

22. Under the influence of today's computer-oriented culture, publishing for children has taken on a flashy new look that emphasizes illustrations and graphic design; the resulting lack of substance leads to books that are short-lived items covering mainly trendy subjects. The changes also include more humorous content, simplification of difficult material, and a narrower focus on specific topics.
- Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?
- (A) The inclusion of humorous material and a narrower focus detract from the substance of a children's book.
 - (B) The substance of a children's book is important to its longevity.
 - (C) Children of the computer generation cannot concentrate on long, unbroken sections of prose.
 - (D) Children judge books primarily on the basis of graphic design.
 - (E) The lack of substance of a children's book is unlikely to be important to its popularity.
23. Further evidence of a connection between brain physiology and psychological states has recently been uncovered in the form of a correlation between electroencephalograph patterns and characteristic moods. A study showed that participants who suffered from clinical depression exhibited less left frontal lobe activity than right, while, conversely, characteristically good-natured participants exhibited greater left lobe activity. Thus one's general disposition is a result of the activity of one's frontal lobe.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Many drugs prescribed to combat clinical depression act by causing increased left lobe activity.
- (B) Excessive sleep, a typical consequence of clinical depression, is known to suppress left lobe activity.
- (C) Frontal lobe activity is not subject to variation the way general disposition is.
- (D) Earlier studies indicated that frontal lobe activity and emotive states are both caused by activity in the brain's limbic system.
- (E) Social interaction of the kind not engaged in by most clinically depressed people is known to stimulate left lobe activity.

24. We ought to pay attention only to the intrinsic properties of a work of art. Its other, extrinsic properties are irrelevant to our aesthetic interactions with it. For example, when we look at a painting we should consider only what is directly presented in our experience of it. What is really aesthetically relevant, therefore, is not what a painting symbolizes, but what it directly presents to experience.

The conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is added to the premises?

- (A) What an artwork symbolizes involves only extrinsic properties of that work.
- (B) There are certain properties of our experiences of artworks that can be distinguished as symbolic properties.
- (C) Only an artwork's intrinsic properties are relevant to our aesthetic interactions with it.
- (D) It is possible in theory for an artwork to symbolize nothing.
- (E) An intrinsic property of an artwork is one that relates the work to itself.

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