

Topic Oriented Test (TOT) - 1**Passage 1 (1/5)**

(This passage was written in 1978.)

Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities—as well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises.

Corporate response appears to have been substantial. According to figures collected in 1977, the total of corporate contracts with minority businesses rose from \$77 million in 1972 to \$1.1 billion in 1977. The projected total of corporate contracts with minority businesses for the early 1980's is estimated to be over 53 billion per year with no letup anticipated in the next decade. Promising as it is for minority businesses, this increased patronage poses dangers for them, too. First, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially, since most are small concerns and, unlike large businesses, they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, thereafter, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who get requests for elaborate formal estimates and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources, and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer.

A second risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in on the increasing apportionments through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns. Of course, in many instances there are legitimate reasons for joint ventures; clearly, White and minority enterprises can **team up** to acquire business that neither could acquire alone. But civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to Congress about minorities being set up as "**fronts**" with White backing, rather than being accepted as full partners in legitimate joint ventures.

Third, a minority enterprise that secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of becoming—and remaining—dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases: when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor, they may truly have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) present a commonplace idea and its inaccuracies

- (B) describe a situation and its potential drawbacks
 - (C) propose a temporary solution to a problem
 - (D) analyze a frequent source of disagreement
 - (E) explore the implications of a finding
2. The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions?
- (A) What federal agencies have set percentage goals for the use of minority-owned businesses in public works contracts?
 - (B) To which government agencies must businesses awarded federal contracts report their efforts to find minority subcontractors?
 - (C) How widespread is the use of minority-owned concerns as “fronts” by White backers seeking to obtain subcontracts?
 - (D) How many more minority-owned businesses were there in 1977 than in 1972?
 - (E) What is one set of conditions under which a small business might find itself financially overextended?
3. According to the passage, civil rights activists maintain that one disadvantage under which minority-owned businesses have traditionally had to labor is that they have
- (A) been especially vulnerable to governmental mismanagement of the economy
 - (B) been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors
 - (C) not had sufficient opportunity to secure business created by large corporations
 - (D) not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers
 - (E) not had adequate representation in the centers of government power
4. The passage suggests that the failure of a large business to have its bids for subcontracts result quickly in orders might cause it to
- (A) experience frustration but not serious financial harm
 - (B) face potentially crippling fixed expenses
 - (C) have to record its efforts on forms filed with the government
 - (D) increase its spending with minority subcontractors
 - (E) revise its procedure for making bids for federal contracts and subcontracts
5. The author implies that a minority-owned concern that does the greater part of its business with one large corporate customer should
- (A) avoid competition with larger, more established concerns by not expanding
 - (B) concentrate on securing even more business from that corporation
 - (C) try to expand its customer base to avoid becoming dependent on the

corporation

- (D) pass on some of the work to be done for the corporation to other minority-owned concerns
 - (E) use its influence with the corporation to promote subcontracting with other minority concerns
6. It can be inferred from the passage that, compared with the requirements of law, the percentage goals set by “some federal and local agencies” (lines 14-15) are
- (A) more popular with large corporations
 - (B) more specific
 - (C) less controversial
 - (D) less expensive to enforce
 - (E) easier to comply with
7. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author’s assertion that, in the 1970’s, corporate response to federal requirements (lines 18-19) was substantial
- (A) Corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses totaled \$2 billion in 1979.
 - (B) Between 1970 and 1972, corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses declined by 25 percent.
 - (C) The figures collected in 1977 underrepresented the extent of corporate contracts with minority-owned businesses.
 - (D) The estimate of corporate spending with minority-owned businesses in 1980 is approximately \$10 million too high.
 - (E) The \$1.1 billion represented the same percentage of total corporate spending in 1977 as did \$77 million in 1972.
8. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about corporate response to working with minority subcontractors?
- (A) Annoyed by the proliferation of “front” organizations, corporations are likely to reduce their efforts to work with minority-owned subcontractors in the near future.
 - (B) Although corporations showed considerable interest in working with minority businesses in the 1970’s, their aversion to government paperwork made them reluctant to pursue many government contracts.
 - (C) The significant response of corporations in the 1970’s is likely to be sustained and conceivably be increased throughout the 1980’s.
 - (D) Although corporations are eager to cooperate with minority-owned businesses, a shortage of capital in the 1970’s made substantial response impossible.
 - (E) The enormous corporate response has all but eliminated the dangers of over-expansion that used to plague small minority-owned businesses.

Passage 2 (2/5)

Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprise system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness; our “openness” is to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the “Old World” categories of settled possessiveness *versus* unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention *versus* the cupidity of seizure, a “status quo” defended *or* attacked. The United States, it was believed, had no *status quo ante*. Our only “station” was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity—which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the steadier we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have, and the Have-Nots, who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change. The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered “starting lines.”

“Reform” in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, “a piece of the action,” as it were, for the disenfranchised. There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change, America seems not to honor the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk, no stable industrial work force of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee (Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employer). There has been no boasting about our social workers—they are merely signs of the system’s failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honor but in the Wonderland race we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology
 - (B) contrast “Old World” and “New World” economic ideologies
 - (C) challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders
 - (D) champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected
 - (E) suggest a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race
2. According to the passage, “Old World” values were based on
 - (A) ability
 - (B) property

- (C) family connections
 - (D) guild hierarchies
 - (E) education
3. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a "strong referee" (line 30) in the United States?
- (A) A school principal
 - (B) A political theorist
 - (C) A federal court judge
 - (D) A social worker
 - (E) A government inspector
4. The author **sets off** the word "Reform" (line 35) with quotation marks in order to
- (A) emphasize its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness
 - (B) show his support for a systematic program of change
 - (C) underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society
 - (D) indicate that the term was one of Wilson's favorites
 - (E) assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised "a piece of the action" (line 38) is
- (A) a compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure
 - (B) an example of Americans' resistance to profound social change
 - (C) an innovative program for genuine social reform
 - (D) a monument to the efforts of industrial reformers
 - (E) a surprisingly "Old World" remedy for social ills
6. Which of the following metaphors could the author most appropriately use to summarize his own assessment of the American economic system (lines 35-60)?
- (A) A windmill
 - (B) A waterfall
 - (C) A treadmill
 - (D) A gyroscope
 - (E) A bellows
7. It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market
- (A) encouraged those who "make the system work" (lines 45-46)
 - (B) perpetuated traditional legends about America
 - (C) revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy
 - (D) foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929

- (E) began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics
8. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?
- I. What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market?
 - II. In what ways are “New World” and “Old World” economic policies similar?
 - III. Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action?
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only
9. Which of the following best expresses the author’s main point?
- (A) Americans’ pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today.
- (B) The absence of a *status quo ante* has undermined United States economic structure.
- (C) The free enterprise system has been only a useless concept in the United States.
- (D) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed.
- (E) Fascination with the ideal of “openness” has made Americans a progressive people.

Passage 3 (3/5)

No very satisfactory account of the mechanism that caused the formation of the ocean basins has yet been given. The traditional view supposes that the upper mantle of the earth behaves as a liquid when it is subjected to small forces for long periods and that differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce convection in the mantle of the earth with rising convection currents under the mid-ocean ridges and sinking currents under the continents. Theoretically, this convection would carry the continental plates along as though they were on a conveyor belt and would provide the forces needed to produce the split that occurs along the ridge. This view may be correct: it has the advantage that the currents are driven by temperature differences that themselves depend on the position of the continents. Such a back-coupling, in which the position of the moving plate has an impact on the forces that move it, could produce complicated and varying motions.

On the other hand, the theory is implausible because convection does not normally occur along lines, and it certainly does not occur along lines broken by frequent offsets or changes in direction, as the ridge is. Also it is difficult to see how the theory applies to the plate between the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the ridge in the Indian Ocean. This plate is growing on both sides, and since there is no intermediate trench, the two ridges must be moving apart. It would be odd if the rising convection currents kept exact pace with them. An alternative theory is that the

sinking part of the plate, which is denser than the hotter surrounding mantle, pulls the rest of the plate after it. Again it is difficult to see how this applies to the ridge in the South Atlantic, where neither the African nor the American plate has a sinking part.

Another possibility is that the sinking plate cools the neighboring mantle and produces convection currents that move the plates. This last theory is attractive because it gives some hope of explaining the enclosed seas, such as the Sea of Japan. These seas have a typical oceanic floor, except that the floor is overlaid by several kilometers of sediment. Their floors have probably been sinking for long periods. It seems possible that a sinking current of cooled mantle material on the upper side of the plate might be the cause of such deep basins. The enclosed seas are an important feature of the earth's surface, and seriously require explanation because, in addition to the enclosed seas that are developing at present behind island arcs, there are a number of older ones of possibly similar origin, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Black Sea, and perhaps the North Sea.

1. According to the traditional view of the origin of the ocean basins, which of the following is sufficient to move the continental plates?
 - (A) Increases in sedimentation on ocean floors
 - (B) Spreading of ocean trenches
 - (C) Movement of mid-ocean ridges
 - (D) Sinking of ocean basins
 - (E) Differences in temperature under oceans and continents
2. It can be inferred from the passage that, of the following, the deepest sediments would be found in the
 - (A) Indian Ocean
 - (B) Black Sea
 - (C) Mid-Atlantic
 - (D) South Atlantic
 - (E) Pacific
3. The author refers to a "conveyor belt" in line 13 in order to
 - (A) illustrate the effects of convection in the mantle
 - (B) show how temperature differences depend on the positions of the continents
 - (C) demonstrate the linear nature of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
 - (D) describe the complicated motions made possible by back-coupling
 - (E) account for the rising currents under certain mid-ocean ridges
3. The author regards the traditional view of the origin of the oceans with
 - (A) slight apprehension
 - (B) absolute indifference
 - (C) indignant anger
 - (D) complete disbelief

- (E) guarded skepticism
4. According to the passage, which of the following are separated by a plate that is growing on both sides?
- (A) The Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan
 - (B) The South Atlantic Ridge and the North Sea Ridge
 - (C) The Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic Ridge
 - (D) The Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Indian Ocean Ridge
 - (E) The Black Sea and the Sea of Japan
5. Which of the following, if it could be demonstrated, would most support the traditional view of ocean formation?
- (A) Convection usually occurs along lines.
 - (B) The upper mantle behaves as a dense solid.
 - (C) Sedimentation occurs at a constant rate.
 - (D) Sinking plates cool the mantle.
 - (E) Island arcs surround enclosed seas.
6. According to the passage, the floor of the Black Sea can best be compared to a
- (A) rapidly moving conveyor belt
 - (B) slowly settling foundation
 - (C) rapidly expanding balloon
 - (D) violently erupting volcano
 - (E) slowly eroding mountain
7. Which of the following titles would best describe the content of the passage?
- (A) A Description of the Oceans of the World
 - (B) Several Theories of Ocean Basin Formation
 - (C) The Traditional View of the Oceans
 - (D) Convection and Ocean Currents
 - (E) Temperature Differences among the Oceans of the World

Passage 4 (4/5)

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each

forelimb supported a wing-like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along each side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a savings in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T. H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm-blooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hairlike fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaurs' hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high waves to channel updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the
 - (A) enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enabled them to fly great distances
 - (B) structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
 - (C) fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
 - (D) pterosaurs were reptiles
 - (E) pterosaurs walked on all fours
2. The author views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as
 - (A) revolutionary
 - (B) unlikely
 - (C) unassailable
 - (D) probable
 - (E) outdated

3. According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the
- (A) size of its wingspan
 - (B) presence of hollow spaces in its bones
 - (C) anatomic origin of its wing strut
 - (D) presence of hooklike projections on its hind feet
 - (E) location of the shoulder joint joining the wing to its body
4. The ideas attributed to T. H. Huxley in the passage suggest that he would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) An animal's brain size has little bearing on its ability to master complex behaviors.
 - (B) An animal's appearance is often influenced by environmental requirements and physical capabilities.
 - (C) Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance dramatically over a period of time.
 - (D) The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialization or adaptation.
 - (E) The pterosaurs should be classified as birds, not reptiles.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is characteristic of the pterosaurs?
- (A) They were unable to fold their wings when not in use.
 - (B) They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight.
 - (C) They flew in order to capture prey.
 - (D) They were an early stage in the evolution of the birds.
 - (E) They lived primarily in a forest-like habitat.
6. Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view.
 - (B) Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information.
 - (C) Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given.
 - (D) Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected.
 - (E) A summary of the material in the preceding paragraphs is presented, and conclusions are drawn.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that some scientists believe that pterosaurs
- (A) lived near large bodies of water
 - (B) had sharp teeth for tearing food

- (C) were attacked and eaten by larger reptiles
- (D) had longer tails than many birds
- (E) consumed twice their weight daily to maintain their body temperature

Passage 5 (5/5)

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

1. Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?
 - (A) What causes labor market pathologies that result in suffering
 - (B) Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty
 - (C) Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating

- the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment
- (D) Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, and earnings figures
- (E) How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities
2. The author uses “labor market problems” in lines 1-2 to refer to which of the following?
- (A) The overall causes of poverty
- (B) Deficiencies in the training of the work force
- (C) Trade relationships among producers of goods
- (D) Shortages of jobs providing adequate income
- (E) Strikes and inadequate supplies of labor
3. The author contrasts the 1930’s with the present in order to show that
- (A) more people were unemployed in the 1930’s
- (B) unemployment now has less severe effects
- (C) social programs are more needed now
- (D) there now is a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty
- (E) poverty has increased since the 1930’s
4. Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?
- (A) Innovative programs using multiple approaches should be set up to reduce the level of unemployment.
- (B) A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
- (C) New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.
- (D) Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.
- (E) The labor force should be restructured so that it corresponds to the range of job vacancies.
5. The author’s purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that
- (A) there are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
- (B) unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness

- (C) recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers
 - (D) a majority of those who are jobless at any one time to not suffer severe hardship
 - (E) there are fewer individuals who are without jobs at some time during a year than would be expected on the basis of monthly unemployment figures
6. The author states that the mitigating effect of social programs involving income transfers on the income level of low-income people is often not felt by
- (A) the employed poor
 - (B) dependent children in single-earner families
 - (C) workers who become disabled
 - (D) retired workers
 - (E) full-time workers who become unemployed
7. According to the passage, one factor that causes unemployment and earnings figures to overpredict the amount of economic hardship is the
- (A) recurrence of periods of unemployment for a group of low-wage workers
 - (B) possibility that earnings may be received from more than one job per worker
 - (C) fact that unemployment counts do not include those who work for low wages and remain poor
 - (D) establishment of a system of record-keeping that makes it possible to compile poverty statistics
 - (E) prevalence, among low-wage workers and the unemployed, of members of families in which others are employed
8. The conclusion stated in lines 33-39 about the number of people who suffer as a result of forced idleness depends primarily on the point that
- (A) in times of high unemployment, there are some people who do not remain unemployed for long
 - (B) the capacity for self-support depends on receiving moderate-to-high wages
 - (C) those in forced idleness include, besides the unemployed, both underemployed part-time workers and those not actively seeking work
 - (D) at different times during the year, different people are unemployed
 - (E) many of those who are affected by unemployment are dependents of unemployed workers
9. Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the author's argument concerning why poverty statistics cannot properly be used to show the effects of problems in the labor market?
- (A) A short-term increase in the number of those in poverty can indicate a shortage of jobs because the basic number of those unable to accept employment remains approximately constant.

- (B) For those who are in poverty as a result of joblessness, there are social programs available that provide a minimum standard of living.
- (C) Poverty statistics do not consistently agree with earnings statistics, when each is taken as a measure of hardship resulting from unemployment.
- (D) The elderly and handicapped categories include many who previously were employed in the labor market.
- (E) Since the labor market is global in nature, poor workers in one country are competing with poor workers in another with respect to the level of wages and the existence of jobs.

Passage 1 (1/63)

1. B	2. E	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. E	8. C		

Passage 2 (2/63)

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. E	5. B
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. D	

Passage 3 (3/63)

1. E	2. B	3. A	4. E	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. B		

Passage 4 (4/63)

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. A			

Passage 5 (5/63)

1. E	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. E	8. D	9. A	



