

Questions 33–42 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1 is adapted from a speech delivered to the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 by Eleanor Roosevelt, “On the Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” Passage 2 is adapted from Eric Posner, “The Case against Human Rights.” ©2014 by Guardian News and Media Limited.

Passage 1

In giving our approval to the declaration today, it is of primary importance that we keep clearly in mind the basic character of the document. It is not a treaty it
 Line 5 is not an international agreement. It is not and does not purport to be a statement of law or of legal obligation. It is a Declaration of basic principles of human rights and freedoms, to be stamped with the approval of the General Assembly by formal vote of its members, and to serve as a common standard of achievement for all
 10 peoples of all nations.

We stand today at the threshold of a great event both in the life of the United Nations and in the life of Mankind, . . .

At a time when there are so many issues on which we
 15 find it difficult to reach a common basis of agreement, it is a significant fact that 58 states have found such a large measure of agreement in the complex field of human rights. This must be taken as testimony of our common aspiration first voiced in the Charter of the
 20 United Nations to lift men every where to a higher standard of life and to a greater enjoyment of freedom. Man’s desire for peace lies behind this Declaration. The realization that the flagrant violation of human rights by Nazi and
 25 Fascist countries sowed the seeds of the last world war has supplied the impetus for the work which brings us to the moment of achievement here today.

In a recent speech in Canada, Gladstone Murray said:

30 The central fact is that man is fundamentally a moral being, that the light we have is imperfect does not matter so long as we are always trying to improve it. . . we are equal in sharing the moral freedom that distinguishes us as men.
 35 Man’s status makes each individual an end in himself. No man is by nature simply the servant of the state or of another man . . . the ideal and fact of freedom—and not technology—are the true distinguishing marks of our civilization.

40 This Declaration is based upon the spiritual fact that man must have freedom in which to develop his full stature and through common effort to raise the level of human dignity. We have much to do to fully achieve and to assure the rights set forth in this
 45 Declaration. But having them put before us with the moral backing of 58 nations will be a great step forward.

Passage 2

Many people argue that the incorporation of the idea of human rights into international law is one of
 50 the great moral achievements of human history. Because human rights law gives rights to all people regardless of nationality, it deprives governments of their traditional riposte when foreigners criticise them for abusing their citizens—namely
 55 “sovereignty” (which is law-speak for “none of your business”). Thus, international human rights law provides people with invaluable protections against the power of the state.

And yet it is hard to avoid the conclusion that
 60 governments continue to violate human rights with impunity. Why, for example, do more than 150 countries (out of 193 countries that belong to the UN) engage in torture? Why has the number of authoritarian countries increased in the last several
 65 years? Why do women remain a subordinate class in nearly all countries of the world? Why do children continue to work in mines and factories in so many countries?

The truth is that human rights law has failed to
 70 accomplish its objectives. There is little evidence that human rights treaties, on the whole, have improved the wellbeing of people. The reason is that human rights were never as universal as people hoped, and the belief that they could be forced upon countries as
 75 a matter of international law was shot through with misguided assumptions from the very beginning. . . .

Although the modern notion of human rights emerged during the 18th century, it was on
 December 10, 1948, that the story began in earnest,
 80 with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN general assembly. The declaration arose from the ashes of the second world war and aimed to launch a new, brighter era of international relations. . . .

85 The weaknesses that would go on to undermine human rights law were there from the start. The universal declaration was not a treaty in the formal sense: no one at the time believed that it

90 created legally binding obligations. It was not ratified by nations but approved by the general assembly, and the UN charter did not give the general assembly the power to make international law. Moreover, the rights were described in vague, aspirational terms, which could be interpreted in multiple ways.

33

Which choice from Passage 1 best supports the idea that in Roosevelt's view, the cooperation of various nations in the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights marks a major accomplishment?

- A) Lines 3-4 ("It is not a . . . agreement")
- B) Lines 14-18 ("At a time . . . rights")
- C) Lines 40-43 ("This . . . dignity")
- D) Lines 43-45 ("We have . . . Declaration")

34

As used in line 19, "testimony" most nearly means

- A) public affirmation.
- B) legal record.
- C) personal account.
- D) divine rule.

35

In passage 1, Roosevelt uses the quotation from Gladstone Murray primarily to

- A) reinforce her belief that women have a right to the same basic freedoms as men in all nations.
- B) underscore her fear that a nation's technological aims could compromise the freedoms of its citizens.
- C) develop her idea that moral individuals should exercise their freedoms in the service of the state.
- D) introduce her claim that certain freedoms are required for fulfilling humanity's full potential.

36

In Passage 2, Posner's use of the phrase "none of your business" (lines 55-56) primarily serves to create a

- A) thoughtful tone that encourage reflection on how a term has shifted in significance.
- B) suspicious tone that casts doubt on how a term has changed over time.
- C) comical tone that suggests how a term has been misinterpreted.
- D) wry tone that conveys a disapproving view of how a term has been used.

37

According to Passage 2, when did the idea of human rights as we now understand them first begin to develop?

- A) Prior to the 18th century
- B) During the 18th century
- C) In 1948
- D) After 1948

38

Passage 2 most strongly suggests that a significant flaw of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is that it

- A) exploits humanity's fear of war in arguing for the importance of human rights.
- B) focuses too narrowly on violations of rights by authoritarian governments.
- C) presents the rights such that they lack clear and precise applications.
- D) excludes certain rights that do not align with the values reflected in the United Nations Charter.

39

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

- A) Lines 85-87 (“The weakness . . . start”)
- B) Lines 87-89 (“The universal . . . obligations”)
- C) Lines 89-92 (“It was . . . law”)
- D) Lines 92-94 (“Moreover . . . ways”)

40

Both passages clarify the nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by

- A) comparing it to notable international agreements of the past.
- B) distinguishing it from legally binding documents.
- C) demonstrating its basis in key democratic principles.
- D) emphasizing its wide adoption by diverse governments.

41

In their discussions of human rights, both passages reflect an underlying concern with the

- A) reaction of United Nations officials to new global initiatives involving human rights.
- B) fallibility of key assumptions underlying the idea of universal human rights.
- C) welfare of people living under oppressive social and political circumstances.
- D) dangers of intervention by democratic governments on behalf of citizens in authoritarian states.

42

Which paragraph of Passage 2 presents a view of human rights law that is most consistent with Roosevelt’s view of human rights in Passage 1?

- A) The first paragraph (lines 48-58)
- B) The second paragraph (lines 59-68)
- C) The third paragraph (lines 69-76)
- D) The last paragraph (lines 85-94)