the public.
- C) He is troubled by the number of casualties in Vietnam.
- D) He has no real authority to end the war in Vietnam.

10

Nixon addresses the "young people" mentioned in line 53 in a manner that can best be described as

- A) condescending.
- B) lighthearted.
- C) reserved.
- D) sympathetic.

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.08**

Adapted from the speech "Energy and the National Goals: A Crisis of Confidence" by Jimmy Carter (1979).

I know, of course, being President, that government actions and legislation can be very important. That's why I've worked hard to put my campaign promises into law—and I  
 Line have to admit, with just mixed success. But after listening to  
 5 the American people I have been reminded again that all the legislation in the world can't fix what's wrong with America. So, I want to speak to you first tonight about a subject even more serious than energy or inflation. . .

This threat is nearly invisible in ordinary ways. It is a  
 10 crisis of confidence. It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul and spirit of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose for our Nation.

The erosion of our confidence in the future is threatening  
 15 to destroy the social and the political fabric of America.

The confidence that we have always had as a people is not simply some romantic dream or a proverb in a dusty book that we read just on the Fourth of July. It is the idea which founded  
 our Nation and has guided our development as a people.

20 Confidence in the future has supported everything else—public institutions and private enterprise, our own families, and the very Constitution of the United States. Confidence has defined our course and has served as a link between generations.

We've always believed in something called progress. We've  
 25 always had a faith that the days of our children would be better than our own.

Our people are losing that faith, not only in government itself but in the ability as citizens to serve as the ultimate rulers and shapers of our democracy. As a people we know our past  
 30 and we are proud of it. Our progress has been part of the living history of America, even the world. We always believed that we were part of a great movement of humanity itself called democracy, involved in the search for freedom, and that belief has always strengthened us in our purpose. But just as we are  
 35 losing our confidence in the future, we are also beginning to close the door on our past.

In a nation that was proud of hard work, strong families, close-knit communities, and our faith in God, too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption.  
 40 Human identity is no longer defined by what one does, but by what one owns. But we've discovered that owning things and consuming things does not satisfy our longing for meaning. We've learned that piling up material goods cannot fill the emptiness of lives which have no confidence or purpose.

45 The symptoms of this crisis of the American spirit are all around us. For the first time in the history of our country a majority of our people believe that the next 5 years will be

worse than the past 5 years. Two-thirds of our people do not even vote. The productivity of American workers is actually  
 50 dropping, and the willingness of Americans to save for the future has fallen below that of all other people in the Western world.

As you know, there is a growing disrespect for government and for churches and for schools, the news  
 55 media, and other institutions. This is not a message of happiness or reassurance, but it is the truth and it is a warning.

These changes did not happen overnight. They've come upon us gradually over the last generation, years that were  
 60 filled with shocks and tragedy.

We were sure that ours was a nation of the ballot, not the bullet, until the murders of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causes  
 65 were always just, only to suffer the agony of Vietnam. We respected the Presidency as a place of honor until the shock of Watergate. . .

Looking for a way out of this crisis, our people have turned to the Federal Government and found it isolated from  
 70 the mainstream of our Nation's life. Washington, D.C., has become an island. The gap between our citizens and our Government has never been so wide. The people are looking for honest answers, not easy answers; clear leadership, not false claims and evasiveness and politics as usual.

1

The crisis of confidence in America is described by Carter as having impacted

- A) legislative reform and political leadership.
- B) voter apathy and economic output.
- C) education levels and personal wealth.
- D) patriotic sentiment and willingness to fight wars.

2

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 16-18 ("The confidence . . . July")
- B) Lines 48-52 ("Two-thirds . . . world")
- C) Lines 58-60 ("These changes . . . tragedy")
- D) Lines 71-72 ("The gap . . . wide")

3

In this speech, Carter describes “confidence” as a virtue that

- A) is being widely confused with wealth and ambition.
- B) is most threatened during times of war and hardship.
- C) is easiest to foster in small countries with patriotic citizens.
- D) is related to the founding principles of the United States.

4

As used in line 9, “invisible” most nearly means

- A) transparent.
- B) negligible.
- C) imperceptible.
- D) hidden.

5

Which of the following would most clearly indicate that the “crisis of confidence” analyzed in the passage has come to an end?

- A) Dramatically decreased crime rates
- B) Dramatically increased voter participation
- C) The elimination of failing schools
- D) The disappearance of the most biased media outlets

6

In the course of his argument, Carter establishes a contrast that involves

- A) popularity and honesty.
- B) religion and politics.
- C) education and pragmatism.
- D) materialism and fulfillment.

7

In lines 53-60 (“As you . . . tragedy”), Carter transitions from

- A) describing some manifestations of a negative trend to explaining the origins of that trend.
- B) explaining widespread discontent to explaining how his political opponents created that discontent.
- C) mentioning specific tragedies to indicating that similar tragedies will take place in the future.
- D) criticizing apathy on social issues to calling for immediate and productive action.

8

As used in line 32, “movement” most nearly means

- A) displacement.
- B) motion.
- C) advancement.
- D) activity.

9

Carter would most likely agree with which of the following criticisms of his own leadership?

- A) He has prioritized economic problems that appear to be more severe than they really are.
- B) He has increased the size of the federal government with poor results.
- C) He has not effectively fulfilled some of his stated political goals.
- D) He has created policies that were popular yet increased partisanship.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 2-4 (“That’s . . . success”)
- B) Lines 7-8 (“So . . . inflation”)
- C) Lines 65-67 (“We . . . Watergate”)
- D) Lines 68-70 (“Looking . . . life”)



**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.**  
**4.09**

Adapted from Ronald Reagan, "Address to the Nation on the Soviet-United States Summit Meeting" (1987). Mikhail Gorbachev, referred to in this speech, was the head of state of the Soviet Union for much of Reagan's presidency.

As I am speaking to you now, General Secretary Gorbachev is leaving on his return trip to the Soviet Union. His departure marks the end of three historic days here in Washington in which Mr. Gorbachev and I continued to build  
 5 a foundation for better relations between our governments and our peoples. During these three days we took a step—only a first step, but still a critical one—toward building a more durable peace, indeed, a step that may be the most important taken since World War II to slow down the arms buildup.  
 10 I'm referring to the treaty that we signed Tuesday afternoon in the East Room of the White House. I believe this treaty represents a landmark in postwar history, because it is not just an arms control but an arms reduction agreement. Unlike treaties of the past, this agreement does not simply establish  
 15 ceilings for new weapons: It actually reduces the number of such weapons. In fact, it altogether abolishes an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

The verification measures in this treaty are also something new with far-reaching implications. On-site inspections and  
 20 short-notice inspections will be permitted within the Soviet Union. Again, this is a first-time event, a breakthrough, and that's why I believe this treaty will not only lessen the threat of war, it can also speed along a process that may someday remove that threat entirely.

Indeed, this treaty, and all that we've achieved during this summit, signals a broader understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is an understanding that will help keep the peace as we work toward the ultimate goal of our foreign policy: a world where the people of every land can  
 30 decide for themselves their form of government and way of life.

Yet as important as the newly signed Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces treaty is, there is a further and even more crucial point about the last three days and the entire summit process: Soviet-American relations are no longer focused only  
 35 on arms control issues. They now cover a far broader agenda, one that has, at its root, realism and candor. Let me explain this with a saying I've often repeated: Nations do not distrust each other because they're armed; they are armed because they distrust each other. And just as real peace means the presence  
 40 of freedom and justice as well as the absence of war, so, too, summits must be discussions not just about arms but about the fundamental differences that cause nations to be armed.

Dealing then with the deeper sources of conflict between nations and systems of government is a practical and moral

imperative. And that's why it was vital to establish a broader summit agenda, one that dealt not only with arms reductions but also people-to-people contacts between our nations and, most important, the issues of human rights and regional conflicts.

This is the summit agenda we've adopted. By doing so, we've dealt not just with arms control issues but also with fundamental problems such as Soviet expansionism, human rights violations, as well as our own moral opposition to the ideology that justifies such practices. In this way, we have put  
 55 Soviet-American relations on a far more candid and far more realistic footing. It also means that, while there's movement—indeed, dramatic movement—in the arms reduction area, much remains to be done in that area as well as in these other critical areas that I've mentioned, especially—and this goes  
 60 without saying—in advancing our goal of a world open to the expansion of human freedom and the growth of democratic government.

So, much work lies ahead. Let me explain: On the matter of regional conflicts, I spoke candidly with Mr. Gorbachev on  
 65 the issues of Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua. I continue to have high hopes—and he assured me that he did too—that we can have real cooperation in resolving regional conflicts on terms that promote peace and freedom. This is essential to a lasting improvement in our relations.

1

Throughout the passage, Reagan's tone regarding the future of U.S.-Soviet relations is one of

- A) penitence.
- B) relief.
- C) disillusionment.
- D) optimism.

2

As used in line 3, "historic" most nearly means

- A) widely commemorated.
- B) ancient.
- C) pivotal.
- D) clearly precedented.

3

In this speech, Reagan suggests that he views Mr. Gorbachev as

- A) a valued collaborator.
- B) a potential aggressor.
- C) a personal friend.
- D) a superior authority.

4

The “verification measures” mentioned in line 18 are significant because they

- A) were initially opposed by the public but proved to be a wise policy.
- B) are a first step towards the adoption of democratic principles in the Soviet Union.
- C) are a completely novel development that may promote international peace.
- D) are gradually being adopted by countries other than the Soviet Union and the United States.

5

With which of the following statements would Reagan most likely agree?

- A) Earlier American politicians have been oblivious to the political and ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- B) New arms reduction efforts will soon be unnecessary on account of the progress that has recently been made in this area.
- C) Negotiation with the Soviet Union is necessary, even though the Soviet Union’s past conduct has been objectionable.
- D) The Soviet Union has created a new alliance with the United States in order to improve conditions in smaller nations.

6

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 43-45 (“Dealing then . . . imperative”)
- B) Lines 51-56 (“we’ve dealt . . . footing”)
- C) Lines 56-59 (“It also means . . . mentioned”)
- D) Lines 64-66 (“I spoke candidly . . . Nicaragua”)

7

As used in lines 56 and 57, “movement” most nearly means

- A) turmoil.
- B) progress.
- C) rearrangement.
- D) liveliness.

8

It can be inferred from the speech that diplomacy between the United States and the Soviet Union was at one point

- A) based entirely on fighting common enemies.
- B) premised on the idea that the two nations would always be hostile.
- C) limited to a small set of military concerns.
- D) hampered by restrictions on trade and travel.

9

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 6-9 (“During these . . . buildup”)
- B) Lines 15-17 (“It actually . . . missiles”)
- C) Lines 19-21 (“On-site . . . Union”)
- D) Lines 31-35 (“Yet as . . . issues”)

10

Which of the following scenarios would most strongly contradict the principle that Reagan lays out in lines 37-39 (“Nations do not . . . other”)?

- A) A nation doubles the size of its armed forces in response to military buildup in neighboring nations.
- B) A nation uses both diplomacy and military pressure to resolve a conflict.
- C) A nation with no foreign enemies steadily increases investment in its military.
- D) A nation reduces its armed forces in response to pressure from an international coalition.

**Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages.**  
**4.10**

Passage 1 is adapted from a speech delivered by John F. Kennedy in 1963; Passage 2 is adapted from a speech delivered by Ronald Reagan in 1987. Both of these readings address the situation in Germany, which had been divided into sections supervised by democratic nations (West Germany) and the Soviet Union (East Germany) since the end of World War II. The German city of Berlin had been similarly partitioned.

**Passage 1**

What is true of this city is true of Germany: real, lasting peace in Europe can never be assured as long as one German out of four is denied the elementary right of free men, and that  
 Line is to make a free choice. In 18 years of peace and good faith,  
 5 this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their families and their nation in lasting peace, with good will to all people.

You live in a defended island of freedom, but your life is part of the main. So let me ask you, as I close, to lift your eyes  
 10 beyond the dangers of today, to the hopes of tomorrow, beyond the freedom merely of this city of Berlin, or your country of Germany, to the advance of freedom everywhere, beyond the wall to the day of peace with justice, beyond yourselves and ourselves to all mankind.

15 Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we look—can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great Continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of  
 20 West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades.

All—All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin.

And, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words “*Ich bin ein Berliner*.”<sup>1</sup>

**Passage 2**

Where four decades ago there was rubble, today in West Berlin there is the greatest industrial output of any city in Germany: busy office blocks, fine homes and apartments, proud avenues, and the spreading lawns of parkland. Where  
 30 a city’s culture seemed to have been destroyed, today there are two great universities, orchestras and an opera, countless theaters, and museums. Where there was want, today there’s abundance—food, clothing, automobiles. . . From devastation, from utter ruin, you Berliners have, in freedom, rebuilt a city  
 35 that once again ranks as one of the greatest on earth. Now the Soviets may have had other plans. . .

In the 1950s—In the 1950s Khrushchev<sup>2</sup> predicted: “We will bury you.”

But in the West today, we see a free world that has  
 40 achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind—too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself. After these four  
 45 decades, then, there stands before the entire world one great and inescapable conclusion: Freedom leads to prosperity. Freedom replaces the ancient hatreds among the nations with comity and peace. Freedom is the victor.

And now—now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited  
 50 way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with  
 55 greater freedom from state control.

Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we  
 60 believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty—the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace.

There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of  
 65 freedom and peace.

General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate.

Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate.

70 Mr. Gorbachev—Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

- 1: A German sentence that translates to “I am a Berliner”  
 2: A former Soviet head of state, most influential during the 1950s and 1960s

**1**

Both Kennedy and Reagan characterize freedom as a quality that

- A) is closely linked to international harmony.
- B) has never been found in a Communist economy.
- C) will eventually be embraced by the Soviet Union.
- D) has guided German politics for centuries.



2

As used in line 12, “advance” most nearly means

- A) compensation.
- B) progress.
- C) aggression.
- D) motion.

3

Passage 1 differs from Passage 2 in that Passage 1 does not involve

- A) an analysis of human and political rights.
- B) allusions to recent hardships.
- C) a direct address to the residents of Berlin.
- D) direct references to the Soviet Union.

4

The author of Passage 2 would most likely argue that the cause of advancing “freedom everywhere” (line 12)

- A) has made no progress in the Soviet Union.
- B) will quickly bring about the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- C) has made limited progress in the Soviet Union.
- D) is turning the Soviet Union into an economic superpower.

5

In Passage 2, Reagan responds to the new Soviet initiatives by

- A) demanding further reforms.
- B) delivering an ultimatum.
- C) expressing his trust.
- D) outlining a new political ideology.

6

In Passage 1, Kennedy appeals to his audience by

- A) offering inspiring anecdotes from recent German history.
- B) envisioning a prosperous future.
- C) renouncing mistaken beliefs.
- D) describing virtues unique to German citizens.

7

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 4-7 (“In 18 years . . . all people”)
- B) Lines 8-9 (“You live in . . . the main”)
- C) Lines 16-19 (“When all . . . globe”)
- D) Lines 22-25 (“All—All . . . *Berliner*”)

8

As used in line 53, “jammed” most nearly means

- A) obstructed.
- B) overcrowded.
- C) warped.
- D) pushed together.

9

Reagan harshly criticizes the Soviet Union for its

- A) unwillingness to interact with West Berlin.
- B) economic and humanitarian shortcomings.
- C) belligerent foreign policy.
- D) misguided infrastructure projects.

10

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 32-36 (“Where there . . . other plans”)
- B) Lines 37-38 (“In the 1950s . . . bury you”)
- C) Lines 41-44 (“In the Communist . . . itself”)
- D) Lines 66-70 (“General secretary . . . this wall!”)

# Answer Key: CHAPTER FOUR

## SAT

4.01	4.02	4.03	4.04	4.05
1. B	1. A	1. B	1. A	1. C
2. D	2. B	2. D	2. B	2. D
3. A	3. C	3. D	3. D	3. A
4. D	4. A	4. C	4. B	4. C
5. C	5. D	5. C	5. D	5. D
6. B	6. B	6. C	6. A	6. B
7. A	7. A	7. A	7. B	7. A
8. D	8. B	8. A	8. C	8. D
9. A	9. A	9. C	9. D	9. A
10. B	10. C	10. D	10. C	10. C

4.06	4.07	4.08	4.09	4.10
1. B	1. D	1. B	1. D	1. A
2. D	2. B	2. B	2. C	2. B
3. A	3. B	3. D	3. A	3. D
4. C	4. B	4. C	4. C	4. C
5. C	5. C	5. B	5. C	5. B
6. D	6. A	6. D	6. B	6. B
7. C	7. C	7. A	7. B	7. C
8. C	8. C	8. C	8. C	8. A
9. D	9. C	9. C	9. D	9. B
10. B	10. D	10. A	10. C	10. C