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QUESTION 1

A healthy diet with proper nutrition is essential for maintaining good overall health. Since vitamins were discovered earlier in this century, people have routinely been taking vitamin supplements for this purpose. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) is a frequently used nutritional standard for maintaining optimal health. The RDA specifies the recommended amount of a number of nutrients for people of both sexes and in many different age groups. The National Research Councils Committee on Diet and Health has proposed a definition of the RDA to be that amount of a nutrient which meets the needs of 98 percent of the population. The RDA approach _____. First, it is based on the assumption that it is possible to accurately define nutritional requirements for a given group. However, individual nutritional requirements can vary widely within each group. The efficiency with which a person converts food intake into nutrients can also vary widely. Certain foods when eaten in combination actually prevent the absorption of nutrients. For example, spinach combined with milk reduces the amount of calcium available to the body from the milk. Also, the RDA approach specifies a different dietary requirement for each age and sex; however, it is clearly unrealistic to expect a homemaker to prepare a different menu for each family member. Still, although we cannot rely solely upon RDA to ensure our overall long-term health, it can be a useful guide so long as its limitations are recognized. On the basis of above passage please answer the following question With which of the following would the author most likely agree?

- A. The RDA approach should be replaced by a more realistic nutritional guide.
- B. The RDA approach should be supplemented with more specific nutritional guides.
- C. In spite of its flaws, the RDA approach is definitely the best guide to good nutrition.
- D. The RDA approach is most suitable for a large family.
- E. The RDA approach is too complicated for most consumers.

Correct Answer: B

Choice b is indicated by the final sentence, which indicates that the RDA approach is useful, but has limitations, implying that a supplemental guide would be a good thing. Choice a is contra-dicted by the final sentence of the passage. Choice c is incorrect because the passage says the RDA approach is a useful guide, but does NOT say it is the best guide to good nutrition. Choice d is contradicted by the next-to-last sentence of the passage. The passage states that the RDA approach is frequently used, which indicates it is not too complicated, as stated in choice e.

QUESTION 2

In Ralph Waldo Emersons view, although individual consciousness will eventually be lost, every living thing is part of the blessed Unity, part of the transcendent "over-soul" which is the universe. And so, in the main body of his philosophy, Emerson accepts the indifference of Nature to the individual life, and does not struggle against it. His acceptance of Nature as tending toward overall unity and good in spite of her indifference to the individual is curiously and ironically akin to the Puritan acceptance of the doctrine of Divine Election. In his "Personal Narrative" Jonathan Edwards writes that he finally has "a delightful conviction" of the doctrine of God's sovereignty, of God's choosing according to His divine and arbitrary will, "whom he would to eternal life, and rejecting whom he pleased . . ." He writes that the doctrine had formerly seemed _____ to him; however, it had finally come to seem "exceedingly pleasant, bright, and sweet." In "Fate," Emerson writes that "Nature will not mind drowning a man or a woman, but swallows your ship like a grain of dust," but that "the central intention of Nature [is] harmony and joy. Let us build altars to the Beautiful Necessity. . . ." On the basis of above passage please answer the following question Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. As philosophers reflecting on the nature of the universe, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Jonathan Edwards are ironically akin to one another.

B. Ralph Waldo Emerson believes that nature is indifferent to individuals; on the other hand, Jonathan Edwards believes God makes decisions about individuals, but based on His desires.

C. Ralph Waldo Emerson believes in a world ruled by the transcendent oversoul of Nature, whereas Jonathan Edwards believes in a world ruled by a sovereign God.

D. Ralph Waldo Emerson believes that individual consciousness will be lost after death, whereas Jonathan Edwards believes that the soul will go to heaven or hell.

E. Ralph Waldo Emerson's acceptance of Nature's indifference to the individual is ironically similar to Jonathan Edwards

Correct Answer: E

This choice says show the reflections of Emerson and Edwards are alike (that is, their acceptance of the arbitrary nature of Nature and God) and also speaks of the irony of the similarity between Emerson and Edwards, which is mentioned in the passage. Choice a is true, but is too general, since it does not say exactly how the two philosophers are alike. Choices b, c, and d are incorrect because they emphasize differences between the two world views, whereas the passage emphasizes similarities.

QUESTION 3

(1)

Milton Hershey was born near the small village of Derry Church, Pennsylvania, in 1857. It was a modest beginning that did not foretell his later popularity. Milton only attended school through the fourth grade; at that point, he was apprenticed to a printer in a nearby town. Fortunately for all chocolate lovers, Milton did not excel as a printer. After a while, he left the printing business and was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania, candy maker. It was apparent he had found his calling in life and, at the age of eighteen, he opened his own candy store in Philadelphia. In spite of his talents as a candy maker, the shop failed after six years. (2) Milton Hershey's fans today may be surprised to learn that his first candy success came with the manufacture of caramel. After the failure of his Philadelphia store, Milton headed for Denver, where he learned the art of caramel making. There he took a job with a local manufacturer who insisted on using fresh milk in making his caramels; Milton saw that this made the caramels especially tasty. After a time in Denver, he once again attempted to open his own candy-making businesses, in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City. Finally, in 1886, he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he raised the money necessary to try again. This company, the Lancaster Caramel Company, made Milton's reputation as a master candy maker. (3) In 1893, Milton attended the Chicago International Exposition, where he saw a display of German chocolate-making implements. Captivated by the equipment, he purchased it for his Lancaster candy factory and began producing chocolate, which he used for coating his caramels. By the next year, production had grown to include cocoa, sweet chocolate, and baking chocolate. The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. Six years later, Milton sold the caramel company, but retained the rights, and the equipment, to make chocolate. He believed that a large market of chocolate consumers was waiting for someone to produce reasonably priced candy. He was right. (4) Milton Hershey returned to the village where he had been born, in the heart of dairy country, and opened his chocolate-manufacturing plant. With access to all the fresh milk he needed, he began producing the finest milk chocolate. The plant that opened in a small Pennsylvania village in 1905 is today the largest chocolate factory in the world. The confections created at this facility are favorites in the U.S. and internationally. (5) The area where the factory is located is now known as Hershey, Pennsylvania. Within the first decades of its existence, the town thrived, as did the chocolate business. A bank, a school, churches, a department store, even a park and a trolley system all appeared in short order. Soon, the town even had a zoo. Today, a visit to the area reveals the Hershey Medical Center, Milton Hershey School, and Hershey's Chocolate World, a theme park where visitors are greeted by a giant Reese's Peanut Butter Cup. All of these things and a huge number of happy chocolate lovers were made possible because a caramel maker visited the Chicago Exposition of 1893! On the basis of above passage please answer the following question Which of the following words best describes Milton Hershey's character, as he is presented in the passage?

- A.
defective
- B.
determined
- C.
carefree
- D.
cautious
- E.
greedy

Correct Answer: B

This is the best choice because the passage clearly shows Hersheys determination to be successful in the candy business. Although he had some failures, he could not be described as defective (choice a). There is nothing to indicate that he was carefree(choice c),cautious(choice d), or greedy(choice e).

QUESTION 4

Emperor Charlemagne of the Franks was crowned in 800 A.D. The Frankish Empire at that time extended over what is now Germany, Italy, and France.

Charlemagne died in 814, but his brief reign marked the dawn of a distinctly European culture. The artists and thinkers that helped create this European civilization drew on the ancient texts of the Germanic, Celtic, Greek, Roman, Hebrew, and Christian worlds. _____. These mores in turn laid the groundwork for the laws, customs, and even attitudes of todays Europeans.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

According to the passage, for how many years was Charlemagne Emperor of the Franks?

- A. fourteen years B. fifteen years
- C. thirteen years
- D. sixteen years
- E. twelve years

Correct Answer: A

Choices a, c, and e are possible definitions of ushered, but do not fit in the context of the passage. Choice b is an incorrect definition. Heralded, choice d, is the best definition in the context.

QUESTION 5

Cuttlefish are intriguing little animals. The cuttlefish resembles a rather large squid and is, like the octopus, a member of the order of cephalopods. Although they are not considered the most highly evolved of the cephalopods, they are

extremely intelligent. While observing them, it is hard to tell who is doing the observing, you or the cuttlefish, especially since the eye of the cuttlefish is very similar in structure to the human eye. Cuttlefish are also highly mobile and fast creatures.

They come equipped with a small jet located just below the tentacles that can expel water to help them move. Ribbons of flexible fin on each side of the body allow cuttlefish to hover, move, stop, and start.

_____. The cuttlefish is sometimes referred to as the

"chameleon of the sea" because it can change its skin color and pattern instantaneously. Masters of camouflage, they can blend into any environment for protection, but they are also capable of the most imaginative displays of iridescent,

brilliant color and intricate designs, which scientists believe they use to communicate with each other and for mating displays. However, judging from the riot of ornaments and hues cuttlefish produce, it is hard not to believe they paint

themselves so beautifully just for the sheer joy of it. At the very least, cuttlefish conversation must be the most sparkling in all the sea.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

Which of the following best outlines the main topics addressed in the passage?

- A. I. of why cuttlefish are intriguing II. Communication skills of cuttlefish
- B. I. Classification and difficulties of observing cuttlefish II. Scientific explanation of modes of cuttlefish communication
- C. I. of the cuttlefish's method of locomotion II. Description of color displays in mating behavior
- D. I. Comparison of cuttlefish with other cephalopods II. Usefulness of the cuttlefish's ability to change color
- E. I. General classification and characteristics of cuttlefish II. Uses and beauty of the cuttlefish's ability to change color

Correct Answer: E

Choice e covers the most important ideas in the two paragraphs. All the other choices choose more minor details from the paragraphs as the main subjects.

QUESTION 6

(1)

Milton Hershey was born near the small village of Derry Church, Pennsylvania, in 1857. It was a modest beginning that did not foretell his later popularity. Milton only attended school through the fourth grade; at that point, he was apprenticed to a printer in a nearby town. Fortunately for all chocolate lovers, Milton did not excel as a printer. After a while, he left the printing business and was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania, candy maker. It was apparent he had found his calling in life and, at the age of eighteen, he opened his own candy store in Philadelphia. In spite of his talents as a candy maker, the shop failed after six years. (2) Milton Hershey's fans today may be surprised to learn that his first candy success came with the manufacture of caramel. After the failure of his Philadelphia store, Milton headed for Denver, where he learned the art of caramel making. There he took a job with a local manufacturer who insisted on

using fresh milk in making his caramels; Milton saw that this made the caramels especially tasty. After a time in Denver, he once again attempted to open his own candy-making businesses, in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City. Finally, in 1886, he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he raised the money necessary to try again. This companythe Lancaster Caramel Companymade Miltons reputation as a master candy maker. (3) In 1893, Milton attended the Chicago International Exposition, where he saw a display of German chocolate-making implements. Captivated by the equipment, he purchased it for his Lancaster candy factory and began producing chocolate, which he used for coating his caramels. By the next year, production had grown to include cocoa, sweet chocolate, and baking chocolate. The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. Six years later, Milton sold the caramel company, but retained the rights, and the equipment, to make chocolate. He believed that a large market of chocolate consumers was waiting for someone to produce reasonably priced candy. He was right. (4)Milton Hershey returned to the village where he had been born, in the heart of dairy country, and opened his chocolate-manufacturing plant. With access to all the fresh milk he needed, he began producing the finest milk chocolate. The plant that opened in a small Pennsylvania village in 1905 is today the largest chocolate factory in the world. The confections created at this facility are favorites in the U.S. and internationally. (5) The area where the factory is located is now known as Hershey, Pennsylvania. Within the first decades of its existence, the town thrived, as did the chocolate business. A bank, a school, churches, a department store, even a park and a trolley system all appeared in short order. Soon, the town even had a zoo. Today, a visit to the area reveals the Hershey Medical Center, Milton Hershey School, and Hersheys Chocolate World, a theme park where visitors are greeted by a giant Reeses Peanut Butter Cup. All of these thingsand a huge number of happy chocolate loverswere made possible because a caramel maker visited the Chicago Exposition of 1893! On the basis of above passage please answer the following question The author most likely included the information in paragraph 5 in order to show that

A.

Hershey\\'s chocolate factory was so successful that a whole town was built around it.

B.

people all over the world have become tourists in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

C.

Hershey\\'s chocolate factory has now become a successful theme park.

D.

Hershey moved back to the town where he was born.

E.

the Hershey Chocolate Company manufactures both chocolate and caramel.

Correct Answer: A

This is the only choice that can be supported by the paragraph. Although tourists and caramel are mentioned in the passage (choices b and e), this is not the main purpose of the paragraph. There is a theme park in Hershey (choice c), but the chocolate factory still exists. Choice d can be ruled out because this information was given in paragraph 4.

QUESTION 7

(1)

Produced in 1959, Lorraine Hansberrys play, A Raisin in the Sun, was a quietly revolutionary work that depicted African-American life in a fresh, new, and realistic way. The play made her the youngest American, the first African-American,

and the fifth woman to win the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for Best

Play of the Year. In 1961, it was produced as a film starring Sydney Poitier and has since become a classic, providing inspiration for an entire generation of

African-American writers.

(2)

Hansberry was not only an artist but also a political activist and the daughter of activists. Born in Chicago in 1930, she was a member of a prominent family devoted to civil rights. Her father was a successful real-estate broker, who won an

anti-segregation case before the Illinois Supreme Court in the mid-1930s, and her uncle was a Harvard professor. In her home, Hansberry was privileged to meet many influential cultural and intellectual leaders. Among them were artists and

activists such as Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Langston Hughes.

(3)

The success of *A Raisin in the Sun* helped gain an audience for her passionate views on social justice. It mirrors one of Hansberry's central artistic efforts, that of freeing many people from the smothering effects of stereotyping by depicting

the wide array of personality types and aspirations that exist within one Southside

Chicago family. *A Raisin in the Sun* was followed by another play, produced in 1964, *The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window*. This play is about an intellectual in

Greenwich Village, New York City, a man who is open-minded and generous of spirit who, as Hansberry wrote, "cares about it all. It takes too much energy not to care."

(4)

Lorraine Hansberry died on the final day of the plays run on Broadway. Her early death, at the age of 34, was unfortunate, as it cut short a brilliant and promising career, one that, even in its short span, changed the face of American

theater. After her death, however, her influence continued to be felt. A dramatic adaptation of her autobiography, *To Be Young, Gifted, and Black*, consisted of vignettes based on Hansberry's plays, poems, and other writings. It was produced

Off-Broadway in 1969 and appeared in book form the following year. Her play, *Les Blancs*, a drama set in Africa, was produced in 1970; and *A Raisin in the Sun* was adapted as a musical, *Raisin*, and won a Tony award in 1973.

(5)

Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for her essays and speeches on wide-ranging topics, from world peace to the evils of the mistreatment of minorities, no matter what their race, and especially for her

works on the civil-rights struggle and on the effort by Africans to be free of colonial rule. She was a woman, much like the characters in her best-known play, who was determined to be free of racial, cultural, or gender-based constraints.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question.

The main purpose of the passage is to

A.

praise Lorraine Hansberry's writings and illustrate their artistic and political influence.

B.

summarize Lorraine Hansberry's best-known works.

C.

demonstrate that if one is raised in a well-educated family, such as Lorraine Hansberry's, one is likely to succeed.

D.

show Lorraine Hansberry's difficult struggle and ultimate success as a young female writer.

E.

persuade students to read *A Raisin In The Sun*.

Correct Answer: A

The passage begins and ends with praise of Hansberry's works and influence. Hansberry's works are summarized (choice b) but this is not the main purpose of the passage. Choice c is not necessarily true and is not in the passage. Lorraine Hansberry may have had a difficult struggle (choice d), but the struggle is not shown in the passage. The author tells about Hansberry's plays, but does not try to persuade students to read them (choice e).

QUESTION 8

In 1899, Czar Nicholas II of Russia invited the nations of the world to a conference at The Hague. This conference and a follow-up organized by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907 ushered in a period of vigorous growth in international law. This growth was in response to several factors, not least of which was the increasing potential for destruction of modern warfare. The recently concluded Civil War in the United States made this potential clear. During this growth, the subjects of international law were almost exclusively restricted to the relationships that countries had with one another. Issues of trade and warfare dominated both the disputes and the agreements of the period. _____, the developments of this period paved the way for further expansion of international law, which has occurred in the last several years. _____, organizations such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice are greatly concerned not only with the way countries deal with one another, but the ways in which they treat their own citizens. On the basis of above passage please answer the following question According to the passage, what was the impact of the U.S. Civil War on the development of international law?

A. It encouraged the United States to join the international community.

B. It allowed armaments manufacturers to test new weapons.

C. It diminished the influence of the United States internationally.

D. It resulted in the suspension of agriculture exports from Southern states.

E. It highlighted the increasing destructive capabilities of modern warfare.

Correct Answer: E

Choices a, b, c, and d are not supported by information in the passage. Thus, the best choice is e.

QUESTION 9

Ever since human beings began their conscious sojourn on this planet, they have puzzled over the riddle of evil and debated its source. Two concepts have predominated in the debate. The first of these holds that evil is an active force, a force of darkness as substantial and powerful as that of light. In terms of the individual human being, this force might be seen as the "Shadow" side of the personality, the feared side that the individual may deny but that is still a real and integral part of her or him. The second of the two concepts holds that evil is essentially _____, the absence of good, that darkness is not a thing in itself but rather the absence of light. In terms of the individual human being, this doctrine says that evil arises from a lack, a deprivation, from what John A. Sanford calls "a mutilation of the soul." On the basis of above passage please answer the following question. Which of the following, according to the passage, does an individual sometimes use to deal with the "Shadow" side of his or her personality?

- A. scorn
- B. love
- C. acceptance
- D. denial
- E. projection

Correct Answer: D

The fourth sentence states that the "Shadow" side of the personality is something the individual may deny. The other choices are not in the passage.

QUESTION 10

(1)

Milton Hershey was born near the small village of Derry Church, Pennsylvania, in 1857. It was a modest beginning that did not foretell his later popularity. Milton only attended school through the fourth grade; at that point, he was apprenticed to a printer in a nearby town. Fortunately for all chocolate lovers, Milton did not excel as a printer. After a while, he left the printing business and was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania, candy maker. It was apparent he had found his calling in life and, at the age of eighteen, he opened his own candy store in Philadelphia. In spite of his talents as a candy maker, the shop failed after six years. (2) Milton Hersheys fans today may be surprised to learn that his first candy success came with the manufacture of caramel. After the failure of his Philadelphia store, Milton headed for Denver, where he learned the art of caramel making. There he took a job with a local manufacturer who insisted on using fresh milk in making his caramels; Milton saw that this made the caramels especially tasty. After a time in Denver, he once again attempted to open his own candy-making businesses, in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City. Finally, in 1886, he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he raised the money necessary to try again. This company the Lancaster Caramel Company made Milton's reputation as a master candy maker. (3) In 1893, Milton attended the Chicago International Exposition, where he saw a display of German chocolate-making implements. Captivated by the equipment, he purchased it for his Lancaster candy factory and began producing chocolate, which he used for coating his caramels. By the next year, production had grown to include cocoa, sweet chocolate, and baking chocolate. The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. Six years later, Milton sold the caramel company, but retained the rights, and the equipment, to make chocolate. He believed that a large market of chocolate consumers was waiting for someone to produce reasonably priced candy. He was right. (4) Milton Hershey returned to the village where he had been born, in the heart of dairy country, and opened his chocolate-manufacturing plant. With access to all the fresh milk he needed, he began producing the finest milk chocolate. The plant that opened in a small Pennsylvania village in 1905 is today the largest chocolate factory in the world. The confections created at this facility are favorites in the U.S. and internationally. (5) The area where the factory is located is now known as Hershey, Pennsylvania. Within the first decades of its existence, the town thrived, as did the chocolate business. A bank, a school, churches, a department store, even a park and a trolley system all appeared in

short order. Soon, the town even had a zoo. Today, a visit to the area reveals the Hershey Medical Center, Milton Hershey School, and Hersheys Chocolate World, a theme park where visitors are greeted by a giant Reeses Peanut Butter Cup. All of these things and a huge number of happy chocolate lovers were made possible because a caramel maker visited the Chicago Exposition of 1893! On the basis of above passage please answer the following question Which of the following best defines the underlined word subsidiary as used in paragraph 3?

- A.
a company that is in financial trouble
- B.
a company founded to compete with another company
- C.
a company that is not incorporated
- D.
a company controlled by another company
- E.
a company owned by one person

Correct Answer: D

This question tests your ability to use context clues to determine the intended meaning of a word. In paragraph 3, the passage says The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. This indicates that a subsidiary company is one controlled by another company, choice d. Choices a, b, and e are illogical. Since the passage contains no discussion of whether any of Hersheys companies were incorporated, choice c can be ruled out.

QUESTION 11

Heat reactions usually occur when large amounts of water and/or salt are lost through excessive sweating following strenuous exercise. When the body becomes overheated and cannot eliminate this excess heat, heat exhaustion and heat

stroke are possible. Heat exhaustion is generally characterized by clammy skin, fatigue, nausea, dizziness, profuse perspiration, and sometimes fainting, resulting from an inadequate intake of water and the loss of fluids. First aid treatment for

this condition includes having the victim lie down, raising the feet 8-12 inches, applying cool, wet cloths to the skin, and giving the victim sips of salt water (1 teaspoon per glass, half a glass every 15 minutes), over the period of an hour. Heat

stroke is much more serious; it is an immediately life-threatening situation.

The characteristics of heat stroke are a high body temperature (which may reach 106°F or more); a rapid pulse; hot, dry skin; and a blocked sweating mechanism.

Victims of this condition may be unconscious, and first aid measures should be directed at cooling the body quickly. The victim should be placed in a tub of cold water or repeatedly sponged with cool water until his or her temperature is

lowered sufficiently. Fans or air conditioners will also help with the cooling process.

Care should be taken, however, not to overchill the victim once the temperature is below 102F.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question.

On the basis of the information in the passage, symptoms such as nausea and dizziness in a heat exhaustion victim indicate that the person most likely needs to

- A. be immediately taken to a hospital.
- B. be immersed in a tub of water.
- C. be given more salt water.
- D. sweat more.
- E. go to an air-conditioned place.

Correct Answer: C

The second paragraph states that for the symptoms of heat exhaustion which include nausea and dizziness first aid treatment includes giving the victim sips of salt water. The other choices relate to heat stroke.

QUESTION 12

Freedom of Expression, 217290 Text of the First Amendment, 217 Suppression of Message Content, 217272 Cohen v. California, 219220 Marketplace of Ideas, 221225 Abrams v. United States, 223 Unprotected Categories, 225259 Chaplin v. New Hampshire, 226 Obscenity, 232239 Miller v. California, 233235 Advocating (Imminent) Illegal Behavior, 239242 Schenck v. Ohio, 240 Defamation, 242246 New York Times v. Sullivan, 243245 Fighting Words, 247252 -Feiner v. New York, 249 Mere rationality analysis, 252260 Brandenburg v. Ohio, 256259 Outside the Unprotected Categories, 260272 Regulations Presumed Unconstitutional, 260263 Metromedia, Inc. v. San Diego, 261263 Governments Interest, 264272 Chicago Police Department v. Mosley, 266267 Significance, 267 -Widmar v. Vincent, 268269 Narrowly Drawn, 270272 Boos v. Barry, 270271 Incidental Interference with Expression, 273290 Time, Place, and Manner, 274277 Clark v. Community for Creative Non-Violence, 275276 Forum, 278283 Hague v. CIO, 281283 Public, 279 Not Public, 280 Governments Interest, 283290 Schneider v. State, 284286 Significance, 286287 Narrowly Drawn, 287289 Available Alternatives, 289290 On the basis of above index please answer the following question On which pages should one look to find information about the categories of unprotected speech?

- A. 217

Correct Answer: C

Unprotected categories of expression are discussed on pages 225259.

QUESTION 13

Rhesus monkeys use facial expressions to communicate with each other and to enforce social order. For example, the "fear grimace," although it looks ferocious, is actually given by a _____ monkey who is intimidated by a

_____ member of the group.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

Which pair of words or phrases, if inserted into the blanks in sequence, makes the most sense in the writers context?

- A. calm . . . aggressive
- B. dominant . . . subordinate
- C. confident . . . fearless
- D. subordinate . . . dominant
- E. high-ranking . . . low-ranking

Correct Answer: D

Answers a and c do not include the sense of hierarchy conveyed in the phrase to enforce social order. Answers b and e do convey a sense of hierarchy but reverse the proper order of meanings in the context.

QUESTION 14

(1)

Produced in 1959, Lorraine Hansberrys play, A Raisin in the Sun, was a quietly revolutionary work that depicted African-American life in a fresh, new, and realistic way. The play made her the youngest American, the first African-American, and the fifth woman to win the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for Best

Play of the Year. In 1961, it was produced as a film starring Sydney Poitier and has since become a classic, providing inspiration for an entire generation of

African-American writers.

(2)

Hansberry was not only an artist but also a political activist and the daughter of activists. Born in Chicago in 1930, she was a member of a prominent family devoted to civil rights. Her father was a successful real-estate broker, who won an anti-segregation case before the Illinois Supreme Court in the mid-1930s, and her uncle was a Harvard professor. In her home, Hansberry was privileged to meet many influential cultural and intellectual leaders. Among them were artists and activists such as Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Langston Hughes.

(3)

The success of A Raisin in the Sun helped gain an audience for her passionate views on social justice. It mirrors one of Hansberrys central artistic efforts, that of freeing many people from the smothering effects of stereotyping by depicting the wide array of personality types and aspirations that exist within one Southside

Chicago family. A Raisin in the Sun was followed by another play, produced in 1964, The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window. This play is about an intellectual in

Greenwich Village, New York City, a man who is open-minded and generous of spirit who, as Hansberry wrote, "cares about it all. It takes too much energy not to care."

(4)

Lorraine Hansberry died on the final day of the plays run on Broadway. Her early death, at the age of 34, was unfortunate, as it cut short a brilliant and promising career, one that, even in its short span, changed the face of American

theater. After her death, however, her influence continued to be felt. A dramatic adaptation of her autobiography, *To Be Young, Gifted, and Black*, consisted of vignettes based on Hansberrys plays, poems, and other writings. It was produced

Off-Broadway in 1969 and appeared in book form the following year. Her play, *Les Blancs*, a drama set in Africa, was produced in 1970; and *A Raisin in the Sun* was adapted as a musical, *Raisin*, and won a Tony award in 1973.

(5)

Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for her essays and speeches on wide-ranging topics, from world peace to the evils of the mistreatment of minorities, no matter what their race, and especially for her

works on the civil-rights struggle and on the effort by Africans to be free of colonial rule. She was a woman, much like the characters in her best-known play, who was determined to be free of racial, cultural, or gender-based constraints.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question.

Paragraph 3 suggests that Hansberrys main purpose in writing *A Raisin in the Sun* was to

A.

win her father's approval.

B.

break down stereotypes.

C.

show people how interesting her own family was.

D.

earn the right to produce her own plays.

E.

win a Best Play award.

Correct Answer: B

This correct answer is clearly stated in the second sentence of paragraph 3. There is no support for the other choices.

QUESTION 15

(1)

Produced in 1959, Lorraine Hansberrys play, *A Raisin in the Sun*, was a quietly revolutionary work that depicted African-American life in a fresh, new, and realistic way. The play made her the youngest American, the first African-American,

and the fifth woman to win the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for Best

Play of the Year. In 1961, it was produced as a film starring Sydney Poitier and has since become a classic, providing inspiration for an entire generation of

African-American writers.

(2)

Hansberry was not only an artist but also a political activist and the daughter of activists. Born in Chicago in 1930, she was a member of a prominent family devoted to civil rights. Her father was a successful real-estate broker, who won an

anti-segregation case before the Illinois Supreme Court in the mid-1930s, and her uncle was a Harvard professor. In her home, Hansberry was privileged to meet many influential cultural and intellectual leaders. Among them were artists and

activists such as Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Langston Hughes.

(3)

The success of *A Raisin in the Sun* helped gain an audience for her passionate views on social justice. It mirrors one of Hansberry's central artistic efforts, that of freeing many people from the smothering effects of stereotyping by depicting

the wide array of personality types and aspirations that exist within one Southside

Chicago family. *A Raisin in the Sun* was followed by another play, produced in 1964, *The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window*. This play is about an intellectual in

Greenwich Village, New York City, a man who is open-minded and generous of spirit who, as Hansberry wrote, "cares about it all. It takes too much energy not to care."

(4)

Lorraine Hansberry died on the final day of the plays run on Broadway. Her early death, at the age of 34, was unfortunate, as it cut short a brilliant and promising career, one that, even in its short span, changed the face of American

theater. After her death, however, her influence continued to be felt. A dramatic adaptation of her autobiography, *To Be Young, Gifted, and Black*, consisted of vignettes based on Hansberry's plays, poems, and other writings. It was produced

Off-Broadway in 1969 and appeared in book form the following year. Her play, *Les Blancs*, a drama set in Africa, was produced in 1970; and *A Raisin in the Sun* was adapted as a musical, *Raisin*, and won a Tony award in 1973.

(5)

Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for her essays and speeches on wide-ranging topics, from world peace to the evils of the mistreatment of minorities, no matter what their race, and especially for her

works on the civil-rights struggle and on the effort by Africans to be free of colonial rule. She was a woman, much like the characters in her best-known play, who was determined to be free of racial, cultural, or gender-based constraints.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question.

By including paragraphs 4 and 5, the author most likely intended to show that

A.

the civil-rights struggle continued even after Hansberry died.

B.

Hansberry actually wrote more poems and essays than she did plays.

C.

Raisin in the Sun was more successful after Hansberry's death than it was before she died.

D.

Hansberry's work continued to influence people even after her death.

E.

Hansberry died unusually young.

Correct Answer: D

Both paragraphs focus on how much Hansberry's work continued to be an influence even after she died. In paragraph 4: Her influence continued to be felt, and in paragraph 5, Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for. . . Choices a and e may be true, but this is not the main purpose of the paragraphs. There is no support for choices b or c.

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