

Practice Verbal Reasoning

5

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

Taxonomy, the science of classifying and ordering organisms, has an undeserved reputation as a harmless, and mindless, activity of listing, cataloguing, and describing - consider the common idea of a birdwatcher, up at 5:30 in the morning with his binoculars, short pants, and "life list" of every bird he has seen. Even among fellow scientists, taxonomy is often treated as "stamp collecting," while its practitioners are viewed much as the Biblical hyraxes - "a feeble folk that dwelleth among the rocks."

It was not always so. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, taxonomy was in the forefront of the sciences. The greatest biologists of Europe were professional taxonomists - Linnaeus, Cuvier, Lamarck. Darwin's major activity during the twenty years separating his Malthusian insights from the publication of his evolutionary theory was a three-volume work on the taxonomy of barnacles. Thomas Jefferson took time out from the affairs of state to publish one of the great taxonomic errors in the history of paleontology - he described a giant sloth claw as a lion three times the size of Africa's version. These heady days were marked by discovery as naturalists collected the fauna and flora of previously uncharted regions. They were also marked by the emergence of intellectual structure, as coherent classifications seemed to mirror the border of God's thought.

A Species of Eternity is an account of America's part in this great epoch of natural history. We often forget that 150 years ago much of our continent was as unknown and potentially hazardous as any place on earth. During the eighteenth century, when most naturalists denied the possibility of extinction, explorers expected to find mammoths and other formidable fossil creatures alive in the American West. Kastner's theme is discovery and the American frontier. His book is a series of short biographies, chronologically arranged, of the dozen or so passionate, single-minded iconoclasts who fought the hostility of the wilderness, and often of urban literary people, to disclose the rich fauna and flora of America. For the most part, they worked alone, with small support from patrons or government. The Lewis and Clark expedition is the only official trip treated here - and its primary purpose was not natural history. We may now look upon tales of frontier toughness and perseverance as the necessary mythology of a nation too young to have real legends. But there is often a residue of truth in such tales, and Kastner's dozen are among the genuine pioneers.

In his stories about them they appear as eccentric, undaunted. Alexander Wilson walked from New England to Charleston peddling subscriptions to his *American Ornithology*. Thomas Nuttall seems dottily heroic - oblivious to danger, a Parsifal under a lucky star, vanquishing every Klingsor in the woods, he discovered some of the rarest, most beautiful, and most useful of American plants. We find J.J. Audubon lying and drinking his way across Europe, but selling his beautiful pictures of birds to lords and kings. Charles Willson Peale, the great promoter of natural history, was snubbed as an old man and excluded from the ceremonies honoring Lafayette on his triumphal return to Philadelphia in 1824. While Peale stood as a spectator on the steps of Independence Hall, Lafayette saw his old companion, rushed over to embrace him, and stood by him through all the official homages. John Lawson, captured by Tuscarora Indians, met the following fate according to an eyewitness: "They stuck him full of fine small splinters or torchwoods like hog's bristles and so set them gradually afire." David Douglas fell into a pit trap

for wild cattle and was stomped to death by a bull.

1. This passage is largely a
 - A) description of the modern bias against taxonomy.
 - B) comparison of Wilson to Kastner.
 - C) book review.
 - D) history of taxonomy.

2. Parsifal and Klingsor were probably a
 - A) German taxonomist and his nemesis
 - B) man and a plant
 - C) taxonomist and a fauna
 - D) knight and a monster

3. As Jefferson showed, a flaw which the careful taxonomist should avoid is
 - A) presumption.
 - B) intellectualization.
 - C) foolhardiness.
 - D) mindless activity

4. Taxonomy was considered to be an important science from about
 - A) 1800 to 1930.
 - B) 1700 to 1830.
 - C) 1818 to 1918.
 - D) 1700 to 1800.

5. The last story in Kastner's book probably describes incidents which occurred
 - A) in the nineteenth century.
 - B) recently in the American West.
 - C) in 1824 in Philadelphia.
 - D) when homesteading was not enforced.

6. The scope of Kastner's book does not include
 - A) Meriweather Lewis
 - B) Linnaeus and Cuvier
 - C) Charles Peale
 - D) the Tuscarora Indians

Passage II

In a sense, no intelligent person in his lifetime can entirely escape at least some informal speculation. In the form of a dilemma, Aristotle presented this truth in the fragment of one of his lost treatises, *Protreptikos*: "You say one must philosophize. Then you must philosophize. You say one should not philosophize. Then to prove your contention you must philosophize. In any case you must philosophize." To abandon philosophy altogether is itself a philosophical

decision. In spite of some incurious or inept minds, the human intellect is naturally philosophical: it has a quenchless thirst for knowledge, not merely for data but for their explorations, justifications, and proofs; it tries to grasp its findings in an ultimate understanding of reality. Man's search is always for truth; he even proves truth by truth. In a popular sense, every thinking person is philosophizing.

Philosophy in the strict, technical sense, however, is quite different from the popular use of the term. The philosophizing of the common man is superficial, vague, haphazard, unconscious, uncritical, and subjective; but philosophy in the strict sense is a conscious, precise, critical, objective, and systematic study of all things.

Etymologically, the term "philosophy" derives from two Greek words: *philia* ("love") and *sophia* ("wisdom"). According to Cicero and Diogenes Laertius, the term "philosophy" goes back to Pythagoras, one of the Seven Wise Men of ancient Greece, who allegedly repudiated the arrogant name of "sage" (*sophos*) by which contemporary thinkers had designated themselves. Pythagoras claimed, "No man, but only God, is wise"; since the goal of perfect wisdom is beyond the attainment of mortal men, he wanted to be called a *philosophos*: a "lover of wisdom."

Originally the term *sophia* designated the carpenter's art, the art of making pontoons, the art of navigation, and guessing riddles. Later it meant talent in poetry and excellence in any art, music in particular. In ancient Greece a wise man was a person characterized by common sense or by great skill and outstanding performance in any art. Not until the time of Aristotle, though, did the term "philosophy" assume a technical meaning, distinguishing it from the other branches of learning.

Wisdom in the strict sense, as an intellectual virtue, is the certain and evident knowledge of all things through the ultimate reasons, principles, and causes. Philosophy, then, the loving quest for wisdom, is, according to its essential definition, the supreme science of all things through the ultimate reasons, principles, and causes acquired by means of natural human reason.

Science in general is universal, certain, evidenced, and systematized knowledge of things through their causes. Scientific knowledge is organized according to the intrinsic principles proper to its subject thus making demonstrable its conclusions. Science does not desire a mere enumeration of facts since the phenomena of nature are not isolated and independent; it seeks rather to discover the laws behind these facts in order to explain them and arrange them into a comprehensive system of knowledge. Philosophy goes beyond this purpose; it unites the findings of the various sciences into the highest system possible to the human intellect. Philosophy is not to be identified with any of the special sciences either singly or together: it is the unification and systematization of all important knowledge within the realm of reason. Philosophy is a universal science in the sense that it investigates and inquires into everything: knowledge itself and its methods, being in general, particular types of being both inanimate and animate, finite beings, and the Infinite Being. Its universal character, however, must not be understood in the sense that it is the sole science of mankind, absorbing all the special sciences, being merely their supreme synthesis. Philosophy is the supreme science, for it is not content with just the intermediate principles of truth, but also studies things in their ultimate aspects. It is preoccupied with the totalization of knowledge; it integrates the multiplicity of reality into a

total and fundamental unity. The main objects of philosophy, those that best indicate its meaning, are speculation and criticism. Concerning speculation, philosophy looks upon things from the broadest possible perspective. As for criticism, it has the twofold role of questioning and judging everything that pertains either to the foundations or to the superstructure of human thinking.

In short, philosophy is the science of beings in search of their ultimate reasons, causes, and principles. As a science of beings, philosophy is concerned with everything that is, or becomes, known. Whereas the special sciences are looking for the proximate causes of things, philosophy searches for the ultimate explanations and causes of being.

7. Which of the following occupations were not associated with the term for wisdom by the ancient Greeks who preceded Aristotle?
 - A) Fortune-telling
 - B) Navigation
 - C) Making pontoons
 - D) Guessing riddles
8. According to the passage, one cannot escape philosophizing, because
 - A) Aristotle could not.
 - B) anti-philosophy is superficial and vague.
 - C) to decide not to philosophize is itself a philosophical decision.
 - D) all human beings are intelligent during their lifetimes.
9. The author of this passage would probably call philosophy
 - A) the province of the Greeks.
 - B) one of the best of the practical arts.
 - C) an essential definition.
 - D) a supreme study, encompassing all things.
10. Philosophos is derived from which of the following sources?
 - A) Greek
 - B) Pythagoras
 - C) Cicero
 - D) Diogenes
11. The main point of the last two paragraphs is emphasized through which of the following processes?
 - A) Subtlety
 - B) Repetition
 - C) Deduction
 - D) Induction
12. The “desire” of philosophy, according to the passage, is to
 - A) systematize and enumerate causal phenomena.
 - B) make intrinsic properties demonstrable.

- C) create universal tenets.
- D) synthesize all knowledge.

Passage III

The divisions controlling the distribution of animals in land areas are mountains, deserts, broad rivers, and other abrupt lines governing changes in temperature or rainfall. The ranges of fish and marine invertebrates can likewise be correlated with the temperature and chemical content of the sea water. Ocean birds, like land birds, are bound in the same way to their own type of conditions, if not for their whole life then at least for a part of it. Few sea birds can long survive a marked change in sea temperature and salinity. The unique and limited areas of change in the oceans provide barriers and invisible walls controlling bird existence.

Water temperature appears to be the principal limiting factor governing the distribution of sea birds. The control is bound up with a long sequence of conditions related to temperature, rather than a simple direct relationship. Temperature range is an important phenomenon in the life cycle, beginning with sunlight and photosynthesis and ending with the nature and quantity of organisms upon which birds feed. Temperature is the most important quality of sea water in relation to sea life. Salinity and density factors as controlled by current and climate are only further complexities in the relationships. Groups of birds tend to retreat or advance with a change of conditions.

The ultimate source of food for all marine life is microscopic plant life, the phytoplankton - the most important of which, by far, is the diatom. Diatoms surpass a thousand fold in bulk the productiveness of all other aquatic plants. They may be "likened to a pasture in the sea and, though available everywhere, are most profuse in waters of low temperature. All marine herbivores feed on them. The link in the food chain above the phytoplankton normally is either a small crustacean or certain fishes, which in turn are consumed by other animals and birds. Bacteria recycle nutrients contained in dead organisms back to a free state in the sea, there to be reused by diatoms and the other organisms. This process of decomposition occurs in the lightless areas of the sea, which are more than 50 fathoms below the surface.

Low temperature and low salinity, usually associated with the southern oceans, create an abundance of life far in excess of that in warm sea water. The food substances of ocean life such as carbonic acid, nitrites and nitrates of calcium, magnesium phosphates, silica, and other elements all exist in very small quantities everywhere. The lower the water temperature, the greater the solubility of gases and consequently the greater the amount of dissolved minerals.

Zones of distinctive conditions, each with a typical amplitude of temperature, salinity, and ability to support plant and animal life are defined geographically. Hydrological circumstances within each zone are indicated by the numbers of sea birds; these circumstances include the relationship of phosphate to plankton abundance, the distribution of plankton in general, and the color of sea water in relation to the life it contains.

13. Which is not mentioned in conjunction with aquatic productiveness?
- A) Air temperature
 - B) Salt concentration
 - C) Water density
 - D) Water depth
14. Compared to water from the surface of the sea, water from the sea depths has
- A) more plant life.
 - B) less plant life.
 - C) the same amount of plant life.
 - D) a variable amount of plant life.
15. Compared to water from the surface, water from the sea depths has
- A) more animal life.
 - B) less animal life.
 - C) the same amount of animal life.
 - D) an indeterminate amount of animal life.
16. According to the passage, diatoms
- A) eat bacteria.
 - B) eat nothing.
 - C) are eaten by bacteria.
 - D) thrive on high temperatures.
17. It is not true that
- A) cold and warm areas in the ocean exist without extensive mixing.
 - B) southern oceans are more productive than tropical oceans.
 - C) the distribution of sea birds appears to be limited primarily by such factors as the distribution of plankton and the color of sea water.
 - D) water from the sea depths eventually reaches the surface areas.
18. Compared to tropical waters, arctic waters contain
- A) less dissolved oxygen.
 - B) more dissolved oxygen.
 - C) more dissolved oxygen and minerals.
 - D) more dissolved oxygen and less dissolved minerals.

Passage IV

For American voters in 1892, especially those cognizant of history, the Presidential election turned out to be remarkable. Aside from the numerous issues that faced the electorate, including tariff reform and voting protections for black men in the South, the election ticket marked the first and only time to date in U.S. history where both major-party candidates had held the office of President.

The incumbent at the time, Benjamin Harrison, was a Republican who defeated then-President Grover Cleveland in 1888. Harrison, a noted public speaker who had served with distinction in the Civil War, was a strong believer in trade protectionism, seen as the road to keeping working wages high, and abandoning the gold standard. Also, in keeping with Republican thought, Harrison was also an advocate for extending voting protections, attempted through the massive Federal Elections Bill, and expanding pensions for Civil War veterans. However, despite the general respect accorded Harrison, he wasn't popular with everyone; much of the grass-roots GOP machinery didn't like Harrison, who was not considered generous with patronage and appointments to federal office, and toward the end of his term, several high-profile strikes rippled through America, particularly in Pennsylvania and Idaho.

Running against Harrison as a Democrat was Grover Cleveland, who was elected President in 1884. Cleveland, an experienced politician who worked his way up through the system from county sheriff to New York governor, was well-known for his forthrightness, dislike of wasteful legislation—in his term as president, his veto numbers were more than double the sum of his predecessors' combined vetoes—and opposition to high tariffs. Cleveland supported free trade and was a fierce opponent of the free silver doctrine, which advocated abandoning the gold standard for the basis of U.S. currency and adopting silver at a 16-1 ratio to gold. Republican campaign machinery would use Cleveland's antagonism toward free silver and high tariffs against him repeatedly.

During the campaign itself, many editorial cartoons, an extremely popular venue for expressing the day's hot-button issues, focused on trade issues, a logical expectation given politics of the time, but a large subset also focused on what might be considered wedge issues. A common theme was military service; both Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson, his vice-presidential candidate, had hired substitutes to take their place in the Union draft during the Civil War. This practice was legal, but viewed by many with disfavor. On the other hand, Harrison was a respected Union general, and his vice-presidential candidate, Whitelaw Reid, was an acclaimed war correspondent. Many cartoons of the time focused on the disparity between the two tickets, especially in light of Cleveland's repeated vetoes of pension bills.

However, despite the focus on trade and tariffs—which spread into other issues; a noted cartoon on hysteria over “Negro supremacy” if the Federal Elections Bill was passed showed a caricature of John Bull in the background, expressing fear of foreign dominance of American markets if tariffs were lowered—the election of 1892 proved to be a victory for Cleveland. The 1890 elections placed both houses of Congress in the hands of Democrats, and Cleveland solidified Democrat power by winning a decisive 277 electoral votes.

19. According to the passage, each of the following statements about the 1892 U.S. presidential election are accurate EXCEPT:
- A) The Democratic candidate was strongly opposed to protectionist tactics on trade issues.
 - B) The Republican candidate did not often practice patronage, or the practice of awarding political positions based on previous favors or support.
 - C) Both candidates argued strongly for currency reforms based on precious metals.
 - D) Neither candidate served in the military during the Civil War.

20. Based on the phrasing and incidence of cited issues in the passage, what issue of the 1892 Presidential election would the author likely think was of greatest importance to the electorate?
- A) Expansion of military pensions
 - B) Civil rights legislation for former slaves
 - C) Trade issues, specifically tariffs and free markets
 - D) Military background of candidates
21. Which of the following terms could be substituted for “cognizant” in the first paragraph without changing the author’s meaning?
- A) Influenced
 - B) Understanding
 - C) Ignorant
 - D) Related
22. Which of the following sets of issues did the “Negro supremacy” cartoon cited in the last paragraph connect, based on the author’s description?
- A) Foreign market dominance, free trade, and voting protections
 - B) Voting protections, free trade, and union agitation
 - C) Foreign market dominance, free trade, and military service
 - D) Military service, voting protections, and free trade
23. According to the passage, which issue made Cleveland the most vulnerable to criticism with regards to his avoidance of military service?
- A) His opposition to the free silver doctrine
 - B) His frequent use of the presidential veto
 - C) His opposition to pension bills
 - D) His rejection of high tariffs for trade protection

Passage V

Cholesterol is transported in the blood bound to different forms of lipoproteins. Three of the most important lipoproteins in cholesterol transport are very low density lipoproteins (VLDL), low density lipoproteins (LDL), and high density lipoproteins (HDL). There is increasing evidence that the relative amounts of these transport factors in large part determine the likelihood that an individual will develop atherosclerosis.

VLDL transports triglycerides from the liver to fatty depots; there, they lose their triglycerides and become converted to LDL, which carry cholesterol in their core to tissues and the liver. HDL apparently removes cholesterol from arterial walls as part of their function of scavenging unneeded cholesterol from the tissues and returning it to the liver for conversion to excretable forms.

Most mammals do not develop spontaneous atherosclerosis and have high HDL/LDL levels; pigs and man are the only commonly known mammals suffering atherosclerosis, and they have low HDL/LDL levels. Premenopausal women have higher HDL levels than men of similar age, and have much lower heart disease rates. About 40% of all young men with heart disease have significantly subnormal HDL levels. People with a congenital condition leading to abnormally high HDL levels tend to live heart disease-free lives well into their eighties and nineties. Similarly, Eskimos have virtually no heart disease and very high HDL/LDL levels. Further evidence that HDL levels are related to diminished rate of heart disease is provided by middle-aged runners, whose lipoprotein profile looks like that of young women, and whose heart disease rate is well below that of non-runners of the same age and sex. Obese people, who are predisposed to heart disease, have decreased HDL levels; when they lose weight, HDL levels increase. Saturated fats, prevalent in North America, lead to liver production of VLDL and LDL at the expense of HDL; while polyunsaturated fats lead to increased production of HDL.

It appears that Americans have unnecessarily high levels of cholesterol in their diet. The average diet contains two to four times the amount of cholesterol that it needs, and the liver can produce large amounts of cholesterol from simpler precursors. Cells are sensitive to their own needs for cholesterol and produce more LDL receptors when short of cholesterol, thus accelerating the process of cholesterol transport to the tissues.

The extra LDL floating around in the blood of a typical American may be the cause of plaque formation. Nicking of arterial walls (which occurs more frequently in hypertensive individuals) exposes the smooth muscle in them to LDL particles, thus beginning the formation of atherosclerotic plaques, the major cause of heart disease in America. Lab studies indicate that HDL inhibits the uptake of LDL by the arterial smooth muscle cells. In an opposite vein, the uptake of LDL by the muscle cells is stimulated by the lack of oxygen, a situation that can be caused by cigarette smoking.

24. The liver performs several tasks. Which of the following is the liver not mentioned as doing?
- A) Excretion of cholesterol
 - B) Joining of VLDL to triglycerides
 - C) Production of VLDL
 - D) Donation of cholesterol to LDL
25. High dietary polyunsaturated fat intake, according to the passage,
- A) leads to atherosclerosis.
 - B) leads to lower HDL levels.
 - C) leads to higher VLDL and LDL levels.
 - D) may help prevent heart disease.
26. According to the passage, the causes of heart disease in America include
- A) low HDL level.
 - B) high VLDL and LDL levels.
 - C) high LDL/HDL ratio.
 - D) responses A, B, and C.

27. The passage implies that Americans
- A) eat too much.
 - B) should emulate Eskimos.
 - C) should run more.
 - D) differ from their pets in lipoprotein levels.
28. According to the passage, all of the following are associated with increased HDL/LDL levels except
- A) running in middle-aged men.
 - B) losing weight.
 - C) increasing the ratio of polyunsaturated/saturated fats eaten.
 - D) quitting cigarette smoking.
29. The passage offers a clue as to how clinical determination of VLDL, LDL, and HDL levels might be done. From this information, it is most reasonable to suppose that such clinical differentiation would be according to the
- A) different densities of lipoproteins.
 - B) different molecular weights of lipoproteins.
 - C) different spectroscopic patterns of lipoproteins.
 - D) individual's sex.

Passage VI

In the last twenty years or so, cinema has undergone an explosion of change in how films are made and distributed. From the emergence of computer-generated imagery to the long-lasting effects the Sundance Film Festival has had on Hollywood's view of "profitable," the entire industry has undergone a series of remarkable changes. Few examples of film subculture exemplify this better than Mormon cinema, a subset of the movie-making universe that has met with notable success for a number of intersecting reasons.

The first, and perhaps most obvious of these, would be the concomitant growth in Mormon audiences. According to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints' Statistical Report for 2005, membership in the church stands at more than 12.5 million people, making it the fourth-largest religious group in the United States. Such a numerous population would be a natural built-in audience for films exploring Mormon beliefs and culture, and one that is not limited to Utah and Idaho; more than half of the church's population lives outside of the United States. The fact that an ever-growing segment of the population is LDS makes for an obvious correlation to the rise in popularity of LDS cinema, but it is not the only one.

Another factor in the rise of LDS cinema, and one that dovetails with the increase in Mormon adherents, is the cultural tone of America over the last few years. Driven in part by the geopolitical events of the past few years—9/11, the war in Iraq—as well as by an administration commonly seen to be focused on traditional religious mores, American culture has experienced a significant populist turn toward family-friendly films and entertainment.

Examples of this turn abound, from the popularity of Big Idea Studios' Christian-themed, computer animated show *Veggie Tales* (recently introduced into NBC's Saturday morning rotation, albeit in a slightly less theologically-weighted form) to billionaire Philip Anschutz's formation of Walden Media to create films families can watch; recent properties include the remake of *Around the World in Eighty Days* and the successful big-screen adaptations of C.S. Lewis' Narnia novels. Studios, mindful of this as well as the phenomenal success of kid-friendly movies like *WALL-E* and *Shrek*, are willing to get behind projects that project a wholesomeness that might not have been greenlit in years past. Mormon filmmakers have only been too willing to fill the gap, making films that are free of offensive language, sexual situations, and violence, such as the adaptation of *The Work and the Glory*.

More importantly, however, is that Mormon filmmakers have displayed a willingness to play up certain touchstone values in their films to lend a certain universality (or at least, values common to Western democratic cultures) rather than trumpet Mormon theology and culture. A prime example of this would be the aforementioned *The Work and the Glory*, which portrays the enemies of the church in the film as against free thought and the principles of America, rather than against the Mormon Church itself or its adherents.

30. Based on the phrasing of the passage, which set of influences would the author most likely argue have converged to lead to the perceived rise in popularity of Mormon cinema?
- A) Theological and cultural influences
 - B) Cultural and political influences
 - C) Economic and political influences
 - D) Cultural and economic influences
31. Which of the following qualities does the author state as the most vital factor in the increased acceptance of Mormon cinema among mainstream audiences?
- A) Geopolitical turbulence such as the war in Iraq
 - B) Growth in LDS membership, in the U.S. and abroad
 - C) Use of general fundamental values over specific religious messages
 - D) General cultural shift toward more traditional expressions
32. Although relevant in a strictly cultural context, the author's inclusion of *Veggie Tales* in this passage could be considered irrelevant to the main argument for what reason?
- A) *Veggie Tales* is a retelling of Bible stories and is not indicative of a new trend.
 - B) *Veggie Tales* is a television show, thus not relevant to cinema arguments.
 - C) *Veggie Tales* is computer-animated and thus appeals to a different audience segment.
 - D) *Veggie Tales* has a relatively limited audience and is thus not "mainstream" enough.
33. What factor mentioned in the passage is most at odds with the U.S.-centric tone and viewpoint of the author?
- A) The literary adaptations mentioned are based on works from European authors.
 - B) More than half of the LDS global population lives outside the United States.
 - C) The major geopolitical event of the last few years is wholly outside U.S. borders.
 - D) Most films in Mormon cinema project values and traits specific to church members.

34. Which of the following terms could be substituted for “mores” in the third paragraph without changing the author’s meaning?
- A) Values
 - B) Thoughts
 - C) Intentions
 - D) Laws

Passage VII

By the mid-fourteenth century, professional associations of canon lawyers (legal advocates in Christian ecclesiastical courts, which dealt with cases involving marriage, inheritance, and other issues) had appeared in most of Western Europe, and a body of professional standards had been defined for them. One might expect that the professional associations would play a prominent role in enforcing these standards of conduct, as other guilds often did, and as modern professional associations do, but that seems not to have happened. Advocates’ professional organizations showed little fervor for disciplining their erring members. Some even attempted to hobble efforts at enforcement. The Florentine guild of lawyers, for example, forbade its members to play any role in disciplinary proceedings against other guild members. In the few recorded episodes of disciplinary enforcement, the initiative for disciplinary action apparently came from a dissatisfied client, not from fellow lawyers.

At first glance, there seem to be two possible explanations for the rarity of disciplinary proceedings. Medieval canon lawyers may have generally observed the standards of professional conduct scrupulously. Alternatively, it is possible that deviations from the established standards of behavior were not uncommon, but that canonical disciplinary mechanisms were so inefficient that most delinquents escaped detection and punishment.

Two considerations make it clear that the second of these explanations is more plausible. First, the English civil law courts, whose ethical standards were similar to those of ecclesiastical courts, show many more examples of disciplinary actions against legal practitioners than do the records of church courts. This discrepancy could well indicate that the disciplinary mechanisms of the civil courts functioned more efficiently than those of the church courts. The alternative inference, namely, that ecclesiastical advocates were less prone to ethical lapses than their counterparts in the civil courts, seems inherently weak, especially since there was some overlap of personnel between the civil bar and the ecclesiastical bar. Second, church authorities themselves complained about the failure of advocates to measure up to ethical standards and deplored the shortcomings of the disciplinary system. Thus the Council of Basel declared that canon lawyers failed to adhere to the ethical prescriptions laid down in numerous papal constitutions and directed Cardinal Cesarini to address the problem. In England, where medieval church records are extraordinarily rich, similar complaints about the failure of the disciplinary system to reform unethical practices were very common.

Such criticisms seem to have had a paradoxical result, for they apparently reinforced the professional solidarity of lawyers at the expense of the enforcement of ethical standards. Thus

the profession's critics may actually have induced advocates to organize professional associations for self-defense. The critics' attacks may also have persuaded lawyers to assign a higher priority to defending themselves against attacks by non-professionals than to disciplining wayward members within their own ranks.

35. Which one of the following best states the main conclusion of the passage?
- A) Professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers probably only enforced ethical standards among their own members when provoked to do so by outside criticisms.
 - B) Professional organizations of medieval civil lawyers seem to have maintained stricter ethical standards for their own members than did professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers.
 - C) Professional organizations of medieval canon lawyers apparently served to defend their members against critics' attacks rather than to enforce ethical standards.
 - D) The ethical standards maintained by professional associations of medieval canon lawyers were chiefly laid down in papal constitutions.
36. According to the passage, which one of the following statements about law courts in medieval England is true?
- A) Some English lawyers who practiced in civil courts also practiced in church courts, but others served exclusively in one court or the other.
 - B) English canon lawyers were more likely to initiate disciplinary proceedings against their colleagues than were English civil lawyers.
 - C) English civil lawyers maintained more stringent ethical standards than did civil lawyers in the rest of Europe.
 - D) English ecclesiastical courts had originally been modeled upon English civil courts.
37. According to the information in the passage, for which one of the following ethical violations would documentation of disciplinary action against a canon lawyer be most likely to exist?
- A) betraying a client's secrets to the opposing party
 - B) bribing the judge to rule in favor of a client
 - C) misrepresenting credentials in order to gain admission to the lawyers' guild
 - D) spreading rumors in order to discredit an opposing lawyer
38. Which one of the following is most analogous to the "professional solidarity" referred to in the fourth paragraph?
- A) Members of a teachers' union go on strike when they believe one of their colleagues to be falsely accused of using an inappropriate textbook.
 - B) In order to protect the reputation of the press in the face of a largely hostile public, a journalist conceals distortions in a colleague's news article.
 - C) Several dozen recording artists agree to participate in a concert to benefit an endangered environmental habitat.
 - D) In order to expedite governmental approval of a drug, a government official is persuaded to look the other way when a pharmaceutical manufacturer conceals evidence that the drug may have minor side effects.

39. The passage suggests that which one of the following is most likely to have been true of medieval guilds?
- A) Few guilds of any importance existed before the mid-fourteenth century.
 - B) Many medieval guilds exercised influence over the actions of their members.
 - C) Most medieval guilds maintained more exacting ethical standards than did the associations of canon lawyers.
 - D) Medieval guilds found it difficult to enforce discipline among their members.
40. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following regarding the hypothesis that medieval canon lawyers observed standards of professional conduct scrupulously?
- A) It is untrue because it is contradicted by documents obtained from the ecclesiastical courts.
 - B) It is unlikely because it describes behaviour markedly different from behavior observed in the same situation in modern society.
 - C) It is unlikely because it describes behavior markedly different from behavior observed in a similar area of medieval society.
 - D) It is impossible to assess intelligently because of the dearth of civil and ecclesiastical documents.

STOP. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK. YOU MAY GO BACK TO ANY QUESTION IN THE VERBAL REASONING TEST BOOKLET.