

Questions 43-57. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions.

... Experience, already reduced to a group of impressions, is ringed round for each one of us by that thick wall of personality through which no real voice has ever pierced on its way to us, or from us to that which we can only conjecture to be without.

- (5) Every one of those impressions is the impression of the individual in his isolation, each mind keeping as a solitary prisoner its own dream of a world. Analysis goes a step farther still, and assures us that those impressions of the individual mind to which, for each one of us, experience dwindles down, are in perpetual flight; that each of them is limited by time, and that as time is infinitely divisible, each of them is infinitely divisible also; all that is actual in it being a single moment, gone while we try to apprehend it, of which it may ever be more truly said that it has ceased to be than that it is. To such a tremulous wisp constantly reforming itself on the stream, to a single sharp impression, with a sense in it, a relic more or less fleeting, of such moments gone by, what is real in our life fines itself down. It is with this movement, with the passage and dissolution of impressions, images, sensations, that analysis leaves off—that continual vanishing away, that strange, perpetual weaving and unweaving of ourselves.

- (25) The service of philosophy, of speculative culture, towards the human spirit, is to rouse, to startle it to a life of constant and eager observation. Every moment some form grows perfect in hand or face; some tone on the hills or the sea is choicer than the rest; some mood of passion or insight or intellectual excitement is irresistibly real and attractive to us,—for that moment only. Not the fruit of experience, but experience itself, is the end. A counted number of pulses only is given to us of a variegated, dramatic life. How may we see in them all that is to be seen in them by the finest senses? How shall we pass most swiftly from point to point, and be present always at the focus where the greatest number of vital forces unite in their purest energy?

- (30) To burn always with this hard, gemlike flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life. In a sense it might even be said that our failure is to form habits: for, after all, habit is relative to a stereotyped world, and meantime it is only the roughness of the eye that makes any two persons, things, situations, seem alike. While all melts under our feet, we may well grasp at any exquisite passion, or any contribution to knowledge that seems by a lifted horizon to set the spirit free for a moment, or any stirring of the senses, strange dyes, strange colours, and curious odours, or work of the artist's hands, or the face of one's friend. Not to discriminate every moment some passionate attitude in those about us, and in the very brilliancy of their gifts some tragic dividing of forces on their ways, is, on this short day of frost and sun, to sleep before evening. With this sense of the splendour of

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- our experience and of its awful brevity, gathering all we are into one desperate effort to see and touch, we shall hardly have time
- (50) to make theories about the things we see and touch. What we have to do is to be for ever curiously testing new opinions and courting new impressions, never acquiescing in a facile orthodoxy of Comte, or of Hegel, or of our own. Philosophical theories or ideas, as points of view, instruments of criticism, may help us
  - (55) to gather up what might otherwise pass unregarded by us. "Philosophy is the microscope of thought." The theory or idea or system which requires of us the sacrifice of any part of this experience, in consideration of some interest into which we cannot enter, or some abstract theory we have not identified
  - (60) with ourselves, or of what is only conventional, has no real claim upon us.

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- 43. In the first paragraph, the relationship between experience and human personality is explained primarily by the use of which of the following?
  - (A) Rhetorical questions
  - (B) Appeals to authority
  - (C) Metaphors
  - (D) Anecdotes
  - (E) Factual evidence
- 44. What is the function of the three clauses introduced by "that" in lines 8 and 10?
  - (A) They provide information about the nature of human impressions.
  - (B) They redefine the nature of analytical thinking.
  - (C) They reinforce the sense of isolation felt by the author.
  - (D) They present factual details in support of abstract generalizations.
  - (E) They anticipate objections to the author's thesis.
- 45. The author's discussion of that which is "gone while we try to apprehend it" (lines 12-13) depends on which of the following?
  - (A) A syllogism
  - (B) A simile
  - (C) A paradox
  - (D) An oxymoron
  - (E) A digression
- 46. The subject of the sentence "To . . . down" (lines 14-17) is
  - (A) "wisp" (line 14)
  - (B) "reforming itself" (line 15)
  - (C) "impression" (lines 15-16)
  - (D) "relic" (line 16)
  - (E) "what is real" (line 17)

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47. Which of the following is true about the various assertions made in the passage?
- (A) The author considers them familiar ideas already held by his audience.
  - (B) The author uses examples of his own personal experiences to support them.
  - (C) They are presented without objective evidential support.
  - (D) They are supported by appeals to various authorities.
  - (E) The author expects the reader to take issue with them.
48. By "speculative culture" (line 22) the author most probably means
- (A) the fine arts
  - (B) intellectual investigation
  - (C) the natural sciences
  - (D) the human mind
  - (E) deliberate action
49. The sentence "Every ... only" (lines 24-28) contains which of the following?
- (A) Parallel syntax
  - (B) An ellipsis
  - (C) A simile
  - (D) Subordinate clauses
  - (E) A shift in tone
50. In context, all of the following meanings are probably contained in the word "finest" (line 31) EXCEPT
- (A) most acute
  - (B) most sensitive
  - (C) most refined
  - (D) most discerning
  - (E) most decorative
51. One may infer from the passage that "To burn always with this hard, gemlike flame" (line 34) is to
- (A) abandon rational speculation for idealism
  - (B) take full advantage of the divisible portions of time
  - (C) attempt to become immortal by defying time
  - (D) use one's personality to gain the fruits of experience
  - (E) concentrate on a single remembered impression in one's life
52. The author apparently believes that stereotypes are
- (A) helpful in allowing us to form habits of perception that furnish true insights about the world
  - (B) dangerous because they tend to cause dissension among different groups
  - (C) formed by minds that lack the finest degree of discrimination
  - (D) important for beginning to understand the nature of reality
  - (E) useful because they help us to break our familiar habits of perception

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- 53. In lines 46–47, the phrase “this short day of frost and sun” is used to refer to
  - (A) an experience of freedom
  - (B) the inevitability of change
  - (C) an unpredictable world
  - (D) the passage of a lifetime
  - (E) a personal tragedy
  
- 54. The author believes that we should particularly desire to sharpen our perception as we come to realize the
  - (A) limited capacity of human imagination
  - (B) vanity of human striving
  - (C) acuity of the human mind
  - (D) transcendent power of nature
  - (E) transience of human life
  
- 55. The last sentence of the passage (lines 56–61) is chiefly remarkable for its
  - (A) wide separation of subject from predicate
  - (B) use of concrete imagery
  - (C) inverted syntax
  - (D) use of exactly parallel syntax
  - (E) lack of agreement between subject and verb
  
- 56. Which of the following would the author be LEAST likely to encourage in a person?
  - (A) An enthusiastic love of nature
  - (B) An assiduous curiosity about the environment
  - (C) The development of connoisseurship in art
  - (D) An acute interest in entrepreneurial gain
  - (E) A devotion to philosophical inquiry
  
- 57. Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph in relation to the two paragraphs that precede it?
  - (A) It assesses the gravity of the problem described earlier.
  - (B) It responds to criticisms acknowledged in the opening paragraphs.
  - (C) It offers another interpretation of the dilemma already described.
  - (D) It represents a digression from the ideas previously presented.
  - (E) It suggests an answer to the dilemma described in the preceding paragraphs.