

Passage A

In the 1980s, the population of the African Elephant dwindled in half, and the main culprit was conclusively ivory poaching. Developed nations responded with an international ban on any sale of ivory that went into force in 1990. The justice of this ban, however, and the continuation of any such strong bans designed to combat elephant poaching, is highly questionable. The ban is one on all ivory, no matter what source from which it is derived. It makes no exception for ivory from elephants who die from natural causes, and at the same time, it does not address the sale or trade of ivory within individual nations.

In this way, the ban is both over and under inclusive. The ideal way to stop the poaching and thus endangerment of the African elephant is to go to the source of the problem, apprehending and stopping poachers in the game lands of Kenya and Tanzania. In fact, police forces in many of these nations have had success recently with stricter policies to combat elephant poaching and have received more international support in this regard. Moreover, the international sale of ivory stockpiles recovered from poachers by governments such as Kenya and Tanzania could help fund anti-poaching efforts if not inhibited by the ivory ban.

Passage B

The 1990 total ban on the sale of elephant ivory addressed the pressing worldwide problem of elephant poaching and did so in the only way that could be done. Prior bans on ivory sale and trade had been attempted, but failed because they were limited to poached ivory. It was difficult, if not impossible, for buyers to determine the source of the ivory, much less for governments to enforce the ban against buyers, each of whom would claim to know nothing about the illegal status of possessed ivory.

Thanks to the total ban on the sale or trade of ivory, the population of the African elephant is increasing, and authorities in areas such as Kenya and Tanzania are finding it much easier to arrest and charge elephant poachers, who are known to be guilty the moment they are seen exporting ivory. More, however, can be done. Given the small level of production of ivory in most countries, a total ban on ivory possession would make stopping illegal shipments even easier for law enforcement officials, but it would still raise questions. After all, many people own old pianos or other household goods made from ivory. This problem could be solved with a sort of age exception, but an exception would create the same problem as other exceptions – everyone would claim his or her ivory falls into it.

8. Which one of the following is mentioned in passage A but not in passage B?
- (A) the failure of ivory bans which preceded the 1990 ban
 - (B) the potential criminalization of household goods or pianos under ivory bans
 - (C) problems with current efforts to stop elephant poaching
 - (D) the sale of ivory stockpiles by African governments
 - (E) experiences of the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments in addressing the issue of elephant poaching
9. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by both passages?
- (A) A ban on the possession of ivory as well as its sale would be in the best interest of the public.
 - (B) The 1990 ivory ban made it illegal to internationally trade elephant ivory even if that ivory was not obtained through poaching.
 - (C) The African elephant will not reach the same population levels that it obtained prior to poaching unless additional reform is undertaken.
 - (D) The 1990 ivory ban was not ratified in many large areas of the world.
 - (E) Elephant ivory obtained from poaching is seldom different in quality or price than elephant ivory obtained from elephants who have died from natural causes.
10. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) A total ban on the possession of ivory should be adopted in all countries.
 - (B) The ivory trade did not significantly decline as a result of bans instituted prior to the 1990 ban.
 - (C) Prior to 1990, many ivory traders lied about the source of their ivory to avoid prosecution under then-existing ivory bans.
 - (D) Authorities in Kenya and Tanzania could devote more resources to enforcing bans on elephant poaching if they could fund these efforts with the sale of stockpiled elephant ivory.
 - (E) It is easy for anyone to readily determine the age of elephant ivory contained in a piano or household good.

11. Unlike the author of passage B, the author of passage A states that the 1990 ban on ivory sale

- (A) is demonstrably effective
- (B) is over-inclusive
- (C) could be expanded
- (D) should be adopted within jurisdictions such as Kenya and Tanzania
- (E) is based on a principle that could be applied to other anti-poaching efforts

12. The author of passage A points to the decline of the African elephant population in the 1980s (lines 1-2) primarily in order to

- (A) identify the problem that the legal measures in the passage were designed to address
- (B) convince the reader that action is necessary to protect the African elephant
- (C) illustrate the problems with measuring an ivory ban's effectiveness
- (D) compare this decline to other diminishing wildlife populations
- (E) demonstrate a phenomenon that is the direct result of actions by Kenyan and Tanzanian authorities

13. Passage B differs from passage A in that the passage

- (A) does not question the justice of the 1990 ivory ban
- (B) elaborates on specific measures taken by the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments to stop elephant poaching
- (C) describes some of the most common historical uses for elephant ivory
- (D) points out a problem with ivory bans prior to 1990 in addition to those bans' limitation to ivory from poached elephants
- (E) gives an example of poached ivory sold internationally that would not be covered by the 1990 ban

14. The relationship between passage A and passage B is most analogous to which one of the following?

- (A) A pair of wine experts who both like the same grape variety but also each like many other grape varieties in wine.
- (B) A technician who fixes computer hardware and has limited knowledge of software, and a technician who specializes in software with limited knowledge of hardware.
- (C) Stockholders in a corporation who, while a majority agree on each of three parts of a plan, have no majority among them which agrees with all three parts of the plan.
- (D) Two mechanics who both agree that a new engine has greatly improved efficiency, each of whom discusses a potential refinement to that engine.
- (E) A student who disagrees with a teacher about the appropriateness of applying a concept in a particular circumstance.

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