

Test 4

Reading | 65 minutes, 51 questions

DIRECTIONS

Each passage below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

Archimedes writes: “For you have known that the universe is called a sphere by several astrologers, its center the center of the earth, and its radius equal to a line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of the earth. This was written for the unlearned, as you have known from the astrologers. . . . [Aristarchus of Samos] concludes that the world is many times greater than the estimate we have just given. He supposes that the fixed stars and the sun remain motionless, but that the earth following a circular course, revolves around the sun as a center, and that the sphere of the fixed stars having the same sun as a center, is so vast that the circle which he supposes the earth to follow in revolving holds the same ratio to the distance of the fixed stars as the center of a sphere holds to its circumference.” These ancient philosophers realized in some degree the immensity of the universe in which the earth was but a point. They held that the earth was an unsupported sphere the size of which Eratosthenes (c. 276-194 B.C.) had calculated approximately. They knew the sun was far larger than the earth, and Cicero with other thinkers recognized the insignificance of earthly affairs in the face of such cosmic immensity. They knew too about the seven planets, had studied their orbits, and worked out astronomical ways of measuring the passage of time with a fair amount of accuracy. Hipparchus and other thinkers had discovered the fact of the precession of the equinoxes, though there was no adequate theory to account for

it until Copernicus formulated his “motion of declination.” The Pythagoreans accepted the idea of the earth’s turning upon its axis, and some even held the idea of its revolution around the motionless sun. Others suggested that comets had orbits which they uniformly followed and therefore their reappearance could be anticipated. Why then was the heliocentric theory not definitely accepted? In the first place, such a theory was contrary to the supposed facts of daily existence. A man did not have to be trained in the schools to observe that the earth seemed stable under his feet and that each morning the sun swept from the east to set at night in the west. Sometimes it rose more to the north or to the south than at other times. How could that be explained if the sun were stationary? Study of the stars was valuable for navigators and for surveyors, perhaps, but such disturbing theories should not be propounded by philosophers. Cleanthes, according to Plutarch, “advised that the Greeks ought to have prosecuted Aristarchus the Samian for blasphemy against religion, as shaking the very foundations of the world, because this man endeavoring to save appearances, supposed that the heavens remained immovable and that the earth moved through an oblique circle, at the same time turning about its own axis.” Few would care to face their fellows as blasphemers and impious thinkers on behalf of an unsupported theory. Eighteen hundred years later Galileo would not do so, even though in his day the theory was by no means unsupported by observation. Furthermore, one of the weaknesses of the Greek civilization militated strongly against the acceptance of this hypothesis so contrary to



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the evidence of the senses. Experimentation and the development of applied science was practically an impossibility where the existence of slaves made manual labor degrading and shameful. Men might
70 reason indefinitely; but few, if any, were willing to try to improve the instruments of observation or to test their observations by experiments. At the same time another astronomical theory was developing which was an adequate explanation for the
75 phenomena observed up to that time. This theory of epicycles and eccentrics worked out by Apollonius of Perga (c. 225 B.C.) and by Hipparchus (c. 160 B.C.) and crystallized for posterity in Ptolemy's great treatise on astronomy, the *Almagest*, (c. 140
80 A.D.) became the fundamental principle of the science until within the last three hundred years. The theory of the eccentric was based on the idea that heavenly bodies following circular orbits revolved around a center that did not coincide
85 with that of the observer on the earth. That would explain why the sun appeared sometimes nearer the earth and sometimes farther away. The epicycle represented the heavenly body as moving along the circumference of one circle (called the epicycle)
90 the center of which moves on another circle (the deferent). With better observations additional epicycles and eccentric were used to represent the newly observed phenomena till in the later Middle Ages the universe became a "—Sphere with
95 Centric and Eccentric scribbled o'er, Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb"—

1

According to the passage, which of the following exemplifies earthly affairs?

- A) the size of the earth
- B) the distance between the earth and the Sun
- C) the orbit of the earth
- D) the revolution of the earth around the sun

2

In context, which of the following most clearly shows the author's intention for mentioning daily existence?

- A) to show that it is impossible to verify whether it is valid or not
- B) to imply that sometimes, it cannot be used as a basis for theorization.
- C) to indicate that experiencing it can be a very subjective
- D) to explain that, in most cases, without it, theorization is impossible, especially in the realm of science

3

According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a direct obstacle to fully accepting the heliocentric theory?

- A) the theory of epicycles
- B) the observations of a navigator on a vessel at sea
- C) everyday experience
- D) religion

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Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “such a theory was contrary to the supposed facts of daily existence.” (Lines 41-42)
- B) “At the same time another astronomical theory was developing” (Lines 72-74)
- C) “seemed stable under his feet” (Line 44)
- D) “Sometimes it rose more to the north or to the south than at other times.” (Lines 46-47)

5

In context, why was using applied science almost out of the question?

- A) Performing the procedures necessary in the applied science was regarded as shameful.
- B) Philosophers did not have the instruments necessary to conduct accurate scientific experiments.
- C) Slaves could not work in the field of science.
- D) Getting involved in applied science was considered blasphemous.

6

Which of the following provides the most direct evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “Few would care to face their fellows as blasphemers” (Lines 58-59)
- B) “an adequate explanation for the phenomena observed up to that time.” (Lines 74-75)
- C) “on behalf of an unsupported theory.” (Lines 59-60)
- D) “where the existence of slaves made manual labor degrading and shameful.” (Lines 68-69)

7

Why does the author probably mention within the last three hundred years?

- A) A major breakthrough must have occurred around that time.
- B) There must have been some reason why the Almagest could no longer serve as a fundamental basis for a meaningful theory.
- C) Something happened to the idea of eccentric theory so that it was no longer dependable.
- D) Heliocentric theorists couldn’t defend themselves against blasphemous criticism.

8

Which of the following would be the best way to comprehend the connection between the heliocentric and the eccentric theory?

- A) They were compatible with each other to a certain degree.
- B) They could have worked in harmony with each other in that one could have taken care of the other’s weaknesses.
- C) Although both were related to the concept of a center, they were referring to different centers.
- D) They were both correct, but they were applied in the wrong manner.

9

As used in line 78, “crystallized” most nearly means

- A) solidified
- B) concentrated
- C) clarified
- D) clear to understand



10

According to the passage, what would be the correct attitude of a modern astronomer toward the *Almagest*?

- A) absolutely inspiring
- B) mostly suspicious
- C) somewhat correct
- D) extremely doubtful

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Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such
5 dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from
10 without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither,
15 and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

20 He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our
25 people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military
30 independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

35 For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

40 For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits
45 of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing
50 therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:



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11

As used in line 1, “dissolved” most nearly means

- A) divided
- B) solved
- C) annihilated
- D) destroyed

12

What can be said about Representative Houses?

- A) They resisted the power of the King but only in moderation.
- B) They could not resist as strongly as they had wanted to.
- C) They defied the King’s interference with determination.
- D) They tried to make a compromise.

13

Why is State mentioned in the passage?

- A) to show how the King perceives his power over it.
- B) to imply the importance of the absence of Representative Houses
- C) to speculate on the impact of the King’s enterprise against the population of the States
- D) to predict the future of the States without Representative Houses

14

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “Annihilation” (Line 6)
- B) “convulsions” (Line 10)
- C) “manly firmness” (Line 2)
- D) “at large” (Line 7)

15

Which of the following is NOT what the King did to hamper a certain social phenomenon?

- A) hindered immigration
- B) created some new restrictions
- C) inhibited some legal institutions
- D) created a general sense of injustice

16

Which of the following is the best interpretation of what the King did to obstruct the justice system of the States?

- A) What he did was intentional from the beginning.
- B) His actions were not limited to a specific aspect of the system.
- C) Controlling the general population was his top priority.
- D) Manipulating judges’ incomes was the most effective measure he took to accomplish his goal.

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17

Which of the following is what the author means by substance?

- A) privacy
- B) freedom
- C) economy
- D) history

18

According to the passage, what can be said about the military created by the King?

- A) It derived its power from the ordinary citizens.
- B) Its power surpasses that of citizens by a huge margin.
- C) The citizenry was probably not involved in establishing it.
- D) It was an obstacle to the conduct of normal civil life.

19

The author describes King's attitude regarding the military as.

- A) hostile
- B) aggressive
- C) arrogant
- D) agitated

20

Which of the following is the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) "affected" (Line 20)
- B) "render" (Line 20)
- C) "independent" (Line 21)
- D) "superior" (Line 21)



Questions 21-31 are based on the following passage.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction
5 unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will
10 never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread
15 of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and
20 sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide
25 us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of
30 all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and
35 commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens . . . [and] let the oppressed go free.”

And if a beachhead of cooperation may push
40 back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor, not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

45 All this will not be finished in the first one

hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

50 In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of
55 young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle, though embattled we are—but a
60 call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, “rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation”—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

65 Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few
70 generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The
75 energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what
80 your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

85 Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go
90 forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.



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21

What is the author's attitude toward negotiations related to the control of deadly weapons?

- A) Beyond doubt he is totally against them.
- B) Everything depends on certain conditions being met in advance.
- C) He welcomes them wholeheartedly, but with certain conditions.
- D) He is not fearful of them for his own unique reasons

22

According to the passage, what is the role of science in the author's argument?

- A) It is an obstacle that stands in the way of negotiating controls on weapons.
- B) It provides a unique opportunity to start peace talks and negotiations on arms control.
- C) It is something that must be balanced for the sake of world peace.
- D) It is a field in which many positive advances can be made.

23

Why does the author want to deal with deadly weapons from a position of confidence?

- A) because the author is afraid of them
- B) because war would be inevitable without it
- C) because dealing with them without it would be too expensive
- D) because dealing with them without it might be uncomfortable

24

Which of the following is the most direct evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) "But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course" (Lines 11-12)
- B) "Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to "undo the heavy burdens . . . [and] let the oppressed go free." (Lines 36-38)
- C) "the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved." (Lines 42-44)
- D) "For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed." (Lines 7-10)

25

In the context of the passage what is the most probable role of beachhead?

- A) extreme criticism
- B) genuine hope
- C) irony
- D) playfulness



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26

According to the passage, what is the most significant difference between “a new balance of power” and “a new world of law”? (Lines 41-42)

- A) Combining the two is a solution to many of the world’s problems.
- B) Only one of the two can guarantee what the author is aiming for.
- C) The former might be a by-product of the old world.
- D) One of them might not be easy to achieve because of the jungle of suspicion.

27

In context, what does the first one hundred days signify?

- A) a period of time during the author’s administration
- B) the first half of the duration of any significant change
- C) a period shorter than one thousand days
- D) a relatively short period of time

28

Why did the author say “more than mine” (Lines 50-51)?

- A) because what the author wants to accomplish is not a job for one person
- B) because the author knows he is not strong enough to do the job required
- C) because the author needs the collaboration of his fellow citizens
- D) because the achievement of the author’s goal do not depend on just old Americans

29

Which of the following is the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.” (Lines 54-56)
- B) “a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion,” (Lines 39-40)
- C) “Since this country was founded each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty.” (Lines 52-54)
- D) “nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.” (Lines 47-49)

30

Which of the following is the main goal of the passage?

- A) to achieve world peace in order to maintain civilization as it is
- B) to encourage a certain group of people to become part of an attempt to maintain something of consequence
- C) to defend freedom around the world at all cost
- D) to secure world peace by using only peaceful means

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31

Which of the following is the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.” (Lines 69-71)
- B) “My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.” (Lines 82-84)
- C) “knowing that here on earth God’s work must truly be our own.” (Lines 91-92)
- D) “Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.” (Lines 20-22)



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Questions 32-41 are based on the following passage.

As everybody knows nowadays, the knowledge we possess of life before the beginnings of human memory and tradition is derived from the markings and fossils of living things in the stratified rocks,
5 We find preserved in shale and slate, limestone, and sandstone, bones, shells, fibres, stems, fruits, footmarks, scratchings and the like, side by side with the ripple marks of the earliest tides and the pittings of the earliest rain-falls. It is by the
10 sedulous examination of this Record of the Rocks that the past history of the earth's life has been pieced together. That much nearly everybody knows to-day. The sedimentary rocks do not lie neatly stratum above stratum; they have been
15 crumpled, bent, thrust about, distorted and mixed together like the leaves of a library that has been repeatedly looted and burnt, and it is only as a result of many devoted lifetimes of work that the record has been put into order and read. The whole
20 compass of time represented by the record of the rocks is now estimated as 1,600,000,000 years. The earliest rocks in the record are called by geologists the Azoic rocks, because they show no traces of life. Great areas of these Azoic rocks lie uncovered
25 in North America, and they are of such a thickness that geologists consider that they represent a period of at least half of the 1,600,000,000 which they assign to the whole geological record. Let me repeat this profoundly significant fact. Half the
30 great interval of time since land and sea were first distinguishable on earth has left us no traces of life. There are rippings and rain marks still to be found in these rocks, but no marks nor vestiges of any living thing. Then, as we come up the record, signs
35 of past life appear and increase. The age of the world's history in which we find these past traces is called by geologists the Lower Palæozoic age. The first indications that life was afoot are vestiges of comparatively simple and lowly things: the shells
40 of small shellfish, the stems and flowerlike heads of zoophytes, seaweeds and the tracks and remains of sea worms and crustacea. Very early appear certain creatures rather like plant-lice, crawling creatures which could roll themselves up into balls as the
45 plant-lice do, the trilobites. Later by a few million

years or so come certain sea scorpions, more mobile and powerful creatures than the world had ever seen before. None of these creatures were of very great size. Among the largest were certain of
50 the sea scorpions, which measured nine feet in length. There are no signs whatever of land life of any sort, plant or animal; there are no fishes nor any vertebrated creatures in this part of the record. Essentially all the plants and creatures which have
55 left us their traces from this period of the earth's history are shallow-water and intertidal beings. If we wished to parallel the flora and fauna of the Lower Palæozoic rocks on the earth today, we should do it best, except in the matter of size, by
60 taking a drop of water from a rock pool or scummy ditch and examining it under a microscope. The little crustacea, the small shellfish, the zoophytes and algæ we should find there would display a quite striking resemblance to these clumsier, larger
65 prototypes that once were the crown of life upon our planet. It is well, however, to bear in mind that the Lower Palæozoic rocks probably do not give us anything at all representative of the first beginnings of life on our planet. Unless a creature has bones
70 or other hard parts, unless it wears a shell or is big enough and heavy enough to make characteristic footprints and trails in mud, it is unlikely to leave any fossilized traces of its existence behind. Today there are hundreds of thousands of species of small
75 soft-bodied creatures in our world which it is inconceivable can ever leave any mark for future geologists to discover. In the world's past, millions of millions of species of such creatures may have lived and multiplied and flourished and passed
80 away without a trace remaining. The waters of the warm and shallow lakes and seas of the so-called Azoic period may have teemed with an infinite variety of lowly, jelly-like, shell-less and boneless creatures, and a multitude of green scummy plants
85 may have spread over the sunlit intertidal rocks and beaches. The Record of the Rocks is no more a complete record of life in the past than the books of a bank are a record of the existence of everybody in the neighbourhood. It is only when a species
90 begins to secrete a shell or a spicule or a carapace or a lime-supported stem, and so put by something for the future, that it goes upon the Record. But in rocks of an age prior to those which bear any

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fossil traces, graphite, a form of uncombined
95 carbon, is sometimes found, and some authorities
consider that it may have been separated out
from combination through the vital activities of
unknown living things.

32

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The varieties of life on earth
- B) Fossils as the primary source for tracing the history of life on earth
- C) Life on earth
- D) Evolution of life on earth

33

As used in line 10, “sedulous” most nearly means

- A) cautious
- B) meticulous
- C) diligent
- D) analytical

34

According to the passage, which of the following is true about the traces left by past life forms?

- A) They are haphazard all through the history of the earth.
- B) They continue to be discovered and at an increasing rate.
- C) They seem to be concentrated in a certain time period.
- D) They are very accurate indications of how long ago life came into being on Earth.



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35

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

- A) “As everybody knows nowadays, the knowledge we possess of life before the beginnings of human memory and tradition is derived from the markings and fossils of living things in the stratified rocks,” (Lines 1-4)
- B) “Very early appear certain creatures rather like plant-lice, crawling creatures which could roll themselves up into balls as the plant-lice do, the trilobites.” (Lines 42-45)
- C) “Then, as we come up the record, signs of past life appear and increase.” (Lines 34-35)
- D) “The age of the world’s history in which we find these past traces is called by geologists the Lower Palæozoic age.” (Lines 35-37)

36

As used in line 33, “vestiges” most nearly means

- A) image
- B) amount
- C) number
- D) trace

37

According to the passage, what can be learned from shells of small shellfish?

- A) that life on Earth has existed for a very long time.
- B) that fossils are the first sign of life on Earth
- C) that fossils are very useful
- D) that there are a wide varieties of fossils

38

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

- A) “The first indications that life was astir are vestiges of comparatively simple and lowly things,” (Lines 37-39)
- B) “We find preserved in shale and slate, limestone, and sandstone, bones, shells, fibres, stems, fruits, footmarks, scratchings and the like,” (Lines 5-7)
- C) “it wears a shell or is big enough and heavy enough to make characteristic footprints and trails in mud,” (Lines 70-72)
- D) “The little crustacea, the small shellfish, the zoophytes and algæ we should find there would display a quite striking resemblance to these clumsier,” (Lines 61-64)

39

Which of the following might be the best interpretation of the author’s attitude?

- A) authoritative
- B) mainly speculative
- C) detached
- D) emotional

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40

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

- A) “We find preserved in shale and slate, limestone, and sandstone, bones, shells, fibres, stems, fruits,” (Lines 5-7)
- B) “There are rippings and rain marks still to be found in these rocks, but no marks nor vestiges of any living thing.” (Lines 32-34)
- C) “The first indications that life was astir are vestiges of comparatively simple and lowly things.” (Lines 37-39)
- D) “Essentially all the plants and creatures which have left us their traces from this period of the earth’s history are shallow-water and intertidal beings.” (Lines 54-56)

41

What is the general organization of the passage?

- A) presenting a misconception followed by a number of examples to be refuted later in the passage
- B) proving a general statement by supporting it with a fair amount of elaboration and providing an interesting conclusion
- C) proposing a theory supported by a substantial amount of detail which eventually leads to a new topic
- D) supplying unclear information to be clarified by facts as the passage progresses



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Questions 42-51 are based on the following passage.

The history of European civilization is the history of a certain political institution which united and expressed Europe, and was governed from Rome. This institution was informed at its
5 very origin by the growing influence of a certain definite and organized religion: this religion it ultimately accepted and, finally, was merged in. The institution— having accepted the religion, having made of that religion its official expression,
10 and having breathed that religion in through every part until it became the spirit of the whole— was slowly modified, spiritually illumined and physically degraded by age. But it did not die. It was revived by the religion which had become its
15 new soul. It re-arose and still lives. This institution was first known among men as Republica; we call it today “The Roman Empire.” The Religion which informed and saved it was then called, still is called, and will always be called “The Catholic
20 Church.” Europe is the Church, and the Church is Europe. It is immaterial to the historical value of this historical truth whether it be presented to a man who utterly rejects Catholic dogma or to a man who believes everything the Church
25 may teach. A man remote in distance, in time, or in mental state from the thing we are about to examine would perceive the reality of this truth just as clearly as would a man who was steeped in its spirit from within and who formed an
30 intimate part of Christian Europe. The Oriental pagan, the contemporary atheist, some supposed student in some remote future, reading history in some place from which the Catholic Faith shall have utterly departed, and to which the habits
35 and traditions of our civilization will therefore be wholly alien, would each, in proportion to his science, grasp as clearly as it is grasped today by the Catholic student who is of European birth, the truth that Europe and the Catholic Church
40 were and are one thing. The only people who do not grasp it (or do not admit it) are those writers of history whose special, local, and temporary business it is to oppose the Catholic Church, or who have a traditional bias against it. These men
45 are numerous, they have formed, in the Protestant

and other anti-Catholic universities, a whole school of hypothetical and unreal history in which, though the original workers are few, their copyists are innumerable: and that school of unreal history
50 is still dogmatically taught in the anti-Catholic centres of Europe and of the world. Now our quarrel with this school should be, not that it is anti-Catholic—that concerns another sphere of thought— but that it is unhistorical. To neglect the
55 truth that the Roman Empire with its institutions and its spirit was the sole origin of European civilization; to forget or to diminish the truth that the Empire accepted in its maturity a certain religion; to conceal the fact that this religion was
60 not a vague mood, but a determinate and highly organized corporation; to present in the first centuries some non-existent “Christianity” in place of the existent Church; to suggest that the Faith was a vague agreement among individual holders
65 of opinions instead of what it historically was, the doctrine of a fixed authoritative institution; to fail to identify that institution with the institution still here today and still called the Catholic Church; to exaggerate the insignificant barbaric influences
70 which came from outside the Empire and did nothing to modify its spirit; to pretend that the Empire or its religion have at any time ceased to be— that is, to pretend that there has ever been a solution of continuity between the past and the
75 present of Europe— all these pretensions are parts of one historical falsehood. In all by which we Europeans differ from the rest of mankind there is nothing which was not originally peculiar to the Roman Empire, or is not demonstrably derived
80 from something peculiar to it.

Questions

Questions



Test 4

42

What would be the best title of the passage?

- A) Religion in Europe
- B) The significance of the Roman Empire in the history of Europe
- C) Several factors necessary for processing the history of Europe and Roman Empire
- D) History, religion and the Roman Empire in Europe

43

According to the passage, what is the connection between the Church and the Roman Empire in Europe?

- A) They were intertwined with each other so strongly that they dictated every major aspect of European history.
- B) One of them was inconceivable without the other.
- C) The Church survived in Europe with the help of Roman Empire.
- D) The Roman Empire had a strong faith in the Catholic Church.

44

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “Europe is the Church, and the Church is Europe.” (Lines 20-21)
- B) “It was revived by the religion which had become its new soul.” (Lines 13-15)
- C) “The Religion which informed and saved it was then called, still is called, and will always be called “The Catholic Church.” (Lines 17-19)
- D) “But it did not die.” (Line 13)

45

As used in line 21, “immaterial” most nearly means

- A) spiritual
- B) metaphysical
- C) unsubstantial
- D) priceless

46

In talking about the historical value of the true connection between Europe and Church, why were two very different men mentioned?

- A) to illustrate how people’s opinions might differ depending on their historical era
- B) to create an extreme contrast
- C) to emphasize the universal importance of the historical value
- D) to show the difference between the genuine historical value and people’s perception of it



Test 4

Questions

47

As used in line 54, “unhistorical” most nearly means

- A) not historically organized
- B) not famous
- C) false
- D) not imaginative

48

How does the author view those who deny that the Roman Empire with its institutions and its spirit was the sole origin of European civilization?

- A) immature
- B) liars
- C) vague
- D) not authoritative

49

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) “neglect the truth” “diminish the truth” “conceal the fact” (Lines 54-59)
- B) “the Empire accepted in its maturity a certain religion;” (Lines 58-59)
- C) “pretend that there has ever been a solution of continuity between the past and the present of Europe” (Lines 73-75)
- D) “a determinate and highly organized corporation” (Lines 60-61)

50

In context, which of the following could work against the author by using the same strategy employed by the author?

- A) “a traditional bias against it” (Line 44)
- B) “in proportion to his science” (Lines 36-37)
- C) “that school of unreal history is still dogmatically taught” (Lines 49-50)
- D) “the Catholic Faith shall have utterly departed” (Lines 33-34)

51

Which of the following could be the best interpretation of the author’s attitude?

- A) perceptive
- B) qualified
- C) authoritative
- D) scientific

Questions

STOP