

## Test 2

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  
 5 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  
 15 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  
 20 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  
 25 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  
 30 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  
 35 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  
 40 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  
 45 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  
 50 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  
 55 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  
 60 purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

The separation mentioned in the passage needs more than human endeavor. (“the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them”)

(A); “entitle” cannot be understood as ‘must be understood in advance’.

(B); The possible reasons for the separation are mentioned in the second paragraph (“that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights”), but the passage doesn’t say why the reasons must be revealed (“should declare the causes which impel them to the separation”); the reasons must be revealed, but why they have to be revealed cannot be inferred from the passage.

(D); The causes of the separation are stated as explained in (B), but the causes of occupying a land (“equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them,”) are unknown, so the connection between known causes and unknown causes cannot be established.

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

**The best answer is (D).**

The clue is “power” which is something to ‘take’. Also in context, after political disconnection (“dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another”) and before the separation (“which impel them to the separation”), what people naturally need to do is to take or hold powers to occupy a land. (“the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them,”)

(A), (B), (C); None of these goes well with “powers” or the context explained for (D).

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

**The best answer is (B).**

The only thing that can be called ‘link’ here is the political connection (“the political bands which have connected them with another”), and the first paragraph only talks about disconnecting it (“dissolve”), not why it had been or could have been formed; the reason for the political connection between colonial America and Britain

## Explanations

## Test 2

cannot be inferred from the first paragraph alone.

(A); The reason some relation can be broken (“dissolved”) is clearly stated. (“that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,”)

(C); A prerequisite is a type of reason, so (C) is essentially the same as (A).

(D); Certain people need to be politically disconnected by claiming their territory (“separate and equal station”) as theirs which was given by God (“to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them”) not as in a subordinate state (“separate and equal”), which means America’s independence from Britain. In other words, by claiming some ‘religiously’ given land as their own, Americans gain ‘political’ independence. This is how religion is connected with politics; their claim that the land was given to them by God justifies their political freedom from Britain.

4

Which of the following is most likely to be part of “truths” (Line 10)?

- 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.

**The best answer is (C),** and this is almost exactly stated in the passage. (“they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”)

(A); These truths are placed in two different places (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph), and (A) is related with the 1<sup>st</sup>. (“necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another,”) “People” as used in the passage refers

to a national, but the same word in (A) means persons: a case of WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

(B); The same case of WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

(D); There is no evidence that the author believes most political unions are undesirable, no matter how bad the “political bands” might be.

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

This is essentially an extension of Q 2, 3, and 4. The equality of men (“all men are created equal,”) is part of the truth (“We hold these truths to be self-evident”), and these truths include the necessity of being disconnected when there are reasons for such a disconnection (“causes which impel them to the separation.”), and the causes must be “that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,” Thus, if equality is damaged, the people whose equality has been damaged must disconnect themselves from those who have damaged that equality.

(A); Inequality is the stated reason for this political separation and there is no connection between a man’s nationality and the equality of all men.

(B); Since nothing in the passage implies any connection between equality and individuality, (B) cannot be the answer.

(D); As explained in (A), since inequality is a reason for separation, (D) cannot be the answer.

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

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.

**The best answer is (D).**

“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.” Thus, what makes happiness possible is most likely the organizing of the powers of government in a manner that ensures its possibility.

- (A); There are only “certain unalienable Rights”. “Scores” suggests there are many, but “certain” suggests there are only a few.
- (B); “certain unalienable Rights” can be very integral, but there is no indication that they are the most integral rights.
- (C); No connection is stated or can be inferred between the three “unalienable Rights” mentioned.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

The author says a certain form of mutual understanding (“deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed”) is needed to obtain life and liberty (“to secure these rights,”)

(A); Pursuit of Happiness is one of the “unalienable rights” along with life and Liberty and to secure all three rights. “The consent of the governed” is needed as explained in (B).

(C); What is needed is “the consent of the governed” and this consent does not imply that the governed are all in agreement.

(D); “Consent” cannot be manipulated by the governors (“government”); manipulation has a strongly negative implication, but “consent” implies something positive.

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.

**The best answer is (D).**

The people have a right to change their government (“to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,”) if that change results in improvements in their lives (“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.”)

(A); The three fundamental rights are important and must be protected, but that does not mean that

## Explanations

## Test 2

no government can be established without these three rights: a case of WRONG INFERENCE (B); A lack of liberty can be a major reason for subverting the government, but that doesn't mean that people's right to do this is more important than the liberty itself, and the same is true the other way around. (C); The author never compared the importance of the various rights.

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")

**The best answer is (D).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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

**The best answer is (C).**

By saying "the most wholesome and necessary for the public good", the author implies that laws are not limited by any political boundaries, including national boundaries.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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**

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

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 transcends 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  
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

**The best answer is (D).**

The passage is about numerous aspects ("political", "spiritual", "ethical", "religious") of a notion ("fascism")

(A), (B), (C); Each of these deals with only one aspect of fascism: a case of TOO NARROW, even if this one aspect is a correct one.

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.

**The best answer is (D).**

This is a pretty straightforward question. The form fascism takes can change ("co-related to the contingencies") depending upon when ("time") and where ("place") fascism is practiced.

(A); It is fascism, not its form, that has content ("it has at the same time an ideal content which

## Explanations



## Test 2

elevates it into a formula of truth”), thus whether the content is ideal or impractical is beside the point.

(B); It is impossible (“There is no way”) to spiritually influence (“of exercising a spiritual influence”) the world (“on the things of the world”) using human will-power (“by means of a human will-power”); however, ‘without using the form’ cannot be understood as “without first having a clear conception of the particular and transient reality”.

(C); ‘It’ in this choice refers to fascism, not its form.

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)

**The best answer is (B)**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

“Fascism would therefore not be understood in many of its manifestations (as, for example, in its organisations of the Party, its system of education, its discipline)”. Thus whatever comes before this sentence will give the answer. It is a living conception of the world (“an organic conception of the world”), which can change. (“evolves itself into a system of logical contraction”)

(A), (C), (D); Because of “therefore” as explained for (B), there is only one location where the answer can be found, and the points are “organic” and “evolves”, but no information in (A), (C) or (D) has anything to do with “organic” or “evolves”.

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

## Test 2

the reality of things and their laws" (Lines 19-20)

**The best answer is (B).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

Each paragraph deals with a single aspect of fascism. Thus, we need to carefully look at how each paragraph is logically connected with the others. Both of the first two sentences in the second and third paragraphs contain "therefore"; also, "this positive conception of life" in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph is already explained in the third paragraph; finally, the concept "spiritual" in the first sentence of the last paragraph is also already dealt with in detail in the second and fourth paragraphs.

- (A); Since all the paragraphs are connected with each other, "a simple listing" is an absurd understanding.
- (C); Even though all the paragraphs are related, each subsequent paragraph deals with a different aspect of fascism, so elaboration is not the way the passage is developed.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

"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". Thus, whatever comes before this sentence will provide the answer. Because everybody in fascism ("the individual") is in absolutely spiritual surroundings ("entirely spiritual existence") in which his or her worth ("value") is suited for ("consists in") the surroundings.

- (A); The focus of the last sentence in the fourth paragraph comes after "realizes" and the important concepts are "entirely spiritual existence" and "his value consists (in which)" but 'nation' cannot be translated as any of these.
- (C); "Spiritual" is not exactly the same as "metaphysical"
- (D); Refer to (A); "not alone in their ideology" doesn't mean they are in "entirely spiritual existence in which his value as a man consists."



## Test 2

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)

**The best answer is (B).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

19

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

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

**The best answer is (A).**

We are looking for a concept that can be compared with “sacrifice”.

‘Offering’ is almost the opposite of this, so (B) is out, and “retreating from one’s interests” does not

make sense, so (C) is out. Being unsure or not confident about one’s interests is not comparable to sacrificing them.

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.

**The best answer is (A).**

Refer to the answer to Question 11; The passage is about several aspects (“political”, “spiritual”, “ethical”, “religious”) of a notion (“fascism”). A system of control is “political”, and fascism’s other traits (“spiritual”, “ethical”, “religious”) are more than just “political” (‘a system of control’).

(B); Fascism is “religious”, but that doesn’t mean that its constituents, its people, can or must have their own religion.

(C); Apply exactly the same logic as for (B); fascism is “religious”, but that doesn’t mean that only religious people can belong to a fascist society; non-religious people can live in a religious society... unless the author says otherwise.

(D); “Anyone who has stopped short at the mere consideration of opportunism in the religious policy of the Fascist Regime, has failed to understand that Fascism, besides being a system of government, is also a system of thought.” So, in order to understand fascism correctly, people must be opportunistic about the religious policies of fascist regimes.

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

## Explanations

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, 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.

## Test 2

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**

**The best answer is (D).**

The author states that this passage is about the nature of Flatland. (“I call our world Flatland, not because we call it so, but to make its nature clearer to you.”)

(A), (B), (C); None of these means or can mean the “nature of the flatland” or anything that can be implied as such.

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

**The best answer is (C).**

“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.”, “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.”

(A); That the observer is on a flat land is a fact, not a perspective.

(B); The observer is on flat land.

(D); Being on flat land is not ‘a way’ of looking 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

**The best answer is (B).**

“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”

(A), (C), (D); None of these can mean “distance.”

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**

**The best answer is (D).**

By calling his or her land a flat land, the author is trying to tell something about the nature of Flatland (“I call our world Flatland, not because we call it so, but to make its nature clearer to you.”), which is that it is flat.

(A), (B), (C); None of these can mean that Flatland is flat, nor do these contain the concept of nature

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

25

or trait, character, or characteristic or property.

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

**The best answer is (D).**

“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 about as I have described them.” The semicolon after “solid” kind expresses the author’s worry that the audience might still think that some kinds of solid objects may exist, but in fact there are none. (“On the contrary, we could see nothing of the kind, not at least so as to distinguish one figure from another.”)

(A); At the beginning of the passage, this is the function of the quotations, but as the passage progresses, the focus shifts from emphasis to a possible misunderstanding of the readers and the author’s concern about this misunderstanding.

(B); Here, the possible dual meaning of the word is 1) a solid in the strict chemical sense and 2) a solid as a concrete object in the obvious every-day sense. However, in context, this solid has nothing to do with any chemical concept.

(C); A tricky choice, but since the readers’ possible misunderstanding cannot be called irony, there is no irony here.

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)

**The best answer is (B).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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

**The best answer is (C).**

This is essentially the same question as Question 25. We need to focus on the semicolon after “solid” kind, and see that it is followed by the word “distinguish”; thus any choice that has the closest relevancy to “distinguish” is the answer. (“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 about as I have described them”)

## Explanations

## Test 2

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

**The best answer is (D).**

“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.” Thus, there could be no other way.

- (A); The opposite
- (B); There is no sunlight in Flatland.
- (C); There are no “solid” objects in Flatland.

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

**The best answer is (C).**

The author states that the exact form of an object is irrelevant when trying to distinguish among them. (“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.”)

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

**The best answer is (C).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to Question 27.

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

## Explanations

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 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 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, 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 something about that which they assert.



## Test 2

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

**The best answer is (C).**

The first paragraph ends with a colon, which means whatever follows serves as an elaboration or addition.

(A), (B), (D); Not worth mentioning why these are wrong.

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

**The best answer is (C).**

'What was the Gunpowder Plot? The Traditional Story tested by Original Evidence,' is the review on the Gunpowder Plot that the author will review in this passage. The author is trying to give this commentary a fair appraisal. ("Lest, however, I should in any way do him an injustice, I proceed to quote the summary placed by him at the conclusion of his argument.")

(A): too NEGATIVE to be the answer

(B); This passage is focused on Father Gerard's commentary: WRONG PERSPECTIVE.  
(D); This passage is focused on Father Gerard's commentary: WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

The author strongly asserts that Father Gerard lacks the expertise necessary to be a historical investigator. ("that Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry which have guided recent scholars")

(A), (B), (D); None of these choices can mean or imply that "Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry."

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)

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

- 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)

**The best answer is (A).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

We need to take a look at the sentences that precedes the one in which we find his spiritual predecessors “No candid person, indeed, can feel surprise that any English Roman Catholic, especially a Roman Catholic priest, should feel anxious to wipe away the reproach which the plot has brought upon those who share his faith.” After talking about Roman Catholic priests, the author went on to talk about somebody spiritual (“his spiritual predecessors”), so his spiritual predecessors must be Roman Catholic priests.

(A), (C), (D); According to the flow of the context (B) is obviously the answer.

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

The consequence of the plot probably worked against (“reproach”) the Roman Catholic creed (“those who share his faith”).

(A); “Reproach” cannot be understood as a Protestant blasphemy: **WRONG INFERENCE.**

(B); A Roman Catholic would not harm other Roman Catholics. At least there is no evidence for that in the passage.

(D); It is not clear whether or not the main articles of faith were the target of the attack: **WRONG INFERENCE.**

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

## Explanations

## Test 2

The Primary principle ("the first canon) of historical investigation ("of historical inquiry") is that only contemporaries with certain information on the evidence they are dealing with can probably provide that as useful. ("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")

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)

**The best answer is (B).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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.

**The best answer is (B).**

According to the passage, incorrect information about the alleged plot resulted in false charges being made ("to have been the entirely false charge that the plot emanated from"); the people involved were wrongfully charged. ('might be unjust')

(A); The focus is not on the plot, but on the "false charge that the plot emanated from": WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

(C); The focus is not on Roman Catholic priests, but on the "false charge that the plot emanated from": WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

(D); The charge itself was false, not the students' understanding of it: WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

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

**The best answer is (B).**

According to the passage it is "that Father Gerard is unversed in the methods of historical inquiry which have guided recent scholars.", "a writer so regardless of what is, in these days, considered the first canon of historical inquiry", The point is that it is ill-conceived. ("Father Gerard is unversed in...historical inquiry...", "a writer so regardless of...the first canon of historical inquiry")

(A); The point is not whether or not it is hard to understand Father Gerard's review.

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

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

**The best answer is (B).**

Right after severely criticizing Father Gerard, the author said, “Yet, for all that, he gives us a **hard nuts to crack**” This comment seems to be rather positive about Father Gerard, and the only positive assessment the author gave of Father Gerard’s point of view is that “**much of the evidence itself has been tampered with,**” The point here is that there was some fabrication (“tampered”), and Father Gerard raised important suspicions about it (“**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 to the conspirators themselves**”)

(A), (C), (D): too NEGATIVE to be the answer

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)

**The best answer is (D).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

## Explanations

## Test 2

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

## Answer Keys

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

**The best answer is (A).**

This passage is about the nature of psychological warfare. Psychological warfare can be understood as a certain intriguing war enterprise.

(B), (C), (D); All of these describe only one specific aspect of psychological warfare: a case of TOO NARROW

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.

**The best answer is (C).**

Psychological warfare ("such problems") are not likely to involve soldiers ("are considered political, and outside the responsibility of the soldier").

(A); Soldier do use forces short of war ("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,"). However, there is no proof that this 'usually' happens.

(B); Be careful about the sentence structure. It doesn't say that soldiers have absolutely nothing to do with problems during war that are not concerned with military force. (B) says soldiers have absolutely nothing to with problems during war, and those problems are not concerned with military force. In other words, (B) says soldiers have absolutely nothing to do with any problems during war, and that is nonsense.

(D); No matter how true (D) might be, (D) has nothing to do with the soldier.

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.

**The best answer is (B).**

"Psychological warfare continues after overt hostilities have stopped."

(A); As shown in (B) all we know is that psychological warfare lasts longer than war itself, but we don't know how much longer, so we can't say the duration of psychological warfare depends on that of the corresponding war: for example, the psychological warfare can last 11 years for a ten-year war and 12 years for a nine-year war, and so on.

(C); This directly contradicts the evidence that proves that (B) is the answer.

## Explanations



## Test 2

(D); Although the passage says “Yet success, though incalculable, can be overwhelming”, this doesn’t mean that psychological warfare is more effective than the war itself, because there is no proof that it is more overwhelming.

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)

**The best answer is (D).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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.

**The best answer is (A).**

The only clue to this question is “Psychological warfare, by the nature of its instruments and its mission, begins long before the declaration of war.” The focus here is “the nature of its instruments” Since its mission is obvious, winning the war, the question here is ‘what does the author mean by “the nature of its instruments”?’ What are the instruments that psychological warfare employs to win the war? Take a look at the key word in (A), “details”. What could be the details of any war: strategy, types of weapons, the number of soldiers, and so on. These are the ways to win a war; they are the instruments referred to above. This is one hell of a difficult case of PARAPHRASING, but it is not impossible.

(B): TOO NARROW

(C), (D); Neither of these can be understood as “its instruments.”

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)

## Test 2

## Answer Keys

**The best answer is (D).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

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.

**The best answer is (B).**

In order to solve this kind of hypothetical question, we need to focus on the integral relation between the primary elements: in this case, war and psychological warfare. So we must find two concepts that correspond to war and to psychological warfare, respectively; what war is to the proposed medical plan, psychological warfare is to the governmental plan.

(A), (C), (D); None of these provides any sort of corresponding relationships.

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)

**The best answer is (B).**

Refer to the explanation for the answer to the previous question.

51

As used in line 24, "prescribed" most nearly means

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

**The best answer is (B).**

Think about the relationship between the authorities and the military operation. What do the authorities do to a military operation? They order it. Simple.

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.

**The best answer is (D).**

## Explanations

## Test 2

There are many ways (“numerous instances which can be cited to show applications of psychological warfare”) psychological warfare can be used, which means that winning war is not the only use it can be put to.

(A); The author calls them antagonists (“the psychological warfare operator must fight antagonists who never answer back—the enemy audience.”), not the greatest enemy.

(B); The relevant piece of evidence that can be used in this case is “it would throw genuine illumination on the process of history itself” This might suggest that ‘it’ advances as history progresses, but not as quickly.