

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passages. Passage 1 is adapted from Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Originally published in 1790. Passage 2 is adapted from Thomas Paine, *Rights of Man*. Originally published in 1791.

Passage 1

To avoid . . . the evils of inconstancy and versatility, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice, we have consecrated the state, that no man should  
 5 approach to look into its defects or corruptions but with due caution; that he should never dream of beginning its reformation by its subversion; that he should approach to the faults of the state as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and  
 10 trembling solicitude. By this wise prejudice we are taught to look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces, and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hopes that by their  
 15 poisonous weeds, and wild incantations, they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and renovate their father's life.

Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest  
 20 may be dissolved at pleasure — but the state ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary  
 25 interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a  
 30 partnership in all science; a partnership in all art; a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are  
 35 living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born. . . . The municipal corporations of that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their  
 40 pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear asunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil, unconnected chaos of elementary principles.

Passage 2

Every age and generation must be as free  
 45 to act for itself, in all cases, as the ages and generations which preceded it. The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave, is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies.

Man has no property in man; neither has any  
 50 generation a property in the generations which are to follow. The Parliament or the people of 1688, or of any other period, had no more right to dispose of the people of the present day, or to bind or to control them in any shape whatever, than the  
 55 parliament or the people of the present day have to dispose of, bind, or control those who are to live a hundred or a thousand years hence.

Every generation is, and must be, competent to all the purposes which its occasions require.  
 60 It is the living, and not the dead, that are to be accommodated. When man ceases to be, his power and his wants cease with him; and having no longer any participation in the concerns of this world, he has no longer any authority in directing  
 65 who shall be its governors, or how its government shall be organized, or how administered....

Those who have quitted the world, and those who are not yet arrived at it, are as remote from each other, as the utmost stretch of  
 70 mortal imagination can conceive. What possible obligation, then, can exist between them; what rule or principle can be laid down, that two nonentities, the one out of existence, and the other not in, and who never can meet in this  
 75 world, that the one should control the other to the end of time?...

The circumstances of the world are continually changing, and the opinions of men change also; and as government is for the living,  
 80 and not for the dead, it is the living only that has any right in it. That which may be thought right and found convenient in one age, may be thought wrong and found inconvenient in another. In such cases, who is to decide, the living, or the dead?

1. In Passage 1, Burke indicates that a contract between a person and society differs from other contracts mainly in its
  - A) brevity and prominence.
  - B) complexity and rigidity.
  - C) precision and usefulness.
  - D) seriousness and permanence.
2. As used in line 4, “state” most nearly refers to a
  - A) style of living.
  - B) position in life.
  - C) temporary condition.
  - D) political entity.
3. As used in line 23, “low” most nearly means
  - A) petty.
  - B) weak.
  - C) inadequate.
  - D) depleted.
4. It can most reasonably be inferred from Passage 2 that Paine views historical precedents as
  - A) generally helpful to those who want to change society.
  - B) surprisingly difficult for many people to comprehend.
  - C) frequently responsible for human progress.
  - E) largely irrelevant to current political decisions.
5. How would Paine most likely respond to Burke’s statement in lines 32-36, Passage 1 (“As the... born”)?
  - A) He would assert that the notion of a partnership across generations is less plausible to people of his era than it was to people in the past.
  - B) He would argue that there are no politically meaningful links between the dead, the living, and the unborn.
  - C) He would question the possibility that significant changes to a political system could be accomplished within a single generation.
  - D) He would point out that we cannot know what judgments the dead would make about contemporary issues.
6. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
  - A) Lines 44-46 (“Every... it”)
  - B) Lines 46-48 (“The vanity... tyrannies”)
  - C) Lines 60-61 (“It is... accommodated”)
  - D) Lines 70-76 (“What... time”)
7. Which choice best describes how Burke would most likely have reacted to Paine’s remarks in the final paragraph of Passage 2?
  - A) With approval, because adapting to new events may enhance existing partnerships.
  - B) With resignation, because changing circumstances are an inevitable aspect of life.
  - C) With skepticism, because Paine does not substantiate his claim with examples of governments changed for the better.
  - D) With disapproval, because changing conditions are insufficient justification for changing the form of government.
8. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
  - A) Lines 1-4 (“To avoid... state”)
  - B) Lines 6-10 (“he should... solicitude”)
  - C) Lines 29-31 (“It is... perfection”)
  - D) Lines 37-41 (“The municipal... community”)
9. Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?
  - A) Passage 2 challenges the primary argument of Passage 1.
  - B) Passage 2 advocates an alternative approach to a problem discussed in Passage 1.
  - C) Passage 2 provides further evidence to support an idea introduced in Passage 1.
  - D) Passage 2 exemplifies an attitude promoted in Passage 1.
10. The main purpose of both passages is to
  - A) suggest a way to resolve a particular political struggle.
  - B) discuss the relationship between people and their government.
  - C) evaluate the consequences of rapid political change.
  - D) describe the duties that governments have to their citizens.

This passage is adapted from Iain King, “Can Economics Be Ethical?” ©2013 by Prospect Publishing.

Recent debates about the economy have rediscovered the question, “is that right?”, where “right” means more than just profits or efficiency.

Some argue that because the free markets  
5 allow for personal choice, they are already ethical. Others have accepted the ethical critique and embraced corporate social responsibility. But before we can label any market outcome as  
10 “immoral,” or sneer at economists who try to put a price on being ethical, we need to be clear on what we are talking about.

There are different views on where ethics should apply when someone makes an economic decision. Consider Adam Smith, widely regarded  
15 as the founder of modern economics. He was a moral philosopher who believed sympathy for others was the basis for ethics (we would call it empathy nowadays). But one of his key insights in *The Wealth of Nations* was that acting on  
20 this empathy could be counter-productive — he observed people becoming better off when they put their own empathy aside, and interacted in a self-interested way. Smith justifies selfish behavior by the outcome. Whenever planners use  
25 cost-benefit analysis to justify a new railway line, or someone restrains to boost his or her earning power, or a shopper buys one to get one free, they are using the same approach: empathizing with someone, and seeking an outcome that makes  
30 that person as well off as possible — although the person they are empathizing with may be themselves in the future.

Instead of judging consequences, Aristotle said ethics was about having the right character —  
35 displaying virtues like courage and honesty. It is a view put into practice whenever business leaders are chosen for their good character. But it is a hard philosophy to teach — just how much loyalty should you show to a manufacturer that keeps  
40 losing money? Show too little and you’re a “greed is good” corporate raider; too much and you’re wasting money on unproductive capital. Aristotle thought there was a golden mean between the two extremes, and finding it was a matter of fine  
45 judgment. But if ethics is about character, it’s not clear what those characteristics should be.

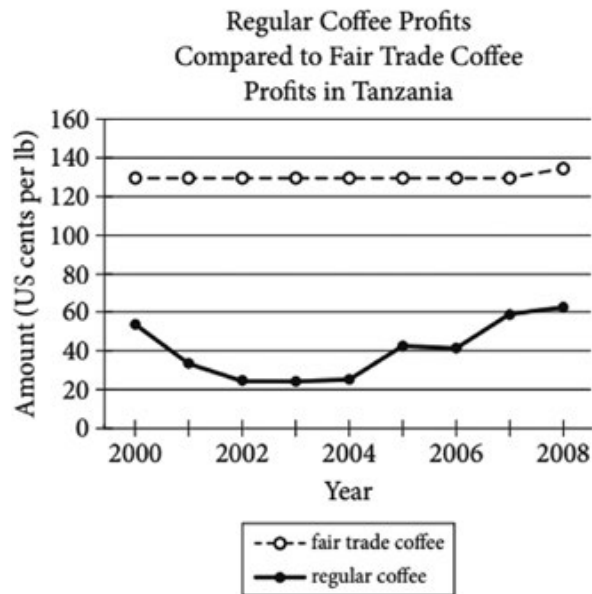
There is yet another approach: instead of rooting ethics in character or the consequences of actions, we can focus on our actions themselves.

50 From this perspective some things are right, some wrong — we should buy fair trade goods, we shouldn’t tell lies in advertisements. Ethics becomes a list of commandments, a catalog of “dos” and “don’ts.” When a finance official  
55 refuses to devalue a currency because they have promised not to, they are defining ethics this way. According to this approach devaluation can still be bad, even if it would make everybody better off.

Many moral dilemmas arise when these three  
60 versions pull in different directions but clashes are not inevitable. Take fair trade coffee (coffee that is sold with a certification that indicates the farmers and workers who produced it were paid a fair wage), for example: buying it might have good  
65 consequences, be virtuous, and also be the right way to act in a flawed market. Common ground like this suggests that, even without agreement on where ethics applies, ethical economics is still possible.

70 Whenever we feel queasy about “perfect” competitive markets, the problem is often rooted in a phony conception of people. The model of man on which classical economics is based — an entirely rational and selfish being — is a parody, as  
75 John Stuart Mill, the philosopher who pioneered the model, accepted. Most people — even economists — now accept that this “economic man” is a fiction. We behave like a herd; we fear losses more than we hope for gains; rarely can our  
80 brains process all the relevant facts.

These human quirks mean we can never make purely “rational” decisions. A new wave of behavioral economists, aided by neuroscientists, is trying to understand our psychology, both  
85 alone and in groups, so they can anticipate our decisions in the marketplace more accurately. But psychology can also help us understand why we react in disgust at economic injustice, or accept a moral law as universal. Which means that the  
90 relatively new science of human behavior might also define ethics for us. Ethical economics would then emerge from one of the least likely places: economists themselves.



- The main purpose of the passage is to
  - consider an ethical dilemma posed by cost-benefit analysis.
  - describe a psychology study of ethical economic behavior.
  - argue that the free market prohibits ethical economics.
  - examine ways of evaluating the ethics of economics.
- In the passage, the author anticipates which of the following objections to criticizing the ethics of free markets?
  - Smith's association of free markets with ethical behavior still applies today.
  - Free markets are the best way to generate high profits, so ethics are a secondary consideration.
  - Free markets are ethical because they are made possible by devalued currency.
  - Free markets are ethical because they enable individuals to make choices.
- Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
  - Lines 4-5 ("Some... ethical")
  - Lines 7-11 ("But... about")
  - Lines 23-24 ("Smith... outcome")
  - Lines 54-56 ("When... way")
- As used in line 7, "embraced" most nearly means
  - lovingly held.
  - readily adopted.
  - eagerly hugged.
  - reluctantly used.
- The main purpose of the fifth paragraph (lines 47-58) is to
  - develop a counterargument to the claim that greed is good.
  - provide support for the idea that ethics is about character.
  - describe a third approach to defining ethical economics.
  - illustrate that one's actions are a result of one's character.
- As used in line 60, "clashes" most nearly means
  - conflicts.
  - mismatches.
  - collisions.
  - brawls.
- The main idea of the final paragraph is that
  - human quirks make it difficult to predict people's ethical decisions accurately.
  - people universally react with disgust when faced with economic injustice.
  - understanding human psychology may help to define ethics in economics.
  - economists themselves will be responsible for reforming the free market.
- Which choice best supports the author's claim that there is common ground shared by the different approaches to ethics described in the passage?
  - Lines 12-14 ("There... decision")
  - Lines 50-52 ("From... advertisements")
  - Lines 61-66 ("Take... market")
  - Lines 78-80 ("We... facts")

9. Data in the graph about per-pound coffee profits in Tanzania most strongly support which of the following statements?
- A) Fair trade coffee consistently earned greater profits than regular coffee earned.
  - B) The profits earned from regular coffee did not fluctuate.
  - C) Fair trade coffee profits increased between 2004 and 2006.
  - D) Fair trade and regular coffee were earning equal profits by 2008.
10. Data in the graph indicate that the greatest difference between per-pound profits from fair trade coffee and those from regular coffee occurred during which period?
- A) 2000 to 2002
  - B) 2002 to 2004
  - C) 2004 to 2005
  - D) 2006 to 2008
11. Data in the graph provide most direct support for which idea in the passage?
- A) Acting on empathy can be counterproductive.
  - B) Ethical economics is defined by character.
  - C) Ethical economics is still possible.
  - D) People fear losses more than they hope for gains.

**You Are Where You Say**

Research on regional variations in English-language use has not only yielded answers to such **1** life-altering questions as how people in different parts of the United States refer to carbonated beverages (“soda”? “pop”? “coke”?) **2** it also illustrates how technology can change the very nature of research. While traditional, human-intensive data collection **3** has all but disappeared in language studies, the explosion of social media has opened new avenues for investigation.

1. (H/SS)  
The writer wants to convey an attitude of genuine interest and to avoid the appearance of mockery. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?  
**A)** NO CHANGE  
**B)** galvanizing  
**C)** intriguing  
**D)** weird
2.  
**A)** NO CHANGE  
**B)** and also illustrates  
**C)** but also illustrates  
**D)** illustrating
3. (H/SS)  
Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence and is consistent with the information in the rest of the passage?  
**A)** NO CHANGE  
**B)** still has an important place  
**C)** remains the only option  
**D)** yields questionable results

[1] Perhaps the epitome of traditional methodology is the Dictionary of American Regional English, colloquially known as *D.A.R.E.* [2] Its fifth and final alphabetical volume — ending with “zydeco” — released in 2012, the dictionary represents decades of arduous work. [3] Over a six-year period from 1965 to 1970, university graduate students conducted interviews in more than a thousand communities across the nation. [4] Their goal was to determine what names people used for such everyday objects and concepts as a submarine sandwich (a “hero” in New York City but a “dagwood” in many parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado) and a heavy rainstorm (variously a “gully washer,” “pour-down,” or “stump mover”). [5] The work that dictionary founder Frederic G. Cassidy had expected to be finished by 1976 was not, in fact, completed in his lifetime. [6] The wait did not dampen enthusiasm among **4** scholars. Scholars consider the work a signal achievement in linguistics. **5**

Not all research into regional English varieties **6** requires such time, effort, and resources, however. Today’s researchers have found that the veritable army of trained volunteers traveling the country conducting face-to-face interviews can sometimes be **7** replaced by another army the vast array of individuals volunteering details about their lives — and, inadvertently, their language — through social media. Brice Russ of Ohio State University, for example, has employed software to sort through postings on one social media **8** cite in search of particular words and phrases of interest as well as the location from which users are posting. From these data,

4. (H/SS)

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) scholars, and these scholars
- C) scholars, but scholars
- D) scholars, who

5. (H/SS)

To improve the cohesion and flow of this paragraph, the writer wants to add the following sentence. Data gathering proved to be the quick part of the project. The sentence would most logically be placed after

- A) sentence 2.
- B) sentence 3.
- C) sentence 4.
- D) sentence 5.

6.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are requiring
- C) have required
- D) require

7.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) replaced — by another army,
- C) replaced by another army;
- D) replaced by another army:

8.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) site in search of
- C) sight in search for
- D) cite in search for

he was able, among other things, to confirm regional variations in people’s terms for soft drinks. As the map shows, “soda” is commonly heard in the middle and western portions of the United States; “pop” is frequently used in many southern states; and “coke” is predominant in the northeastern and southwest regions but used elsewhere as well. **9** As interesting as Russ’s findings are, though, **10** they’re true value lies in their reminder that the Internet is not merely a sophisticated tool for collecting data but is also **11** itself a rich source of data.

Soft Drink Descriptions by State  
Highest Percentage Reported



Adapted from Jennifer M. Smith, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, with data from [www.popvssoda.com](http://www.popvssoda.com)

**9.** (H/SS)  
The writer wants the information in the passage to correspond as closely as possible with the information in the map. Given that goal and assuming that the rest of the previous sentence would remain unchanged, in which sequence should the three terms for soft drinks be discussed?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) “pop,” “soda,” “coke”
- C) “pop,” “coke,” “soda”
- D) “soda,” “coke,” “pop”

**10.**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their true value lies in their
- C) there true value lies in they're
- D) their true value lies in there

**11.** (H/SS)  
Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) where we can learn what terms people use to refer to soft drinks.
- C) a useful way to stay connected to friends, family, and colleagues.
- D) helpful to researchers.



Analysis in History/Social Studies Cross-Test Score Math Questions

Problem Solving and Data Analysis/Calculator/Multiple Choice/Medium Difficulty

1. A researcher conducted a survey to determine whether people in a certain large town prefer watching sports on television to attending the sporting event. The researcher asked 117 people who visited a local restaurant on a Saturday, and 7 people refused to respond. Which of the following factors makes it least likely that a reliable conclusion can be drawn about the sports-watching preferences of all people in the town?
- A) Sample size
  - B) Population size
  - C) The number of people who refused to respond
  - D) Where the survey was given

Problem Solving and Data Analysis/Calculator/Multiple Choice/Medium Difficulty

**Number of Registered Voters  
in the United States in 2012, in Thousands**

Region	Age, in years					Total
	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 and older	
Northeast	2,713	8,159	10,986	3,342	2,775	27,975
Midwest	3,453	11,237	13,865	4,221	3,350	36,126
South	5,210	18,072	21,346	7,272	4,969	56,869
West	3,390	10,428	11,598	3,785	2,986	32,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>47,896</b>	<b>57,795</b>	<b>18,620</b>	<b>14,080</b>	<b>153,157</b>

2. The table above shows the number of registered voters in 2012, in thousands, in four geographic regions and five age groups. Based on the table, if a registered voter who was 18 to 44 years old in 2012 is chosen at random, which of the following is closest to the probability that the registered voter was from the Midwest region?
- A) 0.10
  - B) 0.25
  - C) 0.40
  - D) 0.75

Passport to Advanced Math/Calculator/Student Produced Response/Hard Difficulty

3. The stock price of one share in a certain company is worth \$360 today. A stock analyst believes that the stock will lose 28 percent of its value each week for the next three weeks. The analyst uses the equation  $V = 360(r)^t$  to model the value,  $V$ , of the stock after  $t$  weeks.
- What value should the analyst use for  $r$  ?