

MATHS

BOOKS - KAPLAN INC MATHS (ENGLISH)

PAIRED PASSAGES AND PRIMARY SOURCE PASSAGES

How Much Do You Know

1. Passage 1 is adapted from a speech given by
Senator Robert Y. hayne in 1830. Passage 2 is
adapted from a speech given in response by
Sanator Daniel Webster on the following day.
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would enable Congress and the Executive to exercise a control over States, as well as over great intersts in teh country, nay even over corporations and individuals-utterly destructive of the purity, and fatal to the duration of our institutions. It would be equally fatal to the sovereignty and independence of the States. Sir, I am one of those who believe that the very life of our system is the independence of teh States, and there is no evil more to be deprecated than the consolidation of this Government. It is only by a strict adherence to the limitations

imp[osed by the constitution on the Federal Government, that this system works well, and can answer the great ends for which it was instituted. i am opposed, therefore, in any shape, to all unnecessary extension of the powers, or the influence of the Legislature of Exective of influence of the Legislature of Executive of the Union over the States, or the people of the States, and, most of all, I am opposed to those partial distibutions of favors, whether by legislation or appropriation, which has a direct and powerful tendency to spread corruption through the

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In passage 2, Webster most likely refers to General Washington in order to

A. make a colorful analogy.

to seem more credible.

B. emphasize the precedent for his position.

C. compare himself to Washington in order

D emphasize the honesty of his position

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Answer: B



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Which choice best characterizes how Webster responds to Hayne ?

A. He challenges Hayne's understanding of economics.

- B. He cites historical examples to show that Hayne's predictions will not come true.
- C. He finds a neutral path between his position and Hayne's.
- D. He attempts to turn a key word that

 Hayne uses against him.

Answer: D



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Based on the ideas expressed in Passage 1, hayne would most likely rebut Webster's claim in lines 61-67 ("If they mean....strenghtening the Union itself") by stating that

A. he(Hayne) does not wish the Union the have more money.

B. it was a mistake to form a Union.

C. the Union would weken if the states were less independent.

D. the Union will be more corrupt if the Legislative and Executive branches consolidate into one.

Answer: C



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Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 1-6 ("If I could...of Government")

B. Lines 6-7 ("Sir...corruption")

C. Lines 22-24 ("am opposed...powers")

D. Lines 32-35 ("so sow ...itself")

Answer: D



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On which of the following points do thte writers of the passages express agreement?

A. The Federal Government should not acquire new powers.

B. The Constitution alone may not adequately address the current

situation.

C. Money can be corrupting influence.

D. The Federal Government is spending more than it can afford.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Try On Your Own

1. Passage 1

The second section gives power to the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur..." Some are displleased with it, not on account of any errors or defects in it, but because they say the treaties will have the force of laws, and thus should be made only by the legislature. These gentlemen seem not to consider that the judgement of our courts, and the commissions constitutionally given by our governor, are as valid and as binding on all persons whom they concern as the laws passed by our legislature. All constitutional acts of power, whether in the executive or in the judicial department, have as much legal validity and obligation as if they proceeded from the legislature. it surely does not follow that because the people have given the power of makin laws to the legislature, they should therefore likewise give the legislature the power to do every other act of government by which the citizens are to the bound and affected. The President is to have power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur."...

Though several writers o teh subject of government place the power of making treatis in the class of executive aunthorities, this is evidently an arbitrary classicication, for if we attend carefully to its operation, it will be found to partake more of the legislative than of the executive character, though it does not seem strictly to fall within the definition of either of them. The essence of teh legislative branch is to enact laws, or, in other words, to

prescribe rules for the regulation of teh society, while the execution of the laws, and the employment of the common strength, either for this purpose of for the common defense, seem to comprise all the functions of the executive branch. The power of making treaties is, plainly, neither the one nor the other. It relates neither to the execution of the existing laws, nor to the creation of new ones, and still less to an exertion of the common strength. Its objects are CONTRACTS with foreign nations, which have the force of law, but derive it from the obligations of good

faith. They are not rules prescribed by the government of the citizen, but agreements between two governments. The power in questin seems therefore to form a distinct department, and to belong, properly, neither to the legislative nor to the exective branch. The qualties elsewhere detailed as indispensable in the management of foreign negotiations point to the Exective as the best agent in those transactions, while the vast importance of the trust, and the operation of treaties as laws, plead strongly for the participation of the whole or a portion of the

legislative body in the office of making them.

Jay includes the reasoning of those who are sipleased with the president's trety-making power (lines 5-9) in order to

A. provide an opposing conslusion that gives context for his own argument.

B. acknowledge flaws and defects in Article

II of the Constitution.

C. explain the importance of the legislature in creating laws that impact citizens.

D. support his own opinions about judicial and exective authority.

Answer: A



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2. Passage 1

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- A. Jay's opponents' criticisms of the second section would be legitimate if the second section contained errors and defects.
- B. Jay's opponents think anything having the same force as a law is, in effect, a law.
- C. Jay's opponents perceive the legislature as the only branch that should act in ways that legally bind citizens.

D. Jay's opponents agree with Jay that the legislature should be empowered to enact al duties of government.

Answer: C



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A. Lines 5-6 ("Some are...legislature")

B. Lines 9-14 ("These gentlemen...

legislature")

C. Lines 14-18 ("All constitutional...

legislature")

D. Lines 17-24 ("it surely...affected")

Answer: A



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legislative body in the office of making them.

Based on Passage 2, it can be inferred that

Hamilton would agree with which of the

following statements?

A. Most writers on the subject of government fail to provide evidence suffcient to support their conslusions.

B. Citizens should not be bound by agreements between one government and another.

C. Any power that is not properly described as judicial or legislative must be an executive power.

D. At least some writers on the subject of government reach unsubstantiated conclusions about the scope of exective authority.

Answer: D



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legislative body in the office of making them.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. Lines 27-31 ("Though several...

B. Lines 36-39 ("The essence...society")

C. Lines 48-51 ("Its objects...faith")

classification")

D. Lines 60-64 ("While the ...them")

Answer: A



6. Passage 1

The second section gives power to the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur..." Some are displleased with it, not on account of any errors or defects in it, but because they say the treaties will have the force of laws, and thus should be made only by the legislature. These gentlemen seem not to consider that the judgement of our courts, and the

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participation of the whole or a portion of the legislative body in the office of making them.

As used in line 33, "partkes" most nearly means

A. consumes.

B. shares.

C. receives.

D. sovor.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

7. Passage 1

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legislative body in the office of making them.

As used in line 64, "office" most nearly means

A. bureaucracy.

B. workplace.

C. commission.

D. situation.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

8. Passage 1

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Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?

- A. Both passage refute different points using different evidence but reach the same conclusion.
 - B. Passage 2 and Passage 1 examine different but related propositions.
- C. Passage 2 question assumptions made by the author of Passage 1.

D. Passage 1 and 2 use different examples

to illustrate the same reasoning.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

9. Passage 1

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persons whom they concern as the laws passed by our legislature" (lines 12-14)?

legislative rules are legitimately binding,
and he would agree about the source of
that power.

B. Hamilton would disagree that treaties

A. Hamilton would agree that all non-

are as valid as laws passed by the legislature because treaties are contracts.

C. Hamilton would agree that at least some rules prescribed by the executive brance are just as valid as those issued from the legislature.

D. Hamilton would disagree with Jay's contention that judicial decisions are as valid as laws passed by the legislature.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

10. Passage 1

The second section gives power to the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur..." Some are displleased with it, not on account of any errors or defects in it, but because they say the treaties will have the force of laws, and thus should be made only by the legislature. These gentlemen seem not to consider that the judgement of our courts, and the commissions constitutionally given by our governor, are as valid and as binding on all persons whom they concern as the laws passed by our legislature. All constitutional acts of power, whether in the executive or in the judicial department, have as much legal validity and obligation as if they proceeded from the legislature. it surely does not follow that because the people have given the power of makin laws to the legislature, they should therefore likewise give the legislature the power to do every other act of government by which the citizens are to the bound and affected. The President is to have power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur."...

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legislative body in the office of making them.

In Passage 1, Jay's statemeth at lines 7-9 ("they say ...legislature") and in Passage 2, hamilton's statement at lines 36-39 ("The essence...cociety") both serve to help the authors

A. argue that the power to make treaties should reside exclusively with the legislature.

B. critique those who place in the power to make treaties in the class of executive

authorities.

C. define the widely accepted role of the legislative branch to make laws.

D. support the contention that treaties carry the same legal authority as laws.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

How Much Have You Learned

1. Passage 1 is adapted from an 1823 speech by president james Monre, in which he discusses European colonialism in the Americas. The position expressed in this speech would eventually become known as the Monroe Doctrine. Passage 2 is adapted from a 1095 speech by President Theodore Roosevelt. His position would become known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Passage 1

The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed

and maintain, are hence forth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. The citizens of the United States cherish friendaly sentiments in favor of teh liberty and happiness of their fellow men on the European side of the Atlantic. in the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with out policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invarded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparatin for our defense. With the movements in our own hemisphere

we are more immediately connected, by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and European nations to declear that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system of government to any protion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependncies of any Wuropean powe we have not interfered and shall not interfere. however, we could not view any middling with those former European colonies who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just rinciples, acknowledged, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly desposition toward the united States.

Passage 2

It isw not true that the united States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects regarding the other nations of the Western Hemisphere except for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see our neighboring

countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonalbe efficiency and decency in social and plitical matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need not fear interference from the United States. However, chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention.... In thw Western Hempisphere, the adherence of the

United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an inernational police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this Nation with their affairs would be at an end. Our intersets and those of our southern

neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society, they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympthy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justic at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the determent of the entire

body of American nations. Every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom and independence must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the respondibility of making good use of it.

The primary purpose of the statement in lines 6-9 ("The citizens ...of the Atlantic") is to

A. respond to critics of the United States.

B. mislead the audience regarding

Monroe's intent.

C. recommend that people adopt a certain attitude.

D. balance the overall tone of the massage.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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separated from the respondibility of making good use of it.

When discussing his veews on foreign policy in Passage 1, Monroe indicates that the United States does not inteend to

A. prevent further Euuropean colonization in the Americas.

B. intervene in conficts that exist solely

between European powers.

C. maintain a friendly relationship with

European powers.

D. allow European powers to keep their existing colonies in the Americas.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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good use of it.

Which choice privides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. Lines 9-12 ("In the ...do so")

B. Lines 15-19 ("With the ...observes ")

C. Lines 20-26 ("We owe...safety")

D. Lines 29-36 ("However ... States")

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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According to Roosevelt in Passage 2, what circumstance must exist before the United SDtates may justifiably interfere with the affairs of another nation in the Western Hemisphere?

A. The other nation must have been invaded by a

B. The other nation must have invaded of foregin power.

C. The order nation must have harmed the United States.

D. The order nation must have committed human rights abuses.

Answer: C



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Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question

A. Lines 42-44 ("Any counry...friendship")

B. Lines 59-67 ("If every ...end")

C. Lines 68-71 ("They have...them")

D. Lines 75-81 ("We would ...nations")

Answer: D



View Text Solution

6. Passage 1 is adapted from an 1823 speech by president james Monre, in which he discusses European colonialism in the Americas. The position expressed in this speech would eventually become known as the Monroe

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good use of it.

As used in line 59, "washed" most nearly means

A. cleaned.

B. overwhelmed.

C. touched.

D. bathed.

Answer: C



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As used in line 70, "obtains most nearly means

A. gathers.

B. seizes.

C. collects.

D. prevails.

Answer: D



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8. Passage 1 is adapted from an 1823 speech by president james Monre, in which he discusses European colonialism in the Americas. The position expressed in this speech would eventually become known as the Monroe Doctrine. Passage 2 is adapted from a 1095

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Which of the following best describes the relationship between the passage?

A. Passage 2 expands in idea that was mentioned briefly in Passage 1.

B. Passage 2 disputes the primary argument advanced in Passage 1.

C. Passage 2 provides examples to support a central claim made in Passage 1.

D. Passage 2 offers a justification for the main opinion asserted in Passage 1.

Answer: A



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9. Passage 1 is adapted from an 1823 speech by president james Monre, in which he discusses European colonialism in the Americas. The position expressed in this speech would eventually become known as the Monroe Doctrine. Passage 2 is adapted from a 1095 speech by President Theodore Roosevelt. His position would become known as the

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passages, it is likely that Monore and

Roosevelt were each motivated at least in part by

A. a lack of plitical stability in the Western

Hemisphere.

B. threatened or potential aggression by foreign powers.

C. ongoing criticism from their policical opponents.

D. a storng commitment of pacifism.

Answer: B

Passage 1

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Based on the ideas expassed in Passage 1,

Monroe would most likely characterize

Roosevelt's claim in line 67-68 ("Our intersets...identical") as

- A. an appropariate understanding of the relationship between countries in the Americas.
- B. an unfair characterization of an opinion expressed in the Monroe Doctrine.
- C. an unwarranted exaggeration of the actual state of affairs in the Western Hemisphere.
- D. AN EXAMPLE OF A PHENOMENON

 MENTIONED IN THE Monroe Doctrine.

Answer: A



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supported by Passage 2 but not by Passage 1?

- A. The United States intends to maintain friendly relationships with other nations.
- B. European powers should refrain from intervening in matters affecting only North and South America.
- C. At least one nation in the Americas other than the United States has achieved political stability.
- D. The United States should adopt a position of neutrality regarding all

conflicts between foreign powers.

Answer: C



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