

**Questions 32-41 are based on the following passages.**

Passage 1 is adapted from Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America, Volume 2*. Originally published in 1840. Passage 2 is adapted from Harriet Taylor Mill, "Enfranchisement of Women." Originally published in 1851. As United States and European societies grew increasingly democratic during the nineteenth century, debates arose about whether freedoms enjoyed by men should be extended to women as well.

**Passage 1**

I have shown how democracy destroys or modifies the different inequalities which originate in society; but is this all? or does it not ultimately affect  
 Line that great inequality of man and woman which has  
 5 seemed, up to the present day, to be eternally based in human nature? I believe that the social changes which bring nearer to the same level the father and son, the master and servant, and superiors and inferiors generally speaking, will raise woman and  
 10 make her more and more the equal of man. But here, more than ever, I feel the necessity of making myself clearly understood; for there is no subject on which the coarse and lawless fancies of our age have taken a freer range.

15 There are people in Europe who, confounding together the different characteristics of the sexes, would make of man and woman beings not only equal but alike. They would give to both the same functions, impose on both the same duties, and grant  
 20 to both the same rights; they would mix them in all things—their occupations, their pleasures, their business. It may readily be conceived, that by thus attempting to make one sex equal to the other, both are degraded; and from so preposterous a medley of  
 25 the works of nature nothing could ever result but weak men and disorderly women.

It is not thus that the Americans understand that species of democratic equality which may be established between the sexes. They admit, that as  
 30 nature has appointed such wide differences between the physical and moral constitution of man and woman, her manifest design was to give a distinct employment to their various faculties; and they hold

that improvement does not consist in making beings  
 35 so dissimilar do pretty nearly the same things, but in getting each of them to fulfill their respective tasks in the best possible manner. The Americans have applied to the sexes the great principle of political economy which governs the manufactures of our age,  
 40 by carefully dividing the duties of man from those of woman, in order that the great work of society may be the better carried on.

**Passage 2**

As society was constituted until the last few generations, inequality was its very basis; association  
 45 grounded on equal rights scarcely existed; to be equals was to be enemies; two persons could hardly cooperate in anything, or meet in any amicable relation, without the law's appointing that one of them should be the superior of the other.  
 50 Mankind have outgrown this state, and all things now tend to substitute, as the general principle of human relations, a just equality, instead of the dominion of the strongest. But of all relations, that between men and women, being the nearest and  
 55 most intimate, and connected with the greatest number of strong emotions, was sure to be the last to throw off the old rule, and receive the new; for, in proportion to the strength of a feeling is the tenacity with which it clings to the forms and  
 60 circumstances with which it has even accidentally become associated. . . .

. . . The proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest which they are able to attain to. What this is, cannot be ascertained without complete  
 65 liberty of choice. . . . Let every occupation be open to all, without favor or discouragement to any, and employments will fall into the hands of those men or women who are found by experience to be most capable of worthily exercising them. There need be  
 70 no fear that women will take out of the hands of men any occupation which men perform better than they. Each individual will prove his or her capacities, in the only way in which capacities can be proved,—by trial; and the world will have the benefit of the best  
 75 faculties of all its inhabitants. But to interfere beforehand by an arbitrary limit, and declare that whatever be the genius, talent, energy, or force of

mind, of an individual of a certain sex or class, those faculties shall not be exerted, or shall be exerted only  
 80 in some few of the many modes in which others are permitted to use theirs, is not only an injustice to the individual, and a detriment to society, which loses what it can ill spare, but is also the most effectual way of providing that, in the sex or class so fettered, the  
 85 qualities which are not permitted to be exercised shall not exist.

32

As used in line 9, “raise” most nearly means

- A) increase.
- B) cultivate.
- C) nurture.
- D) elevate.

33

In Passage 1, Tocqueville implies that treatment of men and women as identical in nature would have which consequence?

- A) Neither sex would feel oppressed.
- B) Both sexes would be greatly harmed.
- C) Men would try to reclaim their lost authority.
- D) Men and women would have privileges they do not need.

34

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

- A) Lines 15-18 (“There . . . alike”)
- B) Lines 18-20 (“They . . . rights”)
- C) Lines 22-24 (“It may . . . degraded”)
- D) Lines 27-29 (“It is . . . sexes”)

35

As used in line 53, “dominion” most nearly means

- A) omnipotence.
- B) supremacy.
- C) ownership.
- D) territory.

36

In Passage 2, Mill most strongly suggests that gender roles are resistant to change because they

- A) have long served as the basis for the formal organization of society.
- B) are matters of deeply entrenched tradition.
- C) can be influenced by legislative reforms only indirectly.
- D) benefit the groups and institutions currently in power.

37

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

- A) Lines 43-44 (“As society . . . basis”)
- B) Lines 46-49 (“two . . . other”)
- C) Lines 58-61 (“in proportion . . . associated”)
- D) Lines 67-69 (“employments . . . them”)

38

Both authors would most likely agree that the changes in gender roles that they describe would be

- A) part of a broad social shift toward greater equality.
- B) unlikely to provide benefits that outweigh their costs.
- C) inevitable given the economic advantages of gender equality.
- D) at odds with the principles of American democracy.

39

Tocqueville in Passage 1 would most likely characterize the position taken by Mill in lines 65-69 in Passage 2 (“Let . . . them”) as

- A) less radical about gender roles than it might initially seem.
- B) persuasive in the abstract but difficult to implement in practice.
- C) ill-advised but consistent with a view held by some other advocates of gender equality.
- D) compatible with economic progress in the United States but not in Europe.

40

Which choice best describes the ways that the two authors conceive of the individual’s proper position in society?

- A) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s position should be defined in important ways by that individual’s sex, while Mill believes that an individual’s abilities should be the determining factor.
- B) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s economic class should determine that individual’s position, while Mill believes that class is not a legitimate consideration.
- C) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s temperament should determine that individual’s position, while Mill believes that temperament should not be a factor in an individual’s position.
- D) Tocqueville believes that an individual’s position should be determined by what is most beneficial to society, while Mill believes it should be determined by what an individual finds most rewarding.

41

Based on Passage 2, Mill would most likely say that the application of the “great principle of political economy” (lines 38-39, Passage 1) to gender roles has which effect?

- A) It prevents many men and women from developing to their full potential.
- B) It makes it difficult for men and women to sympathize with each other.
- C) It unintentionally furthers the cause of gender equality.
- D) It guarantees that women take occupations that men are better suited to perform.