

Practice Verbal Reasoning 3

Questions

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Number of Items: 40

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

DIRECTIONS: There are seven passages in the Verbal Reasoning test. Each passage is followed by several questions. After reading a passage, select the one best answer to each question. If you are not certain of an answer, eliminate the alternatives that you know to be incorrect then select an answer from the remaining alternatives. Indicate your selection by clicking on the answer bubble next to it.

Passage I

Human beings are born with a desire to communicate with other human beings. They do this in many ways. A smile communicates a friendly feeling; a clenched fist, anger; tears, sorrow. From the first days of life, babies express pain or hunger by cries and actions. Gradually they add expressions of pleasure and smiles when a familiar person comes near. They begin to reach out to be picked up.

Human beings also use words to communicate. Babies eventually learn the words of their parents. If the parents speak in English, the baby will learn to speak English. If the parents speak Spanish, their baby will speak Spanish. An American baby who is taken away from his own parents and brought up by a family who speaks Chinese, Urdu, Swahili, or any other language will learn the language of the people around him instead of English.

Whatever the language, once young children learn to use it, the doors to what they want, how they feel, and who they are. At the same time, they can understand the words of other people and absorb new knowledge.

Words are important tools of learning. Children can ask questions and understand the answers; they can tell about their discoveries and express their likes and dislikes. A knowledge of language helps a child to develop complex processes of thinking and to find solutions to problems.

Words also help children grow socially. A child who cannot use language to communicate with others remains locked away in his own little world. No one knows what he wants to do or what his particular needs are because he cannot express himself. As the children around him become more proficient at language, they talk together. Friendships grow. But the silent child without language is left out. The other children are likely to ignore him or even make fun of him. He falls farther and farther behind.

Learning to speak is an important step toward learning to read. Children who cannot speak their language have difficulties comprehending the written word. They are poor readers in school. As they advance to harder subjects, they must be able to read textbooks in history, geography, social studies, and science. Even math books are full of problems and explanations that must be read. Much of our education is based on language. The child who cannot use his language comfortably and freely is handicapped throughout his entire school life.

We must go back to the beginnings to see that young children have a solid base of language. In the relaxed and warm atmosphere of a loving home or good child care center, language can develop naturally. Every normal child has the ability to speak a language well. But each needs encouragement from the grownups around him. Each one must be allowed to speak and must know that someone is listening.

Man may be the only animal to use spoken or written words to communicate, but he is not the only animal that is-able to communicate- Every dog lover knows that animals can reveal their feelings quite clearly. A dog wags its tail, and by this action it says, "I'm happy you're home again." It jumps up at the master's legs and begs, "Please pet me." Some dogs run to the kitchen

every time the refrigerator door is opened and wait patiently for a snack. Dogs can express these meanings without a word or even a bark.

Of course, dogs have lived with man for many, many years, so it may be natural that they have learned to communicate with their human masters. Do animals in nature communicate with one another as well? They certainly do. A starling will give out a danger cry to alert the entire flock when it sees a hawk or other enemy. On hearing the cry, the flock flies away.

Bees tell one another about the nectar they have found by doing a special dance. One movement says that the nectar is close by. A different movement says the nectar is far away and even-informs the other bees how far away.

Many animals communicate to attract a mate and ensure a new-generation. Grasshoppers and crickets search for a mate by singing songs that only other grasshoppers and crickets can understand. Butterflies recognize members of the opposite sex by their colors and movements. Some fish develop bright colors in the mating season to attract a mate, but are dull and difficult to see at other times of the year to protect them from their enemies.

1. It can be inferred that the author holds all of the following opinions except
 - A) a child is influenced by many different factors
 - B) a child will probably reflect the characteristics of the predominant influences in his life
 - C) a child's language is acquired from the people around him
 - D) language may be subject to a small number of innate influences

2. According to the author language is useful for all of the following reasons except
 - I. Words are the tools of learning.
 - II. Words aid a child's social development.
 - III. Some languages make communication easier than other languages.
 - IV. Language gives a child a broader range of communication.
 - V. Once a child learns one language it is more difficult for him to learn a second language.
 - A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) III and IV
 - D) III and V

3. The passage states that one of the dangers of a child not being able to use language is
 - A) a child who cannot communicate may remain locked in his own world
 - B) a child who cannot use language may have a stilted fantasy life
 - C) the use of language is essential for developing mechanical skills
 - D) words are the means of developing legal knowledge

4. It may be inferred from the passage that the basis of friendship is
 - A) physical interaction between children

- B) nonverbal communication between children
 - C) verbal communication between children
 - D) a child's natural tendencies to form groups
5. The author implies that dogs may be able to communicate so easily with man because
- A) dogs are intelligent animals
 - B) dogs have long lived in association with man
 - C) dogs can be easily trained
 - D) dogs can understand the language of men

Passage II

One of the little-known tribes of central Texas was the Tonkawa. Few objects made and used by the Tonkawa are preserved in museum collections, and no description of traditional Tonkawa culture, based upon a study of actual specimens, has appeared in literature. Nevertheless, a small but unique collection of Tonkawa materials has been a part of the ethnological collection of the Smithsonian Institution for a century. It is unique, not only because it is the earliest known Tonkawa collection, predating the extermination of the bison on the Southern Plains, but also because the time, place, and conditions under which the collection was made in the field are well documented.

Although the Tonkawa call themselves Titskan walitch. "the most human people," the tribal name is derived from the Waco name for these people, Tonkaweya, meaning "they all stay together." The Comanche and Kiowa, northwestern neighbors and longtime enemies of the Tonkawa, knew them by names which, in translation, meant "man-eating men" or "man-eaters." The Tonkawan language apparently was affiliated with Karankawa, Comecrudo, and Cotoname through the common Coahuitecan stock, although too little is known of the languages of those extinct tribes to establish with certainty the closeness of their relationship to Tonkawan.

Available data on Tonkawa population, covering a period of nearly 200 years, indicate that the Tonkawa were not a large tribe. A Spanish estimate in 1778 gives 300 warriors. Sibley estimated the Tonkawa about 200 men in 1805, and the tribal population continued to decline thereafter. Heavy war losses, epidemics, and loss of tribal identity through marriages outside the tribe were among the factors contributing to this decline. Of the sixty-two Tonkawa Indians on the tribal rolls in 1961, only three individuals were believed to be full-blooded Tonkawa.

If archaeological evidence of the Tonkawa exists, it may be represented in the Toyah Focus of the Central Texas aspect. Dr. Edward B. Jelks states that if the Toyah Focus material excavated at the Kyle Site, located on the Brazos River just above Whitney Dam in Hill county, Texas, can be related to an historic group, it is probably Tonkawa and/or Jumano. But he also believes that this focus may have come to an end in the late prehistoric period and another, yet undescribed, group may have taken its place. This latter group, represented by triangular arrow points, Goliad Plain pottery, and other artifact styles, "may represent the archaeological remains of the historic and protohistoric Tonkawa ." Radiocarbon dates from the Toyah Focus at the Kyle Site range from A.D. 1276 \pm 130 years.

The historic record of the Tonkawa Indians begins with Francisco de Jesus Maria. In 1691 he included them with the Yojuane as enemies of the Hasinai. Earlier meetings between the Tonkawas and Europeans are questionable. Gabeza de Vaca may have encountered a Tonkawa subgroup in his flight through Texas in 1542, and Joutel of LaSalle's party reported hearing about a group called the Meghy, possibly the Mayeye, another subgroup, in 1687.

The first French encounter came in 1719, when Bernard de la Harpe, while carrying out orders to enter into trade with the Spanish and to explore western Louisiana, came into contact with the Taneaoye, the Tonkawa. M. Du Rivage, La Harpe's lieutenant, met these Indians, along with representatives of several other tribes seventy leagues up the Red River from Kadohadocho. Herbert E. Bolton, in his discussion of the Tonkawa in the *Handbook of the American Indians*, states that the Red River may have been a temporary location for the Tonkawa. During the early period of Spanish contact with the Tonkawan-speaking Mayeye, Yojuane, Ervipiane, and Tonkawa, these Indians were living a nomadic life along a broad belt from the San Antonio and Nacogdoches. They are reported being seen frequently along this road between 1727 and 1730, and from 1745 to 1762 three missions were established for the Tonkawas on the San Xavier River, San Gabriel River today.

6. In the first paragraph of this passage the mood the author attempts to create is one of
 - A) suspicion
 - B) suspense
 - C) straightforward description
 - D) determination
7. It may be inferred from the passage that the names by which the Tonkawa Indians were known to other groups of people were dependent upon
 - A) how the Tonkawa Indians viewed themselves
 - B) how other people understood the Tonkawa language
 - C) the pronunciation of Tonkawa speech by other people
 - D) how other people viewed the Tonkawa Indians
8. It may be inferred from the passage that the Karankawa and Cotonane Indians lived
 - A) in the same area as the Tonkawa Indians
 - B) before the period covered in the passage
 - C) at the same time as the Tonkawa Indians
 - D) after the Tonkawa Indians
9. It may be inferred that the reader should regard the Tonkawa Indians as a
 - A) popular Indian tribe
 - B) tribe which has traveled greatly
 - C) tribe famed for its heroism in war
 - D) tribe that is nearly extinct
10. According to the passage the Toyah Focus of the Central Texas Aspect is
 - A) a school of archaeological thought

- B) a place where archaeological evidence of the Tonkawa Indians exists
 - C) a place where archaeological evidence of the Tonkawa Indians may exist
 - D) world famous for the Kyle Site
11. According to the passage a characteristic that the Tonkawa had in common with the Yojuane was that they
- A) both lived near the Brazos River
 - B) were both related by blood ties with the Ervipiane
 - C) were influenced by the French explorers
 - D) both were enemies of the Hasinai

Passage III

One of the more important functions of the Foreign Service of the United States is the administration of immigration laws. The responsibility for issuing visas to certain aliens was first placed by Congress on consular officers in the Act of July 5, 1884. In 1917, during the First World War, a general requirement that all aliens seeking to enter the United States obtain visas was instituted and has continued under successive immigration laws. With certain exceptions, therefore, aliens desiring to come to the United States are required to obtain appropriate visas.

Although consular officers are directly responsible under the law for the issuance or refusal of visas, the Department of State is responsible for the general administration of the immigration laws. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Visa Office of the Department prepares regulations which are published in the Federal Register, instructs consular officers regarding interpretations of the laws, establishes standardized procedures, and furnishes advisory opinions concerning all phases of visa work. A review procedure is set in motion when a consulate requests the Department's advice on material points of law or when the department requests a report from a consular post with a view to determining whether the action taken or proposed in a specific case is reasonable and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the law. Although most visas are issued at overseas posts, certain categories of nonimmigrant visas may be issued or revalidated by the Accreditation and Issuance Branch of the Visa Office.

In recent years successive Presidents have stressed the importance of facilitating international travel. The procedures for the issuance of visas to persons wishing to visit the United States have been made as simple as possible. Every effort is made to expedite the necessary action, and, in many cases, the personal appearance of the applicant is not required. Before a visa is issued, an applicant's written application is reviewed or he is interviewed by a consular officer to determine his eligibility for a visa appropriate to the purpose of his journey to the United States. If necessary, documentary evidence is requested to establish that the applicant has a residence abroad to which he will return, that he does not come within any of the excludable classes, and that he has adequate financial resources for the proposed journey.

Aliens who receive visas are subject to examination at the port of entry by inspectors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and by medical officers of the U.S. Public Health Service. The jurisdictions of the Foreign Service, the INS, and the Public Health Service do not

overlap in most respects but close liaison is maintained to insure a uniform interpretation of the law and to coordinate practices. At a number of posts abroad officers of the U.S. Public Health Service are on duty to conduct the medical examinations. At other posts the examinations are conducted by approved local physicians.

12. It may be inferred that the author considers the visa functions of the Foreign Service
 - A) a nuisance both to the taxpayer and the government
 - B) a task of significant importance
 - C) a function that could be better handled by a different department
 - D) a task incompetently handled by the State Department
13. According to the passage what exceptions exist to the visa requirements?
 - A) The passage does not make clear what exemptions exist to the visa requirements.
 - B) Military personnel and consular officials are exempt.
 - C) Only consular officials of particular countries are exempt.
 - D) No exemptions are made without the approval of the President.
14. According to the passage who is directly responsible for the issuance or refusal of visas?
 - A) Department of State
 - B) Foreign Service
 - C) The Federal Register Bureau
 - D) Consular officers
15. It may be inferred from the passage that the Federal Register
 - A) is a device for recording visa problems
 - B) is a textbook for consular officials
 - C) is a reference source for many issues concerning visas
 - D) keeps the news concerning the Bureau of Consular Affairs current
16. It may be inferred from the passage that the reason the procedure for obtaining travel visas has been made simple is to
 - A) lighten the workload of the consular officials
 - B) improve relations with foreign countries
 - C) encourage the lagging steamship passenger business
 - D) stem the flow of gold from the United States

Passage IV

Marcuse's call for the forcible suppression of false ideas is only the first part of the new creed. Nor is such an assault on the Bill of Rights new, even for radicals. The Stalinists of the Thirties, for example, had no compunction in arguing in much the same way that civil freedom should be denied those who resisted the Stalinist truth. What particularly distinguishes the New Left of the Sixties from previous American radicalisms is the second part of its creed - and here not the summons to revolution, which again is familiar, but the refusal to state revolutionary goals except in the most abstract and empty language. To put it more precisely, what distinguishes the New

Left is not only its unwillingness to define what it aims for after the revolution but its belief that such reticence is a virtue.

In its positive side, the new creed becomes so to speak a kind of existentialism in politics - a primitive kind, no doubt, but still rooted in some manner in the existential perception that man dwells in an absurd universe and defines himself through his choices. In extreme cases, this perception may lead to *voyages au bout de la nuit*: as Nietzsche said, "Nihilism represents the ultimate logical conclusion of our great values and ideals - because we must experience nihilism before we can find out what value these 'values' really had." In its serious form, existentialism can lead to an immense and intense sense of individual responsibility as every man realizes that only he can provide his own escape from the enveloping nothingness around him. In its vulgar form, however, with which we are dealing here, existential politics becomes the notion that we must feel and act before we think; it is the illusion that the experience of feeling and action will produce the insight and the policy.

Existential politics in this form springs much more from Sorel than from Kierkegaard. Sorel, you will recall, drew a distinction between myths, which, he said, were "not descriptions of things, but expressions of a determination to act," and utopias, which were intellectual products, the work of theorists who "seek to establish a model to which they can compare existing society." Sorel regarded utopias - that is, rational programs - as contemptible. The myth must be the basis of action; the myth would produce the revolution, which would then produce its own program; and "the myth," Sorel emphasized, "must be judged as a means of acting on the present, any attempt to discuss how far it can be taken literally as future history is devoid of sense." So, in the footsteps of Sorel, the New Leftists believe in the omnipotence of the deed and the irrelevance of the goal. The political process is no longer seen as the deliberate choice of means to move toward a desired end. Where libertarian democracy had ideally demanded means consistent with the end, and where the Stalinist left of the Thirties contended that the end justified the means, the New Left propounds a different doctrine: that the means create the end.

17. According to the passage, Marcuse's policy regarding the basic concepts of the Bill of Rights
- A) represents a radical approach to the structuring of a post-revolution society
 - B) represents the positive side of the new creed in radical politics
 - C) is closely associated with the ideas of Nietzsche and Sorel
 - D) is similar to the policy of the Stalinists of the 1930's
18. Which of the following does the author cite as differences between the New Left of the Sixties and previous American radicalisms?
- I. the failure of the New Left to state their revolutionary goals
 - II. the call to active revolution by the New Left of the Sixties
 - III. the belief of the New Left that man dwells in an absurd universe and defines himself through his choices
 - IV. the failure of the New Left to state their post-revolutionary aims
 - V. the belief of the New Left that it is virtuous to make revolution without a concrete blueprint for their actions

- A) I and II
 - B) I, III, and IV
 - C) I, IV, and V
 - D) III, IV, and V
19. In which of the following ways would the author probably characterize the nihilistic philosophy of Nietzsche?
- A) as a forcible suppression of false ideas
 - B) as primitive political existentialism
 - C) as extreme existentialism
 - D) as an open summons to revolution
20. The author makes all of the following statements about existentialism except
- A) that it represents the ultimate logical conclusion of our great values and ideals
 - B) that it can lead to an intense sense of individual responsibility
 - C) that it includes the notion that man dwells in an absurd universe
 - D) that in its vulgar political form it is predicated on an illusion
21. From what is stated in the passage, we can assume that Kierkegaard
- A) made a distinction between myths and utopias
 - B) believed in the omnipotence of the deed and the irrelevance of the goal
 - C) contended that in political revolution, the end justifies the means
 - D) believed in rational programs for post-revolutionary society
22. We can infer from the passage that the author's own opinion on existential politics is most closely associated with that of
- A) Kierkegaard
 - B) the New Left
 - C) Marcuse
 - D) Nietzsche

Passage V

D. W. Griffith began to experiment with radical innovations in film, sometimes discarding what he had done, only to return to it later. He departed from the "one scene-one shot" method by demanding a change of camera position in the middle of the scene. He moved the camera closer to the actors instead of maintaining stage distance. Biograph officials were shocked; people would think that the camera work was amateurish and the actors' legs had been cut off by mistake when Griffith had Bitzer move in closer. But audiences, pleased at being able to read the actors' thought in their expressions, unmistakably endorsed the new method. Despite studio opposition, in the next four years Griffith moved his camera nearer and nearer to the players. In this close approach to the action, the stereotyped gestures and "artistical attitudes" inherited from the theater were unnecessary. Moreover, for this new kind of acting, stage training was not important and could even prove a handicap. The intense light needed for close-ups grew harder and harder on the human face, and Griffith began to gather round him young boys and girls on whose round

cheeks time had not yet marked a single line. Only a few of them, such as Blanche Sweet and the sixteen-year-old veteran, Mary Pickford, had had stage experience. Robert Harron had been a studio errand boy, Mabel Normand a model, and Mae Marsh a movie-struck fan.

Under Griffith's intense rehearsal, these malleable young people registered exactly the expressions he wanted from them, often without knowing the plot of the film or even the content of the scene of which they were a part. Clearly it was he, not they, who was responsible for the effect of their work. And it was equally clear, as the results of these methods became apparent, that the movie was not a Speechless copy of the stage but a new and uncharted medium of expression.

When Griffith began to take close-ups not only of his actors' faces but also of objects and other details of the scene, he demonstrated that it was the "shot" and not the actor which was the basic unit of expression of the motion picture. When to the full shot and the close-up he added the extreme long shots of *Ramona* (1910), he had completed the "long shot- mid shot- close shot" combination which remains today the classic approach to the material in any motion-picture scene. When to these discoveries he added that of a method of assembly and composition of these lengths of film taken at varying distances from the action, the basis of modern technique had been established.

23. According to the passage, D. W. Griffith departed from the "one scene-one shot" method of filming by
- A) moving the camera further away from the actors
 - B) experimenting with radical innovations in technique
 - C) demanding a change of camera position in the middle of a scene
 - D) moving the camera closer to the actors
24. Which of the following are cited in the passage as reasons for the displeasure felt by Biograph studio officials at Griffith's new techniques?
- I. Audiences would think that the camera work was amateurish.
 - II. Audiences would think that the actors' legs had been purposely cut off,
 - III. Audiences would not be able to tell what the actors were thinking.
 - IV. Audiences would prefer a return to proper Stage distance,
 - V. Studios would display opposition to the shortened camera-to-subject distance.
- A) I only
 - B) I and II
 - C) I, II, and IV
 - D) IV and V
25. According to the passage, all of the following were true of D. W. Griffith's new approach to filmmaking except
- A) that it received unmistakable endorsement from film audiences
 - B) that it resulted in film actors' acquiring traditional theatrical acting techniques
 - C) that it rendered "stereotyped gestures" and "artistic attitudes" unnecessary

- D) that it received opposition from film studios
26. We may infer from the passage that the author believes
- A) that Griffith's success was largely attributable to the skill of G. W. Bitzer, his cameraman
 - B) that Griffith himself was not responsible for the effect which his actors produced
 - C) that Griffith's actors did more for Griffith's success than did his new techniques
 - D) that Griffith owed some of his success to his ability to judge what audiences liked
27. According to the passage, Griffith first demonstrated that the "shot" was the basic unit of expression of the motion picture when he
- A) began taking extreme close-ups of his actors' faces
 - B) began work on Ramona in 1910
 - C) began adding full shots to his innovative close-ups
 - D) began taking close-ups of details in a particular scene
28. We may infer from the selection that the author believes
- A) that film directors rarely depend on stage techniques in making motion pictures
 - B) that film editing is very important in the making of a motion picture
 - C) that D. W. Griffith exploited young, inexperienced actors to satisfy his own desire for innovative technique
 - D) that composition is relatively unimportant in motion picture technique

Passage VI

Complex overlapping of studies in genetics shows up in the convergence of virus and immunology research on the cancer problem. Cancer is a variety of diseases characterized by uncontrollable multiplication of cells. How does cancer get started? Today we believe the causes of most spontaneous cancers are multiple primary factors acting in concert with secondary factors. Not the least of the latter factors are the person's genetic constitution and the immunological mechanisms of his body.

We rarely see virus particles in human cancers. Possibly viruses lie latent in cells in forms not recognizable as viruses. Many researchers expect that a virus or viruses will someday be implicated in human cancer. If so, we can reasonably hope to develop a vaccine that will immunize people against cancer.

We quite probably have natural immunities that protect us against cancer by rejecting occasional malignant cells or interposing a barrier to factors that might ignite them. If this protective machinery exists, we know very little about it or why it sometimes fails. Newly recognized ignorance has immensely complicated the entire discipline of immunology, which is too easily thought of as a simple matter of antigenic substances stimulating the production of antibody molecules that thereafter recognize and neutralize the antigen.

The body's incredible selectivity in rejecting millions of potential antigens at the molecular level,

where specific knowledge of chemical mechanisms lies hidden, is one of the great puzzles of biology that researchers confidently expect to solve. If we could rationally design drugs to intensify, obliterate, or modify specific immune mechanisms, we could offer entirely new kinds of medical treatments.

In laboratory animals, cancers have recently been shown to possess distinctive antigens, not present in the animal's normal cells. Different forms of cancer have antigens peculiar to them. These distinctive differences between malignant and normal cells are potentially exploitable. Were we able to identify comparable antigens in human cancer, we might well devise immunology treatments that could - by enhancing the body's response to the cancer's particular antigen - prevent the cancer or keep an existing cancer from metastasizing.

29. Which of the following are cited in the passage as factors of spontaneous human cancer?
- I. a person's genetic constitution
 - II. uncontrollable multiplication of cells in a person's body
 - III. a person's immunological body mechanisms
- A) I and II
 - B) I, II, and III
 - C) I and III
 - D) II and III
30. The author makes all of the following statements about viruses except
- A) that viruses may exist inside the human body in forms not recognizable as viruses.
 - B) that many medical researchers expect that viruses may prove to be a cause of human cancer
 - C) that virus particles are rarely discovered in human cancers
 - D) that medical researchers hope to develop a vaccine that will immunize people against viruses
31. Which of the following statements does the author make concerning cancer immunities?
- A) No known cancer immunities exist at the present time.
 - B) Researchers have developed artificial cancer immunities.
 - C) There are proven natural immunities for cancers in the human body, but we have not yet discovered how they work.
 - D) There probably are natural cancer immunities, but we do not know why they fail.
32. According to the author, the study of immunology has recently been complicated by
- A) startling new discoveries concerning latent viruses which may cause cancer in humans
 - B) the discovery that immunology is not simply a matter of antigenic substances stimulating the production of antibody molecules
 - C) the discovery that different forms of cancer have antigens which are peculiar to them
 - D) the recent realization that immunologists have been somewhat ignorant of the workings of natural immunities

33. According to the selection, the differences between malignant and normal cells in laboratory animals
- A) is one of the great puzzles of cancer research that scientists confidently expect to solve
 - B) is analogous to the differences between antigens and antibodies in humans
 - C) is potentially useful in the development of immunization treatments for humans
 - D) is useful in preventing cancers and in keeping already existing cancers from metastasizing
34. We may infer from the passage that the author probably believes that
- A) there is little connection between cancers in animals and cancers in humans
 - B) the cure for human cancer will be found in the development of vaccines and immunological treatments
 - C) immunological researchers have taken the wrong approach in cancer investigations
 - D) virus research is no longer useful in the light of recent immunological discoveries

Passage VII

The invasions of the Papal States and of Naples were acts of what the twentieth century disapprovingly calls “unprovoked aggression.” Moreover, they even lacked the excuse so often made for such acts, that of being inspired by the noble aim of national union or the liberation of the inhabitants of the states being violated. Not only were the inhabitants of the Papal States and Naples without any great desire to be liberated by Cavour; he had not even wanted their liberation himself. Garibaldi had forced his hand, and there is much to be said for the view that Cavour united the Italian peninsula in 1861 less to please the Italians than to spite Garibaldi. Cavour’s intervention in the Papal States and Naples was as anti-revolutionary in its subtle way as the previous interventions ordered by Metternich. Yet what Cavour did was to keep the foreigner out of Italy at a highly critical moment. By saving Rome from the Italian Radicals, Cavour secured the acquiescence of Napoleon III in Piedmontese absorption of the Papal States, and by settling the matter without active assistance from the French he secured the unqualified approval of the anti-clerical government of England.

The mere news that the Piedmontese were on their way caused great confusion in Naples. Garibaldi lacked the ability or the will to organize an effective opposition to the Piedmontese and most people therefore felt that they had no alternative but to bow to the inevitable. After all, Garibaldi had always proclaimed himself the loyal servant of Victor Emmanuel. The alternative to his abdication of authority was civil war, and for Garibaldi that was unthinkable. He would not do in 1861 what in a not dissimilar situation Cromwell had done in 1647, namely accuse the nominal leaders of his cause of being false to the Truth and then summon his soldiers to turn their arms against those whose agents they had been. Yet his dreams for Italy were hardly less impracticable than Cromwell’s dream of an England ruled by the Saints. His absolute control over the hearts of his followers had been greater than Cromwell’s, and the effect of his generalship on the destinies of the Risorgimento was far more decisive than the effect of Cromwell’s on the Great Rebellion. Garibaldi’s abandonment of his authority in 1861 ought in itself to have disposed of the criticism that he was merely a wild man. He was a great soldier and

an inspiring leader of men; those who opposed him had so little of these qualities themselves that they failed altogether to understand him. They saw him merely as a distorted version of themselves, as yet another politician, but one who, because he got results faster than they and secured the uncritical admiration of ordinary people, must be branded as a dangerous rival with whom no compromise was possible.

35. Which of the following reasons are given in the selection for Cavour's invasion of the Papal States?
- I. Garibaldi forced him to do so.
 - II. The inhabitants of the Papal States wished to be liberated.
 - III. He wished to unite the Italian peninsula.
 - IV. He wished to spite Garibaldi.
 - V. He wished to please the Italians.
- A) I, II, and IV
 - B) II, III, and V
 - C) II and III
 - D) I and IV
36. The author cites all of the following as accomplishments of Cavour's invasion of the Papal States and Naples except that he
- A) secured the acquiescence of Napoleon III
 - B) kept the Piedmontese from absorbing the Papal States
 - C) secured the approval of England's government
 - D) saved Rome from the Italian Radicals
37. The author cites which of the following as the alternative to Garibaldi's abdication of power?
- A) Italian civil war
 - B) the acquiescence of Napoleon III
 - C) the loss of Rome
 - D) Piedmont's invasion of Naples
38. In the passage, the author notes that Garibaldi and Cromwell were quite similar in which of the following ways?
- I. their control over the hearts of their followers
 - II. the effect of their leadership on their nation's politics
 - III. their refusal to give up their power
 - IV. their accusations of the nominal leaders of their causes
 - V. their impracticable dreams for their countries
- A) I, III, and IV
 - B) II only
 - C) V only
 - D) III and IV

39. We can infer from the passage that the author probably holds which of the following opinions?
- A) that Garibaldi should not have given up his power
 - B) that Cromwell was a better general than Garibaldi
 - C) that Garibaldi was a more responsible leader than Cromwell
 - D) that Garibaldi's enemies did not fear him
40. From the Information given in the selection, we can infer that the author
- A) approves of Cavour's invasion of Naples and the Papal States
 - B) agrees with the opinion that Garibaldi was a "wild man"
 - C) does not approve of Garibaldi's loyalty to Victor Emmanuel
 - D) does not approve of Cavour's loyalty to Napoleon III