

Test 6

Reading | 65 minutes, 50 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.

“Sense with keenest edge unused Yet unsteel’d
by scathing fire: Lovely feet as yet unbruised On
the ways of dark desire!” These words written by
a poet to his young son express the longing which
5 has at times seized all of us, to guard youth from
the mass of difficulties which may be traced to
the obscure manifestation of that fundamental
susceptibility of which we are all slow to speak and
concerning which we evade public responsibility,
10 although it brings its scores of victims into the
police courts every morning. At the very outset
we must bear in mind that the senses of youth are
singularly acute, and ready to respond to every
vivid appeal. We know that nature herself has
15 sharpened the senses for her own purposes, and
is deliberately establishing a connection between
them and the newly awakened susceptibility of
sex; for it is only through the outward senses that
the selection of an individual mate is made and
20 the instinct utilized for nature’s purposes. It would
seem, however, that nature was determined that
the force and constancy of the instinct must make
up for its lack of precision, and that she was totally
unconcerned that this instinct ruthlessly seized the
25 youth at the moment when he was least prepared
to cope with it; not only because his powers of self-
control and discrimination are unequal to the task,
but because his senses are helplessly wide open
to the world. These early manifestations of the
30 sex susceptibility are for the most part vague and
formless, and are absolutely without definition to

the youth himself. Sometimes months and years
elapse before the individual mate is selected and
determined upon, and during the time when the
35 differentiation is not complete— and it often is
not— there is of necessity a great deal of groping
and waste. This period of groping is complicated
by the fact that the youth’s power for appreciating
is far ahead of his ability for expression. “The inner
40 traffic fairly obstructs the outer current,” and it is
nothing short of cruelty to over-stimulate his senses
as does the modern city. This period is difficult
everywhere, but it seems at times as if a great city
almost deliberately increased its perils. The newly
45 awakened senses are appealed to by all that is gaudy
and sensual, by the flippant street music, the highly
colored theater posters, the trashy love stories, the
feathered hats, the cheap heroics of the revolvers
displayed in the pawn-shop windows. This
50 fundamental susceptibility is thus evoked without
a corresponding stir of the higher imagination,
and the result is as dangerous as possible. We are
told upon good authority that “If the imagination
is retarded, while the senses remain awake, we
55 have a state of esthetic insensibility,”— in other
words, the senses become sodden and cannot be
lifted from the ground. It is this state of “esthetic
insensibility” into which we allow the youth to
fall which is so distressing and so unjustifiable.
60 Sex impulse then becomes merely a dumb and
powerful instinct without in the least awakening
the imagination or the heart, nor does it overflow
into neighboring fields of consciousness. Every city
contains hundreds of degenerates who have been
65 over-mastered and borne down by it; they fill the



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casual lodging houses and the infirmaries. In many instances it has pushed men of ability and promise to the bottom of the social scale. Warner, in his American Charities, designates it as one of the
70 steady forces making for failure and poverty, and contends that “the inherent uncleanness of their minds prevents many men from rising above the rank of day laborers and finally incapacitates them even for that position.” He also suggests that the
75 modern man has a stronger imagination than the man of a few hundred years ago and that sensuality destroys him the more rapidly. It is difficult to state how much evil and distress might be averted if the imagination were utilized in its higher capacities
80 through the historic paths.

1

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The inevitable entanglement of youth and the city
- B) How city influences youth
- C) The numerous obstacles in the city
- D) Why it is so difficult to find a future spouse in the city

2

Which choice would most likely be the author’s attitude toward natural disasters such as an earthquake, if s/he maintained the same attitude s/he has about youth?

- A) S/he would immediately restore all losses caused by them.
- B) S/he would individually hold responsible every individual affected by them.
- C) S/he would argue for collective responsibility to deal with the necessary reconstruction.
- D) Only natural disasters that occur in the city are of any consequence.

3

According to the passage, when the time comes to choose a mate, what is the solution to the problems caused by a lack of maturity?

- A) sensuality
- B) imagination
- C) youth itself
- D) a careful selection process

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4

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

- A) “If the imagination is...a state of esthetic insensibility,” (Lines 53-55)
- B) “It is this state of “esthetic insensibility” ...so unjustifiable.” (Lines 57-59)
- C) “Every city contains hundreds of...the infirmaries” (Lines 63-66)
- D) “Sometimes months and years elapse...a great deal of groping and waste.” (Lines 32-37)

5

The author sees the “fundamental susceptibility” mentioned in line 7-8 as

- A) fundamentally malignant because it lacks imagination
- B) something that could work better under certain conditions
- C) absolutely indispensable
- D) unconditionally risky no matter where it comes from

6

According to the passage, why would finding a spouse be more problematic than not finding one?

- A) because males have difficulty expressing their needs
- B) because qualifications do not always match expectations
- C) because the inner conflict between the two opposite genders obstructs the surroundings
- D) partly because some of their surroundings tends to produce more problems than they did before

7

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

- A) “The inner traffic fairly obstructs the outer current,” (Lines 39-40)
- B) “it is nothing short of cruelty to over-stimulate his senses as does the modern city.” (Lines 40-42)
- C) “This fundamental susceptibility is thus evoked without a corresponding stir of the higher imagination,” (Lines 49-51)
- D) “This period is difficult everywhere, but it seems at times as if a great city almost deliberately increased its perils.” (Lines 42-44)



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8

Why did the author mention “casual lodging” (Line 66)?

- A) to stress how inexpensive accommodations are in the city
- B) to show how common a certain phenomenon is
- C) to illustrate why a certain type of accommodation is more popular than other types
- D) to suggest that youngsters regard lodgings as something very easy to get

9

As used in line 56, “sodden” most nearly means

- A) invigorated
- B) darkened
- C) moisturized
- D) dull

10

According to the passage, what is true of esthetic insensibility?

- A) The fundamental susceptibility will always lead to it.
- B) It can be mostly found on the ground.
- C) One needs some sort of mental power to snap out of it.
- D) It comes from a lack of artistic training.

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Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.

This is a day of national consecration, and I am certain that on this day my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision
 5 which the present situation of our people impels. This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure
 10 as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into
 15 advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and of vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. And I am convinced that you will again give that support
 20 to leadership in these critical days. In such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has
 25 fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; and
 30 the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone. More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of
 35 the moment. And yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful
 40 for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Primarily this is because the rulers of the
 45 exchange of mankind's goods have failed,

through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and have abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of
 50 public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men. True they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of
 55 profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They only know the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision
 60 the people perish. Yes, the money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of that restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values
 65 more noble than mere monetary profit. Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy, the moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of
 70 evanescent profits. These dark days, my friends, will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves—to our fellow men. Recognition of that falsity of material wealth as
 75 the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct
 80 in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing. Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful
 85 protection, and on unselfish performance; without them it cannot live.



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11

What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) America would be in danger without immediate and productive measures.
- B) America can make a comeback as a world superpower.
- C) There is a way for the nation to get back on course.
- D) Money changers have created most of the major problems in the world.

12

According to the passage, who are most likely the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods?

- A) incompetent economists
- B) immoral business people
- C) corrupt politicians
- D) whoever is responsible for the current ordeal

13

In context, what is the most probable reason for which what nature's offer weakens before it is actually used?

- A) the way nature runs its course
- B) historical inevitability
- C) human interference
- D) conflicts among international rivals

14

According to the passage, what could happen to people without vision?

- A) They could physically die.
- B) Their nation could disappear.
- C) They could vanish into historical oblivion.
- D) Money changers could abandon them.

15

As used in line 48, "abdicated" most nearly means

- A) forgot
- B) gave up
- C) lessened
- D) came back

16

As used in line 48, "unscrupulous" most nearly means

- A) insufficient
- B) incapable
- C) bungling
- D) unprincipled

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17

In the beginning of the passage, which of the following is most likely the reason that the author mentions the importance of candor?

- A) because in general, it is the most important trait politicians must possess along with the sense of morality
- B) because without it, it is practically impossible to comprehend what is happening in world economy
- C) because the current economic situations in the U.S. is too dire to do anything about
- D) because the status quo in a nation needs it to be looked at as it is

18

Which of the following is the major contrast the author employs throughout the passage?

- A) the economy and politics
- B) the U.S. and the world
- C) money and spirit
- D) idea and philosophy

19

Which of the following is the author's general attitude?

- A) very pessimistic
- B) carefully optimistic
- C) reluctantly compromising
- D) hopeful but with some fear

20

What is most likely the reason the author mentions locusts?

- A) to directly criticize evil money changers
- B) to lead the audience to a more important concept
- C) to portray the magnitude of the natural disasters
- D) to compare a biological crisis with an economic crises



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Questions 21-30 are based on the following passage.

It is improbable that more nonsense has been written about aesthetics than about anything else: the literature of the subject is not large enough for that. It is certain, however, that about no subject
5 with which I am acquainted has so little been said that is at all to the purpose. The explanation is discoverable. He who would elaborate a plausible theory of aesthetics must possess two qualities—artistic sensibility and a turn for clear thinking.
10 Without sensibility a man can have no aesthetic experience, and, obviously, theories not based on broad and deep aesthetic experience are worthless. Only those for whom art is a constant source of passionate emotion can possess the data from
15 which profitable theories may be deduced; but to deduce profitable theories even from accurate data involves a certain amount of brain-work, and, unfortunately, robust intellects and delicate sensibilities are not inseparable. As often as not, the
20 hardest thinkers have had no aesthetic experience whatever. I have a friend blessed with an intellect as keen as a drill, who, though he takes an interest in aesthetics, has never during a life of almost forty years been guilty of an aesthetic emotion.
25 So, having no faculty for distinguishing a work of art from a handsaw, he is apt to rear up a pyramid of irrefragable argument on the hypothesis that a handsaw is a work of art. This defect robs his perspicuous and subtle reasoning of much of its
30 value; for it has ever been a maxim that faultless logic can win but little credit for conclusions that are based on premises notoriously false. Every cloud, however, has its silver lining, and this insensibility, though unlucky in that it makes my
35 friend incapable of choosing a sound basis for his argument, mercifully blinds him to the absurdity of his conclusions while leaving him in full enjoyment of his masterly dialectic. People who set out from the hypothesis that Sir Edwin Landseer was the
40 finest painter that ever lived will feel no uneasiness about an aesthetic which proves that Giotto was the worst. So, my friend, when he arrives very logically at the conclusion that a work of art should be small or round or smooth, or that to appreciate
45 fully a picture you should pace smartly before it

or set it spinning like a top, cannot guess why I ask him whether he has lately been to Cambridge, a place he sometimes visits. On the other hand, people who respond immediately and surely to
50 works of art, though, in my judgment, more enviable than men of massive intellect but slight sensibility, are often quite as incapable of talking sense about aesthetics. Their heads are not always very clear. They possess the data on which any
55 system must be based; but, generally, they want the power that draws correct inferences from true data. Having received aesthetic emotions from works of art, they are in a position to seek out the quality common to all that have moved them, but, in fact,
60 they do nothing of the sort. I do not blame them. Why should they bother to examine their feelings when for them to feel is enough? Why should they stop to think when they are not very good at thinking? Why should they hunt for a common
65 quality in all objects that move them in a particular way when they can linger over the many delicious and peculiar charms of each as it comes? So, if they write criticism and call it aesthetics, if they imagine that they are talking about Art when they are
70 talking about particular works of art or even about the technique of painting, if, loving particular works they find tedious the consideration of art in general, perhaps they have chosen the better part.

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21

What would be the best title of the passage?

- A) Art and sensibility
- B) An esthetic hypothesis
- C) Art and criticism
- D) How art criticism is produced

22

Which of the following is not a prerequisite for creating a reasonable esthetic theory?

- A) esthetic understandability
- B) a certain level of intelligence
- C) the capacity to view art as a resource of some kind
- D) clearly artistic thinking

23

According to the passage, which of the following is a problem with the prerequisite mentioned in the previous question?

- A) the incompatibility of relevant preconditions
- B) the extreme difficulty involved in establishing a particular quality
- C) the naiveté of the public
- D) the low probability of artistic experiences

24

What is true of the author's very smart friend mentioned in the passage?

- A) He has never been convicted of any emotional crime.
- B) He is far too intelligent to see anything beautiful.
- C) His brain might somehow be preventing him from experiencing esthetic emotion.
- D) He is not cut out for appreciating art.

25

Which of the following is the mistake the author's friend makes as shown by the answer to the previous question?

- A) He considers practical things as esthetic.
- B) He confuses construction tools with those used for creating art.
- C) He does not have the ability to speculate on the difference between tools and works of art.
- D) He is unable to apply his or her intelligence to artistic contemplation.



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26

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

- A) “my friend, when he arrives very logically at the conclusion that a work of art should be small or round or smooth,” (Lines 42-44)
- B) “he is apt to rear up a pyramid of irrefragable argument on the hypothesis that a handsaw is a work of art.” (Lines 26-28)
- C) “Sir Edwin Landseer was the finest painter that ever lived” (Lines 39-40)
- D) “to appreciate fully a picture you should pace smartly before it or set it spinning like a top,” (Lines 44-46)

27

Which of the following is the main dilemma clearly expressed in the passage?

- A) Two essential qualities are unfortunately incompatible.
- B) Many people are not intelligent or sensible enough to be properly artistic.
- C) It is extremely difficult to distinguish between something artistic and a criticism.
- D) Some people do not really care about what is truly esthetic.

28

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

- A) “they find tedious the consideration of art in general, perhaps they have chosen the better part.” (Lines 72-73)
- B) “more enviable than men of massive intellect but slight sensibility, are often quite as incapable of talking sense about aesthetics.” (Lines 50-53)
- C) “mercifully blinds him to the absurdity of his conclusions while leaving him in full enjoyment of his masterly dialectic.” (Lines 36-38)
- D) “unfortunately, robust intellects and delicate sensibilities are not inseparable.” (Lines 18-19)

29

What is the most probable role of the questions in the later part of the passage?

- A) to clarify why the main dilemma is in fact a dilemma
- B) to lead to another perspective of the same argument
- C) to rhetorically allude to a novel problem
- D) to allow the author to retreat from his/her original position in order to make an apparent compromise

30

What does the author probably mean by “the better part” at the end of the passage?

- A) what those with extreme intelligence can do
- B) what those with artistic sensibility can do
- C) what those with low intelligence can do
- D) what those lacking in something can do

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Questions 31-40 are based on the following passage.

In the last fifty years there has been much very fine and interesting speculation on the part of scientific men upon the age and origin of our earth. Here we cannot pretend to give even
5 a summary of such speculations because they involve the most subtle mathematical and physical considerations. The truth is that the physical and astronomical sciences are still too undeveloped as yet to make anything of the sort more than an
10 illustrative guesswork. The general tendency has been to make the estimated age of our globe longer and longer. It now seems probable that the earth has had an independent existence as a spinning planet flying round and round the sun for a longer
15 period than 2,000,000,000 years. It may have been much longer than that. This is a length of time that absolutely overpowers the imagination. Before that vast period of separate existence, the sun and earth and the other planets that circulate round the
20 sun may have been a great swirl of diffused matter in space. The telescope reveals to us in various parts of the heavens luminous spiral clouds of matter, the spiral nebulae, which appear to be in rotation about a centre. It is supposed by many astronomers
25 that the sun and its planets were once such a spiral, and that their matter has undergone concentration into its present form. Through majestic æons that concentration went on until in that vast remoteness of the past for which we have given figures, the
30 world and its moon were distinguishable. They were spinning then much faster than they are spinning now; they were at a lesser distance from the sun; they travelled round it very much faster, and they were probably incandescent or molten at
35 the surface. The sun itself was a much greater blaze in the heavens. If we could go back through that infinitude of time and see the earth in this earlier stage of its history, we should behold a scene more like the interior of a blast furnace or the surface
40 of a lava flow before it cools and cakes over than any other contemporary scene. No water would be visible because all the water there was would still be superheated steam in a stormy atmosphere of sulphurous and metallic vapours. Beneath this
45 would swirl and boil an ocean of molten rock

substance. Across a sky of fiery clouds the glare of the hurrying sun and moon would sweep swiftly like hot breaths of flame. Slowly by degrees as one million of years followed another, this fiery scene
50 would lose its eruptive incandescence. The vapours in the sky would rain down and become less dense overhead; great slaggy cakes of solidifying rock would appear upon the surface of the molten sea, and sink under it, to be replaced by other
55 floating masses. The sun and moon growing now each more distant and each smaller, would rush with diminishing swiftness across the heavens. The moon now, because of its smaller size, would be already cooled far below incandescence, and
60 would be alternately obstructing and reflecting the sunlight in a series of eclipses and full moons. And so with a tremendous slowness through the vastness of time, the earth would grow more and more like the earth on which we live, until at last
65 an age would come when, in the cooling air, steam would begin to condense into clouds, and the first rain would fall hissing upon the first rocks below. For endless millenia the greater part of the earth's water would still be vaporized in the atmosphere,
70 but there would now be hot streams running over the crystallizing rocks below and pools and lakes into which these streams would be carrying detritus and depositing sediment. At last a condition of things must have been attained in which a man
75 might have stood up on earth and looked about him and lived. If we could have visited the earth at that time we should have stood on great lava-like masses of rock without a trace of soil or touch of living vegetation, under a storm-rent sky. Hot
80 and violent winds, exceeding the fiercest tornado that ever blows, and downpours of rain such as our milder, slower earth to-day knows nothing of, might have assailed us. The water of the downpour would have rushed by us, muddy with the spoils of
85 the rocks, coming together into torrents, cutting deep gorges and canyons as they hurried past to deposit their sediment in the earliest seas. Through the clouds we should have glimpsed a great sun moving visibly across the sky, and in its wake
90 and in the wake of the moon would have come a diurnal tide of earthquake and upheaval. And the moon, which nowadays keeps one constant face to earth, would then have been rotating visibly and



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showing the side it now hides so inexorably. The
95 earth aged. One million years followed another,
and the day lengthened, the sun grew more distant
and milder, the moon's pace in the sky slackened;
the intensity of rain and storm diminished and the
water in the first seas increased and ran together
100 into the ocean garment our planet henceforth
wore. But there was no life as yet upon the earth;
the seas were lifeless, and the rocks were barren.

31

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The Earth as a heavenly body
- B) The Earth in connection with other heavenly bodies
- C) The Earth in the solar system
- D) The Earth in time.

32

According to the passage, the lack of which of the following is the cause of our human ignorance about the age of the Earth?

- A) speculation
- B) capable scientists
- C) proper means of investigation
- D) science

33

Which choice in Question 32 can most probably work as a reason that is very closely related to why the author says the earth might be much older than 2,000,000,000 years?

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34

What does the author mean by “overpowers the imagination” (Line 17)?

- A) The concept of speculating on the age of the earth is unimaginable.
- B) 2,000,000,000 years is beyond a human’s ability to conceptualize.
- C) 2,000,000,000 years is an amount too powerful to imagine.
- D) The age of the Earth is not something to be imagined.

35

According to the passage, why did the author say “an illustrative guesswork” (Lines 9-10)?

- A) to stress the nature of science
- B) to claim that science cannot be depended on
- C) to suggest the inherent limitations from which science suffers
- D) to make sure the reader understands the immaturity of science

36

Which of the following is probably the reason why the author talks about what the telescope reveals?

- A) to show the source of interpretation
- B) to provide a source of a possible misinterpretation
- C) to introduce a different subject matter
- D) to allude to the very beginning of the previously mentioned diffusion

37

As used in line 25, “spiral” most nearly means

- A) diffusion
- B) rotation
- C) sphere
- D) concentration

38

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

- A) “The sun and earth and the other planets that circulate round the sun may have been a great swirl of diffused matter in space.” (Lines 18-21)
- B) “that their matter has undergone concentration into its present form.” (Lines 26-27)
- C) “luminous spiral clouds of matter, the spiral nebulae, which appear to be in rotation about a centre.” (Lines 22-24)
- D) “concentration went on until in that vast remoteness of the past for which we have given figures,” (Lines 28-29)

39

As used in line 50, “incandescence” most nearly means

- A) fire
- B) temperature
- C) bright light
- D) emission of light



40

According to the passage, the discussion of which will most logically follow?

- A) the development of rocks
- B) the history of weather on Earth
- C) life
- D) the continuing cooling process of the Earth

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Questions 41-50 are based on the following passage.

The first and most obvious light in which the sea presents itself from the political and social point of view is that of a great highway; or better, perhaps, of a wide common, over which men may
5 pass in all directions, but on which some well-worn paths show that controlling reasons have led them to choose certain lines of travel rather than others. These lines of travel are called trade routes; and the reasons which have determined
10 them are to be sought in the history of the world. Notwithstanding all the familiar and unfamiliar dangers of the sea, both travel and traffic by water have always been easier and cheaper than by land. The commercial greatness of Holland was due
15 not only to her shipping at sea, but also to the numerous tranquil water-ways which gave such cheap and easy access to her own interior and to that of Germany. This advantage of carriage by water over that by land was yet more marked in
20 a period when roads were few and very bad, wars frequent and society unsettled, as was the case two hundred years ago. Sea traffic then went in peril of robbers, but was nevertheless safer and quicker than that by land. A Dutch writer of that time,
25 estimating the chances of his country in a war with England, notices among other things that the water-ways of England failed to penetrate the country sufficiently; therefore, the roads being bad, goods from one part of the kingdom to the other
30 must go by sea, and be exposed to capture by the way. As regards purely internal trade, this danger has generally disappeared at the present day. In most civilized countries, now, the destruction or disappearance of the coasting trade would only be
35 an inconvenience, although water transit is still the cheaper. Nevertheless, as late as the wars of the French Republic and the First Empire, those who are familiar with the history of the period, and the light naval literature that has grown up
40 around it, know how constant is the mention of convoys stealing from point to point along the French coast, although the sea swarmed with English cruisers and there were good inland roads. Under modern conditions, however, home trade is
45 but a part of the business of a country bordering

on the sea. Foreign necessities or luxuries must be brought to its ports, either in its own or in foreign ships, which will return, bearing in exchange the products of the country, whether they be the fruits
50 of the earth or the works of men's hands; and it is the wish of every nation that this shipping business should be done by its own vessels. The ships that thus sail to and fro must have secure ports to which to return, and must, as far as possible, be followed
55 by the protection of their country throughout the voyage. This protection in time of war must be extended by armed shipping. The necessity of a navy, in the restricted sense of the word, springs, therefore, from the existence of a peaceful
60 shipping, and disappears with it, except in the case of a nation which has aggressive tendencies, and keeps up a navy merely as a branch of the military establishment. As the United States has at present no aggressive purposes, and as its merchant service
65 has disappeared, the dwindling of the armed fleet and general lack of interest in it are strictly logical consequences.



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41

What would be the best title of the passage?

- A) The sea and its military possibilities
- B) The importance of the sea in European history
- C) The influence of sea power upon history
- D) A historic interpretation of sea power in various parts of the world

42

According to the passage which of the following can be most directly inferred about maritime trade routes?

- A) They were established because they were politically easier to control than other sea routes.
- B) They were viewed as the greatest highways of commerce.
- C) For some practical reasons they were more frequently taken advantage of than other paths.
- D) They were the main cause of war.

43

According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the claim made by a Dutch writer?

- A) His country had a greater chance of going to war with England than with other countries.
- B) England needed more rivers and lakes to avoid war with his country.
- C) His country's chances of victory in a war with England might have come from certain aspects of England's geography.
- D) His country had to attack England's shipping on the high seas.

44

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

- A) "generally disappeared at the present day." (Line 32)
- B) "failed to penetrate the country sufficiently" (Lines 27-28)
- C) "nevertheless safer and quicker than that by land." (Lines 23-24)
- D) "inconvenience," (Line 35)

Questions



Test 6

45

Which of the following, if proved, would work as the most direct criticism toward the author's argument?

- A) European countries only had peaceful motives for maintaining naval forces which were solely for self-defense.
- B) There were so many reasons why countries went to war; needing to control sea routes was just one reason.
- C) The U.S. has a history of using its naval forces for more than just the protection of its peaceful shipping.
- D) The origin of war can easily be attributed to how ocean highways came into being.

46

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

- A) "from the political and social point of view is that of a great highway;" (Lines 2-3)
- B) "the United States has at present no aggressive purposes," (Lines 63-64)
- C) "disappears with it" (Line 60)
- D) "wars frequent and society unsettled" (Lines 20-21)

47

Which of the following can best be inferred from the claim the author is making about the navy?

- A) It was the first form of military endeavor in the history of armed forces.
- B) It probably came into existence not as part of a war effort.
- C) Historically, most countries used it to protect their peaceful shipping.
- D) The U.S. has the largest navy in the world.

48

According to the passage, which of the following cannot be true?

- A) Almost every nation had a navy which was traditionally used for the protection of peaceful shipping.
- B) Some sea routes were harder to use than others.
- C) At present, in some cases, domestic trade routes are not very important.
- D) It was inevitable that the American navy would not expand over the course of the country's history.

49

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

- A) Lines 14-18 ("The commercial...Germany.")
- B) Lines 57-60 ("The necessity...shipping.")
- C) Lines 53-56 ("The ships...voyage.")
- D) Lines 22-24 ("Sea traffic...by land.")



Test 6

50

What can be said about land and water transit?

- A) One was always cheaper than the other.
- B) One was always better than the other.
- C) One was always more desired than the other.
- D) At a certain point in history one was more available than the other.

STOP