

Test 2

Reading | 65 minutes, 52 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.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

10 We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same

Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.



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1

Which of the following can be inferred about “separation” (Line 9) in the passage?

- A) In order to achieve it, the laws of nature and of nature’s God must be understood in advance.
- B) In order for that to happen, why it must happen must also be revealed because whoever needs it requires others’ agreement.
- C) It cannot be accomplished by human enterprise alone.
- D) The cause of it cannot be separated from that of occupying a land.

2

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to “assume” as used in line 4?

- A) speculate
- B) contemplate
- C) apprehend
- D) take

3

Which of the following cannot be implied from the first paragraph?

- A) the reason for severing a relationship
- B) the reason some new link can be forged
- C) prerequisites for some link to be broken
- D) the way in which politics and religion are connected

4

Which of the following is most likely to be part of truths?

- A) Sometimes people need to dissolve the political bands connecting them with others.
- B) Due to their political differences, a group of people must sometimes separate itself from another.
- C) Disconnecting two political groups necessitates that the cause of the disconnection be known.
- D) Most political collaborations are undesirable.

5

According to the passage, what can be said about the equality of men?

- A) It depends on a person’s nationality.
- B) It is a product of individuality.
- C) It is directly related to America’s Declaration of Independence.
- D) Political separation is a prerequisite for both human and national equality.

6

Which of the following is the best interpretation of the pursuit of happiness?

- A) It is one of the scores of rights that cannot be taken away by a whim of the government.
- B) Being one of the most integral rights it can never be taken away.
- C) Its existence depends directly on the other two unalienable rights.
- D) It is involved with the source of power necessary to justify a political disconnection.

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7

Which of the following is a prerequisite for “Life” and “Liberty” (Line 13)?

- A) pursuit of Happiness
- B) a certain form of mutual understanding
- C) agreement among the governed
- D) manipulation of the people by the governors

8

Which of the following is consistent with the author’s arguments?

- A) Without the three fundamental rights, no government can be founded.
- B) The people’s right to fight against repressive governments is more important than liberty in general.
- C) As a right, Life is as important as any other right.
- D) The people have a right to change their government if that change will result in improvements in their lives.

9

Which of the following serves as direct evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 1-9 (“When...separation.”)
- B) Lines 10-13 (“We hold...Liberty”)
- C) Lines 14-17 (“That to...the governed,”)
- D) Lines 19-22 (“it is...shall seem”)

10

In context, what is the author trying to say by “Laws” (Line 44)?

- A) English laws
- B) international laws
- C) common sense
- D) politically advanced laws



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Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.

Like every concrete political conception, Fascism is thought and action. It is action with an inherent doctrine which, arising out of a given system of historic forces, is inserted in it and works
5 on it from within. It has therefore a form co-related to the contingencies of time and place; but it has at the same time an ideal content which elevates it into a formula of truth in the higher region of the history of thought. There is no way of exercising
10 a spiritual influence on the things of the world by means of a human will-power commanding the wills of others, without first having a clear conception of the particular and transient reality on which the will-power must act, and without
15 also having a clear conception of the universal and permanent reality in which the particular and transient reality has its life and being. To know men we must have a knowledge of man; and to have a knowledge of man we must know the
20 reality of things and their laws. There can be no conception of a State which is not fundamentally a conception of Life. It is a philosophy or intuition, a system of ideas which evolves itself into a system of logical contraction, or which concentrates itself
25 in a vision or in a faith, but which is always, at least virtually, an organic conception of the world.

Fascism would therefore not be understood in many of its manifestations (as, for example, in its organisations of the Party, its system of
30 education, its discipline) were it not considered in the light of its general view of life. A spiritualised view. To Fascism the world is not this material world which appears on the surface, in which man is an individual separated from all other
35 men, standing by himself and subject to a natural law which instinctively impels him to lead a life of momentary and egoistic pleasure. In Fascism man is an individual who is the nation and the country. He is this by a moral law which embraces
40 and binds together individuals and generations in an established tradition and mission, a moral law which suppresses the instinct to lead a life confined to a brief cycle of pleasure in order, instead, to replace it within the orbit of duty in a superior
45 conception of life, free from the limits of time

and space a life in which the individual by self-abnegation and by the sacrifice of his particular interests, even by death, realises the entirely spiritual existence in which his value as a man
50 consists.

It is therefore a spiritual conception, itself also a result of the general reaction of the Century against the languid and materialistic positivism of the Eighteenth Century. Anti-positivist, but
55 positive: neither sceptical nor agnostic, neither pessimistic nor passively optimistic, as are in general the doctrines (all of them negative) which place the centre of life outside of man, who by his free will can and should create his own world
60 for himself. Fascism wants a man to be active and to be absorbed in action with all his energies; it wants him to have a manly consciousness of the difficulties that exist and to be ready to face them. It conceives life as a struggle, thinking that
65 it is the duty of man to conquer that life which is really worthy of him: creating in the first place within himself the (physical, moral, intellectual) instrument with which to build it. As for the individual, so for the nation, so for mankind.
70 Hence the high value of culture in all its forms (art, religion, science) and the supreme importance of education. Hence also the essential value of labour, with which man conquers nature and creates the human world (economic, political, moral,
75 intellectual).

This positive conception of life is evidently an ethical conception. And it comprises the whole reality as well as the human activity which domineers it. No action is to be removed from the
80 moral sense; nothing is to be in the world that is divested of the importance which belongs to it in respect of moral aims. Life, therefore, as the Fascist conceives it, is serious, austere, religious; entirely balanced in a world sustained by the moral and
85 responsible forces of the spirit. The Fascist disdains the "easy" life.

Fascism is a religious conception in which man is considered to be in the powerful grip of a superior law, with an objective which will
90 transcend the particular individual and elevates him into a fully conscious member of a spiritual society. Anyone who has stopped short at the mere consideration of opportunism in the

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religious policy of the Fascist Regime, has failed to
95 understand that Fascism, besides being a system of
government, is also a system of thought.

11

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The history of fascism
- B) The philosophy of fascism
- C) Fascism as a philosophy
- D) Different perspectives of a concept

12

According to the passage, what can be said about the “form” (Line 5) of fascism?

- A) It possesses impractical content that brings fascism a recipe of truth in theory.
- B) It is impossible to spiritually influence the world using human will-power without using this form.
- C) It is a philosophy or intuition, a system of ideas which evolves itself into a system of logical contraction, or which concentrates itself in a vision or in a faith.
- D) It can change depending upon when and where fascism is practiced.



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13

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

- A) “It has at the same time an ideal content which elevates it into a formula of truth in the higher region of the history of thought.” (Lines 6-9)
- B) “It has therefore a form co-related to the contingencies of time and place.” (Lines 5-6)
- C) “There is no way of exercising a spiritual influence on the things of the world by means of a human will-power commanding the wills of others.” (Lines 9-12)
- D) “It is action with an inherent doctrine which, arising out of a given system of historic forces, is inserted in it and works on it from within.” (Lines 2-5)

14

Why did the author argue that fascism cannot be understood by looking at its approach to education?

- A) because it is a blatant lie
- B) because it is a living conception of the world and the world can change
- C) because it is based on intuition
- D) because it usually has dreadful consequences

15

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

- A) “but which is always, at least virtually, an organic conception of the world” (Lines 25-26)
- B) “It is a philosophy or intuition, a system of ideas which evolves itself into a system of logical contraction, or which concentrates itself in a vision or in a faith.” (Lines 23-25)
- C) “There can be no conception of a State which is not fundamentally a conception of Life.” (Lines 20-22)
- D) “to have a knowledge of man we must know the reality of things and their laws” (Lines 19-20)

16

According to the passage, what is the connection between the various conceptions of fascism?

- A) a simple listing of each conception in turn
- B) a series of conceptions leading to a final conception
- C) one conception to be elaborated on by another conception
- D) a conception that serves as a foundation for all other conceptions

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17

According to the passage, why is fascism a spiritual conception?

- A) because each person in a fascist country is an embodiment of the nation itself
- B) because everybody in fascism is in absolutely spiritual surroundings in which his or her worth is suited for the surroundings
- C) because people in fascist societies believe that their value consists of their metaphysical essence
- D) because people in fascism are not really alone in their ideology

18

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

- A) “He is this by a moral law which embraces and binds together individuals and generations in an established tradition and mission,” (Lines 39-41)
- B) “by self-abnegation and by the sacrifice of his particular interests, even by death, realises the entirely spiritual existence in which his value as a man consists.” (Lines 46-50)
- C) “a moral law which suppresses the instinct to lead a life confined to a brief cycle of pleasure in order, instead, to replace it within the orbit of duty in a superior conception of life, free from the limits of time and space” (Lines 41-46)
- D) “itself also a result of the general reaction of the Century against the languid and materialistic positivism of the Eighteenth Century.” (Lines 51-54)

19

As used in lines 47, “abnegation” most nearly means

- A) denial
- B) offering
- C) retreat
- D) diffidence

20

According to the last paragraph of the passage, in Fascism, that Fascism is a religious conception can be translated that

- A) Fascism is much more than just a system of control.
- B) According to fascist ideology people must have their own religion.
- C) Only religious people can belong to a fascist society.
- D) In a fascist society nobody should be opportunistic about the religious policies of fascism.



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Questions 21-30 are based on the following passage.

I call our world Flatland, not because we call it so, but to make its nature clearer to you, my happy readers, who are privileged to live in Space. Imagine a vast sheet of paper on which straight
5 Lines, Triangles, Squares, Pentagons, Hexagons, and other figures, instead of remaining fixed in their places, move freely about, on or in the surface, but without the power of rising above or sinking below it, very much like shadows—
10 only hard with luminous edges— and you will then have a pretty correct notion of my country and countrymen. Alas, a few years ago, I should have said “my universe:” but now my mind has been opened to higher views of things. In such
15 a country, you will perceive at once that it is impossible that there should be anything of what you call a “solid” kind; but I dare say you will suppose that we could at least distinguish by sight the Triangles, Squares, and other figures, moving
20 about as I have described them. On the contrary, we could see nothing of the kind, not at least so as to distinguish one figure from another. Nothing was visible, nor could be visible, to us, except Straight Lines; and the necessity of this I will
25 speedily demonstrate. Place a penny on the middle of one of your tables in Space; and leaning over it, look down upon it. It will appear a circle. But now, drawing back to the edge of the table, gradually lower your eye (thus bringing yourself more and
30 more into the condition of the inhabitants of Flatland), and you will find the penny becoming more and more oval to your view, and at last when you have placed your eye exactly on the edge of the table (so that you are, as it were, actually a
35 Flatlander) the penny will then have ceased to appear oval at all, and will have become, so far as you can see, a straight line. The same thing would happen if you were to treat in the same way a Triangle, or a Square, or any other figure cut out
40 from pasteboard. As soon as you look at it with your eye on the edge of the table, you will find that it ceases to appear to you as a figure, and that it becomes in appearance a straight line. Take for example an equilateral Triangle— who represents
45 with us a Tradesman of the respectable class. Figure

1 represents the Tradesman as you would see him while you were bending over him from above; figures 2 and 3 represent the Tradesman, as you would see him if your eye were close to the level,
50 or all but on the level of the table; and if your eye were quite on the level of the table (and that is how we see him in Flatland) you would see nothing but a straight line. When I was in Spaceland I heard that your sailors have very similar experiences
55 while they traverse your seas and discern some distant island or coast lying on the horizon. The far-off land may have bays, forelands, angles in and out to any number and extent; yet at a distance you see none of these (unless indeed your sun
60 shines bright upon them revealing the projections and retirements by means of light and shade), nothing but a grey unbroken line upon the water. Well, that is just what we see when one of our triangular or other acquaintances comes towards
65 us in Flatland. As there is neither sun with us, nor any light of such a kind as to make shadows, we have none of the helps to the sight that you have in Spaceland. If our friend comes closer to us we see his line becomes larger; if he leaves us it
70 becomes smaller; but still he looks like a straight line; be he a Triangle, Square, Pentagon, Hexagon, Circle, what you will— a straight Line he looks and nothing else. You may perhaps ask how under these disadvantageous circumstances we are able to
75 distinguish our friends from one another: but the answer to this very natural question will be more fitly and easily given when I come to describe the inhabitants of Flatland. For the present let me defer this subject, and say a word or two about the
80 climate and houses in our country.

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21

What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The merits of living on land that is flat
- B) A comparison and contrast between Flatland and Spaceland
- C) The difficulties associated with living in Flatland
- D) The nature of Flatland

22

According to the author, why does a person look like a flat line?

- A) because of perspective
- B) because the observer is in space
- C) because the observer is on a flat land
- D) because of the way the observer looks at things

23

According to the passage, which choice will determine whether or not an island and a ship look the same?

- A) their shapes
- B) their distance from the observer
- C) the observer's reasoning
- D) their surroundings

24

Why does the author call his world flatland?

- A) because this is actually the real shape of his world
- B) because the readers live happily in Space
- C) because the readers lack imagination even though they enjoy having certain rights
- D) because the readers must be informed of something about the world

25

What is the role of quotations around the word "solid" (Line 17) in the passage?

- A) emphasis
- B) indicating a dual meaning
- C) irony
- D) showing some level of misunderstanding

26

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

- A) "but I dare say you will suppose that we could at least distinguish by sight the Triangles, Squares, and other figures, moving about as I have described them." (Lines 17-20)
- B) "On the contrary, we could see nothing of the kind, not at least so as to distinguish one figure from another." (Lines 20-22)
- C) "the necessity of this I will speedily demonstrate." (Lines 24-25)
- D) "but now my mind has been opened to higher views of things." (Lines 13-14)



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27

In context, which choice most nearly means the same as “solid” as used in line 17?

- A) hardened
- B) unmistakable
- C) distinguishable
- D) strong

28

It can be inferred that in Flatland one way to tell apart objects of different shapes would be to

- A) look at them from a distance
- B) be helped by sunlight shining on them
- C) find a solid object
- D) get really close to the objects being observed

29

According to the passage, why does the author mention Pentagon?

- A) to talk about a specific characteristic of some shape
- B) to expound on the difficulties involved in distinguishing specific shapes
- C) to explain how the shape of an object is of no help when attempting to distinguish one from another
- D) to describe the universal problem of too much geometric complication

30

The answer to which question gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Question 22
- B) Question 24
- C) Question 27
- D) Question 28

Questions



Questions 31-42 are based on the following passage.

In ‘What was the Gunpowder Plot? The Traditional Story tested by Original Evidence,’ Father Gerard has set forth all the difficulties he found while sifting the accessible evidence, and
 5 has deduced from his examination a result which, though somewhat vague in itself, leaves upon his readers a very distinct impression that the celebrated conspiracy was mainly, if not altogether, a fiction devised by the Earl of Salisbury for the
 10 purpose of maintaining or strengthening his position in the government of the country under James I. Such, at least, is what I gather of Father Gerard’s aim from a perusal of his book. Lest, however, I should in any way do him an injustice,
 15 I proceed to quote the summary placed by him at the conclusion of his argument:—

“The evidence available to us appears to establish principally two points: that the true history of the Gunpowder Plot is now known to
 20 no man, and that the history commonly received is certainly untrue. “It is quite impossible to believe that the Government were not aware of the Plot long before they announced its discovery. “It is difficult to believe that the proceedings of
 25 the conspirators were actually such as they are related to have been. “It is unquestionable that the Government consistently falsified the story and the evidence as presented to the world, and that the points upon which they most insisted prove upon
 30 examination to be the most doubtful. “There are grave reasons for the conclusion that the whole transaction was dexterously contrived for the purpose which in fact it opportunely served, by those who alone reaped benefit from it, and who
 35 showed themselves so unscrupulous in the manner of reaping.”

No candid person, indeed, can feel surprise that any English Roman Catholic, especially a Roman Catholic priest, should feel anxious to wipe
 40 away the reproach which the plot has brought upon those who share his faith. Not merely were his spiritual predecessors subjected to a persecution borne with the noblest and least self-assertive constancy, simply in consequence of what is now
 45 known to all historical students to have been the

entirely false charge that the plot emanated from, or was approved by the English Roman Catholics as a body, but this false belief prevailed so widely that it must have hindered, to no slight extent, the
 50 spread of that organization which he regards as having been set forth by divine institution for the salvation of mankind. If Father Gerard has gone farther than this, and has attempted to show that even the handful of Catholics who took part in
 55 the plot were more sinned against than sinning, I, for one, am not inclined to condemn him very harshly, even if I am forced to repudiate alike his method and his conclusions. Erroneous as I hold them, Father Gerard’s conclusions at least call for
 60 patient inquiry. Up to this time critics have urged that parts at least of the public declarations of the Government were inconsistent with the evidence, and have even pointed to deliberate falsification. Father Gerard is, as far as I know, the first to
 65 go a step farther, and to argue that much of the evidence itself has been tampered with, on the ground that it is inconsistent with physical facts, so that things cannot possibly have happened as they are said to have happened in confessions attributed
 70 to the conspirators themselves. I can only speak for myself when I say that after reading much hostile criticism of Father Gerard’s book— and I would especially refer to a most able review of it, so far as negative criticism can go, in the Edinburgh
 75 Review of January last— I did not feel that all difficulties had been removed, or that without further investigation I could safely maintain my former attitude towards the traditional story. It is, indeed, plain, as the Edinburgh Review has
 80 shown, that Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry which have guided recent scholars. Yet, for all that, he gives us hard nuts to crack; and, till they are cracked, the story of Gunpowder Plot cannot be allowed to settle
 85 down in peace. It seems strange to find a writer so regardless of what is, in these days, considered the first canon of historical inquiry, that evidence worth having must be almost entirely the evidence of contemporaries who are in a position to know
 90 something about that which they assert.



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31

What is the role of the first paragraph in relation to the rest of the passage?

- A) aside
- B) background
- C) introduction
- D) generalization

32

What is the author's intention for writing this passage?

- A) to criticize some general problems common among reviewers of historical events
- B) to depict how the government had falsified certain evidence
- C) to attempt to give a fair and unbiased review of a historical commentary
- D) to demonstrate what was wrong with the Gunpowder plot

33

According to the author, what might be Father Gerard's problem?

- A) His bottom lines need patient investigation.
- B) His method is not compatible with his conclusions.
- C) He is simply not qualified to conduct a historical investigation.
- D) He made the mistake of giving us a very difficult assignment to handle.

34

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

- A) "Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry which have guided recent scholars." (Lines 80-82)
- B) "It is unquestionable that the Government consistently falsified the story and the evidence as presented to the world, and that the points upon which they most insisted prove upon examination to be the most doubtful." (Lines 26-30)
- C) "Yet, for all that, he gives us hard nuts to crack." (Lines 82-83)
- D) "Erroneous as I hold them, Father Gerard's conclusions at least call for patient inquiry." (Lines 58-60)

35

According to the passage, who must be his spiritual predecessors?

- A) spiritual leaders of old times
- B) previous Roman Catholic priests
- C) most religious people
- D) those who might be persecuted for religious reasons

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36

Which of the following is strongly suggested by the first sentence of the third paragraph of the passage?

- A) The plot was a protestant blasphemy.
- B) The plot was devised by Roman Catholics.
- C) The consequences of the plot probably worked against the Roman Catholic creed.
- D) The plot was designed to attack the main articles of faith held by Roman Catholics.

37

According to the passage, what is most likely to be the primary principle when someone is making a historical investigation?

- A) Almost every piece of evidence must be contemporary.
- B) Only contemporaries can produce any worthwhile evidence.
- C) Only contemporaries who have expertise relevant to the evidence they are dealing with can offer valid opinions.
- D) It is frequently ignored by people like Father Gerald.

38

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

- A) “till they are cracked, the story of Gunpowder Plot cannot be allowed to settle down in peace.” (Lines 83-85)
- B) “the first canon of historical inquiry, that evidence worth having must be almost entirely the evidence of contemporaries who are in a position to know something about that which they assert.” (Lines 87-90)
- C) “It seems strange to find a writer so regardless of what is, in these days, considered the first canon of historical inquiry,” (Lines 85-87)
- D) “Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry which have guided recent scholars.” (Lines 80-82)

39

In context, what is the author probably trying to say in the second sentence of the third paragraph of the passage?

- A) The plot did not do anything wrong.
- B) It was an injustice that those involved in the plot were unfairly persecuted rather than fairly prosecuted.
- C) Roman Catholic priests should not be the only ones who are prosecuted.
- D) Students of History usually have false understanding of the plot.



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40

According to the passage, which of the following is the best appreciation of the author's attitude toward Father Gerald's conclusions?

- A) hard to grasp
- B) ill-conceived
- C) with no practical evidence
- D) patient

41

According to the passage, probably why does the author say "hard nut to crack"?

- A) because Father Gerald has made the case very difficult to solve
- B) because he raised important suspicions regarding certain fabrications
- C) because the Catholics involved in the plot were the worst sinners of their time
- D) because the case is unlikely to be solved in the foreseeable future

42

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

- A) "till they are cracked,...down in peace." (Lines 83-85)
- B) "that Father Gerard is...recent scholars." (Lines 80-82)
- C) "I did not feel that all difficulties had been removed, or...towards the traditional story." (Lines 75-78)
- D) "the first to go a step farther,... conspirators themselves." (Lines 64-70)

Questions



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Questions 43-52 are based on the following passage.

Psychological warfare is waged before, during, and after war; it is not waged against the opposing psychological warfare operators; it is not controlled by the laws, usages, and customs of war; and it cannot be defined in terms of terrain, order of battle, or named engagements. It is a continuous process. Success or failure is often known only months or years after the execution of the operation. Yet success, though incalculable, can be overwhelming; and failure, though undetectable, can be mortal. Psychological warfare does not fit readily into familiar concepts of war. Military science owes much of its precision and definiteness to its dealing with a well-defined subject, the application of organized lawful violence. The officer or soldier can usually undertake his task of applying mass violence without having to determine upon the enemy. The opening of war, recognition of neutrals, the listing of enemies, proclamation of peace—such problems are considered political, and outside the responsibility of the soldier. Even in the application of force short of war, the soldier proceeds only when the character of the military operation is prescribed by higher (that is, political) authorities, and after the enemies are defined by lawful and authoritative command. In one field only, psychological warfare, is there endless uncertainty as to the very nature of the operation. Psychological warfare, by the nature of its instruments and its mission, begins long before the declaration of war. Psychological warfare continues after overt hostilities have stopped. The enemy often avoids identifying himself in psychological warfare; much of the time, he is disguised as the voice of home, of God, of the church, of the friendly press. Offensively, the psychological warfare operator must fight antagonists who never answer back—the enemy audience. He cannot fight the one enemy who is in plain sight, the hostile psychological warfare operator, because the hostile operator is greedily receptive to attack. Neither success nor defeat are measurable factors. Psychological strategy is planned along the edge of nightmare.

In a formal approach to this mysterious

part of the clean-cut process of war, it might be desirable to start with Euclidian demonstrations, proceeding from definition to definition until the subject-matter had been delimited by logic.

Alternatively it might be interesting to try a historical approach, describing the development of psychological warfare through the ages. The best approach is perhaps afforded by a simplification of both a logical and historical approach. For concrete examples it is most worthwhile to look at instances of psychological warfare taken out of history down to World War II. Then the definitions and working relationships can be traced and with these in mind—a somewhat more detailed and critical appraisal of World Wars I and II organizations and operations can be undertaken. If a historian or philosopher picks up this book, he will find much with which to quarrel, but for the survey of so hard-to-define a subject, this may be a forgivable fault. Psychological warfare and propaganda are each as old as mankind; but it has taken modern specialization to bring them into focus as separate subjects. The materials for their history lie scattered through thousands of books and it is therefore impossible to brief them. Any reader contemplating retirement from the army to a sedentary life is urged to take up this subject. A history of propaganda would provide not only a new light on many otherwise odd or trivial historical events; it would throw genuine illumination on the process of history itself. There are however numerous instances which can be cited to show applications of psychological warfare.



Test 2

Questions

43

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The nature of a certain intriguing war enterprise
- B) The reasons for the complications of psychological warfare
- C) The relation between war and psychological warfare
- D) The history of psychological warfare

44

Which of the following is true of the connection between war and the soldier?

- A) Soldiers usually resort to using force short of actually going to war.
- B) Soldiers have absolutely nothing to with problems during war, which are not concerned with military force.
- C) During a war soldiers are probably not likely to be involved in psychological warfare.
- D) Conducting psychological warfare is not a clear-cut matter.

45

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the connection between war and psychological warfare?

- A) The duration of psychological warfare depends on that of the corresponding war.
- B) Psychological warfare necessarily lasts longer than the war itself.
- C) Psychological warfare must stop if the enemy ceases its war effort.
- D) In terms of the results produced psychological warfare is more effective than war itself.

46

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

- A) “Offensively, the psychological warfare operator must fight antagonists who never answer back” (Lines 36-38)
- B) “Psychological warfare; much of the time, he is disguised as the voice of home, of God, of the church, of the friendly press” (Lines 34-36)
- C) “In one field only, psychological warfare, is there endless uncertainty as to the very nature of the operation.” (Lines 27-29)
- D) “Psychological warfare, by the nature of its instruments and its mission, begins long before the declaration of war. Psychological warfare continues after overt hostilities have stopped.” (Lines 29-33)

47

Which of the following can be most likely be inferred about psychological warfare?

- A) Before declaring war, a nation must prepare the details of how the war is going to be conducted.
- B) Before declaring war nations must have prepared a detailed plan of how the war is going to be conducted.
- C) Psychological warfare is much more complicated than war itself.
- D) Psychological warfare requires more labor than war itself.

Questions



Test 2

48

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

- A) “Military science owes much of its precision and definiteness to its dealing with a well-defined subject, the application of organized lawful violence.” (Lines 12-15)
- B) “He cannot fight the one enemy who is in plain sight, the hostile psychological warfare operator, because the hostile operator is greedily receptive to attack.” (Lines 39-43)
- C) “In one field only, psychological warfare, is there endless uncertainty as to the very nature of the operation.” (Lines 27-29)
- D) “Psychological warfare, by the nature of its instruments and its mission, begins long before the declaration of war.” (Lines 29-31)

49

According to the passage, which of the following is most similar to psychological warfare?

- A) The strategy of a kid who takes full advantage of a math book in order to pass a test.
- B) A governmental plan to spread the rumor that a newly proposed medical plan will definitely work this time.
- C) A national undertaking to collect money for the construction of shelters in preparation for heavy bombing during a war.
- D) A government’s plan to infiltrate a heavily guarded missile factory of a friendly nation.

50

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

- A) “Neither success nor defeat are measurable factors.” (Lines 42-43)
- B) “A history of propaganda would provide not only a new light on many otherwise odd or trivial historical events.” (Lines 73-75)
- C) “Offensively, the psychological warfare operator must fight antagonists who never answer back” (Lines 36-38)
- D) “There are however numerous instances which can be cited to show applications of psychological warfare.” (Lines 76-78)

51

As used in line 24, “prescribed” most nearly means

- A) cured
- B) dictated
- C) commended
- D) depicted

52

According to the passage, which of the following is a trait of psychological warfare?

- A) Its greatest enemy is those who don’t respond.
- B) It advances as quickly as history progresses.
- C) Its precision relies on the application of military strategy.
- D) Its objectives might go beyond just winning a war.

STOP