

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

Bernard Bailyn has recently reinterpreted the early history of the United States by applying new social research findings on the experiences of European migrants. In his reinterpretation, migration becomes the organizing principle for rewriting the history of preindustrial North America. His approach rests on four separate propositions.

The first of these asserts that residents of early modern England moved regularly about their countryside; migrating to the New World was simply a “natural spillover.” Although at first the colonies held little positive attraction for the English—they would rather have stayed home—by the eighteenth century people increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land of opportunity. Secondly, Bailyn holds that, contrary to the notion that used to flourish in America history textbooks, there was never a typical New World community. For example, the economic and demographic character of early New England towns varied considerably.

Bailyn's third proposition suggests two general patterns prevailing among the many thousands of migrants: one group came as indentured servants, another came to acquire land. Surprisingly, Bailyn suggests that those who recruited indentured servants were the driving forces of transatlantic migration. These colonial entrepreneurs helped determine the social character of people who came to preindustrial North America. At first, thousands of unskilled laborers were recruited; by the 1730's, however, American employers demanded skilled artisans.

Finally, Bailyn argues that the colonies were a half-civilized hinterland of the European culture system. He is undoubtedly correct to insist that the colonies were part of an Anglo-American empire. But to divide the empire into English core and colonial periphery, as Bailyn does, devalues the achievements of colonial culture. It is true, as Bailyn claims, that high culture in the colonies never matched that in England. But **what of** seventeenth-century New England, where the settlers created effective laws, built a distinguished university, and published books? Bailyn might respond that New England was exceptional. However, the ideas and institutions developed by New England Puritans had powerful effects on North American culture.

Although Bailyn goes on to apply his approach to some thousands of indentured servants who migrated just prior to the revolution, he fails to link their experience with the political development of the United States. Evidence presented in his work suggests how we might make such a connection. These indentured servants were treated as slaves for the period during which they had sold their time to American employers. It is not surprising that as soon as they served their time they **passed up** good wages in the cities and headed west to ensure their personal independence by acquiring land. Thus, it is in the west that a peculiarly American political culture began, among colonists who were suspicious of authority and intensely anti-aristocratic.

1. Which of the following statements about migrants to colonial North America is supported by information in the passage?
 - (A) A larger percentage of migrants to colonial North America came as indentured servants than as free agents interested in acquiring land.
 - (B) Migrants who came to the colonies as indentured servants were more successful at making a livelihood than were farmers and artisans.
 - (C) Migrants to colonial North America were more successful at acquiring their own land during the eighteenth century than during the seven-tenth century.
 - (D) By the 1730's, migrants already skilled in a trade were in more demand by American employers than were unskilled laborers.
 - (E) A significant percentage of migrants who came to the colonies to acquire land were forced to work as field hands for prosperous American farmers.

2. The author of the passage states that Bailyn failed to
 - (A) give sufficient emphasis to the cultural and political interdependence of the colonies and England
 - (B) describe carefully how migrants of different ethnic backgrounds preserved their culture in the united States
 - (C) take advantage of social research on the experiences of colonists who migrated to colonial North America specifically to acquire land
 - (D) relate the experience of the migrants to the political values that eventually shaped the character of the United States
 - (E) investigate the lives of Europeans before they came to colonial North America to determine more adequately their motivations for migrating
3. Which of the following best summarizes the author's evaluation of Bailyn's fourth proposition?
 - (A) It is totally implausible.
 - (B) It is partially correct.
 - (C) It is highly admirable.
 - (D) It is controversial though persuasive.
 - (E) It is intriguing though unsubstantiated.
4. According to the passage, Bailyn and the author agree on which of the following statements about the culture of colonial New England?
 - (A) High culture in New England never equaled the high culture of England.
 - (B) The cultural achievements of colonial New England have generally been unrecognized by historians.
 - (C) The colonists imitated the high culture of England, and did not develop a culture that was uniquely their own.
 - (D) The southern colonies were greatly influenced by the high culture of New England.
 - (E) New England communities were able to create laws and build a university, but unable to create anything innovative in the arts.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is true of English migrants to the colonies during the eighteenth century?
 - (A) Most of them were farmers rather than trades people or artisans.
 - (B) Most of them came because they were unable to find work in England.
 - (C) They differed from other English people in that they were willing to travel.
 - (D) They expected that the colonies would offer them increased opportunity.
 - (E) They were generally not as educated as the people who remained in England.
6. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) comparing several current interpretations of early American history
 - (B) suggesting that new social research on migration should lead to revisions in current interpretations of early American history
 - (C) providing the theoretical framework that is used by most historians in understanding early American history
 - (D) refuting an argument about early American history that has been proposed by

social historians

- (E) discussing a reinterpretation of early American history that is based on new social research on migration
7. It can be inferred from the passage that American history textbooks used to assert that
- (A) many migrants to colonial North America were not successful financially
 - (B) more migrants came to America out of religious or political conviction than came in the hope of acquiring land
 - (C) New England communities were much alike in terms of their economics and demographics
 - (D) many migrants to colonial North America failed to maintain ties with their European relations
 - (E) the level of literacy in New England communities was very high
8. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Bailyn's work?
- (A) Bailyn underestimates the effects of Puritan thought on North American culture.
 - (B) Bailyn overemphasizes the economic dependence of the colonies on Great Britain.
 - (C) Bailyn's description of the colonies as part of an Anglo-American empire is misleading and incorrect.
 - (D) Bailyn failed to test his propositions on a specific group of migrants to colonial North America.
 - (E) Bailyn overemphasizes the experiences of migrants to the New England colonies, and neglects the southern and the western parts of the New World.

Passage 2 (2/5)

Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies "dumped" their products in the United States at "less than fair value." Even when no unfair practices are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.

Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.

Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports—and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad—the United States company's products will be uncompetitive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian

companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping **rock salt**, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was **crying for** help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate, while the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

1. The passage is chiefly concerned with
 - (A) arguing against the increased internationalization of United States corporations
 - (B) warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently has unintended consequences
 - (C) demonstrating that foreign-based firms receive more subsidies from their governments than United States firms receive from the United States government
 - (D) advocating the use of trade restrictions for “dumped” products but not for other imports
 - (E) recommending a uniform method for handling claims of unfair trade practices
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is which of the following?
 - (A) A foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
 - (B) A foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
 - (C) A foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
 - (D) The company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports in the United States.
 - (E) The company requesting import relief has been barred from exporting products to the country of its foreign competitor.
3. The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?
 - (A) It summarizes the discussion thus far and suggests additional areas of research.
 - (B) It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
 - (C) It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the passage were not obtained.
 - (D) It introduces an additional area of concern not mentioned earlier.
 - (E) It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.
4. The passage warns of which of the following dangers?
 - (A) Companies in the United States may receive no protection from imports unless they actively seek protection from import competition.
 - (B) Companies that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.
 - (C) Companies that are United States-owned but operate internationally may not be eligible for protection from import competition under the laws of the countries

- in which their plants operate.
- (D) Companies that are not United States-owned may seek legal protection from import competition under United States import relief laws.
- (E) Companies in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.
5. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to be true of United States trade laws?
- (A) They will eliminate the practice of “dumping” products in the United States.
- (B) They will enable manufacturers in the United States to compete more profitably outside the United States.
- (C) They will affect United States trade with Canada more negatively than trade with other nations.
- (D) Those that help one unit within a parent company will not necessarily help other units in the company.
- (E) Those that are applied to international companies will accomplish their intended result.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the complaint mentioned in the last paragraph?
- (A) The ITC acted unfairly toward the complainant in its investigation.
- (B) The complaint violated the intent of import relief laws.
- (C) The response of the ITC to the complaint provided suitable relief from unfair trade practices to the complainant.
- (D) The ITC did not have access to appropriate information concerning the case.
- (E) Each of the companies involved in the complaint acted in its own best interest.
7. According to the passage, companies have the general impression that International Trade Commission import relief practices have
- (A) caused unpredictable fluctuations in volumes of imports and exports
- (B) achieved their desired effect only under unusual circumstances
- (C) actually helped companies that have requested import relief
- (D) been opposed by the business community
- (E) had less impact on international companies than the business community expected
8. According to the passage, the International Trade Commission is involved in which of the following?
- (A) Investigating allegations of unfair import competition
- (B) Granting subsidies to companies in the United States that have been injured by import competition
- (C) Recommending legislation to ensure fair
- (D) Identifying international corporations that wish to build plants in the United States
- (E) Assisting corporations in the United States that wish to compete globally

Passage 3 (3/5)

At the end of the nineteenth century, a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American culture prompted ethnologists to begin recording the life stories of Native American. Ethnologists had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories: they were after linguistic or anthropological data that would supplement their own field observations, and they believed that the personal stories, even of a single individual, could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing **from without**. In addition many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

There were, however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate and complete information. Franz Boas, for example, described autobiographies as being “of limited value, and useful chiefly for the study of the perversion of truth by memory,” while Paul Radin contended that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing, and inevitably derived results too tinged by the investigator’s own emotional tone to be reliable.

Even more importantly, as these life stories moved from the traditional oral mode to recorded written form, much was inevitably lost. Editors often decided what elements were significant to the **field research** on a given tribe. Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events that they thought significant were often deemed unimportant by their interviewers. Indeed, the very act of telling their stories could force Native American narrators to distort their cultures, as taboos had to be broken to speak the names of dead relatives crucial to their family stories.

Despite all of this, autobiography remains a useful tool for ethnological research: such personal reminiscences and impressions, incomplete as they may be, are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
 - (A) The historical backgrounds of two currently used research methods are chronicled.
 - (B) The validity of the data collected by using two different research methods is compared.
 - (C) The usefulness of a research method is questioned and then a new method is proposed.
 - (D) The use of a research method is described and the limitations of the results obtained are discussed.
 - (E) A research method is evaluated and the changes necessary for its adaptation to other subject areas are discussed.
2. Which of the following is most similar to the actions of nineteenth-century ethnologists in their editing of the life stories of Native Americans?
 - (A) A witness in a jury trial invokes the Fifth Amendment in order to avoid relating personally incriminating evidence.
 - (B) A stockbroker refuses to divulge the source of her information on the possible future increase in a stock’s value.
 - (C) A sports announcer describes the action in a team sport with which he is unfamiliar.
 - (D) A chef purposely excludes the special ingredient from the recipe of his

- prizewinning dessert.
- (E) A politician fails to mention in a campaign speech the similarities in the positions held by her opponent for political office and by herself.
3. According to the passage, collecting life stories can be a useful methodology because
- (A) life stories provide deeper insights into a culture than the hypothesizing of academics who are not members of that culture
 - (B) life stories can be collected easily and they are not subject to invalid interpretations
 - (C) ethnologists have a limited number of research methods from which to choose
 - (D) life stories make it easy to distinguish between the important and unimportant features of a culture
 - (E) the collection of life stories does not require a culturally knowledgeable investigator
4. Information in the passage suggests that which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?
- (A) Basing all inferences made about the culture on an ethnological theory
 - (B) Eliminating all of the emotion-laden information reported by the informant
 - (C) Translating the informant's words into the researcher's language
 - (D) Reducing the number of questions and carefully specifying the content of the questions that the investigator can ask the informant
 - (E) Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regardless of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value
5. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to
- (A) question an explanation
 - (B) correct a misconception
 - (C) critique a methodology
 - (D) discredit an idea
 - (E) clarify an ambiguity
6. It can be inferred from the passage that a characteristic of the ethnological research on Native Americans conducted during the nineteenth century was the use of which of the following?
- (A) Investigators familiar with the culture under study
 - (B) A language other than the informant's for recording life stories
 - (C) Life stories as the ethnologist's primary source of information
 - (D) Complete transcriptions of informants' descriptions of tribal beliefs
 - (E) Stringent guidelines for the preservation of cultural data
7. The passage mentions which of the following as a factor that can affect the accuracy of ethnologists' transcriptions of life stories?
- (A) The informants' social standing within the culture
 - (B) The inclusiveness of the theory that provided the basis for the research
 - (C) The length of time the researchers spent in the culture under study
 - (D) The number of life stories collected by the researchers

- (E) The verifiability of the information provided by the research informants
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the usefulness of life stories as a source of ethnographic information?
- (A) They can be a source of information about how people in a culture view the world.
- (B) They are most useful as a source of linguistic information.
- (C) They require editing and interpretation before they can be useful.
- (D) They are most useful as a source of information about ancestry.
- (E) They provide incidental information rather than significant insights into a way of life.

Passage 4 (4/5)

All of the cells in a particular plant **start out** with the same complement of genes. How then can these cells differentiate and form structures as different as roots, stems, leaves, and fruits? The answer is that only a small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell are expressed, or turned on, at a given time. This is accomplished by a complex system of chemical messengers that in plants include hormones and other regulatory molecules. Five major hormones have been identified: auxin, **abscisic acid**, cytokinin, ethylene, and gibberellin. Studies of plants have now identified a new class of regulatory molecules called oligosaccharins.

Unlike the oligosaccharins, the five well-known plant hormones are pleiotropic rather than specific; that is, each has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants. The five has so many simultaneous effects that they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops. Auxin, for instance, stimulates the rate of cell elongation, causes shoots to grow up and roots to grow down, and inhibits the growth of lateral shoots. Auxin also causes the plant to develop a vascular system, to form lateral roots, and to produce ethylene.

The pleiotropy of the five well-studied plant hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animal. For example, hormones from the hypothalamus in the brain stimulate the anterior lobe of the **pituitary gland** to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release of hormones from the **adrenal cortex**. These hormones have specific effects on target organs all over the body. One hormone stimulates the thyroid gland, for example, another the **ovarian follicle** cells, and so forth. In other words, there is a hierarchy of hormones. Such a hierarchy may also exist in plants. Oligosaccharins are fragments of the cell wall released by enzymes: different enzymes release different oligosaccharins. There are indications that pleiotropic plant hormones may actually function by activating the enzymes that release these other, more specific chemical messengers from the cell wall.

1. According to the passage, the five well-known plant hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops because
- (A) it is not known exactly what functions the hormones perform
- (B) each hormone has various effects on plants
- (C) none of the hormones can function without the others
- (D) each hormone has different effects on different kinds of plants
- (E) each hormone works on only a small subset of a cell's genes at any particular time
2. The passage suggests that the place of hypothalamic hormones in the hormonal

- hierarchies of animals is similar to the place of which of the following in plants?
- (A) Plant cell walls
 - (B) The complement of genes in each plant cell
 - (C) A subset of a plant cell's gene complement
 - (D) The five major hormones
 - (E) The oligosaccharins
3. The passage suggests that which of the following is a function likely to be performed by an oligosaccharin?
- (A) To stimulate a particular plant cell to become part of a plant's root system
 - (B) To stimulate the walls of a particular cell to produce other oligosaccharins
 - (C) To activate enzymes that release specific chemical messengers from plant cell walls
 - (D) To duplicate the gene complement in a particular plant cell
 - (E) To produce multiple effects on a particular subsystem of plant cells
4. The author mentions specific effects that auxin has on plant development in order to illustrate the
- (A) point that some of the effects of plant hormones can be harmful
 - (B) way in which hormones are produced by plants
 - (C) hierarchical nature of the functioning of plant hormones
 - (D) differences among the best-known plant hormones
 - (E) concept of pleiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones
5. According to the passage, which of the following best describes a function performed by oligosaccharins?
- (A) Regulating the daily functioning of a plant's cells
 - (B) Interacting with one another to produce different chemicals
 - (C) Releasing specific chemical messengers from a plant's cell walls
 - (D) Producing the hormones that cause plant cells to differentiate to perform different functions
 - (E) Influencing the development of a plant's cells by controlling the expression of the cells' genes
6. The passage suggests that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could be used effectively to
- (A) trace the passage of chemicals through the walls of cells
 - (B) pinpoint functions of other plant hormones
 - (C) artificially control specific aspects of the development of crops
 - (D) alter the complement of genes in the cells of plants
 - (E) alter the effects of the five major hormones on plant development
7. The author discusses animal hormones primarily in order to
- (A) introduce the idea of a hierarchy of hormones
 - (B) explain the effects that auxin has on plant cells

- (C) contrast the functioning of plant hormones and animals hormones
- (D) illustrate the way in which particular hormones affect animals
- (E) explain the distinction between hormones and regulatory molecules

Passage 5 (5/5)

In 1977 the prestigious Ewha Women's University in Seoul, Korea, announced the opening of the first women's studies program in Asia. Few academic programs have ever received such public attention. In broadcast debates, critics dismissed the program as a betrayal of national identity, an imitation of Western ideas, and a distraction from the real task of national unification and economic development. Even supporters underestimated the program; they thought it would be merely another of the many Western ideas that had already proved useful in Asian culture, akin to airlines, electricity, and the assembly line. The founders of the program, however, realized that neither view was correct. They had some reservations about the applicability of Western feminist theories to the role of women in Asia and felt that such theories should be closely examined. Their approach has thus far yielded important critiques of Western theory, informed by the special experience of Asian women.

For instance, like the Western feminist critique of the Freudian model of the human psyche, the Korean critique finds Freudian theory culture-bound, but in ways different from those cited by Western theorists. The Korean theorists claim that Freudian theory assumes the universality of the Western nuclear, male-headed family and focuses on the personality formation of the individual, independent of society. An analysis based on such assumptions could be valid for a highly competitive, individualistic society. In the Freudian family drama, family members are assumed to be engaged in a Darwinian struggle against each other—father against son and sibling against sibling. Such a concept projects the competitive model of Western society onto human personalities. But in the Asian concept of personality there is no ideal attached to individualism or to the independent self. The Western model of personality development does not explain major characteristics of the Korean personality, which is social and group-centered. The “self” is a social being defined by and acting in a group, and the well-being of both men and women is determined by the equilibrium of the group, not by individual self-assertion. The ideal is one of interdependency.

In such a context, what is recognized as “dependency” in Western psychiatric terms is not, in Korean terms, an admission of weakness or failure. All this bears directly on the Asian perception of men's and women's psychology because men are also “dependent.” In Korean culture, men cry and otherwise easily show their emotions, something that might be considered a betrayal of masculinity in Western culture. In the kinship-based society of Korea, four generations may live in the same house, which means that people can be sons and daughters all their lives, whereas in Western culture, the roles of husband and son, wife and daughter, are often incompatible.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the content of the passage?
 - (A) A critique of a particular women's studies program
 - (B) A report of work in social theory done by a particular women's studies program
 - (C) An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of a particular women's studies program
 - (D) An analysis of the philosophy underlying women's studies programs
 - (E) An abbreviated history of Korean women's studies programs
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Korean scholars in the field of women's studies undertook an analysis of Freudian theory as a response to which of the following?
 - (A) Attacks by critics of the Ewha women's studies program

- (B) The superficiality of earlier critiques of Freudian theory
 - (C) The popularity of Freud in Korean psychiatric circles
 - (D) Their desire to encourage Korean scholars to adopt the Freudian model
 - (E) Their assessment of the relevance and limitations of Western feminist theory with respect to Korean culture
3. Which of the following conclusions about the introduction of Western ideas to Korean society can be supported by information contained in the passage?
- (A) Except for technological innovations, few Western ideas have been successfully transplanted into Korean society.
 - (B) The introduction of Western ideas to Korean society is viewed by some Koreans as a challenge to Korean identity.
 - (C) The development of the Korean economy depends heavily on the development of new academic programs modeled after Western programs.
 - (D) The extent to which Western ideas must be adapted for acceptance by Korean society is minimal.
 - (E) The introduction of Western ideas to Korean society accelerated after 1977.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the broadcast media in Korea considered the establishment of the Ewha women's studies program
- (A) praiseworthy
 - (B) insignificant
 - (C) newsworthy
 - (D) imitative
 - (E) incomprehensible
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the position taken by some of the supporters of the Ewha women's studies program was problematic to the founders of the program because those supporters
- (A) assumed that the program would be based on the uncritical adoption of Western theory
 - (B) failed to show concern for the issues of national unification and economic development
 - (C) were unfamiliar with Western feminist theory
 - (D) were not themselves scholars in the field of women's studies
 - (E) accepted the universality of Freudian theory
6. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the view of personality development held by the Ewha women's studies group?
- (A) Personality development occurs in identifiable stages, beginning with dependency in childhood and ending with independence in adulthood.
 - (B) Any theory of personality development, in order to be valid, must be universal.
 - (C) Personality development is influenced by the characteristics of the society in which a person lives.
 - (D) Personality development is hindered if a person is not permitted to be independent.
 - (E) No theory of personality development can account for the differences between

7. Which of the following statements about the Western feminist critique of Freudian theory can be supported by information contained in the passage?

- (A) It recognizes the influence of Western culture on Freudian theory.
(B) It was written after 1977.
(C) It acknowledges the universality of the nuclear, male-headed family.
(D) It challenges Freud's analysis of the role of daughters in Western society.
(E) It fails to address the issue of competitiveness in Western society.

- I. National identity
II. National unification
III. Economic development
IV. Family integrity
- (A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only
(E) I, II, III, and IV

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. E	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

1. B	2. D	3. E	4. D	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. E	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. A	9.	10.

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. E	5. E
6. C	7. A	8.	9.	10.

1. B	2. E	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. C	9.	10.