

Main Point

1. Choice (A) understates the main idea. Although the opening to the passage states that we don't know whether the world is non-Euclidean, the author goes on to give evidence that it is non-Euclidean.

Choice (C) overstates the main idea. The author doesn't say that the world is non-Euclidean, just that evidence strongly indicates that it is.

In choice (B), the word "probably" properly limits the scope of the main idea, namely, that the world is probably non-Euclidean. The answer is (B).

2. (A) understates the claim made in the argument. It is true that eagles are symbols of freedom; but more importantly, because they are symbols of freedom, they inspire people to help other species.

(B) paraphrases the conclusion at the end of the argument. Hence, it is the answer.

(C) makes a subtle, false claim couched in same language disguise. Notice that the author claims only "the needs of more *obscure* species will go unmet," not necessarily that the needs of other *symbolic* species will go unmet. Every word in choice (C) except one is taken directly from the passage.

(D) is probably true but it is irrelevant. Nowhere in the argument is it mentioned or implied that people's love of the wilderness can be tapped.

(E) also understates the claim made in the argument. It merely paraphrases a premise of the argument; namely, "bald eagles have the unique capacity to inspire people and foster in them a sympathetic attitude toward the needs of other threatened species."

3. (A) No. If no research is carried out, there will be no public benefit. However, if research is funded, we

cannot conclude that benefits will definitely result. Perhaps all the research will hit dead-ends, or perhaps it will only contribute to theoretical knowledge without having any practical applications.

(B) No. Nothing in the argument states or implies that legislators would necessarily fund research if its outcome were predictable. The legislator's position is this:

No assurance of contribution —> No funding of research

It is not valid to conclude from this:

Assurance of contribution —> Funding of research

(C) No. Nothing in the passage implies that public funding of research would accelerate the rate of scientific discoveries. Other factors might restrict the rate of scientific discoveries. The point of the passage is that some of the greatest benefits to public welfare resulted from scientific research from which no one anticipated such benefits. Therefore, we cannot expect to have a guarantee of social benefit from any particular scientific research program.

(D) No. The point of the passage is that some of the greatest benefits to public welfare resulted from scientific research from which no one anticipated such benefits. Nothing in the passage indicates that public funds are required to ensure that beneficial research is carried out.

(E) Yes. The point of the passage is that some of the greatest benefits to public welfare resulted from scientific research from which no one anticipated such benefits. Therefore, we cannot expect to have a guarantee of social benefit from any particular scientific research program.

4. One of the purposes of these studies, of course, is to find out whether or not students who think they are receiving the soothing heat pulses do better on their assignments than they would otherwise. If the psychologists knew ahead of time which students were receiving the pulses, they might subconsciously evaluate the students' assignments based on the results they anticipated. Only if both students and psychologists are shielded from knowing who is receiving the pulses can the students' assignments be graded and the results fairly tallied and analyzed. Selection (A) states that often students who receive the heat pulses become flushed in the face. This condition would be observable by both students and psychologists and would definitely frustrate one of the purposes of the experiment. Thus (A) is the correct answer. The other answer selections do not indicate how either students or psychologists would learn which students were actually receiving the heat pulses. Selection (C) is tempting, but it does not suggest that students know which of them will actually receive the pulses and which will not.
5. (A) Yes. The intent is that neither the subject nor experimenter will know which subjects are actually being given the drug. But if the drug has side effects that the experimenter recognizes, then in some cases the experimenter will know who is taking the actual drug.
(B) No. This in fact helps keep everybody in the dark about who is getting the actual drug and who is getting a placebo.
(C) No. This is independent of the passage.
(D) No. This in fact helps keep everybody in the dark about who is getting the actual drug and who is getting a placebo. The less time a researcher works with a subject, the fewer opportunities she has to discover whether the subject is getting the actual drug or a placebo.
(E) No. There is no discussion in the passage of volunteering or of informing the subjects that they may receive a placebo.