

PR 8

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Name

Spontaneous Generation

How life began is a question that has fascinated people for thousands of years. It has *always* been clear that at least some living organisms were reproduced from other living organisms of the same kinds. But was it certain that this was true for all living organisms? Aristotle, for instance, argued that frogs, fish, mice, and insects were generated from nonliving material, such as *filth* and moist soil. This is known as the theory of spontaneous generation. But Aristotle also believed that the majority of animals were reproduced from similar ones. He called on spontaneous generation to explain only those organisms he could not observe arising from parent organisms.

The theory of spontaneous generation went largely unchallenged for the next two thousand years. During the Middle Ages, scholars added cases of their own. "Goose trees," trees that produced geese from leaves under special circumstances, are described in the literature of several centuries. Perhaps the most remarkable "demonstration" of spontaneous generation came from Jean-Baptiste van Helmont, a noted Belgian scientist, who *devised* a recipe for mice. He claimed that if you took a sweaty shirt, put it in a bin, sprinkled wheat grains over it and came back in twenty-one days, you would find mice created spontaneously from the *concoction*.

1. Aristotle applied his theory of spontaneous generation.
 - A consistently to all animal life.
 - B to the majority of animals reproduced from similar ones.
 - C inconsistently to some organisms and not to other animals.
 - D To the reproduction of nonliving material.
2. Which of the following is a statement of *opinion* rather than a fact?
 - A Aristotle argued for the theory of spontaneous generation for insects.
 - B Some scholars during the Middle Ages wrote that geese were produced from leaves.
 - C Jean-Baptiste van Helmont devised a recipe for producing mice in twenty- one days.
 - C Aristotle's theory of spontaneous generation was humorously inadequate.
3. According to the passage Aristotle's theory of spontaneous generation was
 - A.challenged by Jean-Baptiste van Helmont.
 - B.accepted with little question for two thousand years.
 - C questioned severely by scholars during his lifetime.
 - D not accepted by scholars of the Middle Ages.
4. As used in the passage, the best definition of *filth* is
 - A. trees.
 - B. disgusting waste.
 - C. moisture.
 - D. reproductive organs.
5. As used in the passage, the best definition of *devised* is
 - A. invented.
 - B. instituted.
 - C. issued.
 - D. found.
6. As used in the passage, the best definition of *concoction* is
 - A. laboratory.
 - B. mixture.
 - C. nest.
 - D. family.

Bail

Anglo-American law insists that no person be considered guilty of a crime unless proven so in a court of law. The burden of proof is on the government prosecutors. The defendant has no obligation to prove his innocence.

This presumption of innocence raises a difficult problem: Since a suspect is presumed innocent until proven guilty, he should not have to remain in jail until his trial. Yet if he is released, he needs to be motivated to reappear for the trial rather than to run away. Therefore, bail is required – an amount of money which the defendant must deposit with the court before he can be released from jail. If he shows up for the trial, the bail money is returned. But if he has “jumped bail” and *evaded* prosecution, a warrant for his arrest is immediately issued by the judge.

Amendment Eight prohibits *excessive* bail, the amount of which depends on the seriousness of the *alleged* crime and the defendant’s previous record. If a person can’t raise bail, it is often still possible to get out of jail by paying a lower fee to a bail bondsman who then posts the bail for him. In some cases, judges allow a defendant to be released without bail on his own recognizance. But in cases where the crime is quite serious, they may also deny bail and keep the accused in prison until the trial.

7. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is
 - A. bail can be denied when the crime is of a very serious nature.
 - B. excessive bail is prohibited under Amendment Eight.
 - C. Anglo-American law places the burden of proof on the defendant.
 - D. bail follows the law by allowing a defendant freedom under the presumption of innocence
8. The author implies that
 - A. bail is always the same for minor offenses
 - B. every crime has a previously set rate of bail.
 - C. bail varies to fit individual cases.
 - D. bail is required for all crimes.
9. After paying bail, a defendant who does not appear for trial
 - A. is tried by a higher court.
 - B. loses the bail money.
 - C. must put up more bail money.
 - D. is on his own recognizance.
10. Bail can be paid
 - A. only by the defendant.
 - B. by a bondsman when the defendant has insufficient funds.
 - C. at the time of the trial if a person can’t raise bail.
 - D. by the defendant after release on his own recognizance.
11. Which of the following is a statement of *opinion* rather than fact?
 - A. A suspect should not have to remain in jail until his trial.
 - B. Bail money is returned at the time of the trial.
 - C. Amendment Eight prohibits excessive bail.
 - D. Bail can be denied in some serious crimes.
12. As used in this passage, the best definition of *presumption* is
 - A. libel.
 - B. denial.
 - C. charge.
 - D. supposition.
13. As used in this passage, the best definition of *alleged* is
 - A. declared without proof.
 - B. victimless.
 - C. bloodless.
 - D. serious.

Era of Good Feeling

Because of the virtually unchallenged Republican control of political life until 1824, these years are labeled “The Era of Good Feelings. The Federalist party was dead, and it seemed for a time that the two-party system itself was moribund. There were no European wars of consequence during the period to involve the United States, nor any crucial issues in foreign affairs. But, like all labels, this one was true only in part: feelings were “good,” true, but subterranean conflicts were soon to destroy the political peace.

Sectional interests and *aspirations* were growing and changing. The new Northwest, as it gained stature and stability, demanded greater influence in national policy. The South, tied more and more to cotton, and New England, changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing economy, were both undergoing inner stresses that took outward political form. Specifically, these sectionalized rivalries were shortly to appear in two issues – tariffs and slavery – which *terminated* the good feelings and produced many new bad ones. As if to underline the temporary nature of this *tenuous* political peace, the Monroe administration faced immediate dissatisfaction beyond the Alleghenies.

- 14 The best statement of the main idea of this selection is
- A. The absence of European wars created “The Era of Good Feelings.”
 - B. The Republicans took advantage of sectional interests during “The Era of Good Feelings.”
 - C. “The Era of Good Feelings” destroyed political peace in the country.
 - D. “The Era of Good Feelings” was a temporary period of political peace prior to oncoming sectional dissatisfaction.
- 15 All of the following conditions characterized “The Era of Good Feelings” *except*
- A. little two-party conflict.
 - B. bitter conflict between the Federalists and the Republicans.
 - C. an absence of crucial foreign issues.
 - D. no major European wars.
- 16 The author implies that the South and New England
- A. had similar interests.
 - B. had opposing interests.
 - C. began to unite politically against the Northwest.
 - D. disagreed with the political policies of the Alleghenies.
- 17 Which of the following is a statement of *fact* rather than opinion?
- A. Feelings were generally good in the country during “The Era of Good Feelings.”
 - B. More Republicans than Federalists held political positions in 1824.
 - C. Great dissatisfaction with Monroe’s administration existed beyond the Alleghenies.
 - D. New England quickly changed from an agricultural to a manufacturing economy.
- 18 As used in the passage, the best definition of *aspirations* is
- A requirements.
 - B laws.
 - C desires.
 - D motives.
- 19 As used in the passage, the best definition of *terminated* is
- A originated.
 - B aggravated.
 - C intensified.
 - D ended
- 20 As used in the passage, the best definition of *tenuous* is
- A permanent.
 - B complex.
 - C shaky.
 - D trustworthy

Parental Ties

Parental ties become sources of conflict in at least two major points in the life-cycle. The first is at the moment of the creation of a new marriage when both members of the couple have to begin to deal with their spouse's (and their own) *commitments* to and styles of *interaction* with parents. Since the male is expected to become fully independent, it is his continuing ties to his mother which often become the focus for conflict. The issue is one of the continued dependency of one or the other spouse on the parental family when an independent household (economically and psychologically) is being set up. To the degree that the parents of the married couple have the right either through emotional or material connections to interfere in the new couple's life they will be the source of conflict in the marriage.

The second major moment of conflict is in aging when parents move from being independent to being more dependent on children. This is a moment of role *reversal* when aid must now be transferred to the parental generation from children rather than in other direction as was common to childhood and adolescence. Parents often feel at this moment that children have some obligation to aid them since the parents may have paid for their children's educations or helped them get started as an independent couple. The differential expectation of parents and children in this regard is a *fertile* ground for conflicts to emerge.

21. According to the passage, conflict with parents results from the marriage of children because of all of the following *except*
 - A. continued male dependency on the mother.
 - B. parental interference.
 - C. lack of enough money to support the new household.
 - D. Economic and emotional dependency on parents
22. The moment of conflict between aging parents who become dependent on children is characterized by all of the following *except*
 - A. role reversal.
 - B. parental dependence.
 - C. differential expectations.
 - D. adolescent independence.
23. The author implies that
 - A. the first conflict is much more serious than the second
 - B. parental dependency after marriage is less socially acceptable for a male than a female.
 - C. families that have a history of getting along well together do not go through these conflicts.
 - D. aging parents should live with their children.
24. As used in the passage, the best definition of *commitments* is
 - A. opinions.
 - B. desires.
 - C. changes
 - D. Obligations
25. As used in the passage, the best definition of *interaction* is
 - A. subversive action.
 - B. action violently against another.
 - C. action between each other.
 - D. defense mechanism
26. As used in the passage, the best definition of *reversal* is
 - A. interruption.
 - B. Interpretation.
 - C. change to the opposite.
 - D. enrichment.
27. As used in the passage, the best definition of *fertile* is
 - A. rich.
 - B. fruitless.
 - C. future.
 - D. restrictive