

**Informational Passage 1**

There is substantial evidence that by 1926, with the publication of *The Weary Blues*, Langston Hughes had broken with two well-established traditions in African American literature. In *The Weary Blues*, Hughes chose to modify the traditions that decreed that African American literature must promote racial acceptance and integration, and that, in order to do so, it must reflect an understanding and mastery of Western European literary techniques and styles. Necessarily excluded by this decree, linguistically and thematically, was the vast amount of secular folk material in the oral tradition that had been created by Black people in the years of slavery and after. It might be pointed out that even the spirituals or “sorrow songs” of the slaves—as distinct from their secular songs and stories—had been Europeanized to make them acceptable within these African American traditions after the Civil War. In 1862 northern White writers had commented favorably on the unique and provocative melodies of these “sorrow songs” when they first heard them sung by slaves in the Carolina sea islands. But by 1916, ten years before the publication of *The Weary Blues*, Harry T. Burleigh, the Black baritone soloist at New York’s ultrafashionable Saint George’s Episcopal Church, had published *Jubilee Songs of the United States*, with every spiritual arranged so that a concert singer could sing it “in the manner of an art song.” Clearly, the artistic work of Black people could be used to promote racial acceptance and integration only on the condition that it became Europeanized.

Even more than his rebellion against this restrictive tradition in African American art, Hughes’s expression of the vibrant folk culture of Black people established his writing as a landmark in the history of African American literature. Most of his folk poems have the distinctive marks of this folk culture’s oral tradition: they contain many instances of naming and enumeration, considerable hyperbole and understatement, and a strong infusion of street-talk rhyming. There is a deceptive veil of artlessness in these poems. Hughes prided himself on being an impromptu and impressionistic writer of poetry. His, he insisted, was not an artfully constructed poetry. Yet an analysis of his dramatic monologues and other poems reveals that his poetry was carefully and artfully crafted. In his folk poetry we find features common to all folk literature, such as dramatic ellipsis, narrative compression, rhythmic repetition, and monosyllabic emphasis. The peculiar mixture of irony and humor we find in his writing is a distinguishing feature of his folk poetry. Together, these aspects of Hughes’s writing helped to modify the previous restrictions on the techniques and subject matter of Black writers and consequently to broaden the linguistic and thematic range of African American literature.

1. The author mentions which one of the following as an example of the influence of Black folk culture on Hughes' poetry?
  - (A) his exploitation of ambiguous and deceptive meanings
  - (B) his care and craft in composing poems
  - (C) his use of naming and enumeration
  - (D) his use of first-person narrative
  - (E) his strong religious beliefs
2. The author suggests that the "deceptive veil" (line 45) in Hughes's poetry obscures
  - (A) evidence of his use of oral techniques in his poetry
  - (B) evidence of his thoughtful deliberation in composing his poems
  - (C) his scrupulous concern for representative details in his poetry
  - (D) his incorporation of Western European literary techniques in his poetry
  - (E) his engagement with social and political issues rather than aesthetic ones
3. With which one of the following statements regarding *Jubilee Songs of the United States* would the author be most likely to agree?
  - (A) Its publication marked an advance in the intrinsic quality of African American art.
  - (B) It paved the way for publication of Hughes's *The Weary Blues* by making African American art fashionable.
  - (C) It was an authentic replication of African American spirituals and "sorrow songs."
  - (D) It demonstrated the extent to which spirituals were adapted in order to make them more broadly accepted.
  - (E) It was to the spiritual what Hughes's *The Weary Blues* was to secular songs and stories.
4. The author most probably mentions the reactions of northern White writers to non-Europeanized "sorrow songs" in order to
  - (A) indicate that modes of expression acceptable in the context of slavery in the South were acceptable only to a small number of White writers in the North after the Civil War
  - (B) contrast White writers' earlier appreciation of these songs with the growing tendency after the Civil War to regard Europeanized versions of the songs as more acceptable
  - (C) show that the requirement that such songs be Europeanized was internal to the African American tradition and was unrelated to the literary standards or attitudes of White writers
  - (D) demonstrate that such songs in their non-Europeanized form were more imaginative than Europeanized versions of the same songs
  - (E) suggest that White writers benefited more from exposure to African American art forms than Black writers did from exposure to European art forms

5. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the requirement that Black writers employ Western European literary techniques?
- (A) The requirement was imposed more for social than for aesthetic reasons.
  - (B) The requirement was a relatively unimportant aspect of the African American tradition.
  - (C) The requirement was the chief reason for Hughes's success as a writer.
  - (D) The requirement was appropriate for some forms of expression but not for others.
  - (E) The requirement was never as strong as it may have appeared to be.
6. Which one of the following aspects of Hughes's poetry does the author appear to value most highly?
- (A) its novelty compared to other works of African American literature
  - (B) its subtle understatement compared to that of other kinds of folk literature
  - (C) its virtuosity in adapting musical forms to language
  - (D) its expression of the folk culture of Black people
  - (E) its universality of appeal achieved through the adoption of colloquial expressions

**Informational Passage 2**

Three basic adaptive responses—regulatory, acclimatory, and developmental—may occur in organisms as they react to changing environmental conditions. In all three, adjustment of biological features (morphological adjustment) or of their use (functional adjustment) may occur. Regulatory responses involve rapid changes in the organism’s use of its physiological apparatus—increasing or decreasing the rates of various processes, for example. Acclimation involves morphological change—thickening of fur or red blood cell proliferation—which alters physiology itself. Such structural changes require more time than regulatory response changes. Regulatory and acclimatory responses are both reversible.

Developmental responses, however, are usually permanent and irreversible; they become fixed in the course of the individual’s development in response to environmental conditions at the time the response occurs. One such response occurs in many kinds of water bugs. Most water-bug species inhabiting small lakes and ponds have two generations per year. The first hatches during the spring, reproduces during the summer, then dies. The eggs laid in the summer hatch and develop into adults in late summer. They live over the winter before breeding in early spring. Individuals in the second (overwintering) generation have fully developed wings and leave the water in autumn to overwinter in forests, returning in spring to small bodies of water to lay eggs. Their wings are absolutely necessary for this seasonal dispersal. The summer (early) generation, in contrast, is usually dimorphic—some individuals have normal functional (macropterous) wings; others have much-reduced (micropterous) wings of no use for flight. The summer generation’s dimorphism is a compromise strategy, for these individuals usually do not leave the ponds and thus generally have no use for fully developed wings. But small ponds occasionally dry up during the summer, forcing the water bugs to search for new habitats, an eventuality that macropterous individuals are well adapted to meet.

The dimorphism of micropterous and macropterous individuals in the summer generation expresses developmental flexibility; it is not genetically determined. The individual’s wing form is environmentally determined by the temperature to which developing eggs are exposed prior to their being laid. Eggs maintained in a warm environment always produce bugs with normal wings, but exposure to cold produces micropterous individuals. Eggs producing the overwintering brood are all formed during the late summer’s warm temperatures. Hence, all individuals in the overwintering brood have normal wings. Eggs laid by the overwintering adults in the spring, which develop into the summer generation of adults, are formed in early autumn and early spring. Those eggs formed in autumn are exposed to cold winter temperatures, and thus produce micropterous adults in the summer generation. Those formed during the spring are never exposed to cold temperatures, and thus yield individuals with normal wings. Adult water bugs of the overwintering generation, brought into the laboratory during the cold months and kept warm, produce only macropterous offspring.

7. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) illustrate an organism's functional adaptive response to changing environmental conditions
  - (B) prove that organisms can exhibit three basic adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions
  - (C) explain the differences in form and function between micropterous and macropterous water bugs and analyze the effect of environmental changes on each
  - (D) discuss three different types of adaptive responses and provide an example that explains how one of those types of responses works
  - (E) contrast acclimatory responses with developmental responses and suggest an explanation for the evolutionary purposes of these two responses to changing environmental conditions
8. The passage supplies information to suggest that which one of the following would happen if a pond inhabited by water bugs were to dry up in June?
- (A) The number of developmental responses among the water-bug population would decrease.
  - (B) Both micropterous and macropterous water bugs would show an acclimatory response.
  - (C) The generation of water bugs to be hatched during the subsequent spring would contain an unusually large number of macropterous individuals.
  - (D) The dimorphism of the summer generation would enable some individuals to survive.
  - (E) The dimorphism of the summer generation would be genetically transferred to the next spring generation.
9. It can be inferred from the passage that if the winter months of a particular year were unusually warm, the
- (A) eggs formed by water bugs in the autumn would probably produce a higher than usual proportion of macropterous individuals
  - (B) eggs formed by water bugs in the autumn would probably produce an entire summer generation of water bugs with smaller than normal wings
  - (C) eggs of the overwintering generation formed in the autumn would not be affected by this temperature change
  - (D) overwintering generation would not leave the ponds for the forest during the winter
  - (E) overwintering generation of water bugs would most likely form fewer eggs in the autumn and more in the spring

10. According to the passage, the dimorphic wing structure of the summer generation of water bugs occurs because
- (A) the overwintering generation forms two sets of eggs, one exposed to the colder temperatures of winter and one exposed only to the warmer temperatures of spring
  - (B) the eggs that produce micropterous and macropterous adults are morphologically different
  - (C) water bugs respond to seasonal changes by making an acclimatory functional adjustment in the wings
  - (D) water bugs hatching in the spring live out their life spans in ponds and never need to fly
  - (E) the overwintering generation, which produces eggs developing into the dimorphic generation, spends the winter in the forest and the spring in small ponds
11. It can be inferred from the passage that which one of the following is an example of a regulatory response?
- (A) thickening of the plumage of some birds in the autumn
  - (B) increase in pulse rate during vigorous exercise
  - (C) gradual darkening of the skin after exposure to sunlight
  - (D) gradual enlargement of muscles as a result of weight lifting
  - (E) development of a heavy fat layer in bears before hibernation
12. According to the passage, the generation of water bugs hatching during the summer is likely to
- (A) be made up of equal numbers of macropterous and micropterous individuals
  - (B) lay its eggs during the winter in order to expose them to cold
  - (C) show a marked inability to fly from one pond to another
  - (D) exhibit genetically determined differences in wing form from the early spring-hatched generation
  - (E) contain a much greater proportion of macropterous water bugs than the early spring-hatched generation
13. The author mentions laboratory experiments with adult water bugs (lines 68–71) in order to illustrate which one of the following?
- (A) the function of the summer generation's dimorphism
  - (B) the irreversibility of most developmental adaptive responses in water bugs
  - (C) the effect of temperature on developing water-bug eggs
  - (D) the morphological difference between the summer generation and the overwintering generation of water bugs
  - (E) the functional adjustment of water bugs in response to seasonal temperature variation

14. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) Biological phenomena are presented, examples of their occurrence are compared and contrasted, and one particular example is illustrated in detail.
  - (B) A description of related biological phenomena is stated, and two of those phenomena are explained in detail with illustrated examples.
  - (C) Three related biological phenomena are described, a hypothesis explaining their relationship is presented, and supporting evidence is produced.
  - (D) Three complementary biological phenomena are explained, their causes are examined, and one of them is described by contrasting its causes with the other two.
  - (E) A new way of describing biological phenomena is suggested, its applications are presented, and one specific example is examined in detail.

**Informational Passage 3**

A growing taste for shark steaks and shark-fin soup has for the first time in 400 million years put the scourge of the sea at the wrong end of the food chain. Commercial landings of this toothsome fish have doubled every year since 1986, and shark populations are plunging. It is hardly a case of good riddance. Sharks do for gentler fish what lions do for the wildebeest: they check populations by feeding on the weak. Also, sharks apparently do not get cancer and may therefore harbor clues to the nature of that disease.

Finally, there is the issue of motherhood. Sharks are viviparous. That is, they bear their young alive and swimming (not sealed in eggs) after gestation periods lasting from nine months to two years. Shark mothers generally give birth to litters of from eight to twelve pups and bear only one litter every other year.

This is why sharks have one of the lowest fecundity rates in the ocean. The female cod, for example, spawns annually and lays a few million eggs at a time. If three quarters of the cod were to be fished this year, they could be back in full force in a few years. But if humans took that big of a bite out of the sharks, the population would not recover for 15 years.

So, late this summer, if all goes according to plan, the shark will join the bald eagle and the buffalo on the list of managed species. The federal government will cap the U.S. commercial catch at 5,800 metric tons, about half of the 1989 level, and limit sportsmen to two sharks per boat. Another provision discourages finning, the harvesting of shark fins alone, by limiting the weight of fins to 7 percent of that of all the carcasses.

Finning got under the skin of environmentalists, and the resulting anger helped to mobilize support for the new regulations. Finning itself is a fairly recent innovation. Shark fins contain noodle-like cartilaginous tissues that Chinese chefs have traditionally used to thicken and flavor soup. Over the past few years rising demand in Hong Kong has made the fins as valuable as the rest of the fish. Long strands are prized, so unusually large fins can be worth considerably more to the fisherman than the average price of about \$10 a pound.

But can U.S. quotas save shark species that wander the whole Atlantic? The blue shark, for example, migrates into the waters of something like 23 countries. John G. Casey, a biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service Research Center in Narragansett, R.I., admits that international co-ordination will eventually be necessary. But he supports U.S. quotas as a first step in mobilizing other nations. Meanwhile the commercial fishermen are not waiting for the new rules to take effect. "There's a pre-quota rush on sharks," Casey says, "and it's going on as we speak."

15. According to the passage, shark populations are at greater risk than cod populations because
- (A) sharks are now being eaten more than cod.
  - (B) the shark reproduction rate is lower than that of the cod.
  - (C) sharks are quickly becoming fewer in number.
  - (D) sharks are now as scarce as bald eagles and buffalo.
  - (E) sharks are scavengers and therefore more susceptible to disease.
16. According to the passage, a decrease in shark populations
- I. might cause some fish populations to go unchecked.
  - II. would hamper cancer research.
  - III. to one-quarter the current level would take over a decade to recover from.
- (A) II only
  - (B) III only
  - (C) I and III only
  - (D) I and II only
  - (E) I, II, and III
17. If the species *Homo logicus* was determined to be viviparous and to have extremely low fecundity rates on land, we might expect that
- (A) *Homo logicus* could overpopulate its niche and should be controlled.
  - (B) *Homo logicus* might be declared an endangered species.
  - (C) *Homo logicus* would pose no danger to other species and would itself be in no danger.
  - (D) *Homo logicus* would soon become extinct.
  - (E) None of these events would be expected with certainty.
18. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the efforts to protect shark populations?
- (A) strong advocate
  - (B) impartial observer
  - (C) opposed
  - (D) perplexed
  - (E) resigned to their ineffectiveness
19. It can be inferred from the passage that
- I. research efforts on cancer will be hindered if shark populations are threatened.
  - II. U.S. quotas on shark fishing will have limited effectiveness in protecting certain species.
  - III. some practices of Chinese chefs have angered environmentalists.
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
20. An irony resulting from the announcement that sharks will be placed on the managed species list is
- (A) we will now find out less about cancer, so in effect by saving the sharks, we are hurting ourselves.
  - (B) sharks are far more dangerous to other fish than we are to them.
  - (C) more chefs are now using the cartilaginous tissues found in shark fins.
  - (D) more sharks are being killed now than before the announcement.
  - (E) man will now protect a creature that he has been the victim of.

**Informational Passage 4**

Cultivation of a single crop on a given tract of land leads eventually to decreased yields. One reason for this is that harmful bacterial phytopathogens, organisms parasitic on plant hosts, increase in the soil surrounding plant roots. The problem can be cured by crop rotation, denying the pathogens a suitable host for a period of time. However, even if crops are not rotated, the severity of diseases brought on by such phytopathogens often decreases after a number of years as the microbial population of the soil changes and the soil becomes “suppressive” to those diseases. While there may be many reasons for this phenomenon, it is clear that levels of certain bacteria, such as *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, a bacterium antagonistic to a number of harmful phytopathogens, are greater in suppressive than in nonsuppressive soil. This suggests that the presence of such bacteria suppresses phytopathogens. There is now considerable experimental support for this view. Wheat yield increases of 27 percent have been obtained in field trials by treatment of wheat seeds with fluorescent pseudomonads. Similar treatment of sugar beets, cotton, and potatoes has had similar results.

These improvements in crop yields through the application of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* suggest that agriculture could benefit from the use of bacteria genetically altered for specific purposes. For example, a form of phytopathogen altered to remove its harmful properties could be released into the environment in quantities favorable to its competing with and eventually excluding the harmful normal strain. Some experiments suggest that deliberately releasing altered nonpathogenic *Pseudomonas syringae* could crowd out the nonaltered variety that causes frost damage. Opponents of such research have objected that the deliberate and largescale release of genetically altered bacteria might have deleterious results. Proponents, on the other hand, argue that this particular strain is altered only by the removal of the gene responsible for the strain’s propensity to cause frost damage, thereby rendering it safer than the phytopathogen from which it was derived.

Some proponents have gone further and suggest that genetic alteration techniques could create organisms with totally new combinations of desirable traits not found in nature. For example, genes responsible for production of insecticidal compounds have been transposed from other bacteria into pseudomonads that colonize corn roots. Experiments of this kind are difficult and require great care: such bacteria are developed in highly artificial environments and may not compete well with natural soil bacteria. Nevertheless, proponents contend that the prospects for improved agriculture through such methods seem excellent. These prospects lead many to hope that current efforts to assess the risks of deliberate release of altered microorganisms will successfully answer the concerns of opponents and create a climate in which such research can go forward without undue impediment.

21. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Recent field experiments with genetically altered *Pseudomonas* bacteria have shown that releasing genetically altered bacteria into the environment would not involve any significant danger.
  - (B) Encouraged by current research, advocates of agricultural use of genetically altered bacteria are optimistic that such use will eventually result in improved agriculture, though opponents remain wary.
  - (C) Current research indicates that adding genetically altered *Pseudomonas syringae* bacteria to the soil surrounding crop plant roots will have many beneficial effects, such as the prevention of frost damage in certain crops.
  - (D) Genetic alteration of a number of harmful phytopathogens has been advocated by many researchers who contend that these techniques will eventually replace such outdated methods as crop rotation.
  - (E) Genetic alteration of bacteria has been successful in highly artificial laboratory conditions, but opponents of such research have argued that these techniques are unlikely to produce organisms that are able to survive in natural environments.
22. The author discusses naturally occurring *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria in the first paragraph primarily in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) prove that increases in the level of such bacteria in the soil are the sole cause of soil suppressivity
  - (B) explain why yields increased after wheat fields were sprayed with altered *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria
  - (C) detail the chemical processes that such bacteria use to suppress organisms parasitic to crop plants, such as wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes
  - (D) provide background information to support the argument that research into the agricultural use of genetically altered bacteria would be fruitful
  - (E) argue that crop rotation is unnecessary, since diseases brought on by phytopathogens diminish in severity and eventually disappear on their own

23. It can be inferred from the author's discussion of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria that which one of the following would be true of crops impervious to parasitical organisms?
- (A) *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria would be absent from the soil surrounding their roots.
  - (B) They would crowd out and eventually exclude other crop plants if their growth were not carefully regulated.
  - (C) Their yield would not be likely to be improved by adding *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria to the soil.
  - (D) They would mature more quickly than crop plants that were susceptible to parasitical organisms.
  - (E) Levels of phytopathogenic bacteria in the soil surrounding their roots would be higher compared with other crop plants.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that crop rotation can increase yields in part because
- (A) moving crop plants around makes them hardier and more resistant to disease
  - (B) the number of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria in the soil usually increases when crops are rotated
  - (C) the roots of many crop plants produce compounds that are antagonistic to phytopathogens harmful to other crop plants
  - (D) the presence of phytopathogenic bacteria is responsible for the majority of plant diseases
  - (E) phytopathogens typically attack some plant species but find other species to be unsuitable hosts
25. According to the passage, proponents of the use of genetically altered bacteria in agriculture argue that which one of the following is true of the altered bacteria used in the frost damage experiments?
- (A) The altered bacteria had a genetic constitution differing from that of the normal strain only in that the altered variety had one less gene.
  - (B) Although the altered bacteria competed effectively with the nonaltered strain in the laboratory, they were not as viable in natural environments.
  - (C) The altered bacteria were much safer and more effective than the naturally occurring *Pseudomonas fluorescens* bacteria used in earlier experiments.
  - (D) The altered bacteria were antagonistic to several types of naturally occurring phytopathogens in the soil surrounding the roots of frost damaged crops.
  - (E) The altered bacteria were released into the environment in numbers sufficient to guarantee the validity of experimental results.

26. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the proponents' argument regarding the safety of using altered *Pseudomonas syringae* bacteria to control frost damage?
- (A) *Pseudomonas syringae* bacteria are primitive and have a simple genetic constitution.
  - (B) The altered bacteria are derived from a strain that is parasitic to plants and can cause damage to crops.
  - (C) Current genetic engineering techniques permit the large-scale commercial production of such bacteria.
  - (D) Often genes whose presence is responsible for one harmful characteristic must be present in order to prevent other harmful characteristics.
  - (E) The frost damage experiments with *Pseudomonas syringae* bacteria indicate that the altered variety would only replace the normal strain if released in sufficient numbers.

**Informational Passage 5**

There are two major systems of criminal procedure in the modern world—the adversarial and the inquisitorial. The former is associated with common law tradition and the latter with civil law tradition. Both systems were historically preceded by the system of private vengeance in which the victim of a crime fashioned his own remedy and administered it privately, either personally or through an agent. The vengeance system was a system of self-help, the essence of which was captured in the slogan “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.” The modern adversarial system is only one historical step removed from the private vengeance system and still retains some of its characteristic features. Thus, for example, even though the right to institute criminal action has now been extended to all members of society and even though the police department has taken over the pretrial investigative functions on behalf of the prosecution, the adversarial system still leaves the defendant to conduct his own pretrial investigation. The trial is still viewed as a duel between two adversaries, refereed by a judge who, at the beginning of the trial has no knowledge of the investigative background of the case. In the final analysis the adversarial system of criminal procedure symbolizes and regularizes the punitive combat.

By contrast, the inquisitorial system begins historically where the adversarial system stopped its development. It is two historical steps removed from the system of private vengeance. Therefore, from the standpoint of legal anthropology, it is historically superior to the adversarial system. Under the inquisitorial system the public investigator has the duty to investigate not just on behalf of the prosecutor but also on behalf of the defendant. Additionally, the public prosecutor has the duty to present to the court not only evidence that may lead to the conviction of the defendant but also evidence that may lead to his exoneration. This system mandates that both parties permit full pretrial discovery of the evidence in their possession. Finally, in an effort to make the trial less like a duel between two adversaries, the inquisitorial system mandates that the judge take an active part in the conduct of the trial, with a role that is both directive and protective.

Fact-finding is at the heart of the inquisitorial system. This system operates on the philosophical premise that in a criminal case the crucial factor is not the legal rule but the facts of the case and that the goal of the entire procedure is to experimentally recreate for the court the commission of the alleged crime.

27. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) explain why the inquisitorial system is the best system of criminal justice
- (B) explain how the adversarial and the inquisitorial systems of criminal justice both evolved from the system of private vengeance
- (C) show how the adversarial and inquisitorial systems of criminal justice can both complement and hinder each other's development
- (D) show how the adversarial and inquisitorial systems of criminal justice are being combined into a new and better system
- (E) analyze two systems of criminal justice and deduce which one is better

28. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that which one of the following would most logically begin a paragraph immediately following the passage?

- (A) Because of the inquisitorial system's thoroughness in conducting its pretrial investigation, it can be concluded that a defendant who is innocent would prefer to be tried under the inquisitorial system, whereas a defendant who is guilty would prefer to be tried under the adversarial system.
- (B) As the preceding analysis shows, the legal system is in a constant state of flux. For now

the inquisitorial system is ascendant, but it will probably be soon replaced by another system.

- (C) The accusatorial system begins where the inquisitorial system ends. So it is three steps removed from the system of private vengeance, and therefore historically superior to it.
- (D) Because in the inquisitorial system the judge must take an active role in the conduct of the trial, his competency and expertise have become critical.
- (E) The criminal justice system has evolved to the point that it no longer seems to be derivative of the system of private vengeance. Modern systems of criminal justice empower all of society with the right to instigate a legal action, and the need for vengeance is satisfied through a surrogate—the public prosecutor.

29. According to the passage, the inquisitorial system differs from the adversarial system in that
- (A) it does not make the defendant solely responsible for gathering evidence for his case
  - (B) it does not require the police department to work on behalf of the prosecution
  - (C) it does not allow the victim the satisfaction of private vengeance
  - (D) it requires the prosecution to drop a weak case
  - (E) a defendant who is innocent would prefer to be tried under the inquisitorial system
30. The author views the prosecution's role in the inquisitorial system as being
- (A) an advocate for both society and the defendant
  - (B) solely responsible for starting a trial
  - (C) a protector of the legal rule
  - (D) an investigator only
  - (E) an aggressive but fair investigator