

Huntington's classification identifies determinants on a grand scale by "civilizations." His endeavor, however, has its fault lines. The lines are the borders encompassing each distinct nation-state and mercilessly chopping the alleged civilizations into pieces. With the cultural and religious glue of these "civilizations" thin and cracked, with the nation-state's political regime providing the principal bonds, crisscross fracturing and cancellation of Huntington's macro-scale, somewhat anachronistic fault lines are inevitable.

Based on these two selections, which of the authors would agree with this statement: "Most people in the world identify more strongly with the religion they profess than with the political party to which they belong"?

- (A) Both authors
- (B) The author of Text 1 only
- (C) Neither author
- (D) The author of Text 2 only

6. Text 1 is from Samuel P. Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations?" copyright © 1993 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Text 2 is from Albert L. Weeks, "Do Civilizations Hold?" copyright © 1993 by Albert L. Weeks.

Text 1

First, differences among civilizations are not only real; they are basic. Civilizations are differentiated from each other by history, language, culture, tradition and, most important, religion. The people of different civilizations have different views on the relations between God and man, the individual and the group, the citizen and the state, parents and children, husband and wife, as well as differing views of the relative importance of rights and responsibilities, liberty and authority, equality and hierarchy. These differences are the product of centuries. They will not soon disappear. They are far more fundamental than differences among political ideologies and political regimes. Differences do not necessarily mean conflict, and conflict does not necessarily mean violence. Over the centuries, however, differences

among civilizations have generated the most prolonged and the most violent conflicts.

Text 2

The world remains fractured along political and possibly geopolitical lines; cultural and historical determinants are a great deal less vital and virulent. Politics, regimes, and ideologies are culturally, historically, and “civilizationally” determined to an extent. But it is willful, day-to-day, crisis-to-crisis, war-to-war political decision-making by nation-state units that remains the single most identifiable determinant of events in the international arena. How else can we explain repeated nation-state “defections” from their collective “civilizations”? As Huntington himself points out, in the Persian Gulf War “one Arab state invaded another and then fought a coalition of Arab, Western, and other states.”

What would the author of Text 1 most likely consider to be the most significant implication of the underlined statement that places it in direct opposition to the opinions of the author of Text 2?

- (A) Differences among civilizations rather than differing political ideologies are likely to cause serious future conflict in the world.
- (B) All future conflicts among civilizations will be violent and long-lasting.
- (C) Differences among civilizations cause wars of great destruction, but these wars serve, paradoxically, to purify and thus strengthen civilizations.
- (D) There will ultimately be a major conflict between all the major civilizations of the world resulting in the destruction of all but one of them.

7. Text 1 is from Samuel P. Huntington, “The Clash of Civilizations?” copyright © 1993 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Text 2 is from Albert L. Weeks, “Do Civilizations Hold?” copyright © 1993 by Albert L. Weeks.

Text 1

Civilization identity will be increasingly important in the future, and the world will be shaped in large measure by the interactions among seven or eight major civilizations. . . . The most important conflicts of the future will occur along the cultural fault lines separating these civilizations from one another. Why will this be the case? First, differences among civilizations are not only real; they are basic. Civilizations are differentiated from each other by history, language, culture, tradition and, most important, religion. . . . Second, the world is becoming a smaller place. The interactions between peoples of different civilizations are increasing; these increasing interactions intensify civilization consciousness and awareness of differences between civilizations and commonalities within civilizations. . . . Third, the processes of economic modernization and social change throughout the world are separating people from longstanding local identities. They also weaken the nation-state as a source of identity. . . . Fourth, the growth of civilization-consciousness is enhanced by the dual role of the West. On the one hand, the West is at a peak of power. At the same time, however, and perhaps as a result, a return to the roots phenomenon is occurring among non-Western civilizations.

Text 2

But it is willful, day-to-day, crisis-to-crisis, war-to-war political decision-making by nation-state units that remains the single most identifiable determinant of events in the international arena. How else can we explain repeated nation-state “defections” from their collective “civilizations”? As Huntington himself points out, in the Persian Gulf War “one Arab state invaded another and then fought a coalition of Arab, Western, and other states.”

The author of Text 1 would be most likely to respond to the example of the Persian Gulf War cited in Text 2 by saying that

- (A) there will continue to be cases in which nation-states act against the interests of the civilization to which they belong, but the more significant trend is for civilizational loyalty to take precedence over loyalty to the nation-state.

- (B) most of the Arab states involved in the Persian Gulf War owe their allegiance primarily to the West, not to Islamic civilization.
- (C) the Arab states that allied themselves with the West in the Persian Gulf War were forced to do so for larger geopolitical and economic reasons that transcend civilizational concerns.
- (D) civilizational loyalty cannot be assessed by the amount of intracivilizational aggression that occurs.

8. Text 1 is from Samuel P. Huntington, “The Clash of Civilizations?” copyright © 1993 by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Text 2 is from Albert L. Weeks, “Do Civilizations Hold?” copyright © 1993 by Albert L. Weeks.

Text 1

Civilization identity will be increasingly important in the future, and the world be shaped in large measure by the interactions among seven or eight major civilizations.

Text 2

Huntington’s classification identifies determinants on a grand scale by “civilizations.” His endeavor, however, has its fault lines. The lines are the borders encompassing each distinct nation-state and mercilessly chopping the alleged civilizations into pieces.

The author of Text 2 most likely put quotation marks around the word *civilizations* to

- (A) suggest that it is very possible that what Huntington defines as civilizations are not in actuality civilizations.
- (B) make it clear that his definition of civilization is not the same as Huntington’s.
- (C) suggest the term “civilization” has no meaning.
- (D) express his scorn for scholars who use important terms carelessly.

9. Text 1 is from “Sustainability and Renewable Resources” by Steven Hayward, Ph.D., Elizabeth Fowler, and Laura Steadman, copyright ©

2000 by the Mackinac Center for Public Policy, Midland, Michigan. Text 2 is from OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency (2000), “Nuclear Energy in a Sustainable Development Perspective,” www.oecd-nea.org/sd.

Text 1

[A] river system can be dedicated to a variety of purposes: power generation, drinking water, irrigation, industrial use, sport and commercial fishing, recreation in various forms such as rafting and canoeing, swimming, sailing or motor-boating on lakes and reservoirs, scenery for hikers and campers, sites for resorts or cottages, or pure wilderness. Once dedicated, it cannot be used again without disturbing the constituencies that use its features and whose property values depend on them. Some of these uses may degrade the quality of the water, or spoil it for other uses. In some cases, so much water is withdrawn for various uses that not much reaches the sea or ocean—the Nile and the Colorado are in this condition at times. This in turn can have an impact on coastal currents and water quality, salinity of water in the delta, etc.

Text 2

Groundwater resources in the U.S., for instance, are often overused because of subsidies, a lack of tradable rights to water (“use it or lose it”), and a lack of clear property rights to water tables. Overfishing in the oceans provides a better example. It is easy to imagine that cattle might be scarce, just as buffalo became scarce, if they were owned in common and were taken from one vast domain, rather than being privately owned on separate ranches. While the exact analogue to barbed wire for fishing grounds in the ocean may be hard to conceive, assigning ownership rights to the ocean should not be much more difficult than assigning ownership rights to the radio frequency spectrum, as is currently being done throughout the world.

Text 1 and Text 2 are similar in that they both

- (A) center on the significance of water resources as the primary agenda in renewable resource conservation.
 - (B) point out areas in which the current efforts at regulating the use of renewable resources are failing.
 - (C) fear for the future of renewable resources as they relate to private ownership.
 - (D) resist the efforts made by governmental agencies, no matter how well-meaning, to interfere with the free-market system of environmental resource management,
10. Text 1 is from “Sustainability and Renewable Resources” by Steven Hayward, Ph.D., Elizabeth Fowler, and Laura Steadman, copyright © 2000 by the Mackinac Center for Public Policy, Midland, Michigan. Text 2 is from OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency (2000), “Nuclear Energy in a Sustainable Development Perspective,” www.oecd-nea.org/sd.

Text 1

Renewable resources, including air, water, and land, are subject to pressures for different uses, which may be incompatible. Air and water are particularly susceptible to pollutants because of the ease with which they can be used as open-access resources for receiving and disseminating waste. Habitat for plant and animal species may be very sensitive to environmental impacts, and easily destroyed. For example, a river system can be dedicated to a variety of purposes: power generation, drinking water, irrigation, industrial use, sport and commercial fishing, recreation in various forms such as rafting and canoeing, swimming, sailing or motor-boating on lakes and reservoirs, scenery for hikers and campers, sites for resorts or cottages, or pure wilderness. Once dedicated, it cannot be used again without disturbing the constituencies that use its features and whose property values depend on them. Some of these uses may degrade the quality of the water or spoil it for other uses.

Text 2

It is easy to imagine that cattle might be scarce, just as buffalo became scarce, if they were owned in common and were taken from one vast domain, rather than being privately owned on separate ranches. While the exact analogue to barbed wire for fishing grounds in the ocean may be hard to conceive, assigning ownership rights to the ocean should not be much more difficult than assigning ownership rights to the radio frequency spectrum, as is currently being done throughout the world.

What comment would the author of Text 1 most likely make about the suggestion in Text 2 that ownership rights to the ocean could be assigned?

- (A) It might have some merit, but the results would have to be closely monitored because habitats could be destroyed and what is done by one owner could have a great effect on the areas of the ocean owned by others.
- (B) It has some merit, but ownership rights to the ocean should be given only for fishing.
- (C) It would be an excellent idea both for fostering economic activity and for environmental conservation.
- (D) It is a good idea if owners are prohibited from oil exploration and promise to provide scientists with information on the effects of their commercial activities on the ecosystem.

11. Text 1 is from “Sustainability and Renewable Resources” by Steven Hayward, Ph.D., Elizabeth Fowler, and Laura Steadman, copyright © 2000 by the Mackinac Center for Public Policy, Midland, Michigan. Text 2 is from OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency (2000), “Nuclear Energy in a Sustainable Development Perspective,” www.oecd-nea.org/sd.

Text 1

Habitat for plant and animal species may be very sensitive to environmental impacts, and easily destroyed. Thus renewable resources should be seen as finite and vulnerable to pressures. . . . Policy for renewable resources, including pricing policy, should

reflect their scarcity value, multiple uses, and susceptibility to degradation or irreversible loss.

Text 2

There is much enthusiasm for “getting the incentives right.” This produces nods of agreement on the general level, and furious disagreement about its specific application. “Getting the incentives right” should mean chiefly assigning property rights to environmental goods, rather than using government power to set the “correct price” for the use of a commonly held environmental good. Any so-called “market-based incentive” policy that involves government setting the “correct price” to establish a “level playing field” is inherently flawed, because it misunderstands the nature of markets and prices. The government will always lack the necessary knowledge to set the “right” price, and such policies will usually introduce new distortions into the marketplace that will likely be counterproductive and wasteful of resources.

Which of the following best describes a fundamental difference of opinion between the two authors?

- (A) The role of capitalism in government policy making
- (B) The significance of the global market to commonly held environmental goods
- (C) Renewable resource conservationist versus entrepreneur
- (D) The appropriate role of government policy for renewable resources

12. Text 1 is from “Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes” in *This Dynamic Earth: The Story of Plate Tectonics* by Jacqueline Kious and Robert I. Tilling, U.S. Geological Survey, 1996. Text 2 is from “Scientists Locate Deep Origins of Hawaiian Hotspots,” press release 09-232, December 3, 2009, National Science Foundation.

Text 1

The vast majority of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur near tectonic plate boundaries, but there are some exceptions. For example,

the Hawaiian Islands, which are entirely of volcanic origin, have formed in the middle of the Pacific Ocean more than 3,200 km from the nearest plate boundary. How do the Hawaiian Islands and other volcanoes that form in the interior of plates fit into the plate-tectonics picture? In 1963, J. Tuzo Wilson came up with an ingenious idea that became known as the “hotspot” theory. Wilson noted that in certain locations around the world, such as Hawaii, volcanism has been active for very long periods of time. This could only happen, he reasoned, if relatively small, long-lasting, and exceptionally hot regions—called hotspots—existed below the plates that would provide localized sources of high heat energy (thermal plumes) to sustain volcanism.

Text 2

The Hawaiian Islands are one of the outstanding volcanic features on Earth, but their origins have been shrouded in mystery. Still in debate has been a theory proposed 40 years ago, which states that mid-tectonic plate hotspots such as Hawaii are generated by upwelling plumes of lava from the base of Earth’s lower mantle. A team of scientists put the theory to the test. They deployed a large network of sea-floor seismometers in Hawaii, through an expedition called the Plume-Lithosphere Undersea Melt Experiment (PLUME), opening up a window into the Earth. PLUME allowed scientists to obtain the best picture yet of a mantle plume originating from the lower mantle and revealed Hawaii’s deep roots.

Which best describes the relationship between Text 1 and Text 2?

- (A) Text 1 describes a theory in detail and provides some evidence for it; Text 2 describes two experiments that have been done to test the theory described in Text 1.
- (B) Text 1 describes two competing theories and the evidence for one of them; Text 2 evaluates the two theories described in Text 1 and reaches a conclusion about which one is better supported by the evidence.
- (C) Text 1 describes the main geological processes involved in creating the Hawaiian Islands; Text 2 describes an experiment

done to gather information about these processes.

- (D) Text 1 introduces readers to the hotspot theory; Text 2 describes an experiment that produced evidence supporting the theory described in Text 1.

13. Text 1 is from “Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes” in *This Dynamic Earth: The Story of Plate Tectonics* by Jacqueline Kious and Robert L. Tilling, U.S. Geological Survey, 1996. Text 2 is from “Scientists Locate Deep Origins of Hawaiian Hotspots,” press release 09-232, December 3, 2009, National Science Foundation.

Text 1

Wilson hypothesized that the distinctive linear shape of the Hawaiian Island-Emperor Seamounts chain resulted from the Pacific Plate moving over a deep, stationary hotspot in the mantle, located beneath the present-day position of the Island of Hawaii. Heat from this hotspot produced a persistent source of magma by partly melting the overriding Pacific Plate. The magma, which is lighter than the surrounding solid rock, then rises through the mantle and crust to erupt onto the seafloor, forming an active seamount. Over time, countless eruptions cause the seamount to grow until it finally emerges above sea level to form an island volcano.

Text 2

Combining the timing measurements from earthquakes recorded on many seismometers allowed scientists to construct a sophisticated 3-dimensional image of the Hawaiian mantle. In the upper mantle, the Hawaiian Islands are underlain by low shear-wave velocities, linked with hotter-than-average material from an upwelling plume. Low velocities continue down into the Earth’s transition zone, at 410 to 660 km depth, and extend even deeper into the Earth’s lower mantle down to at least 1,500 km depth.

Why would a three-dimensional image of the Hawaiian mantle in Text 2 be of significance to Wilson’s hypothesis about the Hawaiian Islands in Text 1?