

Test 5

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.

Analyses of the tissues of plants show that they contain all of the elements that are to be found in the soil on which they grew. Any of these elements which are present in the soil in soluble form are carried into the plants with the soil water in which they are dissolved, whether they are needed by the plant for its nutrition or not. But in the case of those elements which are not taken out of the sap to be used by the plant cells in their activities, the total amount taken from the soil is much less than is that of the elements which are used in the synthetic processes of the plant. Hence, much larger proportions of some elements than of others are taken from the soil by plants. The proportions of the different elements which are used by plants as raw materials for the manufacture of the products needed for their growth varies with the different species; but a certain amount of each of the so-called "essential elements" (see below) is necessary to every plant, because each such element has a definite role which it performs in the plant's growth. A plant cannot grow to maturity unless a sufficient supply of each essential element comes to it from the soil.

From the standpoint of their relative value as raw materials for plant food, the elements which are present in the soil may be divided into three classes; namely, the non-essential, the essential and abundant, and the critical elements.

The first class includes silicon, aluminium, sodium, manganese, and certain other rarer

elements which sometimes are found in soils of some special type, or unusual origin. These elements seem to have no role to play in the nutrition of plants; although silicon is always present in plant ash and sodium salts are found in small quantities in all parts of practically all plants. Nearly all species of plants can be grown to full maturity in the entire absence of these elements from their culture medium. Occasional exceptions to this statement in the case of special types of plants are known, and are of interest in special studies of plant adaptations, but need not be considered here.

The second group includes iron, calcium, magnesium, and, generally, sulfur. All of these elements are essential for plant growth, but are usually present in the soil in ample quantities to insure a sufficient supply in available form for all plant needs. Recent investigations have shown, however, that there are many soils in which sulfur is present in such limited quantities that many agricultural crops, when grown on these soils, respond favorably to the application of sulfur-containing fertilizers. In such cases, sulfur is a "critical" element.

The "critical" elements are those which are essential to the growth of all plants and which are present in most soils in relatively small proportions and any one may, therefore, be the limiting factor in plant growth so far as plant food is concerned. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and (possibly) sulfur.



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1

What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The value of the soil elements as plant food
- B) The role of the soil elements in plant synthesis.
- C) Why some elements are essential to plant survival
- D) The water solubility of elements essential for plant nutrition

2

Which of the following is true of the elements in soil?

- A) The classification of them depends on their relative availability in soil.
- B) The criterion for the classification of them is crystal clear.
- C) A certain classification sometimes depends on the availability of relevant element to that classification.
- D) Their availability in soil is directly related to their value.

3

According to the passage, what is the connection between essential elements and limiting factors?

- A) Some essential elements may well be limiting factors.
- B) Whether some elements are essential or not has no relevance to whether they are limiting factors.
- C) Some of the limiting factors can be essential elements.
- D) When certain essential elements lose one of their characteristics, they can become limiting factors.

4

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

- A) “relative value” (Line 25) and “essential to the growth” (Line 58)
- B) “in relatively small proportions and any one may, therefore, be the limiting factor in plant growth” (Lines 59-61)
- C) “the essential and abundant, and the critical elements.” (Lines 28-29)
- D) “unusual origin” (Line 33) and “a definite role” (Line 21)

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5

Which of the following questions is not clearly answered by the passage?

- A) What is the connection between essential elements and limiting factors?
- B) Why are essential elements readily available in soil?
- C) What is the connection between essential and critical elements?
- D) What is the function of non-essential elements?

6

Which of the following pieces of evidence might prove that non-essential elements might have something to do with plant growth?

- A) “Occasional exceptions” (Line 40)
- B) “entire absence” (Line 39)
- C) “unusual origin” (Line 33)
- D) “grow to maturity” (Line 22)

7

Which of the following might work as the best logical analysis for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Quantity makes quality more significant.
- B) Nature doesn't put things where they are not needed.
- C) No value, no use.
- D) There are only three different kinds of elements.

8

Which of the following might be the best assessment about non-essential elements?

- A) They may well be relatively more available than essential elements.
- B) They might be indirectly related with plant growth.
- C) Their availability might have a lot to do with their significance.
- D) Their apparent role in some cases might be due to specific adaptations in the certain plants.

9

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

- A) “plant adaptations” (Line 43)
- B) “special types” (Line 41)
- C) “other rarer elements” (Line 31)
- D) “special studies” (Lines 42-43)

10

Why most probably might the author not be interested in the significance of certain elements?

- A) because no plant needs them to fully develop
- B) because they do not exist in any significant amount in soil
- C) because the special plants that need them are not rare enough
- D) because their role in most plants' growth is not biologically evident, yet



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Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and
5 declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

10 He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works
15 of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken
20 Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections
25 amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

30 In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is
35 unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.
40 We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations,

45 which, would inevitably interrupt our connections

and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we
50 hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the
55 world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are
60 Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude
65 Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each
70 other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.



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11

Which of the following is probably NOT part of the actions of “he” as described in the passage?

- A) territorial invasion
- B) legal obstruction
- C) organizational interference
- D) military monopoly

12

According to the passage, what is most likely the nature of “his” military actions?

- A) inhumane
- B) treacherous
- C) unparalleled
- D) captivating

13

Why did the author refer to a barbarous age?

- A) because s/he was afraid of what was happening in the present age
- B) in order to make a comparison between this age and another barbarous age
- C) in order to emphasize how bad the situation was in a certain era
- D) because the nature of the English regime had traditionally been compared to that of savages

14

In context, which of the following is the best interpretation of the attitude of the American resistance to the English?

- A) It was mainly military in nature.
- B) It was evenly balanced between diplomatic and aggressive in nature.
- C) It displayed constant enterprise of a somewhat peaceful nature.
- D) Unsuccessful at times but with some exceptions.

15

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

- A) “these usurpations” (Line 44)
- B) “In every stage...Petitioned...most humble terms:” (Lines 30-31)
- C) “attentions to our Brittish brethren” (Lines 36-37)
- D) “warned them...of attempts” (Lines 37-38)

16

According to the passage, what can be said about the British response to American resistance?

- A) retaliatory in nature
- B) compromising if necessary
- C) brutal at all cost
- D) more severe than the resistance against it



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17

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

- A) “constrained” “taken captive” (Lines 19-20)
- B) “paralleled” “totally unworthy” (Lines 17-18)
- C) “humble” “repeated injury” (Line 31, 33)
- D) “insurrections” “merciless” (Line 24, 26)

18

In context, what is the author’s attitude toward British public?

- A) hostile
- B) enthusiastic
- C) apathetic
- D) affectionate

19

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

- A) “unwarrantable jurisdiction” (Line 39)
- B) “Petitioned for Redress” (Line 31)
- C) “marked...a Tyrant” (Line 34)
- D) “our Brittish brethren” (Line 37)

20

What is the connection of the last paragraph to the passage as a whole?

- A) reiteration
- B) specification
- C) a novel conclusion
- D) generalization

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Questions 21-32 are based on the following passage.

The editor of these essays was busy in the autumn of last year collating the opinions attached by different people to the word 'progress'. One Sunday afternoon he happened to be walking
5 with two friends in Oxford, one a professor of philosophy, the other a lady. The professor of philosophy declared that to him human progress must always mean primarily the increase of knowledge; the editor urged the increase of power
10 as its most characteristic feature, but the lady added at once that to her progress had always meant, and could only mean, increase in our appreciation of the humanity of others. The first two thoughts, harmonized and directed by the
15 third, may be taken to cover the whole field, and this volume to be merely a commentary upon them. What we have to consider is, when and how this idea of progress, as a general thing affecting mankind as a whole, first appeared in the world,
20 how far it has been realized in history, and how far it gives us any guidance and hope for the future. In the midst of a catastrophe which appears at first sight to be a deadly blow to the ideal, such an inquiry has a special interest and may have some
25 permanent value.

Words are the thought of ages crystallized, or rather embodied with a constantly growing soul. The word 'Progress', like the word 'Humanity', is one of the most significant. It is a Latin word, not
30 used in its current abstract sense until after the Roman incorporation of the Mediterranean world. It contains Greek thought summed up and applied by Roman minds. Many of the earlier Greek thinkers, Xenophanes and Empedocles as well as
35 Plato and Aristotle, had thought and spoken of a steady process in things, including man himself, from lower to higher forms; but the first writer who expounds the notion with sufficient breadth of view and sufficiently accurate and concrete
40 observation to provide a preliminary sketch, was the great Roman poet who attributed all the best that was in him to the Greeks and yet has given us a highly original picture of the upward tendency of the world and of human society upon it. He,
45 too, so far as one can discover, was the first to use

the word 'progress' in the sense of our inquiry. The passage in Lucretius at the end of his fifth book on the Nature of Things is so true and brilliant and anticipates so many points in later thought
50 that it is worth quoting at some length, and the poet's close relation with Cicero, the typical Greco-Roman thinker, gives his ideas the more weight as an historical document.

He begins by describing a struggle for existence
55 in which the less well-adapted creatures died off, those who wanted either the power to protect themselves or the means of adapting themselves to the purposes of man. In this stage, however, man was a hardier creature than he afterwards
60 became. He lived like the beasts of the field and was ignorant of tillage or fire or clothes or houses. He had no laws or government or marriage, and though he did not fear the dark, he feared the real danger of fiercer beasts. Men often died a miserable
65 death, but not in multitudes on a single day as they do now by battle or shipwreck.

The next stage sees huts and skins and fire which softened their bodies, and marriage and the ties of family which softened their tempers. And
70 tribes began to make treaties of alliance with other tribes.

Speech arose from the need which all creatures feel to exercise their natural powers, just as the calf will butt before his horns protrude. Men began to
75 apply different sounds to denote different things, just as brute beasts will do to express different passions, as any one must have noticed in the cases of dogs and horses and birds. No one man set out to invent speech.

80 Fire was first learnt from lightning and the friction of trees, and cooking from the softening and ripening of things by the sun.

Then men of genius invented improved methods of life, the building of cities and private
85 property in lands and cattle. But gold gave power to the wealthy and destroyed the sense of contentment in simple happiness. It must always be so whenever men allow themselves to become the slaves of things which should be their
90 dependants and instruments.

They began to believe in and worship gods, because they saw in dreams shapes of preterhuman strength and beauty and deemed them immortal;



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and as they noted the changes of the seasons and
95 all the wonders of the heavens, they placed their
gods there and feared them when they spoke in
the thunder. Metals were discovered through the
burning of the woods, which caused the ores to
run. Copper and brass came first and were rated
100 above gold and silver. And then the metals took
the place of hands, nails, teeth, and clubs, which
had been men's earliest arms and tools. Weaving
followed the discovery of the use of iron.

Sowing, planting, and grafting were learnt
105 from nature herself, and gradually the cultivation
of the soil was carried farther and farther up the
hills.

Men learnt to sing from the birds, and to blow
on pipes from the whistling of the zephyr through
110 the reeds: and those simple tunes gave as much
rustic jollity as our more elaborate tunes do now.

Then, in a summary passage at the end,
Lucretius enumerates all the chief discoveries
which men have made in the age-long process—
115 ships, agriculture, walled cities, laws, roads, clothes,
songs, pictures, statues, and all the pleasures of
life— and adds, 'these things practice and the
experience of the unresting mind have taught
mankind gradually as they have progressed from
120 point to point'.

21

Why did the author probably have three opinions put together in the first paragraph?

- A) to include as many diverse perspectives as possible
- B) to investigate any possible difference(s) between vocations or ways of life
- C) because one of them served as a base on which to build toward to the next step of the discussion
- D) because they are by nature among the best material that can be used for an introduction

22

In context, which of the following is the best interpretation of "whole field"?

- A) philosophy
- B) everyday life
- C) defining a concept
- D) a certain compromise

23

According to the passage, what is the most probable role of the three opinions mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A) It provides an introduction to the main discussion of the concept, progress.
- B) It provides the most significant argument to be commented upon.
- C) It provides a foundation of scholarly enterprise to be expanded on later.
- D) It provides a way of harmonizing and indicating a direction.

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24

According to the passage, what can be said about humanity?

- A) It must have the same history as the word soul.
- B) The clarity of its meaning has been improving for a long time.
- C) Words such as this normally change their meanings constantly.
- D) Its change in meaning might be related to it being used in the field of politics.

25

According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the first step in this application of these Roman minds in Question 23?

- A) a correct and broad examination with hierarchical approaches
- B) making a better use of rhythmic languages rather than prose even though they were to express the practical side of progress
- C) taking full advantage of the concept of progress in a very contemporary perspective
- D) tapping into the concept of the survival of the fittest

26

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

- A) “Then men of genius invented improved methods of life, the building of cities and private property in lands and cattle.” (Lines 83-85)
- B) “He begins by describing a struggle for existence in which the less well-adapted creatures died off,” (Lines 54-55)
- C) “Fire was first learnt from lightning and the friction of trees,” (Lines 80-81)
- D) “which had been men’s earliest arms and tools. Weaving followed the discovery of the use of iron.” (Lines 101-103)

27

Which of the following is most likely the author’s objective by saying “hardier” (Line 59), “but not in multitudes on a single day as they do now by battle or shipwreck” (Lines 65-66)?

- A) to inform the reader of a sense of change in a certain direction
- B) to directly reflect the extent at which humanity used to be uncivilized
- C) to demonstrate one aspect of the more dangerous modern way of life
- D) to stress how futile progress can be
- E) to reveal the future direction of human progress



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28

Why did the author mention speech?

- A) to link inevitable events in history such as treaties and wars
- B) to demystify why humans are different from other species
- C) to attribute certain phenomena
- D) to expound a particular pathway

29

Why does the author most probably mention fire and cooking?

- A) to show how humans have exploited nature in order to progress
- B) to give an example of a direct case of cause and effect
- C) to lead to a more significant stage of change in human history
- D) as the possible beginning of environmental destruction
- E) as a very plausible origin of war

30

Which of the following words most directly signifies the implied effect gold has on human beings?

- A) “the wealthy” (Line 86)
- B) “slaves” (Line 89)
- C) “contentment” (Line 87)
- D) “instruments” (Line 90)

31

According to the passage, why did people start to be religious?

- A) because they were afraid of unexplainable dreams
- B) because they were frightened by the changing seasons
- C) because some figures in their dreams possessed what they did not have
- D) because gods were very noisy when they spoke

32

According to the passage, which of the following might be the best interpretation of songs and statues?

- A) They are the best representatives of the pleasures of life.
- B) They might have provided something that humans needed as they moved through history.
- C) People at the time moved around more frequently than they do at the present time.
- D) They are probably the products of human esthetics.

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Questions 33-42 are based on the following passage.

Nothing is more certain than that each generation longs for a reassurance as to the value and charm of life, and is secretly afraid lest it lose its sense of the youth of the earth. This is doubtless
5 one reason why it so passionately cherishes its poets and artists who have been able to explore for themselves and to reveal to others the perpetual springs of life's self-renewal. And yet the average man cannot obtain this desired reassurance
10 through literature, nor yet through glimpses of earth and sky. It can come to him only through the chance embodiment of joy and youth which life itself may throw in his way. It is doubtless true that for the mass of men the message is never so
15 unchallenged and so invincible as when embodied in youth itself. One generation after another has depended upon its young to equip it with gaiety and enthusiasm, to persuade it that living is a pleasure, until men everywhere have anxiously
20 provided channels through which this wine of life might flow, and be preserved for their delight. The classical city promoted play with careful solicitude, building the theater and stadium as it built the market place and the temple. The Greeks held their
25 games so integral a part of religion and patriotism that they came to expect from their poets the highest utterances at the very moments when the sense of pleasure released the national life. In the medieval city the knights held their tournaments, the
30 guilds their pageants, the people their dances, and the church made festival for its most cherished saints with gay street processions, and presented a drama in which no less a theme than the history of creation became a matter of thrilling interest.
35 Only in the modern city have men concluded that it is no longer necessary for the municipality to provide for the insatiable desire for play. In so far as they have acted upon this conclusion, they have entered upon a most difficult and dangerous
40 experiment; and this at the very moment when the city has become distinctly industrial, and daily labor is continually more monotonous and subdivided. We forget how new the modern city is, and how short the span of time in which we have
45 assumed that we can eliminate public provision for

recreation. A further difficulty lies in the fact that this industrialism has gathered together multitudes of eager young creatures from all quarters of the earth as a labor supply for the countless factories
50 and workshops, upon which the present industrial city is based. Never before in civilization have such numbers of young girls been suddenly released from the protection of the home and permitted to walk unattended upon city streets and to work
55 under alien roofs; for the first time they are being prized more for their labor power than for their innocence, their tender beauty, their ephemeral gaiety. Society cares more for the products they manufacture than for their immemorial
60 ability to reaffirm the charm of existence. Never before have such numbers of young boys earned money independently of the family life, and felt themselves free to spend it as they choose in the midst of vice deliberately disguised as pleasure.
65 This stupid experiment of organizing work and failing to organize play has, of course, brought about a fine revenge. The love of pleasure will not be denied, and when it has turned into all sorts of malignant and vicious appetites, then we, the
70 middle aged, grow quite distracted and resort to all sorts of restrictive measures. We even try to dam up the sweet fountain itself because we are affrighted by these neglected streams; but almost worse than the restrictive measures is our apparent
75 belief that the city itself has no obligation in the matter, an assumption upon which the modern city turns over to commercialism practically all the provisions for public recreation. Quite as one set of men has organized the young people into industrial
80 enterprises in order to profit from their toil, so another set of men and also of women, I am sorry to say, have entered the neglected field of recreation and have organized enterprises which make profit out of this invincible love of pleasure. In every city
85 arise so-called "places"—"gin-palaces," they are called in fiction; in Chicago we euphemistically say merely "places,"—in which alcohol is dispensed, not to allay thirst, but, ostensibly to stimulate gaiety, it is sold really in order to empty
90 pockets. Huge dance halls are opened to which hundreds of young people are attracted, many of whom stand wistfully outside a roped circle, for it requires five cents to procure within it for five



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minutes the sense of allurement and intoxication
95 which is sold in lieu of innocent pleasure. These
coarse and illicit merrymakings remind one of the
unrestrained jollities of Restoration London, and
they are indeed their direct descendants, properly
commercialized, still confusing joy with lust, and
100 gaiety with debauchery.

33

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) The history of youth and the city
- B) The changing effect of youth upon the city
- C) The similarities between youth and the city
- D) Youth in the city

34

Why did the author talk about poets and artists?

- A) to show the importance of esthetic qualities
- B) to emphasize the significance of youth
- C) to lead into a different topic which later becomes more important
- D) to establish a connection between different concepts, which the average person would be unable to recognize

35

Which choice does “it” (Line 5) refer to?

- A) each generation
- B) sense
- C) youth
- D) earth

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36

According to the passage, what can be said about earth and sky?

- A) It would be impossible to feel young just by looking at them.
- B) Anybody can sense the feeling of youth by getting a glimpse of them.
- C) Seeing them might remind the observer of what his/her youth was like but probably only by accident.
- D) They give most people a general sense of the natural beauty of youth.

37

According to the passage, which choice gives the best evidence for the role of theaters and stadiums when they were first built in cities?

- A) “turned into all sorts of malignant and vicious appetites,” (Lines 68-69)
- B) “provided channels through which this wine of life might flow,” (Lines 20-21)
- C) “make profit out of this invincible love of pleasure.” (Lines 83-84)
- D) “ostensibly to stimulate gaiety,” (Lines 88-89)

38

According to the author, what can be said about pleasure?

- A) All the pleasure is malicious.
- B) Most pleasure is a means to help old people remember what their youth was like.
- C) Intoxication is the worst kind of pleasure.
- D) There are basically two different kinds.

39

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

- A) “The Greeks held their games so a part of religion and patriotism that they came to expect from their poets the highest utterances at the very moments” (Lines 24-27)
- B) “when it has turned into all sorts of malignant and vicious appetites, then we, the middle aged, grow quite distracted and resort to all sorts of restrictive measures.” (Lines 68-71)
- C) “it requires five cents to procure within it for five minutes the sense of allurement and intoxication which is sold in lieu of innocent pleasure.” (Lines 93-95)
- D) “the sense of pleasure released the national life.” (Lines 27-28)

40

According to the passage, what can be said about gaiety?

- A) The young have more of it than the old.
- B) It is absolutely irrelevant to young people.
- C) It is more similar to joy than to lust.
- D) It cannot be obtained from such places as stadiums.



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41

According to the passage, what is the connection between the city and the youth?

- A) They used to be strongly related in every sense.
- B) The city is a fountain of youth, and the fountain becomes more powerful as history progresses.
- C) The city is responsible for maintaining the youth.
- D) The city possesses many minor tracks to promote the beauty of the youth.

42

As used in line 22, “solicitude” most nearly means

- A) concern
- B) anxiety
- C) hope
- D) solitude

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Questions 43-52 are based on the following passage.

In a sense, the experience of the past may, unfortunately, provide a clue to the future. The last two great wars have shown an increasing emphasis on ideology or political faith as driving forces behind warfare, rather than the considerations of coldly calculated diplomacy. Wars become more serious, and less gentlemanly; the enemy must be taken into account not merely as a man, but as a fanatic. To the normal group-loyalty of any good soldier to his army, right or wrong, there is added the loyalty to the Ism or the Leader. Warfare thus goes back to the Wars of Faith. It is possible that techniques from the Christian-Mohammedan or from the Protestant-Catholic wars of the past could be reexamined with a view to establishing those parts of their tested experience which may seem to be psychologically and militarily sound in our own time. How fast can converts be made from the other side? In what circumstances should an enemy word of honor be treated as valid? How can heretics (today, read “subversive elements”) be uprooted? Does the enemy faith have weak points which permit enemy beliefs to be turned against personnel at the appropriate times? What unobjectionable forms should leaflets and broadcasts follow in mentioning subjects which are revered by the enemy but not by ourselves? The expansion of the Islamic Faith-and-Empire provides a great deal of procedural information which cannot be neglected in our time. It has been said that men’s faith should not be destroyed by violence, and that force alone is insufficient to change the minds of men. If this were true, it would mean that Germany can never be de-Nazified, and that there is no hope that the democratic peoples captured by totalitarian powers can adjust themselves to their new overlords or, if adjusted, can be converted back to free principles. In reality warfare by Mohammed’s captains and successors demonstrated two principles of long-range psychological warfare which are still valid today:

A people can be converted from one faith to the other if given the choice between conversion and extermination, stubborn individuals being

rooted out. To effect the initial conversion, participation in the public ceremonies and formal language of the new faith must be required.

Sustained counterintelligence must remain on the alert against backsliders, but formal acceptance will become genuine acceptance if all public media of expression are denied the vanquished faith.

If immediate wholesale conversion would require military operations that were too extensive or severe, the same result can be effected by toleration of the objectionable faith, combined with the issuance of genuine privileges to the new, preferred faith. The conquered people are left in the private, humble enjoyment of their old beliefs and folkways; but all participation in public life, whether political, cultural or economic, is conditioned on acceptance of the new faith. In this manner, all up-rising members of the society will move in a few generations over to the new faith in the process of becoming rich, powerful, or learned; what is left of the old faith will be a gutter superstition, possessing neither power nor majesty.

These two rules worked once in the rise of Islam. They were applied again by Nazi overlords during World War II, the former in Poland, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, the latter in Holland, Belgium, Norway and other Western countries. The rules will probably be seen in action again. The former process is difficult and bloody, but quick; the latter is as sure as a steam-roller. If Christians, or democrats, or progressives— whatever free men may be called— are put in a position of underprivilege and shame for their beliefs, and if the door is left open to voluntary conversion, so that anyone who wants to can come over to the winning side, the winning side will sooner or later convert almost everyone who is capable of making trouble. (In the language of Vilfredo Pareto, this would probably be termed “capture of the rising elite”; in the language of present-day Marxists, this would be described as “utilization of potential leadership cadres from historically superseded classes”; in the language of practical politics, it means “cut in the smart boys from the opposition, so that they can’t set up a racket of their own.”)



Test 5

Questions

43

What could be the best title of the passage?

- A) Why certain types of psychological warfare fail
- B) Different types of psychological warfare
- C) A focus on psychological warfare
- D) The operation of a certain endeavor related to war

44

According to the passage, which of the following could be the driving force in the conduct of a war?

- A) a winning diplomatic strategy
- B) something practical
- C) a combination of something ideological and something practical
- D) an ideological approach

45

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

- A) Lines 53-56 (“If immediate...faith,”)
- B) Lines 85-89 (“in the language...classes.”)
- C) Lines 3-5 (“emphasis...behind warfare.”)
- D) Lines 37-38 (“if...free principles.”)

46

According to the passage, what would it be that needs to be done if simple persuasion proved ineffective?

- A) stand the enemy’s faith
- B) grant significant and practical privileges to followers of the victor’s new, preferred faith
- C) end the war on terms that put restrictions on the enemy
- D) make a greater effort to persuade the enemy

47

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

- A) Lines 58-61 (“The conquered...in public life”)
- B) Lines 53-56 (“If immediate...faith,”)
- C) Lines 56-58 (“combined...preferred faith.”)
- D) Lines 73-75 (“The former...steam-roller.”)

48

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

- A) economic
- B) expansive
- C) sustained
- D) effective

Questions



Test 5

49

According to the passage, which of the following is true of a new faith after a war?

- A) Every conquered person must either follow it or suffer cherishing the old faith.
- B) Even when clinging to their prewar faith, the conquered people cannot be totally free from the influence of the new faith.
- C) There are two rules in effect that help control a prewar faith.
- D) What happened in Norway was a good example of what happens when a new faith is reluctantly embraced.

50

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

- A) “The rules will probably be seen in action again.” (Line 73)
- B) “The conquered people are left in the private, humble enjoyment of their old beliefs and folkways;” (Lines 58-60)
- C) “The former process is difficult and bloody, but quick; the latter is as sure as a steam-roller.” (Lines 73-75)
- D) “But all participation in public life, whether political, cultural or economic, is conditioned on acceptance of the new faith.” (Lines 60-62)

51

As used in in line 82, “is capable of making trouble” most nearly means

- A) can cause a revolution after the war is over
- B) can change their minds
- C) can never be converted
- D) cannot endure further suffering as a conquered people

52

According to the passage, which of the following is most probably what the author means by “a racket of their own” (Line 90)?

- A) a new faith that is compatible with the victor’s
- B) a new political activity which the victor will probably not accept
- C) a faith that is unacceptable because it is too radical
- D) social behavior that is unacceptable because it directly contradicts the victor’s vision for a new society

STOP