

mind, of an individual of a certain sex or class, those faculties shall not be exerted, or shall be exerted only in some few of the many modes in which others are permitted to use theirs, is not only an injustice to the individual, and a detriment to society, which loses what it can ill spare, but is also the most effectual way of providing that, in the sex or class so fettered, the qualities which are not permitted to be exercised shall not exist.

32

As used in line 9, “raise” most nearly means

- A) increase.
- B) cultivate.
- C) nurture.
- D) elevate.

33

In Passage 1, Tocqueville implies that treatment of men and women as identical in nature would have which consequence?

- A) Neither sex would feel oppressed.
- B) Both sexes would be greatly harmed.
- C) Men would try to reclaim their lost authority.
- D) Men and women would have privileges they do not need.

34

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

- A) Lines 15-18 (“There . . . alike”)
- B) Lines 18-20 (“They . . . rights”)
- C) Lines 22-24 (“It may . . . degraded”)
- D) Lines 27-29 (“It is . . . sexes”)

35

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

- A) omnipotence.
- B) supremacy.
- C) ownership.
- D) territory.

36

In Passage 2, Mill most strongly suggests that gender roles are resistant to change because they

- A) have long served as the basis for the formal organization of society.
- B) are matters of deeply entrenched tradition.
- C) can be influenced by legislative reforms only indirectly.
- D) benefit the groups and institutions currently in power.

37

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

- A) Lines 43-44 (“As society . . . basis”)
- B) Lines 46-49 (“two . . . other”)
- C) Lines 58-61 (“in proportion . . . associated”)
- D) Lines 67-69 (“employments . . . them”)

38

Both authors would most likely agree that the changes in gender roles that they describe would be

- A) part of a broad social shift toward greater equality.
- B) unlikely to provide benefits that outweigh their costs.
- C) inevitable given the economic advantages of gender equality.
- D) at odds with the principles of American democracy.

39

Tocqueville in Passage 1 would most likely characterize the position taken by Mill in lines 65-69 in Passage 2 (“Let . . . them”) as

- A) less radical about gender roles than it might initially seem.
- B) persuasive in the abstract but difficult to implement in practice.
- C) ill-advised but consistent with a view held by some other advocates of gender equality.
- D) compatible with economic progress in the United States but not in Europe.

40

Which choice best describes the ways that the two authors conceive of the individual’s proper position in society?

- A) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s position should be defined in important ways by that individual’s sex, while Mill believes that an individual’s abilities should be the determining factor.
- B) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s economic class should determine that individual’s position, while Mill believes that class is not a legitimate consideration.
- C) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s temperament should determine that individual’s position, while Mill believes that temperament should not be a factor in an individual’s position.
- D) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s position should be determined by what is most beneficial to society, while Mill believes it should be determined by what an individual finds most rewarding.

41

Based on Passage 2, Mill would most likely say that the application of the “great principle of political economy” (lines 38-39, Passage 1) to gender roles has which effect?

- A) It prevents many men and women from developing to their full potential.
- B) It makes it difficult for men and women to sympathize with each other.
- C) It unintentionally furthers the cause of gender equality.
- D) It guarantees that women take occupations that men are better suited to perform.