

SECTION 4

Time: 25 Minutes—Turn to Section 4 (page 566) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.
24 Questions

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

Hoping to _____ the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be _____ to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce...useful
- (B) end...divisive
- (C) overcome...unattractive
- (D) extend...satisfactory
- (E) resolve...acceptable

A B C D E

1. Because the majority of the evening cable TV programs available dealt with violence and sex, the parents decided that the programs were _____ for the children to watch.
 - (A) exclusive
 - (B) acceptable
 - (C) instructive
 - (D) inappropriate
 - (E) unnecessary
2. The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which effectively _____ the unfairness toward African Americans, was a major influence in _____ the antislavery movement.
 - (A) portrayed...strengthening
 - (B) attacked...pacifying
 - (C) glamorized...launching
 - (D) viewed...appraising
 - (E) exposed...condemning
3. Having written 140 books to date, he may well be considered one of the most _____ novelists of the century.
 - (A) eccentric
 - (B) controversial
 - (C) easygoing
 - (D) unheralded
 - (E) prolific
4. The articles that he wrote ran the gamut from the serious to the lighthearted, from objective to the _____, from the innocuous to the _____.
 - (A) constant...evil
 - (B) casual...realistic
 - (C) ridiculous...remote
 - (D) argumentative...hostile
 - (E) incapacitated...conditioned
5. Because auto repair places charge such _____ rates, many community colleges have _____ courses in automotive mechanics.
 - (A) shattering...planned
 - (B) exorbitant...instituted
 - (C) impertinent...discussed
 - (D) reasonable...introduced
 - (E) intolerable...discontinued
6. Though Socrates was _____ by his students who found truth in his teachings, his philosophy constituted _____ to the existent government.
 - (A) accepted...a benefit
 - (B) denied...an innovation
 - (C) appraised...an exception
 - (D) slighted...a challenge
 - (E) revered...a threat

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7. The quotation was erroneously _____ to a British poet.
- (A) resolved
 - (B) attributed
 - (C) activated
 - (D) relegated
 - (E) vitiated

8. Mindful that his hardworking parents _____ to give him an education, Lopez, now wealthy, contributes _____ to scholarship funds for the needy.
- (A) planned...needlessly
 - (B) skimped...profitably
 - (C) squandered...sparingly
 - (D) struggled...generously
 - (E) regaled...regretfully

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Each passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in each passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 9–10 are based on the following passage.

Plutarch admired those who could use life for grand purposes and depart from it as grandly, but he would not pass over weaknesses and vices that marred the grandeur. His hero of heroes was Alexander the Great; he admired
 5 him above all other men, while his abomination of abominations was bad faith, dishonorable action. Nevertheless he tells with no attempt to extenuate how Alexander promised a safe conduct to a brave Persian army if they surrendered, but then, “even as they were marching away he fell upon
 10 them and put them all to the sword,” “a breach of his word,” Plutarch says sadly, “which is a lasting blemish to his achievements.” He adds piteously, “but the only one.” He hated to tell that story.

9. Which of the following conclusions is *least* justified by the passage?
- (A) Plutarch considered Alexander basically a great man.
 (B) The Persians believed that Alexander was acting in good faith.
 (C) The Persians withdrew from the battlefield in orderly array.
 (D) The author is familiar with Plutarch’s writing.
 (E) The author considers Plutarch unfair to Alexander.
10. As used in this passage, the word “extenuate” (line 7) means
- (A) interpret
 (B) exaggerate
 (C) emphasize
 (D) excuse
 (E) condemn

Questions 11–12 are based on the following passage.

It is no longer needful to labor Dickens’s power as a portrayer of modern society nor the seriousness of his “criticism of life.” But we are still learning to appreciate his supreme attainment as an artist. Richness of poetic
 5 imagery, modulations of emotional tone, subtleties of implication, complex unities of structure, intensities of psychological insight, a panoply of achievement, mount up to overwhelming triumph. Though contemporary readers perhaps still feel somewhat queasy about Dickens’s sentiment, his comedy
 10 and his drama sweep all before them. Even his elaborate and multistranded plots are now seen as great symphonic compositions driving forward through theme and variation to the resolving chords on which they close.

11. According to the passage, readers most recently have begun to appreciate Dickens’s
- (A) feeling for culture
 (B) criticisms of life
 (C) rhythms
 (D) literary references
 (E) literary craftsmanship
12. According to the passage, the endings of Dickens’s works are most probably characterized by
- (A) frequent use of comic relief
 (B) unexpected developments
 (C) visually effective symbols
 (D) a lack of sense of completion
 (E) dramatic power

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Questions 13–24 are based on the following passage.

The passage describes the author's attitude toward transportation.

Many people who are willing to concede that the railroad must be brought back to life are chiefly thinking of bringing this about on the very terms that have robbed us of a balanced transportation network—that is, by treating speed as the only important factor, forgetting reliability, comfort and safety, and seeking some mechanical dodge for increasing the speed and automation of surface vehicles.

My desk is littered with such technocratic fantasies, hopefully offered as “solutions.” They range from old-fashioned monorails and jet-propelled hovercraft (now extinct) to a more scientific mode of propulsion at 2,000 miles an hour, from completely automated highway travel in private cars to automated vehicles a government department is now toying with for “facilitating” urban traffic.

What is the function of transportation? What place does locomotion occupy in the whole spectrum of human needs? Perhaps the first step in developing an adequate transportation policy would be to clear our minds of technocratic cant. Those who believe that transportation is the chief end of life should be put in orbit at a safe lunar distance from the earth.

The prime purpose of passenger transportation is not to increase the amount of physical movement but to increase the possibilities for human association, cooperation, personal intercourse, and choice.

A balanced transportation system, accordingly, calls for a balance of resources and facilities and opportunities in every other part of the economy. Neither speed nor mass demand offers a criterion of social efficiency. Hence such limited technocratic proposals as that for high-speed trains between already overcrowded and overextended urban centers would only add to the present lack of functional balance and purposeful organization viewed in terms of human need. Variety of choices, facilities and destinations, not speed alone, is the mark of an organic transportation system. And, incidentally, this is an important factor of safety when any part of the system breaks down. Even confirmed air travelers appreciate the railroad in foul weather.

If we took human needs seriously in recasting the whole transportation system, we should begin with the human body and make the fullest use of pedestrian movement, not only for health but for efficiency in moving large crowds over short distances. The current introduction of shopping malls, free from wheeled traffic, is both a far simpler and far better *technical* solution than the many costly proposals for introducing moving sidewalks or other rigidly automated modes of locomotion. At every stage we should provide for the right type of locomotion, at the right speed, within the right radius, to meet human needs. Neither maximum speed nor maximum traffic nor maximum distance has by itself any human significance.

With the over-exploitation of the particular car comes an increased demand for engineering equipment, to roll ever-wider carpets of concrete over the bulldozed landscape and to endow the petroleum magnates of some places with fabulous capacities for personal luxury and political corruption. Finally, the purpose of this system, abetted by similar concentration on planes and rockets, is to keep an increasing volume of motorists and tourists in motion, at the highest possible speed, in a sufficiently comatose state not to mind the fact that their distant destination has become the exact counterpart of the very place they have left. The end product everywhere is environmental desolation.

If this is the best our technological civilization can do to satisfy genuine human needs and nurture man's further development, it's plainly time to close up shop. If indeed we go farther and faster along this route, there is plenty of evidence to show that the shop will close up without our help. Behind our power blackouts, our polluted environments, our transportation breakdowns, our nuclear threats, is a failure of mind. Technocratic anesthesia has put us to sleep. Results that were predictable—and predicted!—three-quarters of a century ago without awakening any response still find us unready to cope with them—or even to admit their existence.

13. The author criticizes most railroad advocates because their emphasis is primarily on
- (A) monetary costs
 - (B) speed
 - (C) traffic flow
 - (D) reliability
 - (E) pollution
14. The author believes that the purpose(s) of transportation is (are)
- I. to move people from place to place efficiently
 - II. to increase social contact
 - III. to open up opportunities
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I, II, and III
15. A solution advocated by the author for transporting masses of people over short distances involves
- (A) jet-propelled hovercraft
 - (B) automated vehicles
 - (C) conveyor belts
 - (D) moving sidewalks
 - (E) pedestrian malls

16. Excessive reliance on the automobile, according to the author, is associated with
- (A) the enrichment of the oil industry
 - (B) monopoly power
 - (C) our transportation breakdown
 - (D) inefficiency in transportation
 - (E) a policy of comfort and convenience at all costs
17. It can be inferred that the author would oppose
- (A) a balanced transportation system
 - (B) shopping malls
 - (C) an expansion of the interstate highway system
 - (D) less emphasis on technological solutions
 - (E) sacrificing speed for comfort
18. The author predicts that if we continue our present transportation policy
- (A) we will succumb to a technocratic dictatorship
 - (B) our society may die
 - (C) we will attain a balanced transportation system
 - (D) rockets and planes will predominate
 - (E) human needs will be surrendered
19. The word “radius” in line 49 refers to
- (A) the distance from the center of a train wheel to the circumference
 - (B) the distance of places
 - (C) the latitude in connection with human needs
 - (D) the traffic in connection with travel
 - (E) the time it takes to go from one place to another
20. The author believes that “technocratic” thinking is not consistent with
- (A) technological advances
 - (B) the labor relations groups
 - (C) faster-moving vehicles
 - (D) human interests
 - (E) the scientific mode
21. According to the article, the fulfillment of human needs will require
- (A) far greater use of walking
 - (B) more resources devoted to transportation
 - (C) abandoning the profit system
 - (D) a better legislative policy
 - (E) automated travel
22. The author believes that the nation has placed too great an emphasis on all of the following *except*
- (A) speed
 - (B) traffic flow
 - (C) diversity
 - (D) maximizing distance
 - (E) technological needs
23. It may be inferred that the author is a(n)
- (A) highway engineer
 - (B) historian
 - (C) railroad industry spokesperson
 - (D) lawyer
 - (E) oil baron
24. It is stated in the article that safety in transportation is aided by the existence of
- (A) remote air-to-ground control for airplanes
 - (B) technological sophistication
 - (C) a variety of transport modes
 - (D) fail-safe systems
 - (E) a combination of surface and subsurface systems

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section in the test.

Take a 1 minute break
before starting section 5