

Name: _____

Date: _____

Complete the passage by filling in the blank with the most appropriate sentence.

1. Anxiety is an emotion characterized by unpleasant inner turmoil and feelings of dread over anticipated events. It often involves nervous behavior such as pacing, somatic complaints, and rumination. ---- This distinction between present and future danger also explains why anxiety is closely related to fear without being identical to it. Anxiety commonly appears as generalized and unfocused uneasiness about a situation seen as menacing, and it may be accompanied by muscular tension, restlessness, fatigue, nausea, or difficulty concentrating. People experiencing anxiety may withdraw from situations that provoked it in the past, while excessive or persistent anxiety can become an anxiety disorder.

- A)** Management of test anxiety focuses on relaxation and on developing practical mechanisms that help students regulate distress during demanding academic situations.
- B)** These standardized diagnostic interviews allow clinicians to identify the single external event responsible for every person's anxious response with complete certainty.
- C)** Anxiety and fear are identical responses to immediate threats, so neither emotion involves anticipation of events that may occur in the future.
- D)** Anxiety differs from fear because fear is the emotional response to a present threat, whereas anxiety is the anticipation of a future one.
- E)** Edvard Munch's nineteenth-century painting *The Scream* has often been associated with artistic attempts to represent a complex and unsettling human experience.

2. Bureaucracy is an organizational system in which civil servants implement laws or regulatory authority. Historically it referred to government departments staffed by non-elected officials, but today it can describe the administration of any large public or private institution. Commentators disagree about bureaucrats' autonomy, political accountability, and latitude when fixed rules do not cover particular circumstances. Some have nevertheless defended bureaucracy as necessary to modern society. ---- On the other hand, Weber also warned that unfettered bureaucracy could threaten individual freedom by trapping people in an impersonal 'iron cage' of rule-based, rational control. His account therefore presents bureaucracy as both an efficient organizing structure and a potential danger when its control becomes unchecked.

- A)** Max Weber argued that bureaucracy is the most efficient and rational way to organize human activity, while systematic processes and hierarchies maintain order and eliminate favoritism.
- B)** These eighteenth-century office reforms persuaded Weber that inherited aristocratic privileges and permanent social ranks were the only reliable basis for administering large modern institutions efficiently.
- C)** Weber concluded that rule-bound administration always protects individual freedom, guarantees personal autonomy, and can never become coercive, impersonal, or excessive under any social conditions.
- D)** Ancient Sumerian scribes used clay tablets to record taxes, workers, granaries, and other public resources while carrying out one of history's earliest organized administrative systems.
- E)** Modern workplaces often use the word bureaucracy critically for complicated rules, prescribed processes, and excessive paperwork viewed as obstacles to action rather than safeguards.