TEST 1
SECTION 1
Time—30 minutes
35 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fill the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Non-violent demonstrations often create such tension that a community that has constantly refused to—- is in trouble. A: acknowledge B: ignored C: decrease D: ignored E: acknowledged

2. Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has oscillated between—- and condemnation, but in general later writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary audience. A: dismissal B: admiration C: disapproval D: indifference E: followers

3. There are, as yet, no vegetation types or ecosystems whose study has been —- to the extent that they no longer are ecologists. A: perfected B: hindered C: absorbed D: interested E: delayed

4. Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the National Institutes of Health, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for which —- treatments are unsatisfactory. A: similar B: most C: dangerous D: uncommon E: alternative

5. It was her view that the country's problems had been —- by foreign technicians, so that to invite them to come back would be counterproductive. A: foreseen B: attacked C: ascertained D: exaggerated E: analyses

6. Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible —-: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing. A: tinyness B: efficiency C: virility D: rapidity E: energy

7. The actual —- of Wilson's position was always —- by his refusal to compromise after having initially agreed to negotiate a settlement. A: outcome B: foreshadowed C: logic D: enhanced E: betrayal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. SEDATIVE: DROWSINESS: 
(A) epidemic: contagiousness  
(B) vaccine: virus  
(C) laxative: drug  
(D) anesthetic: numbing  
(E) therapy: psychosis

9. LAWYER: COURTROOM:  
(A) participant: team  
(B) commissar: train  
(C) gladiator: arena  
(D) sensor: sensor  
(E) patent: ward

10. CURIOSITY: KNOW: 
(A) temptation: conquer  
(B) starvation: eat  
(C) xenophobia: travel  
(D) humor: laugh  
(E) survival: live

11. FRUGAL: MISERLY:  
(A) confident: arrogant  
(B) courageous: pusillanimous  
(C) famous: aggressive  
(D) rash: foolhardy  
(E) quick: timid

12. ANTIDOTE: POISON:  
(A) cure: recovery  
(B) narcotic: sleep  
(C) stimulant: narcotic  
(D) tonic: arthrogram  
(E) resuscitation: breathing

13. STYGMAN: DARK: 
(A) abysmal: low  
(B) opulent: contentious  
(C) fortunate: accidental  
(D) reckless: threatening  
(E) cataclysm: doomed

14. WORSHIP: SACRIFICE:  
(A) generation: pyre  
(B) treasure: monetary  
(C) weapons: wakening  
(D) massacre: terrorize  
(E) prediction: augury

15. EVANESCENT: DISAPPEAR:  
(A) transparent: penetrate  
(B) ineradicable: struggle  
(C) feeble: succeed  
(D) illusory: exist  
(E) plant: yield

16. UPBRAID: REPROACH:  
(A) date: like  
(B) lag: stray  
(C) vex: please  
(D) earn: desire  
(E) resent: explain

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average length of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and x-rays all vary directly with the sunspot cycle. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation of these and other phenomena, known collectively as the solar-activity cycle, to terrestrial weather and climate remains unclear. For example, the sunspot cycle and the allied magnetic-polarity cycle have been linked to periodicities discerned in records of such variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds. Invariance, however, the relation is weak, and common of dubious statistical significance.

Effects of solar variability over longer terms have also been sought. The absence of recorded sunspot activity in the zone kept by European observers in the last seventh and early eighteenth centuries has led some scholars to postulate a brief cessation of sunspot activity at that time (a period called the Maunder minimum). The Maunder minimum has been linked to a spell of unusual cold in Europe extending from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The reality of the Maunder minimum has yet to be established, however, especially since the records that Chinese naked-eye observers of solar activity made at that time appear to contradict it. Scientists have also sought evidence of long-term solar periodicities by examining indirect climatological data, such as fossil records of the thickness of ancient tree rings. These studies, however, failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climatic changes to the solar-activity cycle, or even to confirm the cycle’s past existence.

If consistent and reliable geological or archeological evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant past could be found, it might also resolve an important issue in solar physics: how to model solar activity. Currently, there are two models of solar activity: the first supposes that the Sun’s internal motions (caused by rotation and convection) interact with its large-scale magnetic field to produce a dynamo, a device in which mechanical energy is converted into the energy of a magnetic field. In short, the Sun’s large-scale magnetic field is taken to be self-sustaining, so that the solar-activity cycle it drives would be maintained with little overall change for perhaps billions of years. The alternative explanation supposes that the Sun’s large-scale magnetic field is a remnant of the field the Sun acquired when it formed, and is not sustained against decay. In this model, the solar mechanism dependent on the Sun’s large-scale magnetic field runs down more quickly. Thus, the characteristics of the solar-activity cycle could be expected to change over a longer period of time. Modern solar observation spans too short a time to reveal whether present cyclical solar activity is a long-lived feature of the Sun, or merely a transient phenomenon.

17. The author focuses primarily on
(A) presenting two competing scientific theories concerning solar activity and evaluating geological evidence often cited to support them
(B) giving a brief overview of some recent scientific developments in solar physics and assessing their impact on future climatological research
(C) discussing the difficulties involved in linking terrestrial phenomena with solar activity and indicating how resolving that issue could have an impact on our understanding of solar physics
(D) pointing out the futility of a certain line of scientific inquiry into the terrestrial effects of solar activity and recommending its abandonment in favor of purely physics-oriented research
(E) outlining the specific reasons why a problem in solar physics has not yet been solved and faulting the overly theoretical approach of modern physicists

18. Which of the following statements about the two models of solar activity, as they are described in lines 37–33, is accurate?
(A) In both models cyclical solar activity is regarded as a long-lived feature of the Sun, persisting with little change over billions of years.
(B) In both models the solar-activity cycle is hypothesized as being dependent on the large-scale solar magnetic field.
(C) In one model the Sun’s magnetic field is thought to play a role in causing solar activity, whereas in the other model it is not.
(D) In one model solar activity is presumed to be unrelated to terrestrial phenomena, whereas in the other model solar activity is thought to have observable effects on the Earth.
(E) In one model solar activity with periodicities longer than a few decades are considered to be impossible, whereas in the other model such cycles are predicted.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. According to the passage, late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Chinese records are important for which of the following reasons?

(A) They suggest that the data on which the Maunder minimum was based were incorrect.

(B) They suggest that the Maunder minimum cannot be related to climate.

(C) They suggest that the Maunder minimum might be valid only for Europe.

(D) They establish the existence of a spell of unusually cold weather worldwide at the time of the Maunder minimum.

(E) They establish that solar activity at the time of the Maunder minimum did not significantly vary from its present pattern.

20. The author implies which of the following about current available geological and archaeological evidence concerning the solar-activity cycle?

(A) It best supports the model of solar activity described in lines 37–45.

(B) It best supports the model of solar activity described in lines 45–57.

(C) It is insufficient to confirm either model of solar activity described in the third paragraph.

(D) It contradicts both models of solar activity as they are presented in the third paragraph.

(E) It disproves the theory that terrestrial weather and solar activity are linked in some way.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the argument in favor of the model described in lines 37–45 would be strengthened if which of the following were found to be true?

(A) Episodes of intense volcanic eruptions in the distant past occurred in cycles having very long periodicities.

(B) At the present time, the global level of thunderstorm activity remains and decreases in cycles with periodicities of approximately 11 years.

(C) In the past, the cyclical climate changes had periodicities of longer than 200 years.

(D) In the last century, the length of the sunspot cycle has been known to vary by as much as 3 years from its average periodicity of 11 years.

(E) Hundreds of millions of years ago, solar-activity cycles displayed the same periodicities as do present-day sun-activity cycles.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that Chinese observations of the Sun during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries

(A) are ambiguous because most sunspots cannot be seen with the naked eye.

(B) probably were made under the same weather conditions as those made in Europe.

(C) are more reliable than European observations made during this period.

(D) record some sunspot activity during this period.

(E) have been employed by scientists seeking to argue that a change in solar activity occurred during this period.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that studies attempting to use tree-ring thickness to assess possible links between solar periodicity and terrestrial climate are based on which of the following assumptions?

(A) The solar-activity cycle existed during the time period in which the tree rings grew.

(B) The biological mechanisms causing tree growth are unaffected by short-term weather patterns.

(C) Average tree-ring thickness values from species to species vary from species to species.

(D) Tree-ring thicknesses reflect changes in terrestrial climate.

(E) Both terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle randomly affect tree-ring thickness.

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The common belief of some linguists that each language is a perfect vehicle for the thoughts of the nation speaking it is in some ways the exact counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester school of economics that supply and demand will equate everything for the best. Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: "He took his stick—no, not John's, but his own." No language is perfect, and if we admit this truth, we must also admit that it is unreasonable to emphasize the relative merits of different languages or to different details in languages.

24. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (A) analyze an interesting feature of the English language
   (B) refute a belief held by some linguists
   (C) show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study
   (D) illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
   (E) suggest a way in which languages can be made more nearly perfect

25. The misunderstanding presented by the author in lines 13-14 is similar to which of the following?
   I. X uses the word "you" to refer to a group, but Y thinks that X is referring to one person only.
   II. X mistakenly uses the word "anomaly" to refer to a typical example, but Y knows that "anomaly" means "exception."
   III. X uses the word "bachelor" to mean "unmarried man," but Y mistakenly thinks that bachelor means "unmarried woman."
   (A) I only
   (B) II only
   (C) III only
   (D) I and II only
   (E) II and III only

26. In presenting the argument, the author does all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) give an example
   (B) draw a conclusion
   (C) make a generalization
   (D) make a comparison
   (E) present a paradox

27. Which of the following contributes to the misunderstanding described by the author in lines 13-14?
   (A) It is unclear whom the speaker of the sentence is addressing.
   (B) It is unclear whom the word "his" refers to the first time it is used.
   (C) It is unclear whom the word "his" refers to the second time it is used.
   (D) The meaning of "took" is ambiguous.
   (E) It is unclear whom "the" refers to.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish the shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. FALLACY: (A) personal philosophy (B) imaginative idea (C) unconfirmed theory (D) persuasive argument (E) valid argument

29. DIVULGE: (A) keep secret (B) evaluate wisely (C) refine (D) restore (E) copy

30. BOYCOTT: (A) extract (B) underwrite (C) underbid (D) stipulate (E) patronize

31. ADULTERATION: (A) consternation (B) purification (C) normalization (D) approximation (E) reformation

32. DEPOSITION: (A) process of imaging (B) process of uniting (C) process of widening (D) process of evolving (E) process of condensing

33. ENERVATE: (A) recuperate (B) resettle (C) renovate (D) gather (E) strengthen

34. LOQUACIOUS: (A) tranquill (B) skeptical (C) moody (D) serrated (E) witty

35. RIPINE: (A) intensely (B) excuse (C) express joy (D) feel sure (E) rush forward

36. VENERATION: (A) derision (B) blame (C) avoidance (D) excitement (E) defense

37. INVETERATE: (A) casual (B) public (C) insignificant (D) trustworthy (E) sophisticated

38. UNDERMINE: (A) submerge (B) supersed (C) overhaul (D) undergird (E) interpret


1. The senator's reputation, though —— by false allegations of misconduct, emerged from the ordeal ——.
   (A) shaken, unshaken
   (B) destroyed, intact
   (C) damaged, impaired
   (D) impugned, unclear
   (E) unshaken, nailed

2. This poetry is not ——: it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than to poetry with strictly regional themes.
   (A) familiar
   (B) democratic
   (C) minimal
   (D) complex
   (E) provincial

3. Experenced employees recognize that business students who —— different points of view are ultimately more effective as managers than are the brilliant and original students who —— dogmatically to their own formulations.
   (A) discredit, reverse
   (B) assimilate, sclerosis
   (C) impose, refer
   (D) disregard, incline
   (E) advocate, relate

4. Poe's —— reviews of contemporary fiction, which often find great merit in otherwise —— literary genre, must make us respect his critical judgment in addition to his well-known literary talent.
   (A) thorough, completed
   (B) petulant, unappreciated
   (C) insightful, unappreciated
   (D) enthusiastic, unappreciated
   (E) honest, undeserving

5. The significance of the Magna Carta is not in its —— provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.
   (A) specific
   (B) revolutionary
   (C) implicit
   (D) conventional
   (E) finite

6. The theory of cosmic evolution states that the universe, having begun in a state of simplicity and ——, has —— into great complexity.
   (A) equilibrium, modulated
   (B) homogeneity, differentiated
   (C) contrast, metamorphosed
   (D) proportion, accelerated
   (E) indigibility, developed

7. Not wishing to appear ——, the junior member of the research group refused from —— any criticism of the senior members' plan for dividing up responsibility for the entire project.
   (A) reluctant, evaluating
   (B) inquisitive, offering
   (C) presumptuous, venturing
   (D) censuous, uttering
   (E) mercurial, observing

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
It is frequently assumed that the mechanization of work has a revolutionary effect on the lives of the people who operate the new machines and on the society into which the machines have been introduced. For example, it has been suggested that the employment of women in industry took them out of the household, their traditional sphere, and fundamentally altered their position in society. In the eighteenth century, when women began to enter factories, Jacques Simon, a French politician, warned that by doing so, women would give up their femininity. Friedrich Engels, however, predicted that women would be liberated from the “social, legal, and economic subordination” of the family by technological developments and made possible the recrudescence of “the whole female sex... into public industry.” Observers thus differed concerning the social desirability of mechanization’s effects, but they agreed that it would transform women’s lives.

Historians, particularly those investigating the history of women, have seriously questioned this assumption of transforming power. They conclude that, while dramatic technological innovations as the spinning jenny, the sewing machine, the typewriter, and the vacuum cleaner have not resulted in equally dramatic social changes in women’s economic position or in the prevailing evaluation of women’s work, the employment of young women in textile mills during the Industrial Revolution was largely an expendable of an older pattern of employment of young, single women was domestics. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880s created a new class of “degraded” jobs, henceforth considered “women’s work.” The importation in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the nineteenth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of eligible women workers, particularly, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

Women’s work has changed considerably in the past 150 years, moving from the household to the office or factory, and later becoming mostly white-collar instead of blue-collar work. Fundamentally, however, the conditions under which women work have changed little since before the Industrial Revolution: the segregation of occupations by gender, lower pay for women, as a group, jobs that require relatively low levels of skill and offer women little opportunity for advancement. Women’s household labor remains demanding. Recent historical investigation has led to a major revision of the notion that technology is always inherently revolutionary in its effects on society. Mechanization may even have turned any change in the traditional position of women both in the labor market and in the home.

17. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
(A) The effect of the mechanization of women’s work have not borne out the frequently held assumption that new technology is inherently revolutionary.

(B) Feminist studies have shown that mechanization revolutionizes a society’s traditional values and the customary roles of its members.

(C) Mechanization has altered the nature of women’s work to change since the Industrial Revolution.

(D) The mechanization of work creates new classes of jobs that did not previously exist.

(E) The mechanization of women’s work, while extremely revolutionary in its effects, has not, as a whole, had the desirous effects that some critics had feared.

18. The author mentions all of the following inventions as examples of dramatic technological innovations EXCEPT the
(A) sewing machine (B) vacuum cleaner (C) typewriter (D) telegraph (E) spinning jenny

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Industrial Revolution, the majority of women’s work was done in which of the following settings?
(A) Textile mills (B) Private households (C) Offices (D) Factories (E) Small shops

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would consider which of the following to be an indication of a fundamental alteration in the conditions of women's work?

(A) Statistics showing that the majority of women now occupy white-collar positions
(B) Interviews with married men indicating that they are now doing some household tasks
(C) Surveys of the labor market documenting the recent creation of a new class of jobs in electronics in which women workers outnumber men four to one
(D) Census results showing that working women's wages and salaries are, on the average, as high as those of working men
(E) Enrollment figures from universities demonstrating that increasing numbers of young women are choosing to continue their education beyond the undergraduate level

21. The passage states that, before the twentieth century, which of the following was true of many employers?

(A) They did not employ women in factories.
(B) They tended to employ single rather than married women.
(C) They employed women in only those jobs that were related to women's traditional household work.
(D) They resisted technological innovations that would radically change women's roles in the family.
(E) They hired women only when qualified men were not available to fill the open positions.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably believes which of the following to be true concerning some historians who study the history of women?

(A) Their work provides insights important to those researching social phenomena affecting the lives of both sexes.
(B) Their work can only be used cautiously by scholars in other disciplines.
(C) Because they concentrate only on the role of women in the workplace, they draw more reliable conclusions than do other historians.
(D) While highly interesting, their work has not had an impact on most historians' current assumptions concerning the revolutionary effect of technology in the workplace.
(E) They oppose the further mechanization of work, which, according to their findings, tends to perpetuate existing inequalities in society.

23. Which of the following best describes the function of the concluding sentence of the passage?

(A) It sums up the general points concerning the mechanism of work made in the passage as a whole.
(B) It draws a conclusion concerning the effects of the mechanization of work which goes beyond the evidence presented in the passage as a whole.
(C) It restates the point concerning technology made in the sentence immediately preceding it.
(D) It qualifies the author's agreement with scholars who argue for a major revision in the assessment of the impact of mechanization on society.
(E) It suggests a compromise between two seemingly contradictory views concerning the effects of mechanization on society.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Warm-blooded animals have elaborate physiological controls to maintain constant body temperature (e.g., humans, 37°C). Why then do we feel cold as the air temperature decreases? For Gilbert, the problem was in the interpretation of his results. He found that microorganisms grow more slowly at low temperatures, specifically increasing growth on the infected organism. It has long been known that the lower temperature of an animal favors the growth of bacteria. Gilbert also suggested a relationship between fever and iron. He found that microorganisms synthesize siderophores—substances that bind iron—by bacteria of the genus Salmoneilla, cultivated at environmental temperatures above 37°C and stopped at 40.3°C. Thus, he felt it would make it more difficult for an infecting bacteria to acquire iron and thus to multiply. Cold-blooded animals were used to test this hypothesis because their body temperature can be controlled in the laboratory. If they were reported to have a fever, the investigators would have a problem. If the animal were not infected with the potentially lethal bacteria A. hydrophila, the same serum at temperatures of 42°C had a fever of 37°C. Even though healthy animals prefer the lower temperature. When animals at 45°C were infected with an iron solution, however, mortality rates increased significantly. Research to determine whether such phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals is needed.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with attempts to determine
   (A) the role of siderophores in the synthesis of serum with
   (B) new techniques for infections that are caused by
   (C) the functions of fever in warm-blooded animals
   (D) the mechanisms that occur cognizant body
   (E) iron utilization in cold-blooded animals

25. According to the passage, Gilbert assessed which of the following?
   (A) That serum iron is produced through microbial synthesis
   (B) That microorganisms in warm-blooded animals at higher temperatures
   (C) That siderophores bind to other substances can
   (D) That there is a relationship between the synthesis of siderophores in bacteria of the
   (E) That bacteria of the genus Salmoneilla require

26. Which of the following can be inferred about warm-blooded animals solely on the basis of information in the passage?
   (A) The body temperature of warm-blooded animals cannot be easily controlled in the laboratory.
   (B) Warm-blooded animals require more iron than cold-blooded animals.
   (C) Warm-blooded animals are more comfortable at an environmental temperature of 37°C than they are at a temperature of 42°C.
   (D) In warm-blooded animals, bacteria are responsible for the production of siderophores, which, in turn, make iron available to the animals.
   (E) In warm-blooded animals, infections that lead to fever are usually traceable to bacteria.

27. If it were to be determined that “similar phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals” (lines 21-22), which of the following, assuming each is possible, is likely to be the most effective treatment for warm-blooded animals with bacterial infections?
   (A) Administering a medication that lowers the animal’s body temperature
   (B) Injecting the animal with an iron solution
   (C) Administering a medication that makes serum iron unavailable to bacteria
   (D) Providing the animal with a reduced-iron diet
   (E) Keeping the animal in an environment with temperatures higher than 37°C

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five listed words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in raised letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. PERTAIN: (A) be egocentric (B) be illegitimate (C) be inevitable (D) be incongruous (E) be irrelevant

29. FREQUENCY: (A) unity (B) rarity (C) graduality (D) personality (E) modernism

30. AMALGAMATE: (A) subdue (B) dilute (C) reduce (D) exclude (E) separate

31. ARRHYTHMIC: (A) timely (B) subordinate (C) terminal (D) lacking precision (E) exhibiting regularity

32. BLITHE: (A) conciliated (B) dim (C) stumpy (D) bouncy (E) grave

33. POLITICAL: (A) imaginative (B) lavish (C) conciliatory (D) attractive (E) modest

34. PRECIPITATE: (A) deliberate (B) abrogated (C) dissident (D) postponable (E) divided

35. DEFERENCE: (A) aversion (B) resignation (C) suspicion (D) imagination (E) consumption

36. UNTOWARD: (A) direct (B) decisive (C) necessary (D) favorable and anticipated (E) confound and perplex

37. OPPROBRIOUS: (A) meritorious (B) innocuous (C) unwavering (D) improbable (E) ambitious

38. VERITABLE: (A) inimical (B) precious (C) inexact (D) disastrous (E) ignoble
## FOR GENERAL TEST 1 ONLY

### Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logical Ability</th>
<th>Cognitive Ability</th>
<th>Analytical Ability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Examinee</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P< for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in recent three-year period.*

67
1. In the British theater young people under thirty-five have not had much —— getting recognition, stage fright, or failure —— in the ranks of playwrights, directors, designers, administrators —— they have mostly been relegated to relative obscurity.
   (A) trouble  (B) satisfaction (C) curiosity about  (D) success at  (E) fear of

2. An institution concerned about its reputation is so much on the minds of the actions of its members, because the needs of individuals are often used to —— the institutions of which they are a part.
   (A) reform  (B) coerce  (C) honor  (D) discredit  (E) intimidate

3. Since many casual smokers develop lung cancer and many —— smokers do not, scientists believe that individuals differ in their —— the cancer-causing agents known to be present in cigarette smoke.
   (A) heavy, susceptibility to  (B) chronic, concerns about  (C) habitual, proximity to  (D) devoted, reliance upon  (E) regular, exposure to

4. We accepted the theory that as people become more isolated and lonely that freedom becomes —— condition that most will seek to ——
   (A) a permanent, postpone  (B) a common, enter  (C) a negative, escape  (D) a political, impose  (E) an irreparable, avoid

5. If animal parents were judged by human standards, the cuckoo would be one of nature’s more —— creatures, blissfully laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaving the incubating and nurturing to them.
   (A) mettleless  (B) industrious  (C) domestic  (D) lackluster  (E) leakless

6. The current penchant for —— a product by designing a rival, named in the advertisement by brand name, seems somewhat —— suppose the consumer remembers only the rival’s name?
   (A) criticizing, inefficient  (B) testing, footholdy  (C) enhancing, insipid  (D) evaluating, cumbrous  (E) flattering, guilble = expensive, devious, (cruel)

7. His impartiality in the face of evidence indicating his deliberate fraud failed to reassure supporters of his essential ——; instead, it suggested a talent for —— that they had never suspected.
   (A) culpability, intrigue  (B) wisdom, reproach  (C) remorse, loquacity  (D) proflity, guile  (E) combativeless, compromise

Go on to the next page.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrase is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. JUDGE: GAVEL:
(A) detective: uniform
(B) doctor: sashcoat
(C) referee: whistle
(D) soldier: insignia
(E) lecturer: podium

9. ORGAN : KIDNEY:
(A) skeleton: kneecap
(B) bone: rib
(C) nucleus: synapse
(D) abdomen: stomach
(E) blood: artery

10. SOOT : COMBUSTION :
(A) lint: brushing
(B) gravel: crushing
(C) gristle: tenderizing
(D) rubbish: housecleaning
(E) sawdust: woodworking

11. PURIFY : IMPERFECTION:
(A) adjutant: adjustment
(B) weary: boredom
(C) disagree: controversy
(D) verify: doubtriness
(E) home: sharpen

12. CENTRIFUGE : SEPARATE:
(A) thermometer: calibrate
(B) stain: chase
(C) floodgate: overflow
(D) colander: drain
(E) television: transmit

13. MOCK : IMITATE:
(A) satirize: charm
(B) condense: summarize
(C) placate: reassure
(D) adapt: duplicate
(E) taunt: challenge

14. MALADROIT : SKILL:
(A) intemperate: anger
(B) unreasonable: irritation
(C) sluggish: fatigue
(D) gall: profoundity
(E) morose: depression

15. EQUIVOCALE : AMBIGUOUS:
(A) mitigation: severity
(B) contradiction: preposterousness
(C) placitude: banality
(D) precept: obedient
(E) explanation: unexplainable

16. VOLATILE : TEMPER:
(A) prominent: nonentity
(B) ready: wit
(C) catastrophic: disaster
(D) gentle: heart
(E) explosive: song

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The recent change to all-volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work. The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations. A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, for women in the military, the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in novel types of noncombat military assignments.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces
(B) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces
(C) present the new United States all-volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action
(D) analyze reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military

18. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for women in the military, certain other factors preclude women's
(A) receiving equal pay for equal work
(B) having access to positions of responsibility at the lowest levels
(C) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before
(D) benefiting from opportunities arising from new noncombat functions
(E) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men

19. The passage implies that which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past?
(A) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces
(B) The past service records of women who had assigned functions traditionally assigned to men
(C) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues
(D) A decline in the proportion of determinate-oriented noncombat assignments
(E) Restrictive past policies governing the military assignments open to women

20. The "dramatic gains for women" (line 5) and the attitude, as described in lines 11-22, of a "significant portion of the larger society" are logically related so each other in such a way that the author puts forward the latter as
(A) a public response to achievement of the former
(B) the major reason for absence of the former
(C) a precondition for any prospect of achieving the former
(D) a catalyst for a further extension of the former
(E) a reason for some of the former being lost again

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
21. The passage implies which of the following about shergottites?  

I. They are products of volcanic activity.  
II. They derive from a planet larger than Earth.  
III. They come from a planetary body with a chemical composition similar to that of Io.  

(A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) I and II only  
(D) II and III only  
(E) I, II, and III

22. According to the passage, a meteorite discovered on Earth is unlikely to have come from a large planet for which of the following reasons?  

(A) There are fewer large planets in the solar system than there are asteroids.  
(B) Most large planets have been volcanically inactive for more than a billion years.  
(C) The gravitational pull of a large planet would probably prohibit fragments from escaping its orbit.  
(D) There are no chondrites occurring naturally on Earth and probably none on other large planets.  
(E) Interbody impact is much rarer on Earth than on small planets because of the density of the atmosphere on large planets.

23. The passage suggests that the age of shergottites is probably  

(A) still entirely undetermined  
(B) less than that of most other achondrites  
(C) about 3.5 billion years  
(D) the same as that of typical achondrites  
(E) greater than that of the Earth

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. According to the passage, the presence of chondrules in a meteorite indicates that the meteorite:
   (A) has probably come from Mars
   (B) is older than the solar system itself
   (C) has not been melted since the solar system formed
   (D) is certainly less than 4 billion years old
   (E) is a small fragment of an asteroid

25. The passage provides information to answer which of the following questions?
   (A) What is the precise age of the solar system?
   (B) How did chondrules get their name?
   (C) What are the chemical properties shared by shergottites and Martian soils?
   (D) How volcanically active is the planet Jupiter?
   (E) What is a major feature of the Martian surface?

26. It can be inferred from the passage that each of the following is a consideration in determining whether a particular planet is a possible source of meteorites that have been discovered on Earth EXCEPT the:
   (A) planet's size
   (B) planet's distance from Earth
   (C) strength of the planet's field of gravity
   (D) proximity of the planet to its moons
   (E) chemical composition of the planet's surface

27. It can be inferred from the passage that most meteorites found on Earth contain which of the following?
   (A) Crystals
   (B) Chondrules
   (C) Metals
   (D) Sodium
   (E) Sulfur

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. JUMP: (A) true (B) firm (C) clear (D) stuck (E) endless

29. GLOBAL: (A) local (B) unusual (C) unpredictable (D) hot-headed (E) single-minded

30. STABILITY: (A) disparity (B) inconsistency (C) opposition (D) contentment (E) weakness

31. DILATE: (A) narrow (B) strengthen (C) bend (D) push (E) soften

32. CONSOLE: (A) pretend sympathy (B) reveal quibbling (C) aggravate grief (D) betray (E) villy

33. EXORCISE: (A) attribute guilt (B) avoid responsibility (C) establish liens (D) control hostilities (E) show anxiety

34. ACCRETION: (A) ingestion of a nutrient (B) loss of the secure on a loan (C) discernment of subtle differences (D) reduction in substance caused by erosion (E) sudden repulsion from an entity

35. CAGE: (A) conceal (B) influence (C) reserve (D) earn (E) favor

36. AIRY: (A) co-mingle (B) arbitrate (C) espouse (D) appenize (E) parley

37. SPECIOUS: (A) undignified (B) significant (C) valid (D) agreeable (E) restricted

38. QUOTIDIAN: (A) extraordinary (B) certain (C) wishful (D) secret (E) premature

74
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Although providing wild chimpanzees with food makes them less ______ and easier to study, it is also known to ______ their normal social patterns.
   (A) interesting, reinforce (B) manageable, upset
   (C) shy, disrupt (D) poised, inhibit (E) accessible, retain

2. There is something ______ about the way the building of monasteries proliferated in eighteenth-century Bavaria, while in the rest of the Western world religious ardor was ______ and church building was consequently declining.
   (A) enigmatic, contrasting (B) destructive, changing
   (C) immutable, diminishing (D) incongruous, dissimulating
   (E) momentous, diversifying

3. Because they had various meanings in nineteenth-century biological thought, "mechanism" and "vitalism" might not be considered ______ terms; thus, I find the recent insistence that the terms had single definitions to be entirely ______.
   (A) universal, erroneous (B) predilective, anachronistic
   (C) irremissible, obvious (D) congruent, suspect
   (E) multifaceted, vacid

4. Many Americans believe that individual initiative epitomized the 1960's and see the entrepreneur as the ______ of that age.
   (A) caricature (B) salvation (C) throwback
   (D) aberration (E) personification

5. Neither the ideas of philosophers nor the practices of ordinary people can, by themselves, ______ reality; what in fact changes reality and kindles revolution is the ______ of the two.
   (A) constitute, divergence (B) affect, aim
   (C) transform, interplay (D) preserve, conjunction
   (E) alter, intervention

6. There has been a tendency among art historians not so much to revise as to eliminate the concept of the Renaissance—its ______ not only its uniqueness, but its very existence.
   (A) explain (B) exalt (C) transcend
   (D) regret (E) contest

7. Employees had become so insured to the captives of top management's personnel policies that they greeted the announcement of a company-wide dress code with______.
   (A) accomplishment (B) impatience
   (C) resentment (D) apprehension (E) confusion

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
12. DAMP : VIBRATION ::
(A) drench : moisture
(B) concentrate : extraction
(C) boil : liquid
(D) seal : perforation
(E) stanch : flow

14. ABRADED : FRICTION ::
(A) refined : dilute
(B) amalgamated : metal
(C) discussed : gas
(D) strengthened : pressure
(E) vaporized : heat

15. QUARRY : STONE ::
(A) hill : timber
(B) dredge : canal
(C) assay : gold
(D) dye : hay
(E) mold : clay

16. CREDO : DUPE ::
(A) wealthy : monarch
(B) insensitive : bore
(C) argumentative : lawyer
(D) spontaneous : extrovert
(E) extravagant : miser

Directions: in each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. SURGEON : DEXTERITY ::
(A) engineer : clarity
(B) sailor : navigation
(C) magistrate : precedent
(D) industrialist : capital
(E) acrobat : agility

9. PRUNE : HEDGE ::
(A) shuck : corn
(B) trim : hair
(C) cut : bouquet
(D) reap : crop
(E) shave : mustache

10. PHOTOGRAPH : LIGHT ::
(A) script : scene
(B) film : negative
(C) recording : sound
(D) rehearsal : practice
(E) convert : song

11. ANTIBIOTIC : INFECTION ::
(A) hormone : modification
(B) enzyme : digestion
(C) narcotic : dependency
(D) coagulant : bleeding
(E) stimulant : relaxation

12. EULOGY : PRAISE ::
(A) comedy : laughter
(B) epic : contempt
(C) tribute : awe
(D) elegy : lament
(E) parody : respect

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The transplantation of organs from one individual to another normally involves a major problem: 
(1) organ rejection is likely unless the transplanted organs are from the same donor. 
(2) the development of new antigens in the recipient that are not present in the donor's organs.

(12) The introduction of new transplant-specific lymphocytes that will produce rejection of further transplants from the donor. However, we have found that among many strains of rats these "normal" rules of transplantation are not obeyed by liver transplants. Not only does liver rejection never occur, but the recipients have a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness in which subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor are accepted permanently. Our hypothesis is that (1) many strains of rats simply cannot mount a sufficiently vigorous destructive immune response (using lymphocytes), so neither the liver's relatively great capacity to propel itself from immune-response damage and that (2) the systemic unresponsiveness observed in mice due to immunosuppression of the recipient's donor-specific lymphocytes and as a result of the liver transplant.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to treat the accepted generalizations about organ transplantation in which of the following ways?
(A) Examine their main features
(B) Suggest an alternative in them
(C) Exclude their virtues and limitations
(D) Criticize the major evidence used to support them
(E) Present findings that qualify them

20. Which of the following new findings about strains of rats that do not normally reject liver transplants, if true, would support the authors' hypothesis?
(I) B6D2F1 transplanted are rejected by the recipients in all cases.
(II) Increasing the strength of the recipient's immune response receptor can induce liver-rejection rejection.
(III) Organs from any other donor can be transplanted without rejection after liver transplantation.
(IV) Preventing lymphocytes from being concentrated at the liver transplant produces acceptance of the transplant.
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only
(E) I, III, and IV only
Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the single-handed achievement of David W. Griffith (1875-1948). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a stationary camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and a rear ground, as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors. By 1910 he was using close-ups to reveal significant details of the same or of the acting and extreme long shots to achieve a sense of spectacle and distance. His application of the camera's possibilities produced new dramatic effects. By splitting an event into fragments and recording each from the most suitable camera position, he could significantly vary the emphasis from camera shot to camera shot.

Griffith also achieved dramatic effects by means of creative editing. By juxtaposing images and varying the speed and rhythm of their presentation, he could control the dramatic intensity of the events as the story progressed. Despite the reliance of his producers, who feared that the public would not be able to follow a plot that was made up of such juxtaposed images, Griffith persisted, and experimented as well with other elements of dramatic syntax that have become standard ever since. These included the flashback, mounting, retold psychological and emotional exploration as well as narrative that was not chronological, and the crosscut between two parallel actions to heights expense and excitement; in short, exploring fully the possibilities of editing. Griffith transposed dozens of the Victorian novel to film and gave film mass and time as well as space.

In addition to developing the cinema's language, Griffith immediately broadened its range and treatment of subjects. His early output was remarkably eclectic: it included not only the standard comedies, melodramas, westerns, and chaclets, but also such novelties as adaptations from Browning and Tennyson, and treatments of social issues. As his successes mounted, his ambitions grew, and with them the whole of American cinema.

What he remade Reach Asia in 1911, he instead cast a subtext of such importance could not be treated in the then conventional length of one reel. Griffith's introduction of the American-made multicolored ace became an immense revolution. Two years later, Judith of Bethulia, an elaborate iconographic and philosophical spectacle, reached the unprecedented length of four reels, or one hour's running time. From our contemporary viewpoint, the premises of this film may seem a little ludicrous, but at the time it provoked endless debate and discussion and gave a new intellectual respectability to the cinema.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) discuss the importance of Griffith to the development of the cinema
(B) explain the impact on cinema of the flashback and other editing innovations
(C) depict the aura of American cinema before the advent of Griffith
(D) analyze the changes in the cinema wrought by the introduction of the multicolored film
(E) document Griffith's impact on the choice of subject matter in American films

22. The author suggests that Griffith's film innovations had a direct effect on all of the following EXCEPT
(A) film editing
(B) camera work
(C) scene-photographing
(D) sound editing
(E) directing

23. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1910 the normal running time of a film was
(A) 1.5 minutes or less
(B) between 15 and 30 minutes
(C) between 20 and 45 minutes
(D) between 45 minutes and 1 hour
(E) 1 hour or more

24. The author asserts that Griffith introduced all of the following into American cinema EXCEPT
(A) consideration of social issues
(B) adaptations from Tennyson
(C) the flashback and other editing techniques
(D) photographic approaches inspired by Victorian painting
(E) dramatic plots suggested by "Victorian theatre"

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
25. The author suggests that Griffith's contributions to the cinema had which of the following results? (A) Literary works, especially Victorian novels, became popular sources for film subjects. (B) Audiences' appreciation of other film directors' experimentations with cinematic syntax was increased. (C) Many of the artistic limitations thought to be inherent in filmmaking were shown to be readily assailable. (A) II only (B) III only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, and III

26. It can be inferred from the passage that Griffith would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements? (A) The good director will attempt to explore new ideas as quickly as possible. (B) The most important element contributing to a film's success is the ability of the actors. (C) The camera must be considered an integral and separate element in the creation of a film. (D) The cinema should emphasize serious and thoughtful examinations of fundamental human problems. (E) The proper composition of scenes in a film is more important than the details of their editing.

27. The author's attitude toward photography in the cinema before Griffith can best be described as (A) sympathetic (B) tolerant (C) amused (D) condemning (E) hostile

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
28. ADHERE: (A) detach (B) cleanse (C) engulf (D) incite (E) contain
29. UNCONVENTIONALITY: (A) perceptibility (B) inscrutability (C) imperceptibility (D) fidelity to custom (E) formality of discourse
30. PINCH: (A) important accomplishment (B) apt translation (C) abundant amount (D) opportune acquisition (E) unfamiliar period
31. OUTSET: (A) regression (B) series (C) exit (D) interruption (E) termination
32. RAREFY: (A) make less humid (B) make less amiable (C) make more voluminous (D) make more dense (E) make more oily
33. EFFRONETRY: (A) clarity (B) deference (C) simplicity (D) acquiescence (E) stupidity
34. SCURVY: (A) completely honest (B) above reproach (C) imaginative (D) valiant (E) carefree
35. OBDRATE: (A) complaisant (B) similar (C) commensurate (D) uncommunicative (E) transitory
36. AVER: (A) mains indignantly (B) condemn unjustly (C) refuse (D) deny (E) resist
37. PITH: (A)逗留 action (B) insufficient attention (C) routine treatment (D) rigid formulation (E) superficial element
38. SUPINE: (A) vigilant (B) flushed (C) distorted (D) brittle (E) awkward
### FOR GENERAL TEST 2 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VERBAL ABILITY</strong></th>
<th><strong>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</strong></th>
<th><strong>ANALYTICAL ABILITY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Section 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Section 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comment: P* for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
SECTION 3
Time — 30 minutes
27 Questions

5. A war, even if fought for individual liberty and democratic rights, usually requires that these principles be ——, for they are —— the regimentation and discipline necessary for military efficiency.
   (A) exposed... contrary to
   (B) suspended... fulfilled through
   (C) suspended... incompatible with
   (D) followed... disruptive of
   (E) rejected... inherent in

6. To test the —— of borrowing from one field of study to enrich another, simply investigate the extent to which terms from one area may, without forcing, be —— the other.
   (A) risk... confused with
   (B) universality... applied to
   (C) decorum... illuminated by
   (D) rate... undermined by
   (E) efficacy... utilized by

7. The English novelist William Thackeray considered the cult of the criminal so dangerous that he criticized Dickens’ Oliver Twist for making the characters in his thieves’ kitchen so ——
   (A) threatening
   (B) riveting
   (C) convincing
   (D) frameless
   (E) irritating

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. ANIMAL : CAT :
   (A) apple : pear
   (B) club : player
   (C) furniture : chair
   (D) landscape : tree
   (E) body : toe

9. CURTAIN : STAGE :
   (A) footlight : orchestra
   (B) lid : jar
   (C) upholstery : sofa
   (D) veil : face
   (E) screen : film

10. INSOMNIA : SLEEP :
    (A) dyslexia : read
    (B) hemophilia : bleed
    (C) hyperactivity : move
    (D) paranoia : hallucinate
    (E) malnutrition : eat

11. JEER : DERISION :
     (A) fidget : restraint
     (B) coward : courage
     (C) quack : vigilance
     (D) meekness : censure
     (E) flaw : adversity

12. HUMILITY : SUPPLICANT :
     (A) delegation : donor
     (B) gluttony : connoisseur
     (C) dogmatism : scholar
     (D) greedyness : teammate
     (E) resistance : adversary

13. INTEREST : INVEIGLE :
     (A) evaluate : suggest
     (B) foresee : predict
     (C) plan : scheme
     (D) interpret : examine
     (E) neglect : persuade

14. BARTER : COMMODITIES :
     (A) arbitrate : disputes
     (B) invade : boundaries
     (C) detrain : taxes
     (D) correspond : letters
     (E) promote : skills

15. PARRY : QUESTION :
     (A) retract : affection
     (B) shirk : duty
     (C) confront : dread
     (D) hurl : insult
     (E) surrender : temptation.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The deep sea typically has a sparse fauna dominated by tiny worms and crustaceans, with an even sparser distribution of larger animals. However, near hydrothermal vents, areas of the ocean where warm water emerges from subterranean sources, live remarkable fountains of life, clams, blind shrimps, and fish.

Most deep-sea fauna rely for food on particulate matter, ultimately derived from photosynthesis, falling from above. The food supply necessary to sustain the large vent populations, however, must be recently used the ordinary fallout. The first report describing vent faunas proposed two possible sources of nutrition: bacterial chemosynthesis, production of food by bacteria using energy derived from chemical changes, and sediments, the shedding of food material from surrounding regions. Later, evidence in support of the idea of intense local chemosynthesis was accumulated. Hydrogen sulfide was found in vent water; many vent-life bacteria were found to be capable of chemosynthesis, and extremely large concentrations of bacteria were found in samples of vent water thought to be pure. This final observation was decisive. If such astonishing concentrations of bacteria were typical of vent effluent, then food within the vent would dwarf any contribution from advection. Hence, the widely quoted conclusion was reached: bacterial chemosynthesis provides the food supply for hydrothermal-vent food clumps—an existing prospect because no other communities on Earth are independent of photosynthesis.

There are, however, certain difficulties with this interpretation. For example, some of the large scavenging organisms associated with vents are also found at ordinary deep-sea temperatures in many places from the nearest hydrothermal source. This suggests that bacteria chemosynthesis is not a sufficient source of nutrition for these creatures. Another difficulty is that similar animal behaviors are found in the proximity of "smokers"—vents where water emerges at temperatures up to 350°C. No bacteria can survive such heat, and no bacteria were found there.

Unless smokers are consistently located near more hospitable warm-water vents, chemosynthesis can account for only a fraction of the vent fauna. It is conceivable, however, that these large, solitary organisms do not feed on bacteria that grow in warm-water vents. If so, the vent fauna is living some distance from the warm-water vents.

Nonetheless, advection is a more likely alternative food source. Research has demonstrated that advective flow, which originates near the surface of the ocean, transports to the vent. Estimates suggest that for every cubic meter of vent discharge, 300 milligrams of particulate organic material would be advected into the vent area. Thus, for an average-stand vent, advection could provide more than 30 kilograms of potential food per day. In addition, it is likely that small fish and other animals of the advective water may be killed or consumed by thermal and/or chemical shock, thereby contributing to the food supply of vents.

16. The passage provides information for answering which of the following questions?

(A) What causes warm-water vents to form?

(B) Do deep-basin consumers more than do deep-sea animals of similar size?

(C) Do bacteria live in the vent water of smokers?

(D) What role does hydrogen sulfide play in chemosynthesis?

(E) What accounts for the locations of deep-sea smokers?
17. The information in the passage suggests that the majority of deep-sea faunas that live in vent communities have which of the following characteristics?
(A) They do not normally feed on particles of food in the water.
(B) They are smaller than many surface faunas.
(C) They are predators.
(D) They derive nutrition from a chemosynthetic food source.
(E) They congregate around a single main food source.

18. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) describe a previously unknown natural phenomenon
(B) reconstruct the evolution of a natural phenomenon
(C) establish unerringly the accuracy of a hypothesis
(D) survey explanations for a natural phenomenon and determine which is best supported by evidence
(E) entertain criticism of the author's research and provide an effective response

19. Which of the following does the author give as a weakness in the argument that bacterial chemosynthesis provides the foundation for the food chains at deep-sea vents?
(A) Vents are colonized by none of the same animals found in other areas of the ocean floor.
(B) Vent water does not contain sufficient quantities of hydrogen sulfide.
(C) Bacteria cannot produce large quantities of food quickly enough.
(D) Large concentrations of minerals are found in vent water.
(E) Some bacteria found in the vents are incapable of chemosynthesis.

20. Which of the following is information supplied in the passage that would suggest the statement that the food supplies necessary to sustain vent communities must be many times that of ordinary faunas?
1. Large vent faunas move from vent to vent in search of food.
2. Vent faunas are not able to consume food produced by photosynthesis.
3. Vents are more densely populated than are other deep-sea areas.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

21. The author refers to "smokers" (line 38) most probably in order to
(A) show how thermal plumes can provide food for some vent faunas by stunning small animals
(B) prove that the habitat of most deep-sea animals is limited to warm-water vents
(C) explain how bacteria carry out chemosynthesis
(D) demonstrate how advection compensates for the lack of food sources on the seafloor
(E) present evidence that bacterial chemosynthesis may be an inadequate source of food for some vent faunas

22. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the particulate matter that is carried down from the surface of the ocean?
(A) It is the basis of bacterial chemosynthesis in the vents.
(B) It may provide an important source of nutrition for vent faunas.
(C) It may cause the internal temperature of the vents to change significantly.
(D) It is transported at large aggregations of particles.
(E) It contains hydrogen sulfide.
Throughout human history there have been many stringent taboos concerning what people eat or eat in the presence of others. There have been attempts to explain these taboos in terms of inappropriate social relationships or between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satisfied and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging. Undoubtedly much of this exists in the taboos, but there is an additional element with a much more fundamental importance. In prehistoric times, when food was so precious and the onlooker so hungry, not to offer half of the little food one had was unthinkable, since every glance was a pass for life. Further, during those times, people existed in nuclear or extended family groups, and the sharing of food was quite literally supporting one’s family or, by extension, preserving one’s self.

23. If the argument in the passage is valid, taboos against eating in the presence of others who are not also eating would be LEAST likely in a society that (A) had always had a plentiful supply of food (B) emphasized the need to share worldly goods (C) had a nomadic rather than an agricultural way of life (D) emphasized the value of privacy (E) discouraged overindulgence

24. The author’s hypothesis concerning the origin of taboos against watching other people eat rests upon the (A) general availability of food (B) religious significance of food (C) limited availability of food (D) various sources of food (E) nutritional value of food

25. According to the passage, the author believes that past attempts to explain some taboos concerning eating are (A) unconvincing (B) implausible (C) oriental (D) incomplete (E) unclear

26. In developing the main idea of the passage, the author does which of the following? (A) Downplays earlier attempts to explain the origins of a social prohibition. (B) Adapts a scientific theory and applies it to a spiritual relationship. (C) Simplifies a complex biological phenomenon by explaining it in terms of social needs. (D) Recognizes a system designed to gain personal behavior. (E)Codifies earlier, unsystematic conjectures about family life.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase in capital letters, followed by five listed words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in capital letters. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

27. CONSOLIDATION: (A) instigation (B) fragmentation (C) rejection (D) opposition (E) provocation

28. SECURE: (A) infest (B) unearth (C) impart (D) implant (E) unfasten

29. FRACAS: (A) capture (B) relic (C) novel predicament (D) peaceful situation (E) just reward

30. GRATE: (A) soothe (B) gather (C) acknowledge (D) forgive (E) improve

31. HYPERBOLE: (A) equivocation (B) criticism (C) understatement (D) pessimism (E) skepticism

32. NERRANCY: (A) productivity (B) gnosticism (C) volatility (D) fallibility (E) plausibility

33. STEEP: (A) relax (B) repulse (C) plummet (D) clarify (E) parch

34. RECUMBENT: (A) well fortified (B) standing up (C) lacking flexibility (D) convalesced (E) alarmed

35. NATTY: (A) sleepy (B) quiet (C) loose (D) common (E) difficult

36. EXIGENT: (A) unassuming (B) injudicious (C) devoted (D) absurd (E) deferrable

37. PLATITUDE: (A) concise formulation (B) original observation (C) unsubstantiated claim (D) irrelevant concern (E) salient remark

Center For Educational Exchange With Vietnam
91 Tho Nhutom
Hanoi Vietnam
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The discovery that friction excludes, all bodies fall at the same rate is so simple to state and to grasp that there is a tendency to ______ its significance.
   (A) underestimate
   (B) control
   (C) reassess
   (D) praise
   (E) eliminate

2. Their mutual teasing seemed ______, but in fact it ______ a long-standing hostility.
   (A) aimless ... produced
   (B) friendly ... masked
   (C) playful ... constrained
   (D) lighter ... renewed
   (E) clever ... ascended

3. Noting that the employee showed any ______ for complying with the corporation's new safety regulations, Preston was forced to conclude that acceptance of the regulations would be ______, at best.
   (A) aptitude ... unavoidable
   (B) regard ... indeterminate
   (C) respect ... negligible
   (D) patience ... imminent
   (E) enthusiasm ... grudging

4. It has been argued the policy as ______ whatever its transcendent claims, has always been the systematic organization of common interests.
   (A) a theory
   (B) an ideal
   (C) a practice
   (D) a contrast
   (E) an enigma

5. In many science fiction films, the opposition of good and evil is portrayed as a ______ between technology, which is ______, and the evil will of a depraved intellect.
   (A) fusion ... useful
   (B) struggle ... inhumanizing
   (C) parallel ... unfeigned
   (D) conflict ... beneficent
   (E) similarity ... malevolent

6. Although scientists claim that the seemingly ______ language of their reports is more precise than the figurative language of fiction, the language of science, like any language, is inherently ______.
   (A) formalist ... sublil
   (B) unidimensional ... unintelligible
   (C) symbolic ... complex
   (D) literal ... allusive
   (E) subjective ... metaphorical

7. In recent decades the idea that Cleopatra influenced the great Roman playwrights has been caught in the ______ between art historian who credit Base and those who ______ it.
   (A) crossfire ... trust
   (B) instability ... advocate
   (C) paradox ... prefer
   (D) hesitation ... attribute
   (E) suicide ... adventure

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DISGUISE : IDENTIFICATION 
(A) equivocation : hypocrisy 
(B) facade : decoration 
(C) forgery : wealth 
(D) camouflage : detection 
(E) manipulation : advantage

9. BIRD : FEATHERS 
(A) mammal : spine 
(B) hand : fingers 
(C) branch : fruit 
(D) limb : fur 
(E) fish : scales

10. ELBOW : JOINT 
(A) cell : tissue 
(B) corpuscle : blood 
(C) muscle : bone 
(D) skull : skeleton 
(E) heart : organ

11. ENDOW : INCOME 
(A) emit : signals 
(B) endorse : approval 
(C) enchant : magic 
(D) embark : voyage 
(E) endure : hardships

12. BOMBAST : POMPOSITY 
(A) prole : economical 
(B) forswear : resolution 
(C) prattle : negation 
(D) veritably : manifest 
(E) irate : critical

13. CARET : INSERTION 
(A) pound : heaviness 
(B) tong : extraction 
(C) comma : pause 
(D) quotation : agreement 
(E) stop : attachment

14. OPPOSITE : LIGHT 
(A) insidious : sound 
(B) unbreakable : plastic 
(C) reflective : mirror 
(D) nonporous : liquid 
(E) viscous : fluid

15. FEARLESS : DAUNT 
(A) perplexed : elate 
(B) indescribable : neglect 
(C) avanxious : motivate 
(D) impassive : perturb 
(E) tranquil : pacify

16. QUERULOUS : COMPLAIN 
(A) humble : fawn 
(B) prodigal : spend 
(C) teachableness : trust 
(D) laconic : talk 
(E) culpable : blame

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
That Louise Nevelson is beloved by many critics to be the greatest twentieth-century sculptor is all the more remarkable because the greatest resistance to women artists has been, until recently, in the field of sculpture. Since Nevelson's time, sculpture has been considered the prerogative of men, partly, perhaps, for purely psycho-social reasons. It was erroneously assumed that women were not suited for the hard manual labor required in sculpting stone, carving wood, or working in metal. It has been only during the twentieth century that women sculptors have been recognized as major artists, and it has been in the United States, especially since the 1940s, when the abstracts of the fifteenth and sixties, that women sculptors have shown the greatest originality and creative power.

Their rise to prominence parallels the development of sculpture itself in the United States: while there had been a few talented sculptors in the United States before the 1940s, it was only after 1945—when New York was rapidly becoming the art capital of the world—that major sculpture was produced in the United States. Some of the best was the work of women. By far the most outstanding of these women is Louise Nevelson, who is the very type of woman artist alive today. One famous and influential critic, Robert M. Rosenblum, said of her work, "For myself, I think Mrs. Nevelson succeeds where the painters often fail.

Her works have been compared to the Cubist constructions of Picasso, the Surrealistic objects of Miro, and the Modernism of Schwitters. Nevelson would be the first to admit that she has been influenced by all of these, as well as by African sculpture, and by Native American and pre-Columbian art, but she has absorbed all these influences and still created a distinctive art that expresses the urban landscape and the aesthetic sensibility of the twentieth century. Nevelson says, "I have always wanted to show the world that art is everywhere, except that it has to pass through a creative mind."

Using mostly discarded wooden objects like packing crates, broken pieces of furniture, and abandoned architectural remnants, all of which she has hoarded for years, she assembles architectural constructions of great beauty and power. Creating very freely with no sketches, she glues and nails objects together, paints them black, or more rarely white or gold, and places them in boxes. These assemblages, walls, even entire environments create a mysterious, almost awe-inspiring atmosphere. Although she has denied any symbolic or religious intent in her works, their three-dimensional grandeur and evocative titles such as Sky Cathedral and Night Cathedral suggest such connections. In some ways, her most ambitious works are closer to architecture than to traditional sculpture, but then neither Louise Nevelson nor her art fit into any neat category.

17. The passage focuses primarily on which of the following?
(A) A general tendency in twentieth-century art
(B) The work of a particular artist
(C) The artistic influences on women sculptors
(D) Critical responses to twentieth-century sculpture
(E) Materials used by twentieth-century sculptors

18. Which of the following statements is supported by information given in the passage?
(A) Since 1945 women sculptors in the United States have produced more sculpture than have men sculptors.
(B) Since 1950 sculpture produced in the United States has been the most original and creative sculpture produced anywhere.
(C) From 1900 to 1950 women sculptors in Europe were recognized for their work, while American women sculptors were not.
(D) Prior to 1945 there were many women sculptors whose work was ignored by critics.
(E) Prior to 1945 there was little major sculpture produced by women sculptors working in the United States.

19. The author quotes Hilton Kramer in lines 25-27, most probably in order to illustrate which of the following?
(A) The realism of Nevelson's work
(B) The unique qualities of Nevelson's style
(C) The extent of critical approval of Nevelson's work
(D) A distinction between sculpture and painting
(E) A reason for the prominence of women sculptors since the 1950s

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
20. Which of the following is one way in which Nevelson's art illustrates her theory as it is expressed in lines 16-38?

(A) She sculpts in wood rather than in metal or stone.
(B) She paints her sculptures and frames them in boxes.
(C) She makes no preliminary sketches but rather allows the sculpture to develop as she works.
(D) She uses together pieces of ordinary objects used for different purposes to make her sculptures.
(E) She does not deliberate; attempt to convey symbolic or religious meanings through her sculpture.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Nevelson's sculptures?

(A) They suggest religious and symbolic meanings.
(B) They do not have qualities characteristic of sculpture.
(C) They are mysterious and awe-inspiring, but not beautiful.
(D) They are uniquely American in style and sensibility.
(E) They show the influence of twentieth-century architecture.

22. The author regards Nevelson's stature in the art world as "remarkable" (line 3) in part because of which of the following?

(A) Her work is currently overrated.
(B) Women sculptors have found it especially difficult to be accepted and recognized as major artists.
(C) Nevelson's sculptures are difficult to understand.
(D) Many art critics have favored painting over sculpture in writing about developments in the art world.
(E) Few of the artists prominent in the twentieth century have been sculptors.

23. Which of the following statements about Nevelson's sculptures can be inferred from the passage?

(A) They are meant for display outdoors.
(B) They are often painted in several colors.
(C) They are sometimes very large.
(D) They are hand carved by Nevelson.
(E) They are built around a central wooden object.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Volcanic rock that forms as fluid lava chills rapidly is called pillow lava. This rapid chilling occurs when lava erupts directly into water (or beneath ice) or when it flows across a shoreline and into a body of water. While the term “pillow lava” suggests a definite shape, in fact geologists disagree. Some geologists argue that pillow lava is characterized by discrete, ellipsoidal masses. Others describe pillow lava as a tangled mass of cylindrical, interconnected flow lobes. Much of this controversy probably results from unwarranted extrapolations of the original configuration of pillow flows from two-dimensional cross sections of eroded pillows in land outcroppings. Virtually any cross section cut through a tangled mass of interconnected flow lobes would give the appearance of a pile of discrete ellipsoidal masses. Adequate three-dimensional images of intact pillows are essential for defining the true geometry of pillow flows and thus understanding their mode of origin. Indeed, the term “pillow,” itself suggestive of discrete masses, is probably a misnomer.

24. Which of the following is a fact presented in the passage?

(A) The shape of the connections between the separate, saclike masses in pillow lava is unknown.

(B) More accurate cross sections of pillow lava would reveal the mode of origin.

(C) Water or ice is necessary for the formation of pillow lava.

(D) No three-dimensional examples of intact pillows currently exist.

(E) The origin of pillow lava is not yet known.

25. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in

(A) analyzing the source of a scientific controversy

(B) critiquing some geologists’ methodology

(C) pointing out the flaws in a geological study

(D) proposing a new theory to explain existing scientific evidence

(E) describing a physical phenomenon

26. The author of the passage would most probably agree that the geologists mentioned in line 6 (“some geologists”) have made which of the following errors in reasoning?

I. Generalized unconvincingly from available evidence.

II. Deliberately ignored existing counter-evidence.

III. Repeatedly failed to take new evidence into account.

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) I and II only

(E) II and III only

27. The author implies that the “controversy” (line 9) might be resolved if

(A) geologists did not persist in using the term “pillow.”

(B) geologists did not rely on potentially misleading information.

(C) geologists were more willing to consider directly

(D) two-dimensional cross sections of eroded pillows were available.

(E) existing pillows in land outcroppings were not so badly eroded.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase given.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. PEEK:
(A) a complicated structure
(B) an insignificant explosion
(C) a subordinate person
(D) an inept musician
(E) an unreliable worker

29. SYNCHRONOUS:
(A) unusual in appearance
(B) of a distinct origin
(C) occurring at different times
(D) monotonous
(E) shapeless

30. ALIENATE:
(A) reunite
(B) influence
(C) relieve
(D) match
(E) revitalize

31. PREDESTINE:
(A) jumble
(B) doubt
(C) leave to chance
(D) arrange incorrectly
(E) deny authority

32. AERATE:
(A) generate
(B) create
(C) devote
(D) combine water with
(E) remove air from

33. FALLOW:
(A) abundant
(B) valuable
(C) necessary
(D) in use
(E) in demand

34. CORROBORATE:
(A) tire
(B) rival
(C) deny
(D) antagonize
(E) disengage

35. PERUSE:
(A) glide along
(B) argue against
(C) serve for
(D) pick up
(E) glance at

36. SEEMLY:
(A) indecent
(B) inapparent
(C) disconnected
(D) disingenuous
(E) detestable

37. TENUOUS:
(A) substantial
(B) obdurate
(C) permanent
(D) ubiquitous
(E) intelligible

38. GRATUITOUS:
(A) thankless
(B) warranted
(C) trying
(D) discreet
(E) gurious
FOR GENERAL TEST 3 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P, for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each marked by indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five listed words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Although adolescent maturation and developmental stages occur in an orderly sequence, their timing —— with regard to onset and duration.
   (A) lasts (B) varies (C) fails
   (D) accelerates (E) decreases

2. Many of the earliest colonial houses that are still standing have been so modified and enlarged that the —— design is no longer ——.
   (A) pertinent relevant
   (B) interesting, necessary
   (C) eroded, attractive
   (D) appropriate, applicable
   (E) initial, discernible

3. While the delegate initially sought to —— the optimism that has emerged recently, she stopped short of suggesting that the conference was near collapse and might produce nothing of significance.
   (A) substantiate (B) dampen (C) encourage
   (D) elucidate (E) intensify

4. The old man could not have been accused of —— his attention, his conduct toward the child betrayed his —— her.
   (A) lavishing, fondness for
   (B) spacing, solitude of
   (C) ignoring, antipathy for
   (D) riveting, adoration of
   (E) promising, dislike of

5. A leading chemist believes that many scientists have difficulty with stereochemistry because much of the relevant nomenclature is ——, so that it combines concepts that should be kept ——.
   (A) obscure, interrelated
   (B) specialized, succinct
   (C) subtle, interwoven
   (D) descriptive, separate
   (E) imprecise, discrete

6. Among the many —— of the project, expense cannot be underestimated; the goals of the project’s promoters can be achieved with expensive ——.
   (A) highlights, efficiency
   (B) features, savings
   (C) disadvantages, innovation
   (D) claims, speed
   (E) defects, economy

7. Though science is often imagined as a —— exploration of external reality, scientists are no different from anyone else: they are —— human beings enacted in a web of personal and social circumstances.
   (A) fervent, vulnerable
   (B) neutral, rational
   (C) questionmaking, observable
   (D) disinterested, passionate
   (E) intelligent, dynamic

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DRAWBRIDGE; CASTLE: (A) lawn: house (B) gangway: ship (C) aisle: stage (D) hallway: building (E) sidewalk: garage

9. INSULIN; PANCREAS: (A) bile: liver (B) menthol: eucalyptus (C) oxygen: heart (D) honey: bee (E) vanilla: bean

10. TALON; EAGLE: (A) fang: snake (B) hoof: horse (C) quill: porcupine (D) tusk: elephant (E) claw: panther

11. ARTICULATE; CLEARLY: (A) orate: strangely (B) shout: loudly (C) lecture: willfully (D) malign: incoherently (E) jest: belligerently

12. NUANCE; DISTINCTION: (A) remnant: preservation (B) shade: spectrum (C) hint: suggestion (D) trace: existence (E) splinter: disintegration

13. URbane; GAUCHERIE: (A) confident: coquettish (B) calculating: impropriety (C) diffident: good-natured (D) fearful: destructive (E) guilty: chicanery

14. VOTING; ROLL CALL: (A) termination: cloture (B) antipathy: constitution (C) majority: consensus (D) quorum: filibuster (E) investigation: legislation

15. DEMUR; QUALMS: (A) placate: paucity (B) oblige: benevolence (C) atrophy: rehabilitation (D) manipulate: experience (E) wave: irresolution

16. MISER; THRIFT: (A) perfuser: aridity (B) humbug; patriotism (C) mimic: ridicule (D) politician: compromise (E) scientist: discovery

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Of Homer's two epic poems, the Odyssey has always been more popular than the Iliad, perhaps because it includes more features of mythology that are accessible to readers. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack's categorization) is "life-as-spectacle." For readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic Iliad, however, presents "life-as-experience": readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a more particularly likeable hero. In addition, the Iliad, more than the Odyssey, suggests the complexity of the gods' involvement in human actions, and to the extent that modern readers find this complexity a needless complication, the Iliad is less satisfying than the Odyssey, with its simple scheme of divine justice. Finally, since the Iliad permits a historically verifiable action, Troy's siege, the poem raises historical questions that are absent from the Odyssey's blithely imaginative world.

17. The author uses Mack's "categories" (lines 4-5) most probably in order to
(A) argue that the Iliad should replace the Odyssey as the most popular poem
(B) indicate Mack's importance as a commentator on the Iliad and the Odyssey
(C) suggest one way in which the Iliad and the Odyssey can be distinguished
(D) point out some of the difficulties faced by readers of the Iliad and the Odyssey
(E) demonstrate that the Iliad and the Odyssey can best be distinguished by comparing their respective heroes

18. The author suggests that the variety of incidents in the Odyssey is likely to deter the reader from
(A) concentrating on the poem's mythological features
(B) concentrating on the psychological states of the poem's central character
(C) accepting the explanations that have been offered for the poem's popularity
(D) accepting the poem's scheme of divine justice
(E) accepting Maynard Mack's theory that the poem's subject is "life-as-spectacle"

19. The passage is primarily concerned with
(A) distinguishing arguments
(B) applying classifications
(C) initiating a debate
(D) resolving a dispute
(E) developing a contrast

20. It can be inferred from the passage that a reader of the Iliad is likely to have trouble identifying with the poem's hero for which of the following reasons?
(A) The hero is eventually revealed to be unethical.
(B) The hero can be observed by the reader only from without.
(C) The hero's psychology is not historically verifiable.
(D) The hero's emotions often do not seem appealing to the reader.
(E) The hero's emotions are not sufficiently various to engage the reader's attention.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Flatfishes, such as the flounder, are among the few vertebrates that lack approximate bilateral symmetry (symmetry in which structures on the left and right of the body’s midline are mirror images). Most animals among the many asymmetries evident in an adult flatfish is eye placement: before maturity eye migrate, so that in an adult flatfish both eyes are on the same side of the head. While in most species with asymmetry virtually all adults share the same asymmetry, members of the starry flounder species can be either left-eyed (both eyes on the left side of the head or right-eye, in the waters between the United States and Japan, the starry flounder populations vary from about 50 percent left-eyed off the United States West Coast, through about 70 percent left-eyed halfway between the United States and Japan, to nearly 100 percent left-eyed off the Japanese coast.

Biologists call this kind of gradual variation over a certain geographic range a "cline" and interpret clines as strong indications that the variation is adaptive, a response to environmental differences. For the starry flounder this interpretation implies that a geometric difference (say, if fish that are mirror images of one another) is adaptive, that left-eyedness in the Japanese starry flounder has been selected for, which provokes an intriguing question: what is the selective advantage in having both eyes on one side rather than on the other? The case with which a fish can reverse the effect of the oddness of its eye asymmetry simply by turning around has caused biologists to study internalexamorosity, especially the optic nerve, for the answer. In all flatfish the optic nerves cross, so that the right optic nerve is joined to the brain's left side and vice versa. This crossing introduces an asymmetry, as one optic nerve must cross above or below the other. G. H. Parker reasoned that, for example, a flatfish's left eye migrated when the right optic nerve was on top; there would be a twisting of nerves, making it the more disadvantageous for starry flounder. Then, the left-eyed variety would be selected against, since in the starry flounder the left optic nerve is uppermost. The problem with the above explanation is that the Japanese starry flounder population is almost exclusively left-eyed, and natural selection never promotes a purely disadvantageous variant. At other explanations (proving equally untenable, biologists concluded that there is no important adaptive difference between left-eyed and right-eyed, and that the two characteristics are generally associated with some other adaptively significant characteristic. This situation is one commonly encountered by evolutionary biologists, who must often decide whether a characteristic is adaptive or selectively neutral. As for the left-eyed and right-eyed flatfish, their difference, however striking, appears to be an evolutionary red herring.

21. According to the passage, starry flounder differ from most other species of flatfish in that starry
founder
(A) are not basically bilaterally symmetric
(B) do not become asymmetric until adulthood
(C) do not all share the same asymmetry
(D) have both eyes on the same side of the head
(E) tend to cluster in only certain geographic
regions

22. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about left-eyedness and right-eyedness in the starry flounder?

I. They are adaptive variations by the starry
founder to environmental differences.
II. They do not seem to give obvious adaptive
advantages to the starry flounder.
III. They occur in different proportions in different
locations.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

23. According to the passage, a possible disadvantage
associated with eye migration in flatfish is that the optic
nerves can
(A) adhere to one another
(B) detach from the eyes
(C) cross
(D) stretch
(E) twa

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
   (A) A phenomenon is described and an interpretation is then presented.
   (B) A generalization is made and supporting evidence is supplied and weighed.
   (C) A contradiction is noted and a resolution is suggested and then modified.
   (D) A series of observations is presented and explained in terms of the Kansuian theory.
   (E) A hypothesis is introduced and corroborated in the light of new evidence.

25. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
   (A) Why are Japanese starry flounders mostly left-eyed?
   (B) Why should left-handedness in starry flounders be considered selectively neutral?
   (C) Why have biologists recently become interested in whether a characteristic is adaptive or selectively neutral?
   (D) How do the eyes of flatfish migrate?
   (E) How did Parker make his discoveries about the anatomy of optic nerves in flatfish?

26. Which of the following is most clearly similar to a clone as it is described in the second paragraph of the passage?
   (A) A vegetable market in which the various items are grouped according to place of origin.
   (B) A wheat field in which different varieties of wheat are planted to yield a crop that will bring the maximum profit.
   (C) A flower stalk on which the various species of flowers are arranged according to their price.
   (D) A housing development in which the length of the front porch of each house increases as houses are built up the hill.
   (E) A national park on which the ranger stations are placed so as to be inconspicuous and easily accessible as possible.

27. What of the following phrases from the passage best expresses the author's conclusion about the meaning of the difference between left-eyed and right-eyed flatfish?
   (A) "Most striking" (line 4)
   (B) "inheritance is adaptive" (line 29)
   (C) "mechanically disadvantageous" (lines 57-58)
   (D) "adaptively significant" (lines 48-49)
   (E) "revolutionary red herring" (line 34)
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since none of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. VAGUE: (A) expressive (B) fictitious (C) well-defined (D) poorly perfect (E) closely matched

29. FOCUS: (A) disappear (B) disperse (C) link (D) activate (E) layer

30. PROLOGUE: (A) soliloquy (B) trilogy (C) dialogue (D) monologue (E) epilogue

31. DISARM: (A) hold close (B) put on guard (C) challenge (D) entertain (E) instruct

32. INFLECT: (A) converge (B) inhibit (C) adjust (D) quinine (E) detect

33. INDIGENOUS: (A) thoughtful (B) acquired (C) redundant (D) unworthy (E) unmerit

34. QUELL: (A) fume (B) divers (C)confirm (D) convince (E) delay

35. EGRESS: (A) entrance (B) outline (C) wide variation (D) inadequate amount (E) lateral movement

36. PIED: (A) delicately formed (B) precisely detailed (C) solid-colored (D) smooth (E) luminous

37. GAINSAY: (A) fail (B) destroy (C) speak in support of (D) receive compensation for (E) regard with disgust

38. COMPLAISANCE: (A) stubbornness (B) emptiness (C) difficulty (D) softness (E) vibrancy

154
1. Social scientists have established fairly clear-cut rules that describe the appropriate behavior of children and adults, but there seems to be a slight difference in the rules about what constitutes appropriate behavior for adolescents. (A) functions fluidly (B) obeys (C) norms (D) regulations (E) studies misapprehension

2. As long as nations cannot themselves accumulate enough physical power to dominate all others, they must depend on __________. (A) allies (B) resources (C) freedom (D) education (E) self-determination

3. We're assured that John was still young and impressionable, but we were nevertheless surprised at his __________. (A) uninvolved (B) insensitivity (C) docility (D) inexperience (E) reserve

4. Although Mount Saint Helens has been more __________ during the last 4,500 years than any other volcano in the continental United States, its long dormancy before its recent eruption is its violent nature. (A) awe-inspiring restrained (B) gentle (C) explosive (D) familiar (E) volatile suggested

5. Changes of fashion and public taste are often __________ and resistant to analysis, and yet they are among the most __________ gauges of the true state of the public's collective consciousness. (A) transparent. useful (B) ephemeral, sensitive (C) faddish, unfounded (D) arbitrary, problematic (E) permanent, reliable

6. The poet W.H. Auden believed that the greatest poets of his age were almost necessarily irresponsible, that the possessors of great gifts __________. (A) negated. temptation (B) controls. resolution (C) engenders. propensity (D) tempers. proactivity (E) diminishes. motivation

7. The self-improving cant of musicologists on record jackets often suggests that true appreciation of the music is an __________ process closed to the uninitiated listener, however enthusiastic. (A) unreliable (B) arcane (C) arrogant (D) elementary (E) intimate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a raised pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. FORGERY : COUNTERFEIT :
   (A) duplicity : testimony
   (B) fraud : insurance
   (C) misrepresentation : fraud
   (D) theft : punishment
   (E) murder : suicide

9. NICOTINE : TOBACCO :
   (A) calcium : bone
   (B) iodine : salt
   (C) protein : meat
   (D) pulp : fruit
   (E) caffeine : coffee

10. CANDLE : WAX :
    (A) metal : corrosion
    (B) leathur : vinyl
    (C) curtain : pleat
    (D) seal : rubber
    (E) wood : ash

11. SIT : DRILL :
    (A) nut : bolt
    (B) tooth : hammer
    (C) blade : razor
    (D) vessel : paper
    (E) vessel : stone

12. COMPLAINT : SERVICE :
    (A) troubling : gullible
    (B) churning : savvy
    (C) patient : effortless
    (D) adventurous : courageous
    (E) ardent : fuse

14. ASTRINGENT : CONTRACTION :
    (A) aesthetic : immobile
    (B) aspersion : pain
    (C) nauseant : euphoria
    (D) throttling : drowning
    (E) emollient : irritation

15. NOMINAL : FIGUREHEAD :
    (A) absolute : succinct
    (B) circulated : bishop
    (C) military : tribunal
    (D) satisfactory : defendant
    (E) moralistic : legislative

16. PHILOSOPHER : COGITIVE :
    (A) bugbear : prevaricate
    (B) politician : capricious
    (C) scholar : entreprenuer
    (D) anaesthete : repeat
    (E) associate : attack

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

If a supernova (the explosion of a massive star) triggered star formation from dense clouds of gas and dust, and if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova and triggered a new round of star formation, and so on, then a chain of star-forming regions would result. If many such chains were created in a differentially rotating galaxy, the distribution of stars would resemble the observed distribution in a spiral galaxy.

This list of reasoning underlies an exciting new theory of spiral-galaxy structure. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the large-scale structure of spiral galaxies. That theory maintains that a density wave of spiral form sweeps through the central plane of a galaxy, compressing clouds of gas and dust, which collapse into stars that form a spiral pattern.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) describe what results when a supernova triggers the creation of chains of star-forming regions
(B) propose a modification in the most widely accepted theory of spiral-galaxy structure
(C) compare and contrast the chains of clouds of gas and dust in two theories of spiral-galaxy structure
(D) describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and contrast it with the most widely accepted theory
(E) describe a new theory of spiral-galaxy structure and discuss a reason why it is inferior to the most widely accepted theory

18. The passage implies that, according to the new theory of spiral-galaxy structure, a spiral galaxy can be created by supernovas when the supernovas are
(A) producing an underlying density wave
(B) affected by a density wave of spiral form
(C) distributed in a spiral pattern
(D) located in the central plane of a galaxy
(E) located in a differentially rotating galaxy

19. Which of the following, if true, would most discredit the new theory as described in the passage?
(A) The exact mechanism by which a star becomes a supernova is not yet completely known and may even differ for different stars.
(B) Chairs of star-forming regions like those postulated in the new theory have been observed in the vicinity of dense clouds of gas and dust.
(C) The most massive stars formed from supernova explosions are unlikely to evolve into supernovas.
(D) Computer simulations of supernovas provide a poor picture of what occurs just before a supernova explosion.
(E) A density wave cannot compress clouds of gas and dust to a density high enough to create a star.

20. The author's attitude toward the new theory of spiral-galaxy structure can best be described as
(A) euphoric (B) enthusiastic (C) concerned (D) critical (E) disputatious
The first mention of slavery in the statutes of the English colonies of North America does not occur until after 1660—some forty years after the importation of the first Black people. Yet we think that slavery existed in fact before it was made law. Oscar and Mary Handlin assure us that the status of Black people down to the 1660's was that of servants. A critic of the Handlins' interpretation of why legal slavery did not appear until 1660's suggests that assumptions about the relation between servitude and racial prejudice should be reexamined, and that explanations for the different treatment of Black slaves in North and South America should be expanded.

The Handlins explain the appearance of legal slavery by arguing that, during the 1660's, the position of White servants was improving relative to that of Black servants. Thus, the Handlins contend, Black and White servants, heretofore treated alike, each attained a different status. There are, however, important objections to this argument. First, the Handlins cannot adequately demonstrate that the White servant's position was improving during and after the 1660's. Several acts of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures indicate otherwise. Another flaw in the Handlins' interpretation is their assumption that prior to the establishment of legal slavery there was no discrimination against Black people. It is true that before the 1660's Black people were rarely called slaves. But this should not overshadow evidence from the 1650's on that Blacks were not generally classified as slaves at that time. The Handlins' argument excludes the real possibility that Black people in the 1650's were never treated as equals of White people. Thus, it is possible that the Handlins' interpretation is incorrect, and that legal slavery should be viewed as a reflection of an extension of racial prejudice rather than, as many historians have contended, the cause of prejudice. In addition, the existence of discrimination before the 1660's suggests that legal slavery offers a further explanation for the harsh treatment of Black slaves in the 1650's.

North than in South America. Pereyra and Tuma have rightly argued that the lack of certain traditions in North America—such as a Roman conception of slavery and a Roman Catholic emphasis on equality—accounts for why treatment of Black slaves was more severe there than in some Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America. But this cannot be the only explanation since it is not unique to Black race, based only on a lack of something. A more compelling explanation is that the early and continuous extreme racial discrimination in the English colonies helped determine the particular nature of the slavery that followed.

21. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of lines 1-8 of the passage?

(A) A historical trend is sketched and an exception is noted.
(B) Evidence for a historical regularity is mentioned and a generalization from that evidence is advanced.
(C) A paradox about the origins of an institution is pointed out and the author's explanation of the paradox is expounded.
(D) A statement about a historical phenomenon is offered and a possible misinterpretation of that statement is addressed.
(E) An interpretation of the rise of an institution is wanted and evidence for that interpretation is provided.

22. Which of the following is the most logical difference to be drawn from the passage about the effects of "several acts of the Maryland and Virginia legislatures" (lines 22-23) passed during and after the 1660's?

(A) The act negatively affected the pre-1660's position of Black as well as White servants.
(B) The acts had the effect of improving rather than improving the position of White servants relative to what it had been before the 1660's.
(C) The acts had a different effect on the position of White servants than many of the acts passed during this time by the legislatures of other colonies.
(D) The acts, at the very least, caused the position of White servants to remain no better than it had been before the 1660's.
(E) The acts at the very least, tended to reflect the attitudes toward Black servants that had already existed before the 1660's.
23. With which of the following statements regarding the status of Black people in the English colonies of North America before the 1660's would the author be LEAST likely to agree?

(A) Although Black people were not legally considered to be slaves, they were often called slaves.
(B) Although subject to some discrimination, Black people had a higher legal status than they did after the 1660's.
(C) Although sometimes subject to lifetime servitude, Black people were not legally considered to be slaves.
(D) Although often not treated the same as White people, Black people, like many White people, possessed the legal status of servants.
(E) Although apparently subject to more discrimination after 1630 than before 1630, Black people from 1620 to the 1660's were legally considered to be servants.

24. According to the passage, the Handlins have argued which of the following about the relationship between racial prejudice and the institution of legal slavery in the English colonies of North America?

(A) Racial prejudice and the institution of slavery arose simultaneously.
(B) Racial prejudice most often took the form of the imposition of inherited status, one of the attributes of slavery.
(C) The source of racial prejudice was the institution of slavery.
(D) Because of the influence of the Roman Catholic church, racial prejudice sometimes did not result in slavery.
(E) Although existing in a lesser form before the 1660's, racial prejudice increased sharply after slavery was legalized.

25. The passage suggests that the existence of a Roman conception of slavery in Spanish and Portuguese colonies had the effect of

(A) extending rather than causing racial prejudice in those colonies
(B) hastening the legalization of slavery in those colonies
(C) mitigating some of the conditions of slavery for Black people in those colonies
(D) delaying the introduction of slavery into the English colonies
(E) bringing about an improvement in the treatment of Black slaves in the English colonies

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. ASEET: (A) duty (B) qualification (C) denial (D) liability (E) instability

29. CONCUR: (A) expose (B) invite (C) prolong (D) dissent (E) forgive

30. AMALGAMATE: (A) congregate (B) insulate (C) isolate (D) layer (E) revive

31. FERROUS: (A) affected by rust (B) containing no iron (C) chemically inert (D) combined with water (E) permanently magnetized

32. PHEGMATIC: (A) vicious (B) valiant (C) arid (D) healthy (E) mature

33. PRODIGIOUS: (A) implicit (B) slight (C) constant (D) unnecessary (E) premature

34. CORROBORATION: (A) weakening of utility (B) demonstrating of certainty (C) reduction in gravity (D) implausibility (E) inadequacy

35. PALPABILITY: (A) infertile (B) inflammability (C) intangibility (D) intractability (E) inscrutability

36. ALACRITY: (A) hesitance and reluctance (B) caution and fear (C) cautionism and skepticism (D) apathy and doubt (E) concern and anxiety

37. MANNERED: (A) plain (B) infatuated (C) progressive (D) ignorant (E) natural

38. DISSEMBLE: (A) act conventionally (B) put together (C) appear promptly (D) behave honestly (E) obtain readily

173
3. Although nothing could be further from the truth, freight railroads have borne —— of —— the nation’s shift from oil to coal by charging exorbitant fees to transport coal.
   (A) accrued
   (B) impeding
   (C) guilty, delaying
   (D) conscious, contributing to
   (E) wary, uninterested with

6. Although the revelation that one of the contestants was a friend left the judge open to charges of lack of ———, the judge remained adament in her assertion that acquaintance did not necessarily imply ———.
   (A) prudence, tolerance
   (B) detachment, foreknowledge
   (C) exoneration, impropriety
   (D) prejudice, preference
   (E) disinterestedness, partiality

7. Within the next decade, sophisticated telescopes now orbiting the Earth will determine whether the continents really are moving, ——— the incipient ——— among geologists about the validity of the theory of continental drift.
   (A) obviating, consensus
   (B) forestalling, rift
   (C) escalating, substantiates
   (D) engendering, speculation
   (E) resolving, rumors

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five listed pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. PEDIATRICS: CHILDREN::
(A) dermatology: skin
(B) pathology: medicine
(C) meteorology: forecast
(D) neurorlogy: psychologists
(E) ecology: environmentalists

9. CREASE FOLDING::
(A) serration: braiding
(B) hole: perforating
(C) desti: weakening
(D) break:设置
(E) gouge: cracking

10. DAGGER: SCABBARD::
(A) bow: quiver
(B) pistol: holster
(C) lasto: saddle
(D) rifle: sights
(E) spear: shaft

11. SUBPOENA: WITNESS::
(A) subpoena: judge
(B) tax: worker
(C) elect: officer
(D) transcript: scholar
(E) hire: laborer

12. LUBRICATE: ABRASION::
(A) burnish: decomposition
(B) vent: distillation
(C) tamp: cohesion
(D) seal: leakage
(E) irrigate: drainage

13. ASTROLOGY: ASTRONOMY::
(A) alchemy: chemistry
(B) homeopathy: zoology
(C) mythology: classics
(D) pedagogy: philosophy
(E) phenomenology: linguistics

14. MALAPROPISM: VERBAL::
(A) heresy: moral
(B) host: cognitive
(C) gaffe: social
(D) fact: martial
(E) perjury: legislative

15. PLUCK: QUIT::
(A) verve: finish
(B) gal: skimp
(C) pride: growl
(D) charm: smile
(E) poise: wave

16. PARENTHESIS: EXPLANATION::
(A) synopsis: affectation
(B) apostrophe: annotation
(C) synthesis: interpolation
(D) ellipsis: omission
(E) asterisk: exaggeration

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisements’ claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy (5) used, thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation.

Heat pumps circulate a third refrigerant that cycles alternately from its liquid phase to its vapor phase in a closed loop. The refrigerant, (10) starting as a low-temperature, low-pressure vapor, enters a compressor driven by an electric motor. The refrigerant leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor and flows through a heat exchanger called the condenser, which transfers heat from the refrigerant to a body of air. Now the refrigerant, as a high-pressure, cooled liquid, continues a flow restriction which causes the pressure to drop. As the pressure falls, the refrigerant expands and partially vaporizes, becoming chilled. It then passes (15) through a second heat exchanger, the evaporator, which transfers heat from the air to the refrigerant, reducing the temperature of this second body of air. Of the two heat exchangers, one is located inside, and the other one outside the house, so (20) each is in contact with a different body of air: room air and outside air, respectively.

The flow direction of refrigerant through a heat pump is controlled by valves. When the refrigerant flow is reversed, the heat exchangers switch functions. (25) Thus, this flow-reversal capability allows heat pumps either to heat or cool room air.

Heat pumps are used in cold climates where the outdoor temperature is below freezing. They are not intended for use in hot climates (30) where the outdoor temperature is above freezing. This function is performed by an air conditioner.

In cold climates, an electric heater often must be used to assist the heat pump when the outdoor temperature is below freezing. In hot climates, an air conditioner is needed to cool the indoor air. If the air conditioner is not used, the heat pump will not operate efficiently. (35)

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) explain the differences in the working of a heat pump when the outdoor temperature changes
(B) contrast the heating and the cooling modes of heat pumps
(C) describe heat pumps’ use, and factors affecting their use
(D) advocate the more widespread use of heat pumps
(E) expose extravagant claims about heat pumps as false

18. The author resolves the question of whether heat pumps run counter to the principle of energy conservation by

(A) carefully qualifying the meaning of that principle
(B) pointing out a factual error in the statement that gives rise to this question
(C) supplying additional relevant facts
(D) denying the relevance of that principle to heat pumps
(E) explaining that heat pumps can cool, as well as heat, room air.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that, in the course of a heating season, the heating capacity of a heat pump is greatest when
(A) heating is least essential
(B) electricity rates are lowest
(C) its compressor runs the fastest
(D) outdoor temperatures hold steady
(E) the heating demand surges

20. If the author's assessment of the use of heat pumps (lines 1-6) is correct, which of the following best expresses the lesson that advertisers should learn from this case?
(A) Do not make exaggerated claims about the products you are trying to promote.
(B) Focus your advertising campaign on vague analogies and veiled implications instead of on facts.
(C) Do not use facts in your advertising that will strain the prospective client's ability to believe.
(D) Do not assume in your advertising that the prospective clients know even the most elementary scientific principles.
(E) Concentrate your advertising firmly on financially relevant issues such as price discounts and efficiency of operation.

21. The passage suggests that heat pumps would be used more widely if
(A) they could also be used as air conditioners
(B) they could be moved around to supply heat where it is most needed
(C) their heat output could be thermostatically controlled
(D) models with truly superior cooling capacity were advertised more effectively
(E) people approached the role of the evaporator in the energy equation

22. According to the passage, the role of the flow restriction (lines 16-17) in a heat pump is to
(A) measure accurately the flow rate of the refrigerant mass at that point
(B) compress and heat the refrigerant vapor
(C) bring about the evaporation and cooling of refrigerant
(D) exchange heat between the refrigerant and the air at that point
(E) reverse the direction of refrigerant flow when needed

23. The author regards the notion that heat pumps have a greater drawback as a
(A) cause for regret
(B) sign of premature defeatism
(C) welcome challenge
(D) case of sloppy thinking
(E) focus for an educational campaign

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. According to the passage, modern viewers are not likely to value which of the following qualities in a painting?

(A) The technical elements of the painting
(B) The spontaneity of the painting
(C) The moral lesson imparted by the painting
(D) The degree to which the painting realistically depicts its subject
(E) The degree to which the artist's personality is revealed in the painting

25. If the history of Duparc's artistic reputation were to follow that of the Le Nain brothers and Georges de la Tour, present-day assessments of her work would be likely to contain which of the following?

(A) An evaluation that accords high status to her work
(B) Acknowledgment of her technical expertise but dismissal of her subject matter as trivial
(C) Agreement with assessments made in her own time but acknowledgment of the exceptional quality of a few of her paintings
(D) Placing of her among the foremost artists of her century
(E) A reevaluation of her work as portraiture rather than genre painting

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the term "genre painting" would most likely apply to which of the following?

(A) A painting depicting a glorious moment of victory following a battle
(B) A painting illustrating a narrative from the Bible
(C) A portrayal of a mythological Greek goddess
(D) A portrayal of a servant engaged in her work
(E) A formal portrait of an eighteenth-century king

27. The argument of the passage best supports which of the following conclusions concerning judgments of artistic work?

(A) Aesthetic judgments can be influenced by the political beliefs of those making the judgments.
(B) Judgments of the value of an artist's work made by his or her contemporaries must be discounted before a true judgment can be made.
(C) Modern aesthetic taste is once again moving in the direction of regarding idealistic painting as the most desirable form of art.
(D) In order to be highly regarded, an artist cannot be solely identified with one particular kind of painting.
(E) Spontaneity is the most valuable quality in portraiture, not in genre painting.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. TURBULENCE: (A) moderation (B) tranquility (C) immunity (D) correlation (E) mediation

29. DEHYDRATE: (A) make soluble (B) separate electrolytically (C) combine with oxygen (D) saturate with water (E) expose to hydrogen

30. LOLL: (A) comply readily (B) move vigorously (C) describe exactly (D) notice incidentally (E) insist strongly

31. INTREPID: (A) morbid (B) forbearing (C) temperate (D) apprehensive (E) abundant

32. PRECURSOR: (A) derivative (B) ephemeral (C) original (D) essential (E) solid

33. PERENNIAL: (A) predictable (B) latent (C) engrossing (D) fertile (E) fleeting

34. DISPARATE: (A) homogeneous (B) cumulative (C) invariable (D) cooperative (E) cogent

35. FULMINATION: (A) repetition (B) addition (C) rationalization (D) praise (E) escape

36. Ebulience: (A) confusion (B) pretension (C) indisposition (D) abandonnedness (E) impassiveness

37. PREDILECTION: (A) unwillingness to choose (B) desire to please (C) ambiguity (D) stereotype (E) propensity to dislike

38. BANAL: (A) faithful (B) arresting (C) inclined (D) forced (E) elaborate
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The commission criticized the legislature for making college attendance dependent on the ability to pay, charging that, as a result, hundreds of qualified young people would be ______ further education.
   (A) entitled to (B) arriving for (C) deprived of (D) uninterested in (E) participating in

2. In most Native American cultures, an article used in prayer or ritual is made with extraordinary attention to and richness of detail: it is decorated more ______ than a similar article intended for ______ use.
   (A) delicately, vocational (B) colorfully, festive (C) creatively, religious (D) subtly, commercial (E) lavishly, everyday

3. Having no sense of moral obligation, Shipley was as little subject to the ______ of conscience after he acted as he was motivated by its ______ before he acted.
   (A) rewards, chastisement (B) balance, eloquence (C) reproaches, promptings (D) ridicule, allure (E) qualms, atonement

4. Freud derived psychoanalytic knowledge of childhood indirectly: he ______ childhood processes from adult ______.
   (A) reconstructed...memory (B) conditioned,...experience (C) incorporated,...behavior (D) relaxed,...monotony (E) inferred,...anticipation

5. While she initially suffered the fate of many pioneers—the incomprehension of her colleagues—octogenarian Nobel laureate Barbara McClintock has lived to ______ the triumph of her once ______ scientific theories.
   (A) deserve,...innovative (B) regret,...insignificant (C) perpetuate,...tentative (D) enjoy,...authoritative (E) savor,...heterodox

6. Broadway audiences have become insured to ______ and so ______ to be pleased as to make their ready ovations meaningless as an indicator of the quality of the production before them.
   (A) sentimentality,...reluctant (B) catastrophe,...discriminated (C) heretofore,...unlikely (D) cleverness,...eager (E) mediocrity,...desperate

7. Any language is a conspiracy against experience in the sense that it is a collective attempt to ______ experience by reducing it into discrete parcels.
   (A) extrapolate... (B) transcribe... (C) complicate... (D) amplify... (E) manage...
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. CENSUS : POPULATION : (A) contrary : journeys (B) inventory : metathesis (C) exterior : audience (D) state : incumbents (E) manifest : debts

9. INEVITABLE : CHANCE : (A) absolute : variability (B) general : openness (C) certain : regularity (D) related : diligence (E) insecure : futility

10. DART : MISSILE : (A) skiff : boat (B) passel : star (C) phase : volume (D) finger : thumb (E) car : truck

11. DECIBEL : SOUND : (A) gallon : water (B) lumin : light (C) hand signal (D) weight : material (E) scale : music

12. STEALER : APPROXIMATION : (A) healer : guidance (B) contumacquet : amethyst (C) slaggard : indolence (D) purs : adulteration (E) scientist : SWERTING

13. SYNONYMOUS : MEANING : (A) interchangeable : function (B) equi-vol : interpretation (C) cocontingent : cause (D) ambidentous : skill (E) bilingual : language

14. INSPIRED : INVENTION : (A) poetic : gravity (B) realistic : originality (C) generic : anxiety (D) flippant : affection (E) private : imagination

15. STREAM : EDDY : (A) trend : anomaly (B) slope : punch (C) assault : feature (D) force : motion (E) illness : symptom

16. PIRATE : TAKE : (A) burglar : steal (B) forge : copy (C) requisite : promise (D) interior : tree (E) recess : wilderness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Mycorrhizal fungi infect more plants than do any other fungi and are necessary for many plants to thrive, but they have escaped widespread investigation until recently for two reasons. First, the symbiotic association is so well-balanced that the roots of host plants show no damage even when densely infected. Second, the fungi cannot at yet be cultivated in the absence of a living root. Despite these difficulties, there has been important new work that suggests that this symbiotic association can be harnessed to achieve more economical use of costly superphosphate fertilizer and to permit better exploitation of cheaper, less soluble rock phosphate. Mycorrhizal benefit is not limited to improved phosphate uptake in host plants. In legumes, mycorrhizal inoculation has increased nitrogen fixation beyond levels achieved by adding phosphate fertilizer alone. Certain symbiotic associations also increase the host plant's resistance to harmful root fungi. Whether this resistance results from exclusion of harmful fungi through competition for site, from metabolic change involving antibiotic production, or from increased vigor is undetermined.

17. Which of the following most accurately describes the passage?
(A) A description of a replicable experiment
(B) A summary report of new findings
(C) A recommendation for abandoning a difficult area of research
(D) A refutation of an earlier hypothesis
(E) A confirmation of earlier research

18. The level of information in the passage above is suited to the needs of all of the following people EXCEPT
(A) A researcher whose job is to identify potentially profitable areas for research and product development
(B) A state official whose position requires her to alert farmers about possible innovations in farming
(C) An official of a research foundation who identifies research projects for potential funding
(D) A biologist attempting to keep up with scientific developments in an area outside of his immediate area of specialization
(E) A botanist conducting experiments to determine the relationship between degree of mycorrhizal infection and increased uptake of phosphorus

19. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following has been a factor influencing the extent to which research on mycorrhizal fungi has progressed?
(A) Lack of funding for each research
(B) Lack of immediate application of each research
(C) Lack of a method for identifying mycorrhizal fungi
(D) Difficulties surrounding laboratory production of specimens for study
(E) Difficulties stemming from the high cost and scarcity of superphosphate fertilizers

20. The passage suggests which of the following about the increased resistance to harmful root fungi that some plants infected with mycorrhizal fungi seem to exhibit?
(A) There are at least three hypotheses that might account for the increase.
(B) An explanation lies in the fact that mycorrhizal fungi increase more rapidly in number than harmful root fungi do.
(C) The plants that show increased resistance also exhibit improved nitrogen fixation.
(D) Such increase may be independent of mycorrhizal infection.
(E) It is unlikely that a satisfactory explanation can be found to account for the increase.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
In the early 1950's, historians who studied pre-industrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1500 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investi-
gate more of the preindustrial European popula-
tion than the 3 or 5 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hith-
terto usually filled history books. One difficulty,
however, was that few of the remaining 97 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries. Faced with this situation, many historians based their investigations on the only records that seemed to exist: birth, marriage, and death records. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was strictly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether. Historians still did not know what these people thought or felt.

One way out of this dilemma was to turn to the records of legal courts, for here the voices of the nonelite can most often be heard, as witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants. These documents have

(25) acted as "a peep into the mental world of the poor." Historians such as LeRoy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice. It has been observed that had a developed police system and practiced Roman law, with its written depositions, whose court records have yielded the most data to historians. In Anglo-Saxon counties hardly any of these benefits obtain, but it has still been possible to glean information from the study of legal documents.

The extraction of case histories is not, however,

(40) the only use to which court records may be put. Historians who study preindustrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years. This use of the

(45) records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite. We also know that the number of indictments in preindustrial Europe bears little relation to the number of actual crimes, and we strongly suspect that the rela-
tionship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to map crime rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the

(50) preindustrial period with rates in another decade. Given these inadequacies, it is clear why the case history use of court records is to be preferred.

21. The author suggests that, before the early 1950's, most historians who studied preindustrial Europe did which of the following?
(A) Failed to make distinctions among members of the preindustrial European political and social elite.
(B) Used investigatory methods that were almost exclusively statistical in nature.
(C) Inaccurately estimated the influence of the preindustrial European political and social elite.
(D) Confined their work to a narrow range of the preindustrial European population.
(E) Tended to rely heavily on birth, marriage, and death records.

22. According to the passage, the case histories extracted by historians have
(A) scarcely illuminated the attitudes of the political and social elite.
(B) indicated the manner in which those in power approached justice.
(C) focused almost entirely on the thoughts and feelings of different social groups toward crime and the law.
(D) been considered the first kind of historical writing that utilized the records of legal courts.
(E) been heard for the most part on the trial testimony of police and other legal authorities.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that much of the early work by historians on the European nonelite of the preindustrial period might have been more illuminating if these historians had
(A) used different methods of statistical analysis to investigate the nonelite.
(B) been more successful in identifying the attitudes of civil authorities, especially those who administered justice, toward the nonelite.
(C) been able to draw on more accounts, written by contemporaries of the nonelite, that described what this nonelite thought.
(D) relied more heavily on the personal records left by members of the European political and social elite who lived during the period in question.
(E) been more willing to base their research on the birth, marriage, and death records of the nonelite.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. The author mentions Le Roy Ladurie (see 26) in order to
(A) give an example of a historian who has made one kind of use of court records
(B) cite a historian who has based case histories on the birth, marriage, and death records of the
nonelite
(C) identify the author of the quotation cited in the previous sentence
(D) gain authoritative support for the view that the case history approach is the most fruitful
approach to court records
(E) point out the first historian to realize the value of court records in illuminating the beliefs and
values of the nonelite

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true of indictments for crime in Europe in the pre-
industrial period?
(A) They have, in terms of their numbers, remained relatively constant over time.
(B) They give the historian important information about the mental lives of those indicted.
(C) They are not a particularly accurate indication of the extent of actual criminal activity.
(D) Their importance to historians of the nonelite has been generally underestimated.
(E) Their problematic relationship to actual crime has not been acknowledged by most historians.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that a historian who wished to compare crime rates per thousand in
a European city in one decade of the fifteenth century with crime rates in another decade of that cen-
tury would probably be most aided by better information about which of the following?
(A) The causes of unrest in the city during the two decades
(B) The aggregate number of indictments in the city nearest to the city under investigation
during the two decades
(C) The number of people who lived in the city during each of the decades under investiga-
tion
(D) The mental attitudes of criminals in the city, including their feelings about authority, during
each of the decades under investigation
(E) The possibilities for a member of the city's nonelite to become a member of the political
and social elite during the two decades

27. The passage would be most likely to appear as part of
(A) a book review summarizing the achievements of historians of the European aristocracy
(B) an essay describing trends in the practice of writing history
(C) a textbook on the application of statistical methods in the social sciences
(D) a report to the historical profession on the work of early-nineteenth-century historians
(E) an article urging the adoption of historical methods by the legal profession

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase given.

28. DOMINATE
   (A) have no ability to
   (B) have no control over
   (C) be irresistible
   (D) be angry
   (E) be undisciplined

29. SIDESTEP
   (A) confront directly
   (B) detain temporarily
   (C) comprehend accurately
   (D) judge hastily
   (E) treat fairly

30. FACILITATE
   (A) hollow
   (B) hamper
   (C) hurdle
   (D) aide
   (E) hold

31. MUNDANE
   (A) sufficient
   (B) superior
   (C) exotic
   (D) agile
   (E) perfect

32. ELASTICITY
   (A) lack of spontaneity
   (B) lack of tension
   (C) lack of resilience
   (D) symmetry
   (E) permanence

33. APPRISE
   (A) oblige
   (B) underwrite
   (C) apply pressure
   (D) offer encouragement
   (E) withhold information

34. SQUALID
   (A) florid
   (B) extraneous
   (C) fervid
   (D) ardent
   (E) pristine

35. MANIPULATIVE
   (A) impassioned
   (B) lethargic
   (C) steep
   (D) gullible
   (E) unalike

36. ANTIPATHY
   (A) pronounced talent
   (B) settled fondness
   (C) concentrated passion
   (D) cultivated nostalgia
   (E) sustained interest

37. FLEDGE
   (A) seek
   (B) call
   (C) make
   (D) emit
   (E) molt

38. DIATRIBE
   (A) encomium
   (B) epitome
   (C) eulogy
   (D) epistle
   (E) epigram
**FOR GENERAL TEST 3 ONLY**

**Answer Key and Percentages** of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Neighbor</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 237 is the total number of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. By divesting himself of all regalities, the former king —— the consideration that customarily protects monarchs.
   (A) merited  (B) forsook  (C) deposed  (D) concealed  (E) extended

2. A perennial goal in zoology is to infer function from —— retaining the —— of an organism to its physical form and cellular organization.
   (A) age  (B) ancestry  (C) size  (D) structure  (E) behavior  (F) location  (G) habitat

3. The sociologist responded to the charge that her new theory was —— by pointing out that it did not in fact contradict accepted sociological principles.
   (A) basal  (B) heretical  (C) unproven  (D) complex  (E) superficial

4. Industrialists tied economic power only after industry had —— agriculture as the preeminent form of production; previously such power had —— land ownership.
   (A) sabotaged, threatened  (B) overthrown, produced  (C) toppled, culminated in  (D) joined, relied on  (E) supplanted, resided in

5. Rumor, embroidered with detail, live on for years, neither denied nor confirmed, until they become accepted as fact even among people not known for their ——.
   (A) insight  (B) obstinacy  (C) introspection  (D) tolerance  (E) credulity

6. No longer —— by the belief that the world around us was expressly designed for humanity, many people try to find intellectual —— for that lost democracy in astrology and in mysticism.
   (A) satisfied, reasons  (B) sustained, substitutes  (C) reassured, justifications  (D) hampered, equivalents  (E) restricted, parallels

7. People should not be praised for their virtue if they lack the energy to be —— in such cases, goodness is merely the effect of ——.
   (A) deprived, hesitation  (B) cruel, efferentness  (C) wicked, indolence  (D) unjust, boredom  (E) insinuous, imperty

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions. In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. SKELETON: ANIMAL :: (A) ivory: piano
(B) peel: fruit (C) ore: mine
(D) mast: ship (E) framing: building

9. OUTSKIRTS: TOWN :: (A) ring: ladder
(B) trunk: tree (C) water: goblet
(D) margin: page (E) hangar: airplane

10. AMORPHOUSNESS: DEFINITION :: (A) latitude: energy
(B) spontaneity: awareness (C) singularity: intricacy
(D) rectitude: draughts (E) precision: uniformity

11. COLLUSION: CONSPIRATORS :: (A) conclusion: conspirators
(B) revision: correspondents (C) identification: arbitrators
(D) attribution: interpreters (E) cooperation: partners

12. DIVERT: SHUNT :: (A) file: collapse
(B) collide: dent (C) gues: calibrate
(D) retard: brake (E) inspect: magnify

13. EQUIVOCATE: COMMITMENT :: (A) procrastinate: action
(B) implicate: exposition (C) expropriate: confusion
(D) corroboree: falsification (E) fabricate: explanation

14. ARMADA: VEHICLES :: (A) drill: recruits
(B) planning: logistics (C) infantry: cavalry
(D) fusillade: projectiles (E) supply: munitions

15. LACONIC: SPEECH :: (A) believable: excuse
(B) unyielding: attitude (C) austere: design
(D) somber: procession (E) gradual: transition

16. GROW: BURGEON :: (A) beat: paipiate
(B) transport: enrapture (C) flourish: thrive
(D) rot: decay (E) evolve: multiply

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The belief that art originated in intuitive rather than rational forces was worked out historically and philosophically in the somewhat wearisome volume of Benedict Croce, who is usually considered the originator of a new aesthetic. Croce was, in fact, expressing a very old idea. Long before theRomantics stressed intuition and self-expression, the frenzy of inspiration was regarded as fundamental to art, but philosophers had always regarded it as controlled by law and by the intellectual power of putting things into harmonious order. This general philosophical concept of art was supported by menial necessities. It was necessary to master certain laws and to use intellect in order to build Gothic cathedrals. Set up the stained glass windows of Chartres. When this training element of craftsmanship ceased to dominate artists' outlook, new technical elements had to be adopted to maintain the intellectual element in art. Such were linear perspective and anatomy.

17. The passage suggests that what of the following would most likely have occurred if linear perspective and anatomy had not come to influence artistic endeavor?
(A) The craftsmanship that shaped Gothic architecture would have continued to dominate artists' outlooks.
(B) Some other technical elements would have been adopted to discipline artistic inspiration.
(C) Intellectual control over artistic inspiration would not have influenced painting as it did architecture.
(D) The rigidity of intuitive inspiration would not have remained fundamental to theories of artistic creation.
(E) The assumptions of aesthetic philosophers before Croce would have been invalidated.

18. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
(A) Does Romanic art exhibit the triumph of intuition over intellect?
(B) Did an emphasis on linear perspective and anatomy dominate Romanic art?
(C) Are the intellectual and intuitive faculties harmoniously balanced in post-Romanic art?
(D) Are the effects of the rational control of artistic inspiration evident in the great works of post-Romanic era?
(E) Was the artistic craftsmanship displayed in Gothic cathedrals also an element in paintings of this period?
Compuers programmers often remark that computing machines, with a perfect lack of discrimination, will do any foolish thing they are told to do. The reason for this lies, of course, is the narrow fixation of the computing machine's "intelligence" on the details of its own perceptions—its inability to be guided by any large context. In a psychological description of the computer's intelligence, three related adjectives come to mind: single-minded, literal-minded, and simpliminded. Recognizing this, we should at the same time recognize that this single-mindedness, literal-mindedness, and simplimindedness also characterize theoretical mathematics, though to a lesser extent.

Some scientists view with real, even the most precise science formally work with more or less imperfectly understood approximations toward which these theories must maintain an appropriate degree of faith. Thus, for instance, it may come as a shock to mathematicians to learn that the Schrödinger equation for the hydrogen atom is not a literally correct description of the atom, but only an approximation to a somewhat more correct equation taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects; and if this corrected equation is indeed only an imperfect approximation to an infinite set of quantum-mechanical equations, Physicists, looking at the original Schrödinger equation, learn to see it in the presence of certain unstable terms in addition to the differential terms visible, and this very instability gives an entirely appropriate disregard for the purely technical features of the equation. This very healthy skepticism is foreign to the mathematical approach.

Mathematists deal with well-modified situations. Thus, mathematicians depend on an intellectual effort outside of mathematics for the visual specification of the approximate to which mathematics is to take literally. Give mathematics a situation that is at least this (idealiized), and they will make it well-defined, perhaps approximately, but perhaps inappropriately. In some cases, the mathematicians' literal-mindedness may have unfortunate consequences. The mathematicians come when the scientists' theoretical assumptions, that is, their convenient ways of theoretical thought, into axioms, and then take these axioms literally. This brings the danger that they may also persuade the scientists to take these axioms literally. The question, usually in the scientific investigation, but intensely disturbing in the mathematical context—what happens if the axioms are relaxed?—is thereby ignored.

The physicist usually demands precise arguments, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing through experience may well be stable under small perturbations of the underlying assumptions.
24. According to the passage, mathematicians present a danger to scientists for which of the following reasons?

(A) Mathematicians may provide theories that are incompatible with those already developed by scientists.
(B) Mathematicians may define situations in a way that is incomprehensible to scientists.
(C) Mathematicians may convince scientists that theoretical assumptions are facts.
(D) Scientists may come to believe that axiomatic statements are untrue.
(E) Scientists may begin to provide arguments that are convincing but imprecise.

25. The author suggests that the approach of physicists to solving scientific problems is which of the following?

(A) Practical for scientific purposes.
(B) Detrimental to scientific progress.
(C) Unimportant in most situations.
(D) Expedient, but of little long-term value.
(E) Effective, but rarely recognized as such.

26. The author suggests that a mathematician asked to solve a problem in an ill-defined situation would first attempt to do which of the following?

(A) Identify an analogous situation.
(B) Simplify and define the situation.
(C) Vary the underlying assumptions of a description of the situation.
(D) Determine what we would make of the solution provided.
(E) Evaluate the theoretical assumption that might explain the situation.

27. The author implies that scientists develop a healthy skepticism because they are aware that

(A) mathematicians are better able to solve problems than are physicists.
(B) changes in axiomatic propositions will inevitably undermine scientific arguments.
(C) well-defined situations are necessary for the design of reliable experiments.
(D) mathematical solutions can rarely be applied to real problems.
(E) some factors in most situations must remain unknown.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. EVACUATE: (A) boil off (B) fill up (C) melt down (D) neutralize (E) spin

29. OUTLANDISH: (A) prolific (B) unchangeable (C) conventional (D) noticeable (E) transparent

30. INHIBITOR: (A) catalyst (B) acid (C) solution (D) reaction (E) compound

31. CONSTRIC: (A) expiate (B) deviate (C) dilate (D) accelerate (E) vindicate

32. REPORTORIAL: (A) unlikely (B) imaginative (C) indicative (D) characteristic (E) challenging

33. INDIGENCE: (A) wealth (B) vanity (C) boldness (D) endurance (E) vivacity

34. INVEIGLE: (A) display openly (B) request directly (C) initiate willingly (D) advocate strongly (E) contribute visibly

35. TRACTABLE: (A) distraught (B) irritating (C) ruthless (D) headstrong (E) lazy

36. INCHOATE: (A) sensuously pleasant (B) prominently visible (C) intrinsically reasonable (D) fully-formed (E) widely known

37. PERDY: (A) thoroughness (B) generosity (C) gratitude (D) tact (E) loyalty

38. APPROPRIATE: (A) create a void (B) rectify an error (C) sanction (D) surrender (E) lend
5. Philosophical problems arise when people ask conclusions that, though very ———, have certain characteristics in common.
   (A) relevant
   (B) elementary
   (C) abstract
   (D) diverse
   (E) controversial

6. Although Johnson ——— great enthusiasm for his employees' projects, in reality his interest in the project was so ——— as to be almost non-existent.
   (A) generated...redundant
   (B) displayed...preemptive
   (C) expected...indifference
   (D) feigned...perfunctory
   (E) demanded...dispassionate

7. Not all the indicators necessary to convey the effect of depth in a picture work simultaneously; the picture's illusion of ——— three-dimensional appearance must therefore result from the viewer's integration of various indicators perceived ———
   (A) innovative...coincidentally
   (B) uniform...successively
   (C) temporary...comprehensively
   (D) expressive...sympathetically
   (E) schematic...passively

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Direction: In each of the following questions, a paired pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. GADGETS: TOOLS = (A) blanket: linen  (B) leaflets: posters  (C) trinkets: jewelry  (D) socks: bulls   (E) rings: hair

9. LISTEN: RECORDING = (A) carve: statue  (B) reproduce: plan  (C) review: book  (D) frame: painting   (E) view: photograph

10. CENSORSHIP: INFORMATION = (A) frugality: constraint  (B) multiplying: measurement  (C) sanitation: disease   (D) cultivation: erosion  (E) philanthropy: generosity

11. DELUGE: DROPLET = (A) beach: wave  (B) desert: oasis  (C) blizzard: ice age  (D) landslide: pebble  (E) cloudburst: puddle

12. SPEAK: RETICENT = (A) smart: personable  (B) extol:audacious  (C) command: firm  (D) work: service  (E) invent: diffident

13. PATRIOTIC: CHAUVINISTIC = (A) impudent: intolerant  (B) furtive: suspicious  (C) incisive: trenchant  (D) receptive: guileful  (E) verbose: prolix

14. BOUQUET: FLOWERS = (A) forest: trees  (B) book: comy  (C) staff: rain  (D) woodpile: log  (E) drift: snow

15. ENDEMIC: REGION = (A) homogenous: population  (B) born: individual  (C) hybrid: species  (D) pyro: sile  (E) ater: narea

16. PECCADILLO: SIN = (A) provocation: instigation  (B) anxiety: fear  (C) surgery: corruption  (D) penury: poverty  (E) admonishment: castigation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
In eighteenth-century France and England, reformers rallied around egalitarian ideas, but few salonieres advocated higher education for women. Although the public decreed women’s lack of education, it did not encourage learning for its own sake for women. In spite of the general prejudice against learned women, there was one place where women could exhibit their erudition: the literary salon. Many writers have defined the woman’s role in the salon as that of an intelligent hostess, but the salon had more than a social function for women. It was an informal university, too, where women exchanged ideas with educated persons read their own works and heard those of others, and received and gave criticism.

In the 1790s, when salons were firmly established in France, some English women, who called themselves “Bluestockings,” followed the example of the salonieres (French salon hostesses) and formed their own salons. Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonieres; they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose—the elevation of women’s status through moral and intellectual training. Differences in social orientation and backgrounds can account perhaps for differences in the nature of French and English salons. The French salon incorporated aristocratic attitudes that exalted courtly pleasure and emphasized artistic accomplishments. The English Bluestockings, originating from a more modest background, emphasized learning and work over pleasure. Acclimated to the regimented life of court circles, salonieres tended toward formality in their salons. The English women, though somewhat puritanical, were more casual in their approach.

At first, the Bluestockings did imitate the salonieres by including men in their circles. However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women’s group and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonieres, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon. In an atmosphere of mutual support, the Bluestockings went beyond the salon experience. They compiled, studied, wrote for publication, and by their activities challenged the stereotype of the passive woman. Although the salonieres were aware of sexual inequality, the narrow boundaries of their world kept their intellectual pursuits within conventional limits. Many salonieres, in fact, camouflaged their nontraditional activities behind the role of hostess and defied men in public. Though the Bluestockings weretrailblazers when compared with the salonieres, they were not feminists. They were too traditional; too immersed in their generation to demand social and political rights. Nonetheless, in their desire for education, their willingness to go beyond the confines of the salon in pursuing their interests, and their championing of unity among women, the Bluestockings began the process of questioning women’s role in society.

17. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
(A) The establishers of literary salons was a response to reformers’ demands for social rights for women.
(B) Literary salons were originally intended to be a meeting ground for intellectually of both sexes, but eventually became social gatherings with little educational value.
(C) In England, as in France, the general prejudice against higher education for women limited women’s function in literary salons to a primarily social one.
(D) The literary salons provided a sounding board for French and English women who called for access to all the educational institutions in their societies on an equal basis with men.
(E) For women, who did not have access to higher education as men did, literary salons provided an alternative route to learning and a challenge to some of society’s basic assumptions about women.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
18. According to the passage, a significant distinction between the salonnières and Bluestockings was in the way each group regarded which of the following?

(A) The value of acquiring knowledge  
(B) The role of pleasure in the activities of the literary salon  
(C) The desirability of a complete break with societal traditions  
(D) The inclusion of women of different backgrounds in the salons  
(E) The attainment of full social and political equality with men

19. The author refers to differences in social background between salonnières and Bluestockings in order to do which of the following?

(A) Criticize the few that their choices of activities were significantly influenced by male salon members  
(B) Discuss the reasons why literary salons in France were established before those in England  
(C) Question the importance of the Bluestockings in shaping public attitudes toward educated women  
(D) Refute the argument that the French salons had little influence over the direction of the English salons took  
(E) Explain the differences in atmosphere and style in their salons

20. Which of the following statements is most compatible with the principles of the salonnières as described in the passage?

(A) Women should aspire to be not only educated but independent as well  
(B) The duty of the educated woman is to provide an active political model for less educated women  
(C) Devotion to pleasure and art is justified in itself  
(D) Substance, rather than form, is the most important consideration in building a literary salon  
(E) Men should be excluded from groups of women's right supporters

21. The passage suggests that the Bluestockings might have had a more significant impact on society if it had not been for which of the following?

(A) Competitiveiveness among their salons  
(B) Their emphasis on individualism  
(C) The limited scope of their activities  
(D) Their acceptance of the French salon as a model for their own salons  
(E) Their unwillingness to defy aggressively the conventions of their age

22. Which of the following could best be considered a twentieth-century counterpart of an eighteenth-century literary salon as it is described in the passage?

(A) A social sorority  
(B) A community center  
(C) A lecture course on art  
(D) A humanities study group  
(E) An association of moral reformers

23. To an assertion that Bluestockings were feminists, the author would most probably respond with which of the following?

(A) Admitted uncertainty  
(B) Qualified disagreement  
(C) Unquestioning approval  
(D) Complete indifference  
(E) Strong disparagement

24. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

(A) Eighteenth-Century Epigamarianism  
(B) Feminism of the Eighteenth Century  
(C) Eighteenth-Century Prescriptions of Feminism  
(D) Intellectual Life in the Eighteenth Century  
(E) Female Education Reform in the Eighteenth Century
When the same parameters and quantitative theory are used to analyze both termite colonies and troops of rhesus macaques, we will have a unified science of sociobiology. Can this ever really happen? As my own studies have advanced, I have been increasingly impressed with the functional similarities between insect and vertebrate societies and less so with the structural differences that seem, at first glance, to constitute such an immense gulf between them. Consider for a moment termite and macaque. Both form cooperative groups that occupy territories. In both kinds of society there is a well-marked division of labor. Members of both groups communicate to each other hunger, hostility, caste status or rank, and reproductive status. From the specialists’ point of view, this comparison may at first seem facile—though worse. But it is out of such deliberate oversimplification that the beginnings of a general theory are made.

26. The author’s attitude toward the possibility of a unified theory in sociobiology is best described as which of the following?
(A) Guarded optimism
(B) Unqualified enthusiasm
(C) Objective indifference
(D) Resignation
(E) Dissatisfaction

27. In discussing insect and vertebrate societies, the author suggests which of the following?
(A) A distinguishing characteristic of most insect and vertebrate societies is a well-marked division of labor.
(B) The caste structure of insect societies is similar to that of vertebrate societies.
(C) Most insect and vertebrate societies form cooperative groups in order to occupy territory.
(D) The means of communication among members of insect societies is similar to that among members of vertebrate societies.
(E) There are significant structural differences between insect and vertebrate societies.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. BEGIN: (A) participate (B) determine (C) persist (D) conclude (E) prevent

29. SHUN: (A) seek actively (B) perform occasionally (C) understand intuitively (D) answer correctly (E) influence easily

30. EQUITY: (A) uncertainty (B) unfairness (C) unsteadiness (D) unsteadiness (E) unfailfulness

31. PROPAGATION: (A) regulation (B) revolution (C) extinction (D) infiltration (E) revelation

32. PRESUMPTUOUS: (A) delicate (B) humble (C) certain (D) constructive (E) contemptible

33. VACILLATION: (A) perpetual activity (B) rapid growth (C) motionless balance (D) accurate focus (E) minimal response

34. PENCHANT: (A) stigma (B) antipathy (C) disbelief (D) grievance (E) dislike

35. SOMATIC: (A) unitary (B) disintegrated (C) nonphysical (D) by hand (E) with effort

36. CONFUSED: (A) specify (B) signify (C) scrutinize (D) discriminate between (E) coincide with

37. CHARY: (A) brisk (B) bold (C) untidy (D) ungenerous (E) unfriendly

38. FLAG: (A) sustain (B) strive (C) favor (D) cut (E) wax

240
Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

### VERBAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Number of Attempts</th>
<th>Number Correct</th>
<th>Percent Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 62</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A 66</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O 58</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>D 78</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B 54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 67</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>E 60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C 58</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B 92</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A 88</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>B 32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D 32</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C 29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>B 52</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E 32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A 33</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D 28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>C 09</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A 40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>E 49</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E 32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>D 72</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D 21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A 51</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A 47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D 38</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>D 54</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>C 27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>B 13</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A 18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>E 24</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B 65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>E 83</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D 36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B 37</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A 62</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>E 81</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C 47</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C 66</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>B 64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>B 72</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A 06</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>D 43</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>C 22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>A 38</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>C 24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>D 43</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>A 16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>B 50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>B 15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>A 70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>B 32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>D 43</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>B 91</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>D 84</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C 44</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>A 40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A 30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>B 53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>C 72</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>F 51</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>C 49</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>B 53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A 47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>G 45</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>B 37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>E 40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>O 40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>C 42</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>D 29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>E 54</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>C 24</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>F 10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>D 20</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P = for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.

### QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Number of Attempts</th>
<th>Number Correct</th>
<th>Percent Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C 91</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B 04</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 06</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 05</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C 06</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B 06</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B 78</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>C 08</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B 62</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C 03</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C 02</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>C 02</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B 71</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A 01</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>E 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>C 49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>D 41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A 02</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D 28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B 04</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A 42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>D 03</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C 55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A 08</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A 03</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A 07</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>B 76</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>A 06</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E 02</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>C 71</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>B 70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B 01</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>C 80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B 02</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>C 92</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A 72</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>D 78</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>C 07</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>D 02</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C 04</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>D 03</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A 02</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>B 02</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>B 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>C 04</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>C 04</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>B 04</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>B 04</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A 00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>C 49</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>B 02</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>D 37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>E 02</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>D 20</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANALYTICAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Number of Attempts</th>
<th>Number Correct</th>
<th>Percent Correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B 01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A 01</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E 04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>D 36</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 04</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C 03</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C 18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A 05</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B 01</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>C 79</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D 08</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E 04</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C 07</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>D 03</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>C 02</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C 01</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>E 03</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A 07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>D 00</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>E 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A 01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>C 02</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A 07</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A 03</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B 04</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B 06</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>D 02</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>C 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C 01</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>C 01</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D 01</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>E 01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P = for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
1. Her —— should not be confused with miseri-
ness; as long as I have known her, she has
always been willing to assist those who are
in need.
(A) interperson (B) insolutable
(C) appprehension (D) diffidence
(E) frugality

2. Natural selection tends to eliminate genes that
cause inherited diseases, acting most strongly
against the most severe diseases; consequently,
hereditary diseases that are —— would be
expected to be very ——, but, surprisingly,
they are not.
(A) inital.. rare
(B) uncearsed, dangerous
(C) unusual, refractory
(D) new, perplexing
(E) widespread, acute

3. Unfortunately, his damaging attacks on the
ramifications of the economic policy have been
—- by his widespread acceptance of that
policy's underlying assumptions.
(A) supplemented (B) undermined
(C) warded (D) diverted (E) redeemed

4. During the opera's most famous aria the tempi
phrases by the orchestra's conductor seemed
—-, without necessary relation to what had
gone before.
(A) fleeting (B) melodious (C) capricious
(D) compelling (E) cautious

5. In the machine-like world of classical physics,
the human intellect appears ——, since the
mechanical nature of classical physics does not
— creative reasoning, the very ability that
had made the formulation of classical principles
possible.
(A) anonymity, allow for
(B) abstract, speak to
(C) anesthetistic, deny
(D) enduring, value
(E) intransitory, exclude

6. During the 1960's assessments of the family
shifted remarkably, from general endorsement
of it as a worthwhile, stable institution to wide-
spread —— it as an oppressive and bankrupt
one whose —— was both imminent and
welcome.
(A) flight from, restriction
(B) fracassion with, corruption
(C) rejection of, vague
(D) curse of, dissolution
(E) relinquishment of, ascent

7. Documenting science's —— philosophy would be
—- since it is almost axiomatic that many
philosophers use scientific concepts as the
foundations for their speculations.
(A) distrust of, elementary
(B) influence on, superficies
(C) reliance on, inapplicatory
(D) dependence on, difficult
(E) differences from, impossible

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. SCALPEL: SURGEON:
   (A) twist: agronomist
   (B) hammer: ecologist
   (C) syringe: geologist
   (D) telescope: astronomer
   (E) microscope: geometer

9. APPLE: FRUIT:
   (A) egg: chicken
   (B) lung: chair
   (C) wool: fabric
   (D) lake: dynamite
   (E) wax: candle

10. ENVELOPE: LETTER:
    (A) scarf: har
    (B) box: bad
    (C) crate: produce
    (D) neck: bad
    (E) blood: heart

11. PANEGYRIC: EULOGIZE:
    (A) ballad: stigmatize
    (B) ode: criticize
    (C) lampoon: satirize
    (D) brade: entertain
    (E) treatise: dispute

12. OVERDOSE: PRESCRIPTION:
    (A) depression: materialize
    (B) indiscretion: convention
    (C) illusion: sympathy
    (D) adventure: expedition
    (E) drug: medicine

13. FRESCO: WALL:
    (A) fountain: courtyard
    (B) perjury: floor
    (C) thrench: trench
    (D) vanitory: passage
    (E) gargoygly: gutter

14. HAMMER: ANVIL:
    (A) knocker: door
    (B) stick: gong
    (C) hand: drum
    (D) pestle: mortar
    (E) gavel: lectern

15. RELEVANT: CRUCIAL:
    (A) marginal: unique
    (B) perceptible: obvious
    (C) separate: real
    (D) peripheral: central
    (E) possible: desirable

16. PERFUNCTORILY: INSPIRATION:
    (A) callously: veneration
    (B) audibly: passion
    (C) dogmatically: compose
    (D) insincerely: obsession
    (E) haltingly: reluctance

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
17. The passage suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to
(A) rid themselves of pride
(B) transcend the human condition
(C) differentiate clearly between good and evil
(D) avoid social conflict
(E) act rationally

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the
author admires great comic art primarily for its
(A) ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil
(B) ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behavior
(C) ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behavior
(D) insistence on confronting the truth about the human condition
(E) insistence on condemning human faults and weaknesses

19. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?
(A) A sequence of observations leading to a prediction
(B) A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage
(C) A series of assertions related to one general subject
(D) A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples
(E) A succession of ideas moving from specific to general

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
It has long been known that the rate of oxidative metabolism (the process that uses oxygen to convert food into energy) in any animal has profound effects on its living patterns. The high metabolic rate of small animals, for example, gives them sustained power and activity per unit of weight, but at the cost of requiring constant consumption of food and water. Very large animals, with their relatively low metabolic rates, can survive well on a sporadic food supply, but can generate little metabolic energy per gram of body weight. If only oxidative metabolic rate is considered, therefore, one might assume that smaller, more active, animals could prey on larger ones, at least if they attacked in groups. Perhaps they could if they were not for anaerobic glycolysis, the great equalizer.

Anaerobic glycolysis is a process in which energy is produced, without oxygen, through the breakdown of muscle glycogen into lactic acid and adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the energy provider. The amount of energy that can be produced anaerobically is a function of the amount of glycogen present—in all vertebrates about 0.5 percent of their muscles’ wet weight. Thus the anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the size of the animal. If, for example, some predators had attacked a 100-ton dinosaur, normally trapped, the dinosaur would have been able to generate almost instantaneously, via anaerobic glycolysis, the energy of 3,000 humans at maximum oxidative metabolic energy production.

This explains how many large species have managed to compete with their more active neighbors: the compensation for a low oxidative metabolic rate is anaerobic glycolysis.

There are limitations, however, to this compensation. The glycogen reserves of any animal are good, at most, for only about two minutes at maximum effort, after which only the normal oxidative metabolic source of energy remains. With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is recovered, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen synthesis. During this process the enormous energy debt that the animal has run up through anaerobic glycolysis must be repaid, a debt that is proportionally much greater for the larger vertebrates than for the smaller ones. Whereas the tiny shrew can replan in minutes the glycogen used for maximum effort, for example, the gigantic dinosaur would have required more than three weeks. It might seem that this interminable lag recovery time in a large vertebrate would prove a grave disadvantage for survival. Fortunately, muscular glycogen is used only when needed, and even then only in whatever quantity is necessary. Even in times of panic or during mortal combat would the entire reserve be consumed.

20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) refute a misconception about anaerobic glycolysis
(B) introduce a new hypothesis about anaerobic glycolysis
(C) describe the limitations of anaerobic glycolysis
(D) analyze the chemistry of anaerobic glycolysis and its similarity to oxidative metabolism
(E) explain anaerobic glycolysis and its effects on animal survival

21. According to the author, glycogen is crucial to the process of anaerobic glycolysis because glycogen
(A) increases the organism’s need for ATP
(B) reduces the amount of ATP in the tissues
(C) is an inhibitor of the oxidative metabolic production of ATP
(D) ensures that the synthesis of ATP will occur speedily
(E) is the material from which ATP is derived

22. According to the author, a major limitation of anaerobic glycolysis is that it can
(A) produce in large animals more lactic acid than the liver can safely reconvert
(B) necessitate a dangerously long recovery period in large animals
(C) produce energy more slowly than it can be used by large animals
(D) consume all of the available glycogen regardless of need
(E) reduce significantly the rate at which energy is produced by oxidative metabolism

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
23. The passage suggests that the total anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the vertebrate's size because 
(A) larger vertebrates conserve more energy than smaller vertebrates 
(B) larger vertebrates use less oxygen per unit weight than smaller vertebrates 
(C) the ability of a vertebrate to consume food is a function of its size 
(D) the amount of muscle tissue in a vertebrate is directly related to its size 
(E) the size of a vertebrate is proportional to the quantity of energy it can utilize

24. The author suggests that, on the basis of energy production, a 100-ton dinosaur would have been markedly vulnerable to which of the following? 
I. Repeated attacks by a single smaller, more active adversary 
II. Sustained attack by numerous smaller, more active adversaries 
III. An attack by an individual adversary of similar size 
(A) II only 
(B) I and II only 
(C) I and III only 
(D) II and III only 
(E) I, II, and III

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the time required to replenish muscle glycogen following anaerobic glycolysis is determined by which of the following factors? 
I. Rate of oxidative metabolism 
II. Quantity of lactic acid in the body fluids 
III. Percentage of glucose that is returned to the muscles 
(A) I only 
(B) III only 
(C) I and II only 
(D) I and III only 
(E) I, II, and III

26. The author is most probably addressing which of the following audiences? 
(A) College students in an introductory course on animal physiology 
(B) Historians of science investigating the discovery of anaerobic glycolysis 
(C) Graduate students with specialized training in comparative anatomy 
(D) Zoologists interested in prehistoric animals 
(E) Biochemists doing research on oxidative metabolism

27. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage? 
(A) The disadvantage of a few oxidative metabolic rate in large animals can be offset by their ability to convert substantial amounts of glycogen into energy. 
(B) The most significant problem facing animals that have used anaerobic glycolysis for energy is the synthesis of its by-product, lactic acid, into glycogen. 
(C) The benefits in animals of anaerobic glycolysis are offset by the profound costs that must be paid. 
(D) The major factor ensuring that a large animal will triumph over a smaller animal is the large animal's ability to produce energy in anaerobic glycolysis. 
(E) The great differences that exist in metabolic rates between species of small animals and species of large animals can have important effects on the patterns of their activities.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. FLUSTERED: (A) mute (B) calm (C) heavy (D) ingrained (E) courageous

29. ENDORSE: (A) prove (B) receive payment (C) submit unwillingly (D) oppose publicly (E) perform quickly

30. EXPIRE: (A) evolve (B) stabilize (C) come to life (D) grow to fruition (E) bring to light

31. METAMORPHOSIS: (A) relief from strain (B) countenance without change (C) cyclical motion (D) dogmatic persistence (E) varied activity

32. MOROSE: (A) overawed (B) aplacid (C) cherubic (D) decisive (E) cheerul

33. INDELIBILITY: (A) availability (B) comprehensibility (C) decidability (D) erasability (E) retractability

34. SPIRITUAL: (A) ecstatic (B) figurative (C) ephemeral (D) immaterial (E) corporeal

35. DISPATCH: (A) stenchy (B) leisureless (C) heedless (D) irregularity (E) aversion

36. FERMENT: (A) solidity (B) purity (C) lucidity (D) transparency (E) tranquillity

37. FACETIOUS: (A) luminous (B) contentious (C) ingenious (D) tragi-comic (E) audacious

38. CRAVEN: (A) indifferent (B) presumptuous (C) valorous (D) scrupulous (E) prurient
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The spellings of many Old English words have been ________ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.
   (A) preserved (B) shortened (C) preempted (D) revised (E) improved

2. The sheer diversity of tropical plants represents a seemingly ________ source of raw materials, of which only a few have been utilized.
   (A) exploits (B) quantifiable (C) consensual (D) inexhaustible (E) remarkable

3. For centuries animals have been used as ________ for people in experiments to assess the effects of therapeutic and other agents that might later be used in humans.
   (A) benefactors (B) companions (C) examples (D) precedents (E) surrogates

4. Social tensions among rival factions can be ________ by politics, but adulthood and children have no set ________ for resolving their conflict with the exclusive world of adults.
   (A) intensified...suicide (B) complicated...relief (C) frustrated...justification (D) adjusted...mechanism (E) mitigated...opportunity

5. The state is a network of exchanged benefits and bonds, ________ between rulers and citizens based on shared laws and procedures that ________ to the maintenance of community.
   (A) a compromise...insignificant (B) an interdependence...insubordinate (C) a counterpart...incidental (D) an equivalence...pervasive (E) a reciprocity...conservative

6. Far from viewing Jefferson as a skeptic, but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960's portrayed him as ________ clearer, eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy while cementing ideas he did not like.
   (A) an adventurous (B) a docile (C) an eclectic (D) a judicious (E) a cynical

7. To have true disciples, a thinker must not be too ________ for effective intellectual leader depends on the ability of other people to ________ thought processes that did not originate with them.
   (A) popular...dismiss (B) methodical...integrate (C) idiosyncratic...reflect (D) self-confident...reinvent (E) phonemic...discourage

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

273
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. ADULT-CHILD: (A) horse:mare (B) cat:kitten (C) swine:pig (D) human:animal (E) cow:heifer

9. CLOT:DISSOLVED: (A) enthusiast:influenced (B) cartoon:distorted (C) crowd:dispersed (D) chain:disengaged (E) disciple:inspired

10. GLOSSARY:TEXT: (A) bibliography:source (B) abstract:dissertation (C) legend:map (D) index:catalog (E) abbreviation:footnote

11. FEVER:ZEALOT: (A) apathy:philanthropist (B) impudence:speedhoist (C) compassion:politician (D) determination:ecologist (E) nonbalance:acrobat

12. SHARD: POTTERY: (A) flint:stone (B) flange:wheel (C) cinder:coal (D) fragment:bone (E) ware:grain

13. FERTILIZE:GROW: (A) immunize:resist (B) nourish:enrich (C) heat:burn (D) graft:multiply (E) prune:dwarf

14. ATTENTIVE:OFFICIOUS: (A) distrustful:ambiguous (B) absorbed:engrossed (C) refined:snobbish (D) magisterial:authoritative (E) impromptu:spontaneous

15. EXORBITANT:MODERATION: (A) disproportionate:equanimity (B) masochist:interest (C) perfidious:loyalty (D) brilliant:galvanity (E) lavish:extravagance

16. BLANDISHMENT:COAX: (A) medal:honor (B) budget:save (C) diary:reminisce (D) concert:play (E) plea:threaten

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The dark regions in the starry night sky are not rockets in the universe that are devoid of stars as had long been thought. Rarer, they are dark because of interstellar dust that hides the stars behind it. Although its visual effects is so pronounced, dust is only a minor constituent of the material, extremely low in density, that lies between the stars. Dust accounts for about one percent of the total mass of interstellar matter. The rest is hydrogen and helium gas, with small amounts of other elements. The interstellar material, rather like terrestrial clouds, comes in all shapes and sizes. The average density of interstellar material in the vicinity of our Sun is 1,000 to 10,000 times less than the best terrestrial laboratory vacuum. It is only because of the enormous interstellar distances that so little material per unit of volume becomes significant. Optical astronomers must strictly be qualified, for although interstellar gas is perfectly transparent, the dust is not.

17. According to the passage, which of the following is a direct result of the interstellar dust?
   (A) Some stars are rendered invisible to observers on Earth.
   (B) Many visible stars are made to seem brighter than they really are.
   (C) The presence of hydrogen and helium gas is revealed.
   (D) The night sky appears dusty at all times to observers on Earth.
   (E) The dust is consistently visible against a background of bright stars.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the density of interstellar material is
   (A) higher where distances between the stars are shorter
   (B) equal to that of interstellar dust
   (C) unusually low in the vicinity of our Sun
   (D) independent of the incidence of gaseous components
   (E) not homogeneous throughout interstellar space

19. It can be inferred from the passage that it is because space is so vast that
   (A) little of the interstellar material in it seems substantial
   (B) normal units of volume were futile for measurements of density
   (C) stars can be far enough from Earth to be invisible even by very early-distributed means
   (D) interstellar gases can, for all practical purposes, be regarded as transparent
   (E) optical astronomy would be of little use even if no interstellar dust existed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
In his 1976 study of slavery in the United States, Herbert Gutman, Jr., Fogel, Engerman, and Genovee, have yielded great depth and insight into how crucial achievements and developments were to the maintenance of a cultural heritage and the development of communal consciousness. Gutman's findings compel attention. Gutman recognizes the family and extended kinship structure mainly through an ingenuous method of examining whatever accounts of ex-slaves he can uncover to probe the human reality behind their testimony. These sources indicate that the two-parent household predominated in slave quarters just as it did among freed slaves after emancipation. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preferences, revealed more clearly on plantation records, were overwhelmingly for stable monogamy. In less conclusive fashion, Fogel, Engerman, and Genovee had already indicated the profound influence of two-parent households, however, only Gutman emphasizes the preference for stable monogamy and notes that what slaves sought for the "greater" cultural heritage. Gutman argues convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of—and so perpetuated—the Black culture. In a fascinating (5) (20) (25) (30) (35) (40) (45) (50) (55) (60) pattern of kinship quartets which Gutman examined. In these quar- a new kinship structure—which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century—provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves. In sum, Gutman's study is significant because it offers a closely reasoned and original explanation of some of the slaves' achievements, one that correctly emphasizes the resources that slaves themselves possessed. 20. According to the passage, Fogel, Engerman, Genovee, and Gutman have all done which of the following? I. Discovered the influence of plantation records on slaves' achievements II. Emphasized the achievement of slaves III. Pointed out the existence of the two-parent household among slaves IV. Showed the continuity between stable monogamy and slaves' cultural heritage. (A) I and II only (B) I and IV only (C) II and III only (D) I, II, and IV only (E) II, III, and IV only 21. With which of the following statements regarding the passage, would historians most likely agree? (A) Historians ought to make use of written records rather than oral accounts. (B) Historians should rely primarily on both written and oral records. (C) Historians should rely exclusively on data that can be quantified. (D) Historians ought to make use of data that historians may choose to use when studying slavery. (E) Historians ought to draw on earlier historical research but they should do so in order to refute it. GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
22. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression is best supported by the information presented in the passage?

(A) The heritage was formed primarily out of the experiences of those slaves who attempted to preserve the stability of their families.

(B) The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of those slaves who married their consorts.

(C) The heritage was formed more out of the African than out of the American experiences of slaves.

(D) The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of only a single generation of slaves.

(E) The heritage was formed primarily out of slaves' experiences of interdependence on newly created plantations in the Southwest.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that, of the following, the most probable reason why a historian of slavery might be interested in studying the type of plantation mentioned in line 25 is that this type would:

(A) give the historian access to the most complete plantation record

(B) permit the historian to observe the kinship patterns that had been most popular among West African tribes

(C) provide the historian with evidence concerning the preference of freed slaves for stable monogamy

(D) furnish the historian with the opportunity to discover the kind of marital commitment that slaves themselves chose to have

(E) allow the historian to examine the influence of slaves' preferences on the actions of plantation owners

24. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the West African rules governing marriage preferences mentioned in lines 46-50 EXCEPT:

(A) The rules were derived from rules governing fictive kinship arrangements.

(B) The rules forbade marriages between close kin.

(C) The rules are mentioned in Herbert Gutman's study.

(D) The rules were not uniform in all respects from one West African tribe to another.

(E) The rules have been considered to be a possible source of slaves' marriage preferences.

25. Which of the following statements concerning the marriage practices of plantation owners during the period of Black slavery in the United States can most logically be inferred from the information in the passage?

(A) These practices began to alter sometime around the mid-eighteenth century.

(B) These practices varied markedly from one region of the country to another.

(C) Plantation owners usually based their choice of marriage partners on economic considerations.

(D) Plantation owners often married earlier than slaves.

(E) Plantation owners often married their consorts.

26. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) The author compares and contrasts the work of several historians and then discusses areas for possible new research.

(B) The author presents his thesis, draws on the work of several historians for evidence to support his thesis, and concludes by reiterating his thesis.

(C) The author describes some features of a historical study and then uses those features to put forth his own argument.

(D) The author summarizes a historical study, examines two main arguments from the study, and then shows how the arguments are potentially in conflict with one another.

(E) The author presents the general argument of a historical study, decribes the study in more detail, and concludes with a brief judgment of the study's value.

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?

(A) The Influence of Herbert Gutman on Histories of Slavery in the United States

(B) Gutman's Exploration of How Slaves Could Maintain a Cultural Heritage and Develop a Communal Consciousness

(C) Slavery in the United States: New Controversy About an Old Subject

(D) The Black Heritage of Folklore, Music, and Religious Expression: Its Growing Influence

(E) The Black Family and Extended Kinship Structure: How They Were Important for the Freed Slave

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. ACCELERATE: (A) decelerate (B) arouse (C) quet (D) repeat (E) restrain

29. AMBER: (A) yellow (B) argyle (C) smoke (D) speak slowly (E) jade inapitly

30. WARMONGER: (A) commentator (B) pacifist (C) lobbyist (D) emissary (E) pacific

31. FLUENT: (A) insistent (B) inappropriite (C) derogatory (D) halting (E) hypocritical

32. DISSONANCE: (A) concord (B) consonant (C) collision (D) convect (E) consonant

33. SAVANT: (A) literate (B) toer (C)(strtolower person) (D) unprincipled individual (E) misdirectional advisor

34. BREECH: (A) garner (B) solder (C) keep silent (D) move forward (E) give approval

35. TORTUOUS: (A) ensuring (B) informal (C) cautious (D) simpleistic (E) straightforward

36. PLETHORA: (A) vacuums (B) narrowed (C) choice (D) earth (E) confusion

37. POSTURE: (A) walk uncertainly (B) behave naturally (C) impose arbitrarily (D) publicize widely (E) explain carefully

38. GOSSAMER: (A) sincere (B) voluminous (C) intense (D) awkward (E) ponderous

278
### VERSAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>VERSAL Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>VERSAL Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANALYTICAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>ANALYTICAL Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>ANALYTICAL Answer</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated P.** For the group of examinees who took the GPA General Test is a recent three-year period.
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Even though formidable winds are the norm in Dakotas, many people were unprepared for the ——— of the blizzard of 1888.
   (A) inevitability (B) severity (C) importance (D) probability (E) mildness

2. As the first streamlined car, the Airflow represented a ——— in automotive development, and although its sales were ———, it had an immense influence on automobile design.
   (A) milestone, disappointing (B) breakthrough, significant (C) regression, unimportant (D) misjudgment, calculable (E) revolution, tolerable

3. While nurturing parents can compensate for adversity, cold or inconsistent parents may ——— it.
   (A) exacerbate (B) neutralize (C) eradicate (D) ameliorate (E) relieve

4. The architects of New York’s early skyscrapers, hinting here at a twentieth-century cathedral, there at a fifteenth-century palace, sought to legitimize the city’s social strivings by ——— a history the city did not truly ———.
   (A) revealing, deserve (B) displaying, desire (C) evoking, possess (D) preserving, experience (E) flowing, believe

5. Actual events in the history of life on Earth are accidental in that any outcome either just one ——— among millions; yet each outcome can be ——— interpreted.
   (A) coincidence, randomly (B) relationship, predictably (C) fact, readily (D) happening, uniquely (E) possibility, rationally

6. Although some of her fellow scientists ——— the unorthodox laboratory methodology that others found innovative, unanimous praise greeted her experimental results: at once pioneering and ———.
   (A) ignored, unworthy (B) complimented, foreseeable (C) welcomed, mundane (D) deemed, unexceptionable (E) attacked, inconclusive

7. Early critics of Emily Dickinson’s poetry misook for simplification the surface of artlessness that in fact the constructed with such ———.
   (A) astonishment (B) versatility (C) allusion (D) innocence (E) cunning

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. MICROSCOPE: SMALL:
(A) telescope: distant
(B) monocyte: single
(C) lens: refracted
(D) camera: photographic
(E) periscope: military

9. EXHIBITION: PAINTING:
(A) concert: symphony
(B) accompaniment: melody
(C) audition: chorus
(D) improvisation: solo
(E) rehearsal: orchestra

10. STERILIZATION: MICROORGANISMS:
(A) amnesty: deserters
(B) defamation: enemies
(C) inoculation: vaccine
(D) deforestation: trees
(E) assassination: murderers

11. RUFFLE: SHIRT:
(A) rafter: roof
(B) molding: cabinet
(C) gusset: panel
(D) curb: sidewalk
(E) shade: window

12. EMIERATE: EXILE:
(A) addict: narcotic
(B) appoint: nominate
(C) capture: imprison
(D) exile: exsclaire
(E) contribue: deduct

13. BARRAGE: EXPLOSIVES:
(A) cacophony: sounds
(B) deluge: rain
(C) vista: sights
(D) grenade: bombs
(E) volcano: lava

14. WARY: GULLED:
(A) passionate: moved
(B) carnal: gazed
(C) opportunistic: befriended
(D) veal: ambushed
(E) thrill: satisfied

15. WILLFULNESS: HEADSTRONG:
(A) glibness: astute
(B) determination: steadfast
(C) elegance: grandeur
(D) subservience: fawning
(E) anxiety: pessimistic

16. UNTENABLE: DEFENDED:
(A) valuable: insured
(B) fondable: crossed
(C) unjustifiable: forgiven
(D) unprecedented: admired
(E) invulnerable: injured

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Because of its accuracy in outlining the Earth's subsurface, the seismic-reflection method remains the most important tool in the search for petroleum reserves. In field practice, a subsurface is mapped by arranging a series of wave-train sources, such as small dynamite explosions, in a grid pattern. At each source is activated, it generates a wave train that travels downward at a speed determined uniquely by the rock's elastic characteristics. As rock interfaces are crossed, the elastic characteristics encountered generally change slowly, which causes part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments. The seismic records must be processed to correct for positional differences between the source and the receiver, for unrelated wave trains, and for multiple reflections from the rock interfaces. Then the data acquired at each of the specific source locations are combined to generate a physical profile of the subsurface, which can eventually be used to select targets for drilling.

17. The passage is primarily concerned with
   (A) describing an important technique
   (B) discussing a new method
   (C) investigating a controversial procedure
   (D) announcing a significant discovery
   (E) promoting a novel application

18. According to the passage, the seismic-reflection method of the following have a significant effect on the signal detected by the seismic instruments EXCEPT the
   (A) presence of unrelated wave trains
   (B) placements of the seismic instruments
   (C) number of sources in the grid pattern
   (D) nature of the reflectivity of the rock interfaces
   (E) properties of rocks through which the wave train has traveled

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the seismic-reflection method would likely yield an inaccurate physical profile of the subsurface in which of the following circumstances?
   (A) If the speed at which the wave train moved downward changed
   (B) If the receiver were not positioned directly at the wave-train source
   (C) If the rock on one side of a rock interface had similar elastic characteristics to those of the rock on the other side
   (D) If the seismic records obtained for the different sources in a grid were highly similar to each other
   (E) If there were no petroleum deposits beneath the area defined by the grid of wave-train sources

70. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
   (A) A method is criticized, and an alternative is suggested.
   (B) An illustrated is examined, and some errors are exposed.
   (C) An assertion is made, and a procedure is outlined.
   (D) A series of examples is presented, and a conclusion is drawn.
   (E) A hypothesis is advanced, and supporting evidence is supplied.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Modern archaeological finds can still contribute much to the study of ancient literature. For example, forty years ago a survey of the early Greek dramatist Aeschylus' *Agamemnon* would have started with The Sophocles Women. Many factors internal to the play, but perhaps most especially the prominence of the chorus (which in this play has the main role), led scholars to consider it one of Aeschylus' earlier works. The dimension was that this was a drama truly reflecting an early stage in the evolution of tragedy out of choral lyric. The play was dated as early as the 470's B.C., in any event, well before Aeschylus' play *The Persians* of 472 B.C. Then, in 1952, a fragment of papyri found at Oxyrhynchus was published stating the official circumstances and results of a dramatic contest. The fragment announced that Aeschylus was first prize with his *Danaids* tetralogy, of which *The Sophocles Women* is the opening play, and followed Sophocles in the process. Sophocles did not compete in any dramatic contest before 468 B.C., when he won his first victory. Hence, except by special pleading (e.g., that the tetralogy was unposed early in Aeschylus' career but not produced until the 460's B.C.), the Danaid tetralogy must be put after 468 B.C. In addition, a few letters in the fragment suggest the name Ankhisedes, archon in 463 B.C., that perhaps the play's date to that precise date, almost exactly halfway between Aeschylus' *Seven against Thebes* of 470 B.C. and his *Orestes*. The implication of the papyri administered a severe shock to the vast majority of classical scholars, who had confidently assumed that not only the role of the chorus but also language, metrics, and characterization all pointed to an early date. The discovery has resulted in no less than a total reevaluation of every chronological convention that has been applied to or derived from Aeschylus' plays. The scrutiny has been long, and a new credo has now spread. The prominence of the chorus in The Sophocles Women now is seen not as a sign of *primitive* but as analogous to the massive chorus song in the Orestes. Statistically have been formulated, or reformulated, to show the stylistically *Sophocles Women* does actually occupy a position after *The Persians* and *Seven against Thebes*, which now become the "primitive" plays, and before the Orestes. While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct, the papyrus fragments raise the question that another may be unshorn, shaking, for instance, that it was a posthumous production of the Danaid tetralogy which besmirched Sophocles, and throwing the date once more into utter confusion. This is unlikely to happen, but it warns us that perhaps the most salutary feature of the papyrus is its message of the extreme difficulty of classifying and appreciating rigorously the development of its creative art.
23. According to the passage, in the absence of definite knowledge concerning the date of composition of ancient literary works, literary historians do which of the following when trying to establish the chronology of an author's work?

(A) Make assumptions about a single work's date of composition if such assumptions would not seriously affect interpretations of other works by the same author.

(B) Draw inferences concerning the date of a work's composition based on evidence internal to that work and on the author's other works.

(C) Ignore the date of a work's composition which is supplied by archaeological evidence when literary factors internal to the work contradict that date.

(D) Refrain from speculation concerning a work's date of composition unless archaeological finds produce information concerning it.

(E) Evaluate the date of a work's composition without attempting to rely on the author's development as an artist.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following plays or groups of plays is considered the latest in the date of its composition?

(A) The Persians

(B) The Danaid idyll

(C) The Oedipus

(D) Seven Against Thebes

(E) The Suppliants

25. With which of the following statements regarding the chronological criteria mentioned in lines 33-34 would the author be most likely to agree?

(A) Such criteria, whether applied to or derived from the plays, should only be used to confirm already existing knowledge.

(B) Such criteria, although derived from reliable external and internal evidence, should be changed continually to avoid rigidity in thinking.

(C) Such criteria, based on statistical analogy, are inherently more reliable than those of forty years ago.

(D) Such criteria, even when unsupported by external evidence, can resolve most questions.

(E) Such criteria, based on other ambiguous internal evidence, can lead to erroneous reconstructions of the chronology of an author's work.

26. The author's attitude toward the activity mentioned in line 35 and its consequences can best be described as one of

(A) amused tolerance

(B) mocking envy

(C) grave doubt

(D) utter disapproval

(E) unrestrained enthusiasm

27. The allusion to the hypothetical papyrus fragment in lines 45-49 does which of the following?

(A) Support an argument concerning the date of The Suppliants

(B) Refute the view of the majority of scholars concerning the Oxyrhynchus papyrus find

(C) Predict the future results of archaeological research proposed in the passage

(D) Underscore the validity of the currently accepted chronology of Aeschylus' works

(E) Question the author's agreement with the "new cream" developed since the Oxyrhynchus papyrus find.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five answers words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most widely opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Some of the questions require you to distinguish the shades of meaning. For these, you are to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. SHALLOW: (A) arbitrary (B) painstaking (C) profound (D) resolute (E) concise

29. IMMUNE: (A) toxic (B) virulent (C) compatible (D) having little energy (E) having no resistance

30. PROPAGATE: (A) become or join (B) hope to prosper (C) decide to accept (D) beg to alter (E) fail to multiply

31. LULL: (A) promote interest (B) interrupt discussion (C) speed up resolution (D) increase activity (E) enhance performance

32. PERPETUAL: (A) accidental (B) coincident (C) intermittent (D) precipitous (E) dangerous

33. ACCOLADE: (A) guarded emotion (B) scathing criticism (C) temporary (D) temporary (E) critical

34. GAMBLER: (A) admit (B) jind (C) ruin (D) follow (E) fret

35. REPUTATION: (A) approval (B) verification (C) amplification (D) assessment (E) comparison

36. REQUEST: (A) incite (B) applauded (C) consent quickly (D) make intransigible (E) leave unresolved

37. REVERSE: (A) initiate (B) diminish (C) confuse (D) prove (E) disgrace

38. MOLLIFY: (A) ill (B) bitterness (C) abuse (D) oppose (E) refuse
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks. 
Each blank indicating that something has been omitted.
Beneath the sentence are five antecedent words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. This project is the first step in a long-range plan of research whose ——— goal, still many years off, is the creation of a new prototype.
   (A) cooperative  (B) reasoned  (C) original  (D) ultimate  (E) intentional

2. Eric was frustrated because, although he was adept at making last stands ———, when telling the truth, he ——— the power to make himself believed.
   (A) plausible, lacked  (B) convincing, held  (C) honest, found  (D) true, secured  (E) logical, claimed

3. In certain forms of discourse such as the parable, the central point of a message can be effectively communi-
cated even though this point is not ———.
   (A) perceived  (B) explicit  (C) inferable  (D) disavowed  (E) illustrated

4. Always circumstances, she was reluctant to make judg-
ments; but once arriving at a conclusion, she was ——— in its defense.
   (A) nonsensical  (B) objective  (C) insensate  (D) differential  (E) negligible

5. The techniques now available to livestock breeders will continue to be ———, but will probably be ———
   by new ones under development.
   (A) fruitful, reversed  (B) refined, upgraded  (C) time-consuming, reassessed  (D) used, supplemented  (E) harmless, improved

6. Any population increase beyond a certain level necessitates greater ——— vegetable foods; thus, the
   ability of a society to choose meat over cereals always arises, in part, from ——— the number of people.
   (A) reliance on, replenishing  (B) production of, estimating  (C) spending on, consuming  (D) recourse to, limiting  (E) attention to, varying

7. Ethologists are convinced that many animals survive through learning ——— by learning that is ——— their
   genetic programming, learning as thoroughly ——— as the most sensitive of behavioral responses.
   (A) supersedes by, primitive  (B) compatible with, transient  (C) complementary to, familiar  (D) derived from, inventive  (E) dictated by, stereotyped
Directions: In each of the following questions a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five listed pairs of words or phrases. Select the listed pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. OSTRICH: BIRD:
   (A) caterpillar: moth
   (B) lizard: frog
   (C) mum: leaf
   (D) tiger: cat
   (E) gust: storm

9. WARDROBE: CLOTHES:
   (A) stove: crockery
   (B) bookcase: books
   (C) drawer: shelves
   (D) patio: medallion
   (E) necklace: earrings

10. PRACTICING: EXPERTISE:
    (A) thinking: logic
    (B) writing: clarity
    (C) growing: health
    (D) exercising: strength
    (E) eating: nutrition

11. ARTERY: PLAQUE:
    (A) river: levee
    (B) track: switch
    (C) channel: slit
    (D) information: flow
    (E) tunnel: wall

12. ANECDOTE: STORY:
    (A) film: theater
    (B) chapter: novel
    (C) lyric: song
    (D) joke: parody
    (E) kit: plan

13. SUPPLANT: REPLACE:
    (A) snatch: take
    (B) beg: receive
    (C) convict: accuse
    (D) slaver: gulp
    (E) miss: lose

14. ALLERGY: REACTION:
    (A) rash: body
    (B) stinger: instrument
    (C) antihistamine: symptom
    (D) cocoon: skeleton
    (E) pollen: flower

15. APHORISTIC: TERSE:
    (A) eloquent: orator
    (B) eloquent: important
    (C) hyperboles: exaggerated
    (D) metaphors: fantastic
    (E) equivocal: straightforward

16. ZEALOUS: ENTHUSIASTIC:
    (A) pedantic: educated
    (B) flamboyant: stylish
    (C) cautious: prudent
    (D) virtuous: virtuous
    (E) holier: devoted

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Scholars often fail to see that music played an important role in the preservation of African culture in the United States. They correctly note that slavery stripped some cultural elements from Black people—their political and economic systems—but they underestimate the significance of music in sustaining other African cultural values. African music, unlike the music of some other cultures, was based on a total vision of life in which music was not an isolated social domain. In African culture music was pervasive, serving not only as religion, but all phases of life, including birth, death, work, and play. The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that the community perceives as essential. Music, like art in general, was so intrinsically a part of African culture that it became a crucial means of preserving the culture during and after the dislocations of slavery.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) analyze the impact that slavery had on African political and economic systems
(B) review the attempts of recent scholarship to study the influence of African music on other music
(C) correct the failure of some scholars to appreciate the significance of music in African culture
(D) survey the ways by which people attempt to preserve their culture against the effects of oppression
(E) compare the relative importance of music with that of other art forms in culture

18. In line 9, the phrase "isolated social domain" refers to
(A) African music in relation to contemporary culture as a whole
(B) music as it may be perceived in non-African cultures
(C) a feature of African music that aided in maintaining African cultural values
(D) an aspect of the African cultural legacy
(E) the influence of music on contemporary culture

19. Which of the following statements concerning the function of African music can be inferred from the passage?
(A) It preserved cultural values because it was thoroughly integrated into the lives of the people.
(B) It was more important in the development of African religious life than in other areas of culture.
(C) It was developed in response to the loss of political and economic systems.
(D) Its pervasiveness in African culture hindered its effectiveness in minimizing the impact of slavery.
(E) Its isolation from the economic domain of life enabled it to survive the destructive impact of slavery.

20. According to the author, scholars would not in drawing which of the following conclusions?
I. Slavery stripped the slaves of their political and economic systems.
II. African music was similar to all other traditions of music in that it originated in a total vision of life.
III. Music was a crucial part of the African cultural legacy.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Traditionally, pollinators by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process mediated by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used. Because the potential hazards to pollen grains are subject to in they are transported over long distances are numerous. Wind-pollinated plants have the, in the view above, compensated for the missing loss of pollen through happenstance by virtue of producing an amount of pollen that is one to have orders of magnitude greater than the amount produced by species pollinated by insects.

However, a number of features that are characteristic of wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste. For example, many wind-pollinated species lack in release pollen when wind speeds are low or when humid conditions prevail. Recent studies suggest another way in which species compensate for the inefficiency of wind pollination. These studies suggest that species frequently take advantage of the physics of pollen motion by generating specific aerodynamic environments within the immediate vicinity of the female reproductive organs.

It is the morphology of these organs that dictates the pattern of airflow distribution through which pollen must travel. The speed and direction of the airflow disturbances can combine with the physical properties of a species' pollen to produce a species-specific pattern of pollen collision on the surfaces of female reproductive organs. Provided that these surfaces are structurally located, the consequences of this combination can significantly increase the pollen-exposure efficiency of a flowering reproductive organ.

A critical question that remains to be answered is whether the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated species are evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination or are merely fortuitous. A complete resolution of the question is yet impossible since adaptation must be evaluated for each species within its own unique functional context. However, it must be said that, while evidence of such evolutionary adaptations does exist in some species, one must be careful about attributing morphology to adaptation.

For example, the spiral arrangement of scale-like cones on wind-pollinated pines, where female reproductive organs of conifers are located, is important to the production of airflow patterns that spiral over the cone's surfaces, thereby placing airborne pollen from one scale to the next. However, these patterns cannot be viewed as an adaptation to wind pollination because the spiral arrangement occurs in a number of non-wind-pollinated plant lineages and is regarded as a water-storing, n''viable^,^ of which conifers are only one kind, as a whole. Therefore, the spiral arrangement is not likely to be the result of a direct adaptation to wind pollination.

21. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
(A) the current debate on whether the morphological attributes of wind-pollinated plants are evolutionary adaptations
(B) the kinds of airflow patterns that permit wind-pollinated plants to capture pollen efficiently
(C) the ways in which the reproductive processes of wind-pollinated plants are controlled by random events
(D) a recently proposed explanation of a way in which wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste
(E) a specific morphological attribute that permits one species of wind-pollinated plant to capture pollen

22. The author suggests that explanations of wind pollination that emphasize the production of vast quantities of pollen in compensation for the randomness of the pollination process are
(A) debatable and misleading
(B) ingenious and convincing
(C) accurate but incomplete
(D) incognto but controversial
(E) plausible but unverifiable

23. According to the passage, the "aerodynamic environments" mentioned in line 22, when they are produced, are primarily determined by the
(A) presence of structures near the plant
(B) physical properties of the plant's pollen
(C) shape of the plant's female reproductive organs
(D) amount of pollen produced by the plant
(E) number of seeds produced by the plant

24. According to the passage, true statements about the release of pollen by wind-pollinated plants include which of the following?
I. The release can be affected by certain environmental factors.
II. The amount of pollen released increases on a rainy day.
III. Pollen is sometimes not released by plants when there is little wind.

(A) II only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
25. The passage suggests that the recent studies cited in lines 19-21 have not done which of the following?
(A) Made any distinctions between different species of wind-pollinated plants.
(B) Considered the physical properties of the pollen that is produced by wind-pollinated plants.
(C) Indicated the general range within which plant-generated airflow disturbances are apt to occur.
(D) Included investigations of the physics of pollen motion and its relationship to the efficient capture of pollen by the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants.
(E) Demonstrated that the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants are usually evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the claim that the spiral arrangement of stamen-bract complexes on an ovule-bearing cone is an adaptation to wind pollination would be more convincing if which of the following were true?
(A) Such an arrangement occurred only in wind-pollinated plants.
(B) Such an arrangement occurred in vascular plants as a whole.
(C) Such an arrangement could be shown to be beneficial to pollen release.
(D) The number of bracts could be shown to have increased over time.
(E) The airflow patterns over the cone's surface could be shown to be produced by such an arrangement.

27. Which of the following, if known, is likely to have been the kind of evidence used to support the view described in the first paragraph?
(A) Wind speeds need not be very high for wind-pollinated plants to release pollen.
(B) The female reproductive organs of plants often have a sticky surface that allows them to trap airborne pollen systematically.
(C) Grasses, as well as conifers, generate specific aerodynamic environments within the immediate vicinity of their reproductive organs.
(D) Rain showers often wash airborne pollen out of the air before it ever reaches an appropriate plant.
(E) The density and size of an airborne pollen grain are of equal importance in determining whether that grain will be captured by a plant.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish the shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

29. IMPROMPTU: (A) carefully rehearsed (B) widely recognized (C) narrowly focused (D) purposely vague (E) unwillingly funny

30. BALLOON: (A) regain complexity (B) decrease slowly (C) respond rapidly (D) survey thoroughly (E) request humbly

31. MOROSE: (A) fast-talking (B) quick-witted (C) lighthearted (D) casual (E) charming

32. ANOMALY: (A) predicted occurrence (B) temporary solution (C) easy problem (D) continuous process (E) continuous interference

33. NEOLOGISM: (A) jargon (B) idiom (C) archaisms (D) paternism (E) extravagant

34. RAREFY: (A) condense (B) concede (C) consign (D) conduct (E) confound

35. CAUSTIC: (A) nonflammable (B) anesthetic (C) antiseptic (D) convoluted (E) monstrous

36. SOLVENT: (A) catalyst (B) detergent (C) reactant (D) lubricant (E) precipitant

37. ESTIMABLE: (A) recteasious (B) mendacious (C) infamous (D) obtuse (E) stingy

38. PRODIGALITY: (A) disinterested (B) guilt (C) passivity (D) penury (E) pernicious
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
<th>Section 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P for the group of provinces who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
1. Though some of the information the author reveals about Russian life might surprise Americans, her major themes are _______ enough.
(A) familiar (B) thorough (C) vital (D) original (E) interesting

2. In the early twentieth century, the discovery of radium — the popular imagination; not only was it discovered, Marie Curie, idolized, has its market value _______ that of the rare gemstone.
(A) ascribed sank to (B) hefted approached (C) sized was equal to (D) enflashed succeeded (E) escaped was comparable to

3. The president’s secretary and his chief aide sided him, and both wrote obsessively _______ personal memoirs about him; unfortunately, however, _______ does not make for true intimacy.
(A) fatuous. frankness (B) devoted. idiosyncrasy (C) garnished. confidentiality (D) candid. dissonance (E) sanguine. criticism

4. Despite claims that his philosophy can be traced to _______ sources, the philosophy in fact draws liberally on several traditions and methodologies and so could justifiably be termed _______.
(A) a particular. ecumenical (B) a schematic. multilayered (C) a dominant. cogent (D) an authoritative. derivative (E) a single. eclectic

5. DuBois’ foreign trips were the highlight, not the _______ of his life; in fact, he was habitually on the go across and around the United States.
(A) identity (B) result (C) precursor (D) culmination (E) totality

6. Business forecasts usually prove reasonably accurate when the assumption that the future will be much like the past is _______; in times of major _______ in the business environment, however, forecasts can be dangerously wrong.
(A) heeded discontinuities (B) questioned surges (C) contrived improvements (D) encapsulated risks (E) satisfied shifts

7. It is almost always desirable to increase the yield of a crop if _______ increase is not also necessary in energy, labor, and other inputs of crop production.
(A) predetermined (B) commensurate (C) compatible (D) measured (E) equivocal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. MISER: STINGY (A) nester: stingy (B) nuptial: nuptial (C) sap: muscle (D) friend: saline (E) lesser: malice

9. QUADRUPT: WATER (A) expository: saliva (B) artery: blood (C) esophagus: brush (D) corona: aircraft (E) spinner: fluids

10. ENZYME: CATALYST (A) vaccine: allergen (B) trachea: mirth (C) gland: muscle (D) vein: organ (E) neutron: corpuscle

11. LIEN: CLAIM (A) brief: investigation (B) mortgage: in respect (C) foreshadow: pleading (D) garnishment: presumption (E) subroutine: command

12. VERSATILE: WORDS (A) homonymous: relationships (B) sodality: embellishments (C) interrogation: answers (D) supposition: proposals (E) condemnation: acts

13. QUIXOTIC: IDEALISTIC (A) churlish: polite (B) whinny: steady (C) indolent: impartial (D) squalid: glamorous (E) central: random

14. PREEMPT: PRECEDENCE (A) assemble: diplomacy (B) superseded: culpability (C) preclude: arbitration (D) acquire: possession (E) vivid: implication

15. MALINGER: AIL (A) study: leaning (B) qualify: achieve (C) sneer: resentment (D) flatter: appendage (E) clash: resolve

16. ARBOREAL: TREES (A) terrestrial: plains (B) amphibious: rivers (C) herbaceous: plants (D) subterranean: oceans (E) aereal: stars

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Zooplankton, tiny animals adapted to an existence in the ocean, have evolved clever mechanisms for obtaining their food, mimicry phytoplankton (plant plankton). A very specialized feeding adaptation is zooplankton, the balance, a transparent structure that varies in design according to the type of appendicularian it hosts. It also protects the animal and helps it to keep itself afloat. Water containing phytoplankton is pumped by the appendicularian's muscular tail into the balloon-like centrum filter, passes through the feeding filter where the appendicularian 0ks the food into its mouth, and then goes through an exit passage. Found in all the oceans of the world, including the Arctic Ocean, appendicularians tend to remain near the water's surface where the density of phytoplankton is greatest.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of appendicularians?
(A) They are exclusively carnivorous.
(B) They have more than one method of obtaining food.
(C) They can scavenge bacteria. 
(D) They can digest themselves by secreting mucus.
(E) They are more sensitive to light than are other zooplankton.

18. The author is primarily concerned with
(A) explaining how appendicularians obtain food.
(B) examining the flotation mechanisms of appendicularians.
(C) comparing the distribution of appendicularians around the world.
(D) describing how appendicularians differ from other phytoplankton.
(E) comparing the various types of balloons formed by appendicularians.

19. According to the passage, all of the following are exceptions of appendicularians EXCEPT
(A) tailed (B) vegetarian (C) small-sized (D) single-celled (E) ocean-dwelling

20. The passage suggests that appendicularians tend to remain in surface waters because they
(A) prefer the warmer water near the surface.
(B) are unable to secrete mucus at the lower levels of the ocean.
(C) use the contrast of light and shadow at the surface to hide from predators.
(D) live in behavior that carries them to the surface, avoiding deeper in the ocean.
(E) eat food that grows more profusely near the surface.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
21. It can be inferred that the author considers those historians who describe early feminism in the United States as “solitary” to be
(A) insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminist thought
(B) overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848
(C) not focused narrowly enough in their geographic
(D) insufficiently aware of the ideological consequences of the Seneca Falls conference
(E) insufficiently concerned with the social conditions out of which feminism developed

22. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women’s rights?
(A) It was primarily a product of nineteenth-century Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
(B) It was the work of American women who were independent of feminists abroad.
(C) It was the culminating achievement of the uspianist social movement.
(D) It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism.
(E) It was the final manifestation of the women’s rights movement in the United States in the nineteenth century.

23. The author’s attitude toward most European historians who have studied the Saint-Simonians is primarily one of
(A) approval of the specific focus of their research
(B) disapproval of their lack of attention to the issue of the absorbed role of the Saint-Simonians’ energy into 1832
(C) approval of their general focus on social conditions
(D) disapproval of their lack of attention to women’s Saint-Simonians and their American counterparts
(E) disagreement with their interpretation of the Saint-Simonian belief in social equality
24. The author mentions all of the following as characteristic of the Saint-Simonians EXCEPT:
(A) The group included many women among its members.
(B) The group believed in a world that would be characterized by sexual equality.
(C) The group was among the earliest European socialist groups.
(D) Most members believed that women should have public life.
(E) Most members believed that women and men were inherently similar in ability and character.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that one Saint-Simonian envisioned a utopian society having which of the following characteristics?
(A) It would be worldwide.
(B) It would emphasize dogmatic religious principles.
(C) It would most influence the United States.
(D) It would have another comprised of women rather than of men.
(E) It would foresee to develop new feminist ideas.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that study of Saint-Simonism is necessary for historians of American feminism because such study
(A) would clarify the ideological origins of those feminist ideas that influence American feminism.
(B) would increase understanding of a movement that deeply influenced the utopian socialism of early American feminists.
(C) would focus attention on the most important aspects of Saint-Simonism through before 1832.
(D) promises to offer insight into a movement that was a direct antecedent of the Seneca Falls conference of 1848.
(E) could increase understanding of those ideas that absorbed most of the energy of the earlier American feminists.

27. According to the passage, which of the following would be the most accurate description of the society envisioned by most Saint-Simonians?
(A) A society in which women were highly regarded for their economic contributions.
(B) A society in which the two genders played complementary roles and had equal status.
(C) A society in which women did not enter public life.
(D) A social order in which a body of men and women would rule together on the basis of their spiritual power.
(E) A social order in which distinctions between male and female would not exist and all would share equally in political power.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. TOY: (A) think over seriously (B) admire earnestly (C) use sparingly (D) praise unstintingly (E) covet irrationally

29. QUACK: (A) hard worker (B) true believer (C) honest practitioner (D) useful employee (E) experienced planner

30. FRINGE: (A) center (B) proximity (C) breadth (D) outlet (E) continuity

31. FALLACIOUS: (A) safe (B) valid (C) emergent (D) diverted (E) persuasive

32. CRYPTOIC: (A) resonant (B) superficial (C) unquestionable (D) self-explanatory (E)eker-directed

33. RENT: (A) in abeyance (B) occupied (C) undeserved (D) turned down (E) made whole

34. CONSIDER: (A) accurate (B) infer (C) table (D) encourage (E) deter

35. TENUOUS: (A) heavy (B) embedded (C) convinced (D) substantial (E) proximate

36. MERCURIAL: (A) earthy (B) motion (C) thoughtful (D) clumsy (E) constant

37. OPPROBRIUM: (A) good sport (B) far recompense (C) fidelity (D) exposure (E) patience

38. VENERATION: (A) alienation (B) blame (C) avoidance (D) ostracism (E) defiance

357
1. Job failure means being fired from a job, being asked to resign, or leaving —— to protect yourself because you and very strong evidence that one of the first two was ——.

(A) voluntarily, impending
(B) abruptly, significant
(C) knowingly, unequivocal
(D) unhesitatingly, pertinent
(E) eventually, detrimental

2. The tone of Jane Carlyle's letter is guarded, and her feelings are always —— by the art and pride that made —— plea for sympathy responsible for her:

(A) masked, a direct
(B) bolstered, a needle
(C) concealed, a cincture
(D) enhanced, an intentional
(E) colored, an unwitting

3. French folktales almost always take place within the basin —— that correspond to the —— setting of peasant life, on the one hand, the household and village sack on the other, the open road.

(A) contents, hierarchy
(B) structures, personal
(C) frameworks, dual
(D) characterological, poetic
(E) narratives, ambivalent

4. Nurturing the Royal Balmain's artistic growth while maintaining its institutional stability has been difficult, because the claim that the latter seems inseparable to the development; apparently, streamlining artistic success is simpler than ——.

(A) ensure, promoting
(B) inhibit, persevering
(C) undermine, resurrecting
(D) modify, appreciating
(E) supplement, confining

5. Inspired initial responses to the roots unknown problems, New Deal economic strategies because as a result of bureaucratization, their flexibility and adaptability destroyed by their transformation into rigid policies.

(A) politicized
(B) commercialized
(C) ossified
(D) ungovernable
(E) dreamt

6. Biologists —— isolated genetic islands like the Galápagos, because in an ocean small,atorium-like settings, the ever-harsh laws of continental plant and animal communities is reduced to a scientifically —— complexity.

(A) are not...diverging
(B) depict, manageable
(C) exploit, insidious
(D) reject, excessive
(E) prize,atable

7. The startling finding that variations in the rate of the earth's rotation depend on an —— degree on the season has communicated a complex —— of the world's time-keeping methods.

(A) unpretentious. overhauling
(B) meticulous, restandardization
(C) undeniable, rejection
(D) unanswerable, review
(E) sustained, adequacy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: in each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by the lettered part of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

6. ORCHESTRA : INSTRUMENTAL : (A) choir : vocal (B) piano : pianist (C) trio : harmonic (D) singer : tenor (E) band : quartet

9. TROPHY : CONTESTANT : (A) basin : custodian (B) prize : recipient (C) book : bibliographer (D) loan : disposer (E) basket : student

13. WAFT : PLUMMET : (A) soar : glide (B) dream : capricious (C) throw : catch (D) flail : deft (E) menadle : dash

14. PRUDISH : PROPER : (A) fastidious : violet (B) authoritative : evidence (C) fixated : quality (D) obsessive : accuracy (E) fearful : consider

15. POKEUR : SINCERITY : (A) grant : inexperience (B) fire : electricity (C) growth : patience (D) reuss : gregariousness (E) rage : hypocrisy

16. MORALISTIC : PRINCIPLED : (A) simplistic : unphilosophical (B) erratic : rational (C) pious : immoral (D) dogmatic : prudential (E) fastidious : imaginative

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Historically, a cornerstone of classical empiricism has been the notion that every true generalization must be confirmable by specific observations. In classical empiricism, the truth of "All balls are red," for example, is assessed by inspecting balls; any observation of a non-red ball refutes unequivocally the proposed generalization.

For W.V.O. Quine, however, this constitutes an overly "narrow" conception of empiricism. "All balls are red," he maintains, forms one strand within an entire web of statements (our knowledge); individual observations can be referred only to this web as a whole. As new observations are collected, he explains, they must be integrated into the web. Problems occur only if a contradiction develops between a new observation, say, "That ball is blue," and the preexisting statements. In that case, he argues, any statement or combination of statements (not merely the "offending" generalization, as in classical empiricism) can be altered to achieve the fundamental requirements, a system free of contradictions, even if, in some case, the alteration consists of labeling the new observation a "hallucination."

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with presenting
(A) criticism of Quine's views on the proper conceptualization of empiricism
(B) evidence to support Quine's claims about the problems inherent in classical empiricism
(C) an account of Quine's counterproposals to one of the traditional assumptions of classical empiricism
(D) an overview of classical empiricism and its contributions to Quine's alternate understanding of empiricism
(E) a history of classical empiricism and Quine's reservations about it

18. According to Quine's conception of empiricism, if a new observation were to contradict some statement already within our system of knowledge, which of the following would be true?
(A) The new observation would be rejected as untrue.
(B) Both the observation and the statement in our system that is contradicted would be discarded.
(C) New observations would be added to our web of statements in order to expand our system of knowledge.
(D) The observation or some part of our web of statements would need to be altered to resolve the contradiction.
(E) An entirely new field of knowledge would be created.

19. As described in the passage, Quine's specific argument against classical empiricism would be most strengthened if he did which of the following?
(A) Provided evidence that many observations are actually hallucinations.
(B) Explained why new observations often invalidate previous generalizations.
(C) Challenged the mechanism by which specific generalizations are derived from collections of particular observations.
(D) Mentioned other critics of classical empiricism and the substance of their approaches.
(E) Gave an example of a specific generalization that has not been invalidated despite a contrary observation.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that Quine considers classical empiricism to be "often 'narrow'". (Lines 7-8) for which of the following reasons?
(I) Classical empiricism means that our system of generalizations is free of contradictions.
(II) Classical empiricism demands that in the case of a contradiction between an individual observation and a generalization, the generalization must be abandoned.
(III) Classical empiricism asserts that every observation will either confirm an existing generalization or initiate a new generalization.
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III
Until recently astronomers have been puzzled by the age of red giant and supergiant stars. When the zone of a giant star whose mass surpasses 1.4 times the present mass of our Sun (M☉) exhausts its nuclear fuel, it becomes a white dwarf star. The gravitational energy released during this implosion of the core blows off the remains of the star in a gigantic explosion, or a supernova. Since around 70 percent of all stars are believed to begin their lives with masses greater than 1.4 M☉, we might expect that one out of every two stars would be a supernova. But in fact only one star in thirty dies such a violent death. The rest explode much more peacefully as planetary nebulae. Apparenly most massive stars manage to have sufficient material that their mass eells drop below the critical value of 1.4 M☉ before they exhaust their nuclear fuel.

Evidence supporting this view comes from observations of IRC + 10216, a pulsating giant six located 700 light-years away from Earth. A huge mass (1 M☉) every 10,000 years has been deduced from infrared observations of ammonia (NH3) molecules released in the circumstellar cloud around IRC + 10216. Recent microwave observations of carbon monoxide (CO) molecules indicate a similar rate of mass loss and demonstrate that the expanding material extends out from the star for a distance of at least one light-year. Because we know the size of the cloud around IRC + 10216 and can use our observations of either NH3 or CO to measure the outflow velocity, we can calculate an age for the circumstellar cloud. IRC + 10216 has apparently expanded, in the form of molecules and dust grains, a mass equal to that of our entire Sun within just 10,000 years. This implies that some stars can shed huge amounts of mass very quickly and thus may evolve as supergiant, core-helium burning models as well as stars on the main sequence. planetaries nebulae suggest that stars that begin their lives with masses around 8 M☉ shed sufficient material to drop below the critical value of 1.4 M☉.

Let us try to explain what this means. If IRC + 10216 has an age of 30,000 years from its birth, only an instant in the life of a star.

The primary purpose of the passage is to (A) offer a method of calculating the age of circumstellar clouds (B) describe the conditions that result in a star's explosion as a supernova (C) discuss a new evidence concerning the composition of planetary nebulae (D) explain why fewer stars than predicted expire as supernovae (E) survey conflicting theories concerning the composition of circumstellar clouds

21. The passage implies that at the beginning of the life of IRC + 10216 its mass was approximately (A) 7.0 M☉ (B) 8.0 M☉ (C) 5.0 M☉ (D) 1.4 M☉ (E) 1.0 M☉

22. The view to which line 15 refers to is (A) reconcile seemingly contradictory facts (B) undergo a previously held theory (C) take into account data previously held to be insignificant (D) resolve a controversy (E) question new methods of gathering data

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following in the discussion of the rate at which IRC + 10216 loses mass? (A) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC + 10216 consists of only CO and NH3 molecules (B) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC + 10216 consists of matter expelled from than star (C) The age of a star is equal to that of its circumstellar cloud (D) The rate at which IRC + 10216 loses mass varies significantly from year to year (E) Stars with a mass greater than 6 M☉ lose mass at a rate faster than stars with a mass less than 6 M☉ do.

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.
25. According to information provided by the passage, which of the following stars would astronomers most likely describe as a planetary nebula?
   (A) A star that began its life with a mass of 5.5 $M_\odot$ has exhausted its nuclear fuel, and has a core that is visible to astronomers.
   (B) A star that began its life with a mass of 6 $M_\odot$, lost mass at a rate of 1 $M_\odot$ per 10,000 years, and exhausted its nuclear fuel in 40,000 years.
   (C) A star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel, has a mass of 1.2 $M_\odot$, and is surrounded by a circumstellar cloud that obscures its core from view.
   (D) A star that began its life with a mass greater than 6 $M_\odot$, but has just recently exhausted its nuclear fuel, and is in the process of releasing massive amounts of gravitational energy.
   (E) A star that began its life with a mass of 5.5 $M_\odot$, has yet to exhaust its nuclear fuel, and exhibits a rate of mass loss similar to that of IRC +10216.

27. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?
   (A) New Methods of Calculating the Age of Circumstellar Clouds
   (B) New Evidence Concerning the Composition of Planetary Nebulas
   (C) Protoplanetary Nebulae: A Rarely Observed Phenomenon
   (D) Planetary Nebulae: An Enigma to Astronomers
   (E) The Disintegration of a Star's Mass: A Crucial Factor in Stellar Evolution

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
34. ANOMALOUS: (A) unusual (B) precise (C) essential (D) conforming to an established rule (E) proceeding in a timely fashion

35. GRIEVOUS: (A) slight (B) stereotyped (C) soothing (D) sophisticated (E) sparkling

36. PRECIPITATE: (A) despair (B) determined (C) disdain (D) delirious (E) divided

37. PROXIMITY: (A) interest (B) situation present (C) serious offense (D) exact measurement (E) extreme brevity

38. DISABUSE: (A) affect with pain (B) lead into error (C) force into error (D) remove from gage (E) free from obligation

39. SEND: (A) sleepy (B) lift (C) attempt (D) receive (E) locate

40. INTERLOCKING: (A) independent (B) internal (C) peripheral (D) equatorial (E) vertical

41. REFLECT: (A) diffuse (B) polarize (C) absorb (D) focus (E) propagate

42. LACKLUSTER: (A) necessary (B) descriptive (C) radiant (D) organized (E) naive

43. ZENITH: (A) shortest line (B) furthest edge (C) lowest point (D) roughest curve (E) smallest surface

44. ENGENDER: (A) originate (B) emulate (C) elucidate (D) eradicate (E) exacerbate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
<th>Section 7</th>
<th>Section 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P: for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
TEST 10

SECTION 1

Time — 30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Insert the sentence in five lettered words or set of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. It was a —— he queen and her more prudent counsellors wished to —— if they could and were determined in any event to —— as long as possible.
   (A) provoke, delay
   (B) dissemble, delay
   (C) assuage, conceal
   (D) curtail, promote
   (E) avoid, postpone

2. Despite many decades of research on the geotallation of coal, the data accumulated are not directly —— to environmental questions; thus a new program of research specifically addressing such questions is ——.
   (A) analogous, promising
   (B) transferable, contradictory
   (C) hypothetical, unremarkable
   (D) applicable, warranted
   (E) pertinent, unnecessary

3. Unlike other measures, who are shaped largely by their —— environment, human beings are products of a culture constructed over centuries, yet one that is constantly being —— by massive infusions of new information from everywhere.
   (A) harsh, unconfirmed
   (B) surrounding, upheved
   (C) immediate, transformed
   (D) natural, mechanized
   (E) limited, superseeded

4. Edith Wharton sought in her memoir to present herself as having entered a harmonious wholeness by being —— the conflicting elements of her life.
   (A) affirmed
   (B) highlighted
   (C) reconciled
   (D) confined
   (E) identified

5. In their review, the collection's editors plead that certain of the important artists they —— were published too recently for inclusion, but in the case of many such artists, this —— is not valid.
   (A) encountered, replacement
   (B) omitted, excuse
   (C) revised, clarification
   (D) dispensed, justification
   (E) ignored, endorsement

6. The labor union and the company's management, despite their long history of fallingly acrimonious disagreement on nearly every issue, have nevertheless reached an unexpectedly ——, albeit still tentative, agreement on next year's contract.
   (A) tryst
   (B) obvious
   (C) baseline
   (D) reluctant
   (E) conclusive

7. In response to the foibles of today's commercial and political worlds, the author does not —— infused indulgence, but rather —— the desiccated and ironic aphoristic prose of an eighteenth-century wit.
   (A) display, rules at
   (B) rely on, words
   (C) suppress, sticks to
   (D) express, affirms
   (E) react to, spurns

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
12. POSSIBLE: PAUDENT:
(A) possible: probable
(B) personal: particular
(C) subjective: descriptive
(D) obvious: evident
(E) probable: probable

13. IMPORTUNE: REQUEST:
(A) pray: beg
(B) beg: entreat
(C) entreat: argue
(D) request: demand
(E) importune: importune

14. MULE: GRAIN:
(A) long: short
(B) hot: warm
(C) heavy: light
(D) large: small
(E) large: small

15. LUGGAGE: TYPE; PHOTOGRAPH:
(A) list: essay
(B) picture: painting
(C) narrative: novel
(D) photograph: picture
(E) luggage: baggage

16. INJUSTICIOUS: CONFOUND:
(A) expedient: preclude
(B) wrong: good
(C) mislead: confuse
(D) self: at: at
(E) unlawful: legal
The 1960’s witnessed two profound social movements: the civil rights movement and the movement protesting the war in Vietnam. Although they overlapped in time, they were largely distinct. For a brief moment in 1967, however, it appeared that the two movements might unite under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr.

King’s role in the antiwar movement appears to require line explanation, since he was the foremost advocate of nonviolence of his time. But King’s stance on the Vietnam War cannot be explained in terms of pacifism alone. After all, he was something of a latecomer to the antiwar movement, even though by 1965 he was convinced that the role of the United States in the war was indefensible. Why then the two years that passed before he translated his private misgivings into public dissent? Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won from the federal government.

17: According to the passage, the delay referred to in lines 12-13 is perhaps attributable to which of the following?

(A) King’s ambivalence concerning the role of the United States in the war in Vietnam.
(B) King’s attempt to consolidate support for his leadership within the civil rights movement.
(C) King’s desire to keep the leadership of the civil rights movement distinct from that of the antiwar movement.
(D) King’s desire to draw support for the civil rights movement from the leadership of the antiwar movement.
(E) King’s reluctance to jeopardize federal support for the civil rights movement.

18. The author supports the claim that “King’s stance on the Vietnam War cannot be explained in terms of pacifism alone” (lines 10-11) by implying which of the following?

(A) There is little evidence that King was ever a student of pacifist doctrine.
(B) King, despite moderate sympathies, was not convinced that the policy of the federal government in Vietnam was wrong.
(C) King’s belief in nonviolence was formulated in terms of domestic policy rather than in terms of international affairs.
(D) Had King’s actions been based on pacifism alone, he would have joined the antiwar movement earlier than he actually did.
(E) Opposition of United States foreign policy within the federal government outweighed King’s desire for support.

20. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the movement opposing the war in Vietnam?

(A) It proceeded the civil rights movement.
(B) It began in 1945.
(C) It was supported by many who otherwise opposed public dissent.
(D) It drew support from most civil rights leaders.
(E) It was well underway by 1967.

21. Which of the following best describes the passage?

(A) It discusses an apparent inconsistency and suggests a reason for it.
(B) It outlines a series of historical events.
(C) It shows why a commonly held view is inaccurate.
(D) It evaluates an explanation and finally accepts that explanation.
(E) It discusses two views of an issue.

Go on to the next page.
What causes a hick in nature to choose either a dorsal (“right-handed,” or clockwise) twist or a sinister (“left-handed,” or counterclockwise) twist is one of the most intriguing puzzles in the science of form. Most

(19) sinistrally shaped snail species are predominantly sinister. But if one time, handedness (twist direction of the shell) was equally distributed within some snail species that

(20) have been predominantly sinister or, in a few species, predominantly dextral. What mechanisms control hand-

(21) edness and keep left-handedness rare?

It would seem unlikely that evolution should discriminate

(22) against similar snails if sinister and dextral snails are exact mirror images, for any disadvantage that a

(23) sinister twist in itself could confer on its possessor is almost inconceivable. But left- and right-handed snails are not actually true mirror images of one another. Their shapes are noticeably different. Natural rarity might

(24) then, be a consequence of possible disadvantages

(25) conferred by these other concomitant structural features.

(26) In addition, perhaps left- and right-handed snails cannot mate with each other, having incompatible twist direc-

(27) tions. Presumably an individual of the rare form would have relative difficulty in finding a mate of the same

(28) hand, thus keeping the rare form rare or creating

(29) geographically separated right- and left-handed popula-

(30) tions.

But the evolutionary mechanism combining asym-

(31) metry, station, and chance does not provide an adequate explanation of why right-handedness should

(32) have become predominant. It does not explain, for

(33) example, why the independent unions between males of

(34) opposing hands produce fewer offspring of the other

(35) than the commoner form in species where each parent

(36) contributes equally to insemination. Nor does it explain

(37) why, in a species where one parent determines handed-

(38) ness, a brood is not uniformly right- or left-handed when the offspring would have the same genetic predis-

(39) position. In the European pond snail Lymnaea peregra, every

(40) preponderantly dextral species whose handedness is

(41) maternally determined, a brood might be expected to be

(42) exclusively right- or left-handed—and this often occurs.

(43) However, some broods possess a few snails of the

(44) opposite hand, and in predominantly sinister broods, the frequency of dextrality is surprisingly high.

(45) Here, the evolutionary theory must defer to a theory

(46) based on two explicit developmental mechanisms that can favor either right- or left-handedness. In the case of

(47) Lymnaea peregra, studies indicate that a dextral gene is expressed during egg formation, whereas in sinister species, the gene produces a protein, found in the cyto-

(48) plasm of the egg, that controls the development of old divi-

(49) sions and thus handedness. In experiments, an injection of cytoplasm from dextral eggs changes the pattern of sinister eggs, but as injected from sinister eggs does

(50) not influence dextral eggs. One explanation for the

(51) differing effects is that all Lymnaea peregra eggs begin

(52) right-handed but most switch to being right-handed.

(53) Thus, the path to a solution to the puzzle of handedness in all snails appears to be at twisted as the hick itself.

21. Which of the following would serve as an example of "concomitant structural features" (line 19) that

(54) might disadvantage a snail of the rarity form?

(A) A shell and body that are an exact mirror image of a snail of the commoner form

(B) A smaller population of the snail of the rarity form

(C) A chip or fracture in the shell caused by an object falling on it

(D) A pattern on the shell that better demonstrates the

(E) A smaller shell opening that restricts mobility and ingestion relative to that of a snail of the

22. The second paragraph of the passage is primarily concerned with offering possible reasons why

(55) it is unlikely that evolutionary mechanisms could discriminate against sinister snails

(56) sinistrality is relatively uncommon among snail

(57) species

(58) dextral and sinister populations of a small

(59) species tend to intermingle

(60) a theory based on a developmental mechanism inadequately accounts for the predominance of

(61) dextrality across small species

(62) sinister snails breed more readily than sinister

(63) snails, even within predominantly sinister populations

23. In describing the "evolutionary mechanism" (line 17), the author mentions which of the following?

(A) The favorable conditions for maturating new

(B) The variable environmental conditions that affect survival of adult snails

(C) The availability of potential mates for breeding

(D) The accuracy of offspring of parents of the same hand

(E) The frequency of unions between males of different species

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
24. According to the passage, which of the following is true of *Lymnaea peregra*?

(A) Handedness within the species was at one time equally distributed between left and right.
(B) Under laboratory conditions, dextral eggs from *Lymnaea peregra* can be artificially induced to develop into sinistral snails.
(C) Broods of *Lymnaea peregra* are, without variation, exclusively sinistral or dextral.
(D) Handedness in *Lymnaea peregra* offspring is determined by only one of the parents.
(E) Geographic factors have played a larger role than heredity in the evolution of the species.

25. The passage implies that in *Lymnaea peregra*, there will generally be

(A) more offspring of the nondominant hand in broods where handedness is determined after, rather than before, fertilization
(B) a structural gene that produces a protein in the cytoplasm of the egg cell
(C) fewer sinistral offspring in dextral broods than dextral offspring in sinistral broods
(D) equal numbers of exclusively left- and right-handed broods
(E) an increasing occurrence of left-handedness in successive broods

26. It can be inferred from the passage that a predominately sinistral snail species might stay predominately sinistral for each of the following reasons except for

(A) a developmental mechanism that affects the cell-division pattern of snails
(B) structural features that advantage dextral snails of the species
(C) a relatively small number of snails of the same hand for dextral snails of the species to mate with
(D) anachronistic incompatibility that prevents mating between snails of opposing hands within the species
(E) geographic separation of sinistral and dextral populations

27. Which of the following accurately describes the relationship between the evolutionary and developmental theories discussed in the passage?

(A) Although the two theories reach the same conclusion, each is based on different assumptions.
(B) They present contradictory explanations of the same phenomenon.
(C) The second theory accounts for certain phenomena that the first cannot explain.
(D) The second theory demonstrates why the first is valid only for very unusual, special cases.
(E) They are identical and interchangeable so that the second theory merely restates the first in less technical terms.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase in italics, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. IMPERVIOUS: (A) easy (B) resilient (C) blunt (D) sticky (E) porous

29. SERRATED: (A) dull (B) smooth (C) random (D) fragile (E) unsharpened

30. AGRATE: (A) thankful person (B) polite person (C) friendly person (D) witty person (E) well-educated person

31. COALESCENT: (A) spread rapidly (B) scattered quickly (C) broken apart (D) unconnected (E) soaked

32. EFFRONTERY: (A) skepticism (B) snobbery (C) tendril (D) conformity (E) impartiality

33. LACONIC: (A) verbose (B) unadorned (C) insincere (D) verbose (E) outgoing

34. HEGEMONY: (A) lack of authority (B) lack of energy (C) lack of precision (D) lack of confidence (E) lack of awareness

35. PIQUE: (A) poke fun at (B) give hope to (C) neglect (D) modify (E) dissuade

36. SUPPLICATE: (A) misrepresent (B) debase (C) evade (D) vanquish (E) discourage

37. ENERVATE: (A) grant permission (B) provide assistance (C) make restitution (D) increase (E) weaken

38. VERISTIC: (A) implausible (B) disagreeing (C) inthrustuous (D) unusual (E) unique
SECTION 4

Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five listed words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Vaillant, who has been particularly interested in the stresses by which people attain mental health, seems to be looking for —— answer: a way to close the book on at least a few questions about human nature.
   (A) definitive
   (B) confused
   (C) temporary
   (D) personal
   (E) derivative

2. The well-educated engineer must understand fields as diverse as physics, economics, geology, and sociology; thus, an overly —— engineering curriculum should be avoided.
   (A) narrow
   (B) innovative
   (C) competitive
   (D) rigorous
   (E) academic

3. Although supernovas are among the most —— of cosmic events, these stellar explosions are often hard to ——, either because they are enormously far away or because they are dimmed by intervening dust and gas clouds.
   (A) rare
   (B) luminous, detect
   (C) predictable, foresee
   (D) ancient, discern
   (E) violent, disregard

4. During the widespread fuel shortage, the price of gasoline was so —— that suppliers were generally thought to be —— the consumer.
   (A) reactive, shielding
   (B) stable, blackmailing
   (C) depressed, cheating
   (D) prohibitive, piñata
   (E) excessive, gouging

5. Art —— nature, but that does not mean that the artist must also be a scientist; an artist sees the fruits of science but need not —— the theories from which they derive.
   (A) precedes, anticipate
   (B) incorporates, understand
   (C) transmutes, abandon
   (D) imitates, repudiate
   (E) resembles, contest

6. Imposing steep fines on employers for on-the-job injuries to workers would be an effective —— to creating a safer workplace, especially in the case of employers with poor safety records.
   (A) agenda
   (B) alternative
   (C) audit
   (D) deterrent
   (E) incentive

7. Literature is inevitably a —— rather than —— medium for the simple reason that writers interpose their own visions between the reader and reality.
   (A) distorting, a neural
   (B) transparent, an opaque
   (C) colorful, a down
   (D) flawless, an incessant
   (E) flexible, a rigid

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
12. **SEDATIVE**: P-Chry.-
(A) scalpel; puncture
(B) analgesia; discontinue
(C) surgery; operate
(D) analgesic; anesthetize
(E) stimulant; induce

13. **AUTHORITATIVE**: ACCEPTANCE-
(A) consanguineous; attention
(B) nebulous; validation
(C) consanguineous; &prorsum
(D) maunder; pausing
(E) insidious; rubescent

14. **ALACRITY**: PROMPT-
(A) serenade; floundering
(B) incoherence; unpremeditated
(C) liturgy; impulsive
(D) soured; share
(E) sentiment; thoughtful

15. **UNDERSCORE**: EMPHASIS-
(A) eradicate; destroying
(B) stigmatize; confrontation
(C) quantify; assessment
(D) brand; ownership
(E) urge; recount

16. **PREEMINENCE**: IMPORTANCE-
(A) predestinated; belief
(B) prefigurative; reality
(C) premeditation; &paration
(D) predisposition; preference
(E) preponderance; weight

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**
Recently some scientists have concluded that meteors found on Earth and long believed to have a Martian origin might actually have been blasted free of Mars's gravity by the impact of Mars of other meteorites. This conclusion has led to another question: whether meteorite impacts on Earth have similarly driven rocks from this planet to Mars.

According to astronomer S.A. Phinney, kicking a rock hard enough to free it from Earth's gravity would require a meteorite capable of making a crater more than 60 miles across. Moreover, even if Earth rocks were freed by meteoric impact, Mars's orbit is much larger than Earth's, so Phinney estimates that the probability of these rocks hitting Mars is about one-twentieth as great as that of Mars's rocks hitting Earth. To demonstrate this estimate, Phinney used a computer to calculate where 1,000 hypothetical particles would go if ejected from Earth in random directions. He found that 17 of the 1,000 particles would hit Mars.

17. The passage is primarily concerned with
(A) presenting an argument to support a particular hypothesis
(B) suggesting an answer to a theoretical question
(C) questioning the assumptions of a research project
(D) criticizing experimental results
(E) explaining the origin of certain scientific data

18. According to the passage, which of the following events may have initiated the process that led to the presence on Earth of meteorites from Mars?
(A) A meteorite struck the Earth with tremendous velocity
(B) A meteorite collided with Mars
(C) Approximately 1,000 rocks were ejected from Mars
(D) The orbits of Earth and Mars brought the planets to their closest points
(E) Rocks from a meteorite impact broke free of Earth's gravity

19. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning the probability that a rock, if ejected from Mars, will hit the Earth?
(A) The probability is increased when particles are ejected from Mars in random directions.
(B) The probability is increased by the presence of large craters on the surface of Mars.
(C) The probability is decreased when Mars's orbit brings the planet close to Earth.
(D) The probability is greater than the probability that a rock from Earth will hit Mars.
(E) The probability is less than the probability that a rock from Earth will escape Earth's gravity.

20. Which of the following, if true, would most doubt Phinney's estimate of the probability of Earth rocks hitting Mars?
(A) Rather than going in random directions, about 25 percent of all particles ejected from Earth go in the same direction into space.
(B) Approximately 100 meteors large enough to make a noticeable crater hit the Earth each year.
(C) No rocks of Earth origin have been detected on Mars.
(D) The velocity of rocks escaping from Earth's gravity is lower than the velocity of meteorites hitting the Earth.
(E) No craters more than 60 miles across have been found on Mars.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
A "scientific" view of language was dominant among philosophers and linguists who attempted to develop a scientific analysis of human thought and behavior in the early part of this century. Under the force of this view, it was perhaps inevitable that the art of rhetoric should pass from the status of being regarded as of questionable worth (because although it might be both a source of pleasure and a means to urge people to right action, it might also be a means to distort truth and a source of misguided action) to the status of being wholly condemned. If people are regarded only as machines guided by logic, as they were by these "scientific" thinkers, rhetoric is likely to be held in low regard, for the most obvious truth, about Rhetoric is that it speaks to the human mind. It presents its arguments first to the person as a rational being, because persuasive discourse, if sincerely conceived, always has a basis in reasoning. Logical arguments if the point at issue were of any depth then is to respect fully intended to persuade us; yet it is a characterizing feature of rhetoric that it goes beyond this and appeals to the parts of our nature that are involved in feeling, desiring, acting, and suffering. It recalls relevant instances of the emotional reactions of people to circumstances—their emotional states are similar to our own circumstances. Such is the purpose of both historical accounts and fables in persuasive discourse: they indicate literally or symbolically how people react emotionally, with hope or fear, to particular circumstances. A speech attempting to persuade people can achieve little unless it takes into account the aspect of their being related to these hopes and fears.

Rhetoric, then, is addressed to human beings living at particular times and in particular places. From the point of view of rhetoric, we are not merely logical thinking machines, creatures abstracted from time and space. The study of rhetoric should therefore be considered the most humanistic of the humanities, since rhetoric is not directed only to our rational selves. It takes into account what the "scientific" view leaves out. If it is a weakness to harbor feelings, then rhetoric may be thought of as dealing in weakness. But those who reject the idea of rhetoric because they believe it deals in lies and who at the same time hope to move people to action, must either be liars themselves or be so naive, pure logic has never been a motivating force unless it has been subordinated to human purposes, feelings, and desires, and thereby ceased to be pure logic.

21. According to the passage, to reject rhetoric is still hope to persuade people is
(A) an act of more speakers and writers
(B) an indication either of disinclination or of the
(C) a way of displaying distrust of the audience's
(D) a characteristic of most humanistic discourse
(E) a way of avoiding excessively辫解 reasoning

22. It can be inferred from the passage that in the late nineteenth century rhetoric was regarded as
(A) the only necessary element of persuasive discourse
(B) a direct art in at least two ways
(C) an answer and rigid amplification of logic
(D) an open offense to the rational mind
(E) the most important of the humanistic studies

23. The passage suggests that the displacement of rhetoric by some people can be traced to their
(A) reaction against science
(B) lack of training in logic
(C) desire to persuade people as completely as possible
(D) misunderstanding of the use of the term "scientific"
(E) view of human motivation

24. The passage suggests that a speech that attempts to persuade people to do something is likely to fail if it does NOT
(A) distort the truth a little so it is more acceptable to the audience
(B) appeal to the self-interest as well as the humanism of the audience
(C) address listeners' emotional as well as their intellects
(D) overcome the logic of other points of view
(E) show how an immediately desirable action is consistent with universal principles

25. The passage suggests that to consider people as "thinking machines" (see p. 37) is to consider them as
(A) beings separated from historical context
(B) replaceable parts of a larger social machine
(C) more complex than other animals
(D) liars rather than honest people
(E) infallible in their reasoning

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
26. Which of the following persuasive devices is NOT used in the passage?
(A) A sample of an actual speech delivered by an orator
(B) The contrast of different points of view
(C) The repetition of key ideas and expressions
(D) An analogy that seeks to explain logical argument
(E) Evaluative or judgmental words

27. Which of the following best states the author's main point about logical argument?
(A) It is a sterile, abstract discipline, of little use in real life.
(B) It is an essential element of persuasive discourse, but only one such element.
(C) It is an important means of persuading people to act against their desires.
(D) It is the lowest order of discourse because it is the least imaginative.
(E) It is essential to persuasive discourse because it deals with universal truths.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Questions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly identical in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish five shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. FLAMBOYANT: (A) competent (B) independent (C) aloof (D) subdued (E) unafraid

29. RABUFF: (A) tease (B) defy (C) needle (D) welcome (E) challenge

30. ENRICH: (A) deplete (B) mitigate (C) forfeit (D) extinguish (E) obscure

31. PRETERNATURAL: (A) constant (B) restrained (C) facetious (D) restrained (E) ordinary

32. GERMANE: (A) domestic (B) sympathetic (C) controversial (D) profound (E) inappropriate

33. INTEGRITY: (A) extravagance (B) incompleteness (C) absurdity (D) insufficiency (E) opposition

34. MINDACITY: (A) full supply (B) loud response (C) impatience (D) truthfulness (E) peculiarity

31. VITUPERATE: (A) restrain (B) respect (C) animus (D) praise (E) inactivity

36. TESTOTALISM: (A) jingoism (B) prudery (C) intemperance (D) intolerance (E) liberalism

37. REFLUGENT: (A) lackluster (B) stiff (C) juddering (D) disdain (E) weary

38. PROPITIATE: (A) slave (B) protect (C) inimose (D) distrust (E) forgive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Vowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Estimated P" for the group of examinees who took the OJC General Test in a recent three-year period.
1. With its Maverick approach to the subject, Shere Hite's book has been more widely debated than most; the media throughout the country have brought the author's —— opinions to the public's attention.

(A) controversial
(B) authoritative
(C) popular
(D) conclusive
(E) satirical

2. Though many medieval women possessed devotionals, books that had belonged to their mothers, formal written evidence of women bequeathing books to their daughters is scarce, which suggests that such sequels were —— and required no ——.

(A) untested, rationalization
(B) tangential, approval
(C) customary, documentation
(D) covert, dissertation
(E) impious, method

3. Although their initial anger had —— somewhat, they continued to —— the caseless worker who had broken the machine.

(A) bladder, assail
(B) diminished, appease
(C) shield, bemoan
(D) submit, condone
(E) intensified, torment

4. Borrowing a copyrighted book from a library amounts to a form of theft —— by entrenched custom: the copyright owner's property, the book, is used repeatedly without —— for such use.

(A) engendered, application
(B) anticipated, acknowledgment
(C) sanctioned, compensation
(D) provoked, adjustment
(E) persevered, permission

5. The notion that a parasite can alter the behavior of a host organism is not from fiction; indeed, the phenomenon is not even ——.

(A) observable
(B) real
(C) comprehended
(D) rare
(E) imaginable

6. Although Shakespeare received little formal education, scholarship has in recent years —— the view that he was —— the work of classical authors.

(A) substantiated, unimpeded by
(B) eroded, obsessed by
(C) supported, chiding to
(D) questioned, influenced by
(E) undermined, unfamilize with

7. Darwin's method did not really —— the idea of man as an outcast conceptual category; even the much more central idea of species was little more than a theoretical ——.

(A) require, phenomenon
(B) apply, measurement
(C) exclude, premise
(D) subsume, validation
(E) reject, fact

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five selected pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DENTURE: TEETH = (A) scarf: head (B) eyebrow: eye (C) fingernail: hand (D) toupee: hair (E) bandage: wound

9. PROFESSIONAL: ROOKIE = (A) player: fan (B) range: cowboy (C) prisoner: thief (D) soldier: recruit (E) conductor: musician

10. SCRIPT: PLAY = (A) refrain: song (B) assignment: course (C) score: symphony (D) collection: story (E) debate: candidate

11. BUOYANT: SINK = (A) frozen: melt (B) liquid: evaporate (C) brittle: clave (D) insoluble: dissolve (E) gaseous: expand

12. CRAWL: PROCEED = (A) plummet: descend (B) nurture: grow (C) inundate: flood (D) rampage: destroy (E) dwindle: decrease

13. ELEGY: SORROW = (A) panes: distress (B) encomium: criticism (C) requiem: euphoria (D) tirade: joy (E) eulogy: admiration

14. FRIEZE: ORNAMENT = (A) arch: divide (B) relief: form (C) arabesque: accentuate (D) save: border (E) pillar: support

15. ACCELERATE: SPEED = (A) desiccate: dryness (B) extinguish: oxygen (C) interpolate: interval (D) decontaminate: sterilize (E) enamor: vitality

16. DISPOTIC: TYRANNY = (A) authoritarian: superiority (B) skillful: celebrity (C) generous: liberality (D) suspect: illegality (E) peaceful: benevolence

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The article from which the passage was taken appeared in 1982.

Theorists are divided concerning the origin of the Moon. Some hypothesize that the Moon was formed in the same way as were the planets in the inner solar system (Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Earth)—from planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula. But, unlike the cores of the inner planets, the Moon’s core contains little or no iron, while the typical planet-forming materials were quite rich in iron. Other theorists propose that the Moon was ripped out of the Earth’s rocky mantle by the Earth’s collision with another large celestial body after much of the Earth’s iron fell to its core. One problem with the collision hypothesis is the question of how a satellite formed in this way could have settled into the nearly circular orbit that the Moon has today. Fortunately, the collision hypothesis is unsustainable. If it is true, the masterclocks of the Moon and the Earth should be the same geochemically.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) present two hypotheses concerning the origin of the Moon
(B) discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the collision hypotheses concerning the origin of the Moon
(C) propose that hypotheses concerning the Moon’s origin be tested
(D) argue that the Moon could not have been formed of the typical planet-forming materials of the presolar nebula
(E) describe one reason why the Moon’s geochemical makeup should resemble that of the Earth

18. According to the passage, Mars and the Earth are similar in which of the following ways?
(I) Their satellite names come from the presolar nebula.
(II) Their cores contain iron.
(III) They were formed from the presolar nebula.
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

19. The author implies that a nearly circular orbit is unlikely for a satellite that
(A) circles one of the inner planets
(B) is deficient in iron
(C) is different from its planet geochronologically
(D) was formed by a collision between two celestial bodies
(E) was formed out of the planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula

20. Which of the following, if true, would be most likely to make it difficult to verify the collision hypothesis in the manner suggested by the author?
(A) The Moon’s core and masterclock are almost inactive geologically.
(B) The masterclock of the Earth has changed in composition since the formation of the Moon, while the masterclock of the Moon has remained chemically inert.
(C) Much of the Earth’s iron fell to the Earth’s core long before the formation of the Moon, after which the Earth’s masterclock remained unchanged.
(D) Certain of the Earth’s elements, such as platinum, gold, and iridium, followed iron to the Earth’s core.
(E) The masterclock of the Moon contains elements such as platinum, gold, and iridium.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Surprisingly enough, modern historians have rarely interested themselves in the history of the American South in the period before the South began to become self-conscious and distinctively "Southern"—the decades after 1815. Consequently, the cultural history of Britain's North American empire in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has been written almost as if the Southern colonies had never existed. The American culture that emerged during the Colonial and Revolutionary eras has been depicted as being virtually an extension of New England Puritan culture. However, Professor Davis has recently argued that the South stood apart from the rest of America society during this early period, following its own unique pattern of cultural development. The case for Southern distinctiveness rests upon two related premises: first, that the cultural similarities among the five Southern colonies were far more dominating than the differences, and second, that what made those colonies alike also made them different from the other colonies. The first, for which Davis offers an enormous amount of evidence, can be accepted without major reservation; the second is far more problematic. What makes the second premise problematic is the use of the Puritan colonists as a basis of comparison. Virtually all historians have concentrated on the Puritans in the formation of American culture. Yet Davis inadverently adds weight to such assertions by using the Puritans as the standard against which to appraise the achievements and contributions of Southern colonists. Throughout, Davis focuses on the important, undeniable differences between the Southern and Puritan colonies in motives for and patterns of early settlement, in attitudes toward nature and Native Americans, and in the degree of receptivity to metropolitan cultural influences.

However, recent scholarship has strongly suggested that those aspects of early New England culture that seem to have been most distinctly Puritan, such as the strong religious orientation and the communal spirit, were not even typical of New England as a whole, but were largely confined to the two colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Thus, what is in contrast to the Puritan colonists appears to Davis to be peculiarly Southern—agricultural, a strong interest in literature, and the law, and a tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models—was not only more typical English than the cultural patterns exhibited by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies.

From Virginia north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire, within the larger framework of American colonial life, then, not the Southern but the Puritan colonies appear to have been distinctive, and even they seem to have been rapidly assimilating to the dominant cultural patterns by the last colonial period.

21. The author is primarily concerned with
(A) relating a claim about the influence of Puritan culture on the early American South
(B) refuting a thesis about the distinctiveness of the culture of the early American South
(C) refuting the two premises that underlie Dick's discussion of the culture of the American South in the period before 1815
(D) challenging the hypothesis that early American culture was homogeneous in nature
(E) challenging the conclusion that the American South made greater contributions to early American culture than did New England

22. The passage implies that the attitudes toward Native Americans that prevailed in the Southern colonies were in conflict with the cosmopolitan outlook of the South.
(A) were in conflict with the cosmopolitan outlook of the South
(B) derived from Southerners' strong interest in the law
(C) were modeled after those that prevailed in the North
(D) differed from those that prevailed in the Puritan colonies
(E) developed as a response to circumstances that prevailed in Massachusetts and Connecticut

23. According to the author, the depiction of American culture during the Colonial and Revolutionary eras as an extension of New England Puritan culture reflects the
(A) fact that historians have underestimated the importance of the Puritans in the development of American culture
(B) fact that early American culture was deeply influenced by the strong religious orientation of the colonists
(C) failure to recognize important and undeniable cultural differences between New Hampshire and Rhode Island on one hand and the Southern colonies on the other
(D) extent to which Massachusetts and Connecticut served as cultural models for the other American colonies
(E) extent to which colonial America resembled a single cultural pattern that were typically English

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. The author of the passage is in agreement with which of the following elements of Davis’ book?

I. Davis’ claim that acquiescence was a characteristic unique to the South during the Colonial period
II. Davis’ argument that there were significant differences between Puritan and Southern culture during the Colonial period
III. Davis’ assertion that the Southern colonies shared a common culture

(A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) I and II only  
(E) I, II, and III only

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would find Davis’ second premise (lines 18-20) more plausible if it were not true that

(A) Puritan culture had displayed the tendency characteristic of the South to cultivate metropolitan cultural models
(B) Puritan culture had been dominant in all the non-Southern colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
(C) the communal impulse and a strong religious orientation had been more prevalent in the South
(D) the various cultural patterns of the Southern colonies had more closely resembled each other
(E) the cultural patterns characteristic of most early modern British colonies had also been characteristic of the Puritan colonies

26. The passage suggests that by the late Colonial period the tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models was a cultural pattern that was

(A) dying out as Puritan influence began to grow  
(B) self-consciously and distinctly Southern  
(C) spreading to Massachusetts and Connecticut  
(D) more characteristic of the Southern colonies than of England  
(E) beginning to spread to Rhode Island and New Hampshire

27. Which of the following statements could most logically follow the last sentence of the passage?

(A) Thus, had more attention been paid to the evidence, Davis would not have been tempted to argue that the culture of the South diverged greatly from Puritan culture in the seventeenth century.

(B) Thus, convergence and divergence, seem to have characterized the cultural development of the American colonies in the eighteenth century.

(C) Thus, without the cultural diversity represented by the American South, the culture of colonial America would certainly have been homogeneous in nature.

(D) Thus, the contribution of Southern colonials to American culture was certainly overshadowed by that of the Puritans.

(E) Thus, the culture of America during the Colonial period was far more sensitive to outside influences than historians are accustomed to acknowledge.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. HARMONY: (A) dishonesty (B) indigent (C) insecurity (D) discord (E) irritation

29. SLACK: (A) twisted (B) stout (C) compact (D) durable (E) shattered

30. IOCUAR: (A) active (B) serious (C) unknown (D) equitable (E) destructive

31. IMPEDIE: (A) assist (B) interest (C) dislodge (D) sabotage (E) save

32. SAP: (A) fortify (B) alleviate (C) lend credence (D) hold fast (E) draw out

33. CONTROL: (A) minor variable (B) weak assumption (C) improper simulation (D) group experimented on (E) expression substituted for

34. RECONDITE: (A) intended (B) defeated (C) widely understood (D) freely dispensed (E) recently discovered

35. INIMICITY: (A) inclined to disagree (B) unwilling to compete (C) eager to advise (D) intelligent (E) ordinary

36. DISINTER: (A) restrain (B) confide (C) resist (D) bury (E) fend

37. DIATRIBE: (A) laudatory piece of writing (B) formal speech by one person (C) written agreement (D) farewell address (E) witty poem

38. HOODWINK: (A) explain (B) shock (C) lead (D) disturbed (E) disabuse
SECTION 6
Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks,

1. The functions of the hands, eyes, and brain are so

2. Before 1000 North America was inhabited by

3. That dealers —— enough to nurture a young

4. In the absence of any —— caused by danger, hard

5. As St. Teresa argued, this new code of conduct is

6. Incompatibility antigenic that attack foreign

7. Their air of cheerful self-sacrifice and ruthless

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. RUST: CORROSION: (A) vapor: flammability (B) dew: condensation (C) crysal: purification (D) solution: precipitation (E) mold: disinfection

9. CLAIM: LEGITIMATED: (A) hypothesis: qualified (B) verdict: appeared (C) counterargument: drowned (D) proposition: replaced (E) speculation: disbelieved

10. ENCLOSE: PARENTHESSES: (A) abbreviate: brackets (B) emphasize: hyphen (C) separate: comma (D) join: period (E) omit: colon

11. ANTENNA: SIGNAL: (A) bread: grain (B) story: reporter (C) stem: flower (D) net: fish (E) telegram: sender

12. WAG: HUMOROUS: (A) flail: frighten (B) spennerhead: indolent (C) whitt: dubu (D) pirate: merciless (E) dancer: repentant

13. FIRM: IRONCLAD: (A) bruised: broken (B) polished: shining (C) smart: brilliant (D) hard: soft (E) living: merry

14. FOIL: METAL: (A) pebble: concrete (B) suite: teacher (C) glaze: poisey (D) veneer: wood (E) paper: cardboard

15. LEAVE: ASCEND: (A) take: steal (B) evacuate: hut (C) interest: surround (D) invade: remove (E) evaluate: downgrade

16. QUAFF: SIP: (A) brat: nut (B) punch: hit (C) paw: noble (D) sprout: glad (E) stope: mince

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
For some time scientists have believed that cholesterol plays a major role in heart disease because people with familial hypercholesterolemia, a genetic defect, have six to eight times the normal level of cholesterol in their blood and they invariably develop heart disease. These people lack cell-surface receptors for low-density lipoproteins (LDL's), which are the fundamental carriers of blood cholesterol in the body cells that use cholesterol. Without an adequate number of cell-surface receptors to remove LDL's from the blood, the cholesterol-carrying LDL's remain in the blood, increasing blood cholesterol levels. Scientists also noticed that people with familial hypercholesterolemia appear to produce more LDL's than normal individuals. How, scientists wondered, could a genetic mutation that causes a slowdown in the removal of LDL's from the blood also result in an increase in the synthesis of this cholesterol-carrying protein?

Since scientists could not experiment on human body tissue, their knowledge of familial hypercholesterolemia was severely limited. However, a breakthrough came in the laboratory of Yoshio Watanabe at Kobe University in Japan in 1980. Watanabe noticed that a male rabbit in his colony had ten times the normal concentration of cholesterol in its blood. By appropriate breeding, Watanabe obtained a strain of rabbits that had very high cholesterol levels. These rabbits spontaneously developed heart disease. To his surprise, Watanabe further found that the rabbits, like humans with familial hypercholesterolemia, lacked LDL receptors. Thus, scientists could study these Watanabe rabbits to gain a better understanding of familial hypercholesterolemia in humans. Prior to the breakthrough at Kobe University, it was known that LDL's are secreted from the liver in the form of a precursor, called very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL). VLDL, which carry triglycerides as well as relatively small amounts of cholesterol, the triglycerides are removed from the VLDL's by fatty and other tissues. What remains is a remnant particle that must be removed from the blood. What scientists learned by studying the Watanabe rabbits is that the removal of the VLDL remnant requires the LDL receptor. Normally, the majority of the VLDL remnants go to the liver where they bind LDL receptors and are degraded. Graded. In the Watanabe rabbit, due to a lack of LDL receptors on liver cells, the VLDL remnant remains in the blood and are eventually converted to LDL's. The LDL receptors thus have a dual effect in controlling LDL levels. They are necessary to prevent overproduction of LDL's from VLDL remnants and they are necessary for the normal removal of LDL's from the blood. With this knowledge, scientists are now well on the way toward developing drugs that dramatically lower cholesterol levels in people afflicted with certain forms of familial hypercholesterolemia.
20. According to the passage, by studying the Watanabe rabbits scientists learned that:
(A) LDL remnants are removed from the blood by LDL receptors in the liver.
(B) LDL's are secreted from the liver in the form of remnants called VLDL's.
(C) VLDL remnants particles contain small amounts of cholesterol.
(D) triglycerides are removed from VLDL's by fatty tissues.
(E) LDL receptors remove LDL's from the blood.

21. The development of drug treatments for some forms of familial hypercholesterolemia is regarded by the author as
(A) possible, but not very important.
(B) promising, but too costly to be practical.
(C) promising, but many years off.
(D) extremely unlikely.
(E) highly probable.

22. The passage implies that if the Watanabe rabbits had had as many LDL receptors on their livers as do normal rabbits, the Watanabe rabbits would have been
(A) less likely than normal rabbits to develop heart disease.
(B) less likely than normal rabbits to develop high concentrations of cholesterol in their blood.
(C) less useful than they actually were to scientists in the study of familial hypercholesterolemia in humans.
(D) unable to secrete VLDL's from their livers.
(E) immune to drugs that lower cholesterol levels in people with certain forms of familial hypercholesterolemia.

23. The passage implies that Watanabe rabbits differ from normal rabbits in which of the following ways?
(A) Watanabe rabbits have more LDL receptors than do normal rabbits.
(B) The blood of Watanabe rabbits contains more LDL remnants than does the blood of normal rabbits.
(C) Watanabe rabbits have fewer fatty tissues than do normal rabbits.
(D) Watanabe rabbits secrete lower levels of VLDL's than do normal rabbits.
(E) The blood of Watanabe rabbits contains fewer LDL's than does the blood of normal rabbits.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
When speaking of Romare Bearden, one is tempted to say, “A great Black American artist.” The subject matter of Bearden’s collage is certainly Black. Portraiture of the folk of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, whom he remembers from early childhood, of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his Harlem days, of Pittsburgh steel-workers, and his reconstruction of classical Greek myths in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest to this. In natural harmony with this choice of subject matter are the social sensibilities of the artist, who remains active today with the Cinque Gallery in Manhattan, which he helped found and which is devoted to showing the work of minority artists.

Beaden’s social sensibilities and the subject matter of his collages are mentioned by the author in order to explain why one might be tempted to call Bearden a Black American artist. Because ultimately this categorization is too narrow, “What stands up in the end is structure,” Bearden says. “What I try to do is amplify. If I were just creating a picture of a farm woman from back home, it would have meaning to her and people there. But art amplifies itself to something universal.”

25. The author suggests that Bearden should not be called a Black American artist because
(A) he believes it is too narrow.
(B) Bearden’s work reflects the Black American experience in a highly individual style.
(C) through the structure of Bearden’s art his Black subjects come to represent all of humankind.
(D) Bearden’s true significance lies not so much in his own work as in his efforts to help other minority artists.
(E) much of Bearden’s work uses the ancient Black kingdom of Benin for its setting.

26. Bearden’s social sensibilities and the subject matter of his collages are mentioned by the author in order to explain
(A) why he chooses to be called Bearden a Black American artist.
(B) why Bearden cannot be readily categorized.
(C) why Bearden’s appeal is thought by many to be universally influential.
(D) how deeply an artist’s artistic creations are influenced by the artist’s social conscience.
(E) what makes Bearden unique among contemporary Black American artists.

27. The author of the passage is chiefly concerned with
(A) discussing Bearden’s philosophy of art.
(B) assessing the significance of the ethnic elements in Bearden’s work.
(C) acknowledging Bearden’s success in giving artistic expression to the Black American experience.
(D) pointing out Bearden’s helpfulness to other minority artists.
(E) tracing Bearden’s progress toward artistic maturity.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word, defined in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. INSERT: (A) remove  (B) improve  (C) revise  (D) review  (E) apply

29. BANKRUPTCY: (A) insolvency  (B) solvency  (C) advocate  (D) comparability  (E) adversity

30. RELEVANT: (A) immaterial  (B) random  (C) hidden  (D) false  (E) important

31. IMPLOSION:  (A) high-frequency pitch  (B) violent chemical reaction  (C) rapid outward movement  (D) constant change in composition  (E) uncontrolled variation in temperature

32. SLAB: (A) cob  (B) crease  (C) husk  (D) slice  (E) shield

33. RAREFY: (A) contract suddenly  (B) deter slowly  (C) blend thoroughly  (D) make denser  (E) cool quickly

34. IMPETUOUS: (A) appropriate  (B) respectful  (C) uninteresting  (D) vicious  (E) deliberate

35. INTUPERATIVE: (A) suggestive  (B) complementary  (C) genuine  (D) undisputed  (E) presumptive

36. POMENT: (A) squish  (B) prevent  (C) diffuse  (D) liberate  (E) dear

37. INCHOATE: (A) explicit  (B) dependable  (C) pragmatic  (D) therapeutic  (E) enduring

38. TYRAN: (A) underlying  (B) exert  (C) Checks  (D) hateful person  (E) beneficent ruler
### VERNAL ABILITY

#### Section 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Section 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

#### Section 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Section 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANALYTICAL ABILITY

#### Section 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Section 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated % for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
SECTION 3
Time—50 minutes
36 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. By idiosyncratically refusing to dismiss an inchoate member of his staff, the manager not only —— established policy, but he also —— his subsequently good chances for promotion.
   (A) instituted...bettered
   (B) recognized...protected
   (C) contravened...separadized
   (D) reiterated...compurized
   (E) delimit...restricted

2. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such —— assumptions.
   (A) commonplace
   (B) trivial
   (C) explicit
   (D) divergent
   (E) fundamental

3. The widespread public shock at the news of the guilty verdict was caused partly by —— news stories that had —— accomplices.
   (A) sensational...condemned
   (B) buried...urged
   (C) impartial...mentioned
   (D) biased...predicted
   (E) local...denounced

4. The idealized paintings of nature produced in the eighteenth century are evidence that the medieval —— natural settings had been —— and that the outdoors now could be enjoyed without repulsion.
   (A) fear of...exhausted
   (B) concerns about...regained
   (C) affection for...surrounded
   (D) disinterest in...alleviated
   (E) enthusiasm for...confounded

5. Some paleontologists debate whether the diversity of species has —— since the Cambrian period, or whether imperfections in the fossil record only suggest greater diversity today, while in actuality there has been either —— or decreased diversity.
   (A) changed...miscalculation
   (B) increased...static
   (C) expanded...discontinuity
   (D) declined...reduction
   (E) improved...detraction

6. Manipulating laboratory mice cultures with hormones is one thing; using hormones to treat human beings, however, is contingent on whether hormones that —— in the laboratory can affect —— organisms, and in predictable ways.
   (A) develop...similar
   (B) succeed...implanted
   (C) fail...cellular
   (D) work...whole
   (E) reproduce...unknown

7. The astronomer and feminist Maria Mitchell’s own prodigious activity and the vigor of the Association for the Advancement of Women during the 1790’s —— any assertion that feminism was —— in that period.
   (A) exclude...thriving
   (B) contradict...prospering
   (C) private...remote
   (D) lusty...doomed
   (E) active...quiescent

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a paired pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. ABSORB: SPONGE ::
(A) spit: wool
(B) taint: detergent
(C) pump: gasoline
(D) seal: cork
(E) sharpen: pencil

9. DALLY: TIME ::
(A) tarry: land
(B) squander: money
(C) shrug: nisk
(D) achieve: victory
(E) harbor: safety

10. KNIT: YARN ::
(A) darn: sock
(B) plait: hair
(C) crochet: hook
(D) braid: knot
(E) weave: loom

11. DECIBEL: LOUDNESS ::
(A) circumference: circle
(B) spectrum: color
(C) light-year: distance
(D) meter: mile
(E) ock: duration

12. EMBEZZLE: FUNDS ::
(A) steal: inheritor
(B) exploit: victim
(C) usurp: power
(D) overman: combatant
(E) impede: obstacle

13. NEOVPHYTE: EXPERIENCE ::
(A) diplomat: negotiation
(B) mannequin: vegetation
(C) umpire: recombination
(D) guru: respect
(E) loom: sensitivity

14. REFINER: PURIFICATION ::
(A) defect: conformity
(B) intensify: rarefaction
(C) regenerate: renovate
(D) standardize: disconfirmation
(E) dilute: concentration

15. MELODRAMA: SUBLTLY ::
(A) chimera: authenticity
(B) parody: wit
(C) war: anarchy
(D) bint: abstract
(E) hypothesis: theory

16. UNEPENABLE: DEFEND ::
(A) satisfied: satisfied
(B) termini: considered
(C) fragile: touched
(D) inevitable: avoided
(E) intrepid: doubted

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The more that is discovered about the intricate organization of the nervous system, the more it seems remarkable that genes can successfully specify the development of that system. Human genes contain too little information even to specify which hemisphere of the brain each of a human's 10^{10} neurons should occupy, let alone the hundreds of connections that each neuron makes. For such reasons, we can assume that there must be an important random factor in neural development, (10) and in particular, that errors must and do occur in the development of normal brains.

The most vivid expression of such errors occurs in genetically identical (isogenic) organisms. Even when reared under the same conditions, isogenic organisms are rarely exact copies of one another, and their differences have revealed much about the random variations that result from an organism's lineal supply of genetic information. In isogenic Daphnia, for example, even though the position, size, and branching pattern of each optic neuron are remarkably constant, there is some variability in connectivity, and the number of synapses varies greatly. This variability is probably the result of random matter beyond the resolution of genetic control and is best termed "imprecision," since in converse, the degree of clustering about a mean, is conventionally called "precision."

Imprecision should be distinguished from developmental mistakes: wrongly migrated neurons, incorrect connections, and the like. To use a computer analogy, (15) minor rounding-off errors occur universally and are analogous to imprecision, but occasionally a binary digit is incorrectly transmitted, perhaps ruining a calculation, and this incorrect transmission is analogous to a developmental mistake. Thus, imprecision is a form of insufficiency within the limits of design, but mistakes are forms of gross failure.

Both imprecision and gross failure can plausibly be blamed on the insufficiency of genetic information, since either could be reduced by adding more information. It is universally accepted among information theorists that codes and languages can be made mistake-resistant by incorporating redundancy. However, since the amount of space available in any information system is limited, increased redundancy results in decreased precision. For example, a phrase written incorrectly in English, "three point at four two," can be understood correctly even though a typographical error has occurred. More precision could be gained, however, if the 34 spaces were filled with Arabic numerals; then it could be expressed to (20) 23 (!) significant digits, although any error would significantly change the meaning. There exists a trade-off: the more precisely a system is specified, using a given limited amount of information, the greater the danger of gross mistakes. The overall scheme by which genetic information is rationed out in organisms, therefore, must involve a compromise between two conflicting priorities: precision and the avoidance of gross mistakes.

17. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

(A) Although studies of isogenic organisms have shown that all organisms are subject to developmental variations, there is still scientific debate over the exact causes of these variations.

(B) Because of limitations on the amount of information contained in the genes of organisms, developing nervous systems are subject to two basic kinds of error—the likelihood of one of which is reduced only when the likelihood of the other is increased.

(C) The complexity of an organism's genetic information results in much of the unusual variance that occurs among organisms, and such variance is best explained as the result of developmental mistakes.

(D) New findings about the nature of the genetic control of neural development support the work of some scientists who argue that the computer is an extremely useful model for understanding the nervous system.

(E) The major discovery made by scientists studying the genetic control of neural development is that both imprecision and gross developmental error can be traced to specific types of mutations in specific genes.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
18. According to the passage, one of the reasons it has been assumed that there is an important random element in human neural development is that
(A) genes cannot specify certain types of developmental processes as well as they can other developmental errors to occur without harmful effects
(C) the amount of information contained in the genes is less than the amount necessary to specify the position of the neurons
(D) the number of neurons in the human brain varies greatly from individual to individual
(E) it is theoretically impossible for an organism to protect itself completely from gross developmental mistakes

19. The writer suggests which of the following about the findings of information theory?
(A) Their findings provocatively challenge the standard explanation of redundancy in genes.
(B) Their findings provide useful insights into understanding the rationales of genetic information.
(C) Their findings help to explain why impression can occur in neural development, but not why gross mistakes can occur.
(D) Their findings suggest that genes may be able to specify neural development more accurately than had previously been thought.
(E) Their findings support the work of those who use computer operations as models for understanding genetic control.

20. According to the passage, one of the following aspects of the optic neurons of inanimate Daphnia, which varies the most?
(A) Size
(B) Connectivity
(C) Position
(D) Branching pattern
(E) Number of synapses

21. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
(A) A specific case is presented, its details are analyzed, and a conclusion is drawn from it.
(B) A discovery is announced, its most significant application is discussed, and possibilities for the future are suggested.
(C) A generalization is made, specific situations in which it is applicable are noted, and problems with it are suggested.
(D) An observation is made, specifics are provided to support it, and a generalization is derived.
(E) A hypothesis is presented, its implications are clarified, and applications of it are discussed.

22. The author uses all of the following to clarify the distinction between impromptus and gross mistakes in neural development EXCEPT
(A) classifications of borderlines phenomena
(B) a description of the relationship between the phenomena denoted by each term
(C) specific examples of the phenomena denoted by each term
(D) an explanation of at least one of the key terms involved
(E) analogies to other types of phenomena

23. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the genetic information of Daphnia?
I. There is probably some degree of redundancy in the information controlling neural development.
II. Most of the information for neural development stored in the genes is used to specify only the positions of the optic neurons.
III. There is sufficient information to predict the occurrence of gross mistakes during neural development.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) II and III only

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
In a recent study, David Cressy examined two central questions concerning English immigration to New England in the 1630's: what kinds of people immigrated and why? Using contemporary literary evidence, shipping lists, and customs records, Cressy finds that most adult immigrants were skilled in farming or crafts, were literate, and were organized in families. Each of these characteristics sharply distinguish the 21,000 people who left for New England in the 1630's from most of the approximately 377,000 English people who had immigrated to America by 1700.

With respect to their reasons for immigrating, Cressy does not deny the frequency noted fact that some of the immigrants of the 1630's, most notably the organizers and clergy, advanced religious explanations for departure, but he finds that such explanations usually assumed primary only in retrospect. When he moves beyond the principal actors, he finds that religious explanations were less frequently offered and he concludes that most people immigrated because they were motivated by promises of material improvement.

24. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
(A) summarizing the findings of an investigation
(B) analyzing a method of argument
(C) evaluating a point of view
(D) hypothesizing about a set of circumstances
(E) establishing categories

25. According to the passage, Cressy would agree with which of the following statements about the organizers among the English immigrants to New England in the 1630's?
I. Most of them were clergy.
II. Some of them offered a religious explanation for their immigration.
III. They did not offer any reason for their immigration until some time after they had immigrated.
IV. They were more likely than the average immigrant to be motivated by material considerations.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only
(E) II, III, and IV only

26. According to the passage, Cressy has made which of the following claims about what motivated English immigrants to go to New England in the 1630's?
(A) They were motivated by religious considerations alone.
(B) They were motivated by economic considerations alone.
(C) They were motivated by religious and economic considerations equally.
(D) They were motivated more often by economic than by religious considerations.
(E) They were motivated more often by religious than by economic considerations.

27. The passage suggests that the majority of those English people who had immigrated to America by the late seventeenth century were
(A) clergy
(B) young children
(C) organized in families
(D) skilled in crafts
(E) illiterate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
28. CONTINUITY:
(A) disposition
(B) disability
(C) discordant
(D) decet
(E) deflection

29. LETHARGY:
(A) flexibility
(B) adequacy
(C) toughness
(D) pliancy
(E) vigor

30. STOMACH:
(A) reformulates
(B) anticipate
(C) hand out freely
(D) refuse to tolerate
(E) lose fascination for

31. DEFAULT:
(A) consume
(B) resign
(C) rely on others
(D) desire to advance
(E) fulfill an obligation

32. HAVEN:
(A) challenging puzzle
(B) gloomy cavern
(C) dangerous place
(D) deserted building
(E) unhappy incident

33. OCCLUDED:
(A) unobstructed
(B) intercepting
(C) extrapolated
(D) diminished
(E) extended

34. PLUMB:
(A) examine superficially
(B) answer accurately
(C) agree
(D) root
(E) abstain

35. OBSTINATE:
(A) exquisitive
(B) tractable
(C) dispensable
(D) gleanable
(E) comfortable

36. PITH:
(A) ungrounded opinion
(B) previous statement
(C) erroneous judgment
(D) insignificant part
(E) inconclusive evidence

37. IMPECCIOUS:
(A) blemish
(B) conceit
(C) consented
(D) affluent
(E) responsive

38. CANONICAL:
(A) infallible
(B) irresistible
(C) heterodox
(D) minuscule
(E) undignified
SECTION 6
Time—30 minutes
30 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words that best fills the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Only by ignoring decades of mismanagement and inefficiency could investors conclude that a fresh infusion of cash would provide anything more than a—— solution to the company's financial woes.

(A) fair
(B) temporary
(C) genuine
(D) realistic
(E) complete

2. Although the discovery of antibiotics led to great advances in clinical practice, it did not represent a—— bacterial illness, for there are some bacteria that cannot be—— viruses with antibiotics.

(A) breakthrough in...consistently
(B) panacea for...effectively
(C) neglect of...efficaciously
(D) reexamination of...conventionally
(E) resurgence of...entirely

3. A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought; the more convoluted the structure, the more—— the idea.

(A) complicated
(B) inconsequential
(C) elementary
(D) fanciful
(E) blatant

4. Jones was unable to recognize the contradictions in his attitudes that were obvious to everyone else; even the hint of an untruth was—— to him, but he—— serious trouble by always cheating on his taxes.

(A) acceptable, rankled
(B) exciting, avowed
(C) vapid, gamed, courted
(D) macho, evaded
(E) tempting, hamstrung

5. Even though the general's carefully qualified public statement could hardly be——, some people took—— it.

(A) respected, liberties with
(B) informative...embarrass at
(C) qualified...exception to
(D) credited...position as
(E) dismissed...interest in

6. Though feminism in its implications, Yvonne Rainer's 1974 film—— the filmmaker's active involvement in feminist politics.

(A) preserved
(B) portrayed
(C) encouraged
(D) refused
(E) annotated

7. The chances that a species will—— are reduced if any viral function is restricted to a single kind of organ;—— by itself possesses an enormous survival advantage.

(A) degenerate...complexity
(B) violate...size
(C) diagonize...variety
(D) flourish...redundancy
(E) persist...redundancy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

491
13. INFILTRATE: ENTER ::
   (A) comply: agree
   (B) invade: assault
   (C) sludge: spread
   (D) instigate: spark
   (E) disclose: announce

14. OVERTURE: OPERA ::
   (A) preambule: statute
   (B) gambit: move
   (C) climax: story
   (D) act: cast
   (E) commencement: graduate

15. PUNGENT: ODOR ::
   (A) caustic: comment
   (B) disgusting: stench
   (C) constant: period
   (D) ominous: threat
   (E) excessive: responsibility

16. ATTACK; VANQUISHED ::
   (A) woo; adopted
   (B) another; thanked
   (C) spy; unwatched
   (D) good; provoked
   (E) good; reminded

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
It is the literary critic like the poet, responding creatively, intuitively, subjectivity to the written word as the poet responds to human experience. Or is the critic more like a scientist, following a series of demonstrable, verifiable steps, using an objective method of analysis?

For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or crisis-based, critical method is of prime interest. For her, the question is not only academic, but political as well.

And her definitions will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favours. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that assumes, whether man or woman, can permit—she, in fact, justifies the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudices of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think, and will be dismissed by much of the academic establishment. Because of these prejudices, women who use an inquiring approach in their criticism may find themselves charged with inability to be analytical, to be objective, or to think critically. Whereas men may be free to claim the role of critic-as-artist, women run different professional risks when they choose intuition and private experience as critical method and defense.

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the career and professional fortunes of many women scholars—only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers—are at stake, and which they must choose for a distinctive contribution to hermeneutic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence on the sexism in our society.

As long as the academic establishment continues to regard objective analysis as "masculine" and the intuitive approach as "feminine," the theorist must steer a delicate philosophical course between the two. If she wishes to construct a theory of feminist criticism, she would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive. Her theory is thus more likely to be complex and consonant with other theories of criticism with some degree of impassioned distance.

17. Which of the following titles best summarizes the contents of the passage?

(A) How Theories of Literary Criticism Can Be Useless
(B) Problems Confronting Women Who Are Feminist Literary Critics
(C) A Historical Overview of Feminist Literary Criticism
(D) A New Theory of Literary Criticism

18. It can be inferred that the author believes which of the following about women who are literary critics?

I. They can make a unique contribution to society.
II. They must develop a new theory of the critical process.
III. Their criticisms of literature should be entirely objective.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only

19. The author specifically mentions all of the following as difficulties that particularly affect women who are theoreticians of feminist literary criticism EXCEPT the:

(A) tendency to a predominately male academic establishment to form preconceptions about women
(B) limitations that are imposed when criticism is defined as objective and scientific
(C) likelihood that the work of a woman theorist who claims the privilege of art will be viewed with prejudice by some academics
(D) inadequacy of power struggles between women in the academic profession and the academic establishment

17. (D) A New Theory of Literary Criticism
18. (C) I and III only
19. (D) inadequacy of power struggles between women in the academic profession and the academic establishment
20. According to the author, the debate mentioned in the passage has special significance for the woman who is a theorist of feminist literary criticism for which of the following reasons?
(A) There are large numbers of capable women working within the academic establishment.
(B) There are a few powerful feminist critics who have been recognized by the academic establishment.
(C) Like other critics, most women who are literary critics define criticism as either scientific or artistic.
(D) Women who are literary critics face professional risks different from those faced by men who are literary critics.
(E) Women who are literary critics are more likely to participate in the debate than are men who are literary critics.

21. Which of the following is presented by the author in support of the suggestion that there is stereotypical thinking among members of the academic establishment?
(A) A distinctively feminist contribution to humanistic understanding could work against the influence of academic stress of the academic establishment.
(B) Women who define criticism as science may be seen by the academic establishment as being incapable of critical thinking.
(C) The debate over the role of the literary critic is often seen as a political one.
(D) Women scholars are only now entering academia in substantial numbers.
(E) The woman who is a critic is found to construct a theory of literary criticism.

22. Which of the following is most likely to be one of the "undeniable political objectives" mentioned by the author in line 16?
(A) To forge a new theory of literary criticism.
(B) To pursue truth in a disinterested manner.
(C) To demonstrate that women are interested in literary criticism that can be viewed either subjectively or objectively.
(D) To convince the academic establishment to revise the ways in which it assesses women scholars' professional qualifications.
(E) To discourage women who are literary critics from taking a subjective approach to literary criticism.

23. It can be inferred that the author would define as "political" (line 30) questions that
(A) are contested largely through convictions over power.
(B) are primarily academic in nature and open to abstract analysis.
(C) are not in themselves important.
(D) cannot be resolved without extensive debate.
(E) will be debated by both men and women.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Quantum mechanics is a highly successful theory; it supplies methods for accurately calculating the results of diverse experiments, especially with minute particles. The predictions of quantum mechanics, however, give only the probability of an event, not a deterministic statement of whether or not the event will occur. Because of this probabilism, Einstein remained strongly dissatisfied with the theory throughout his life, though he did not fantasize that quantum mechanics is wrong.

Rather, he felt that it is incomplete in quantum mechanics the motion of a particle must be described in terms of probabilities, he argued, only because some parameters that determine its motion have not been specified. If these hypothetical "hidden parameters" were known, a fully deterministic trajectory could be defined. Significantly, the hidden-parameter quantum theory leads to experimental predictions different from those of traditional quantum mechanics. Einstein's ideas have been tested by experiments performed since his death, and in many cases experiments support traditional quantum mechanics. Einstein's approach is almost certainly erroneous.

34. The author regards the idea that traditional quantum mechanics is incomplete with
(A) approval
(B) surprise
(C) indifference
(D) frustration
(E) skepticism

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's conclusion that Einstein's approach is "erroneous" (line 32) might have to be modified because
(A) it is theoretically possible to generate plausible theories with hidden parameters within them
(B) some experimental tests of Einstein's theory do not disconfirm the hidden-parameter theory of quantum mechanics
(C) it is plausible for a theory to have hidden parameters and yet be probabilistic
(D) traditional quantum mechanics has not yet been used to analyze all of the phenomena to which it could be applied
(E) there are too many possible hidden parameters to develop meaningful tests of hidden-parameter theories

26. According to the passage, Einstein posed objections to the
(A) existence of hidden parameters in quantum theory
(B) probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics
(C) idea that quantum mechanics is incomplete
(D) results of experiments using quantum theory
(E) importance accorded quantum mechanics in physics

27. The passage suggests that which of the following would have resulted if the experiments mentioned in lines 18-20 had not supported the predictions of traditional quantum mechanics?
(A) Einstein had been alive, would have revised his approach to quantum mechanics
(B) Hidden-parameter theories would have been considered plausible descriptions of real-world phenomena.
(C) A deterministic description of the motion of a particle might still be conceivable.
(D) Quantum mechanics would have been revised to attract the attention of physicists.
(E) Einstein, had he been alive, would have abandoned attempts to specify the hidden parameters that describe motion.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by fiveletter words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. INGEST:
   (A) throw around
   (B) take along
   (C) capel
   (D) uncover
   (E) enlarge

29. SCRUTINY:
   (A) awkwardness
   (B) misunderstanding
   (C) casual glance
   (D) simple movement
   (E) slight injury

30. SLEW:
   (A) uncertain supply
   (B) inversed interference
   (C) unsuitable arrangement
   (D) poor beginning
   (E) limited quantity

31. NEGATION:
   (A) allegiance
   (B) affirmation
   (C) guarantee
   (D) acquittal
   (E) validity

32. SATE:
   (A) dehydrate
   (B) exercise
   (C) initiate
   (D) quaff
   (E) starve

33. DISPOSED:
   (A) discriminated
   (B) disparaged
   (C) determined
   (D) derided
   (E) depressed

34. JIBE:
   (A) succeed
   (B) prevent
   (C) qualify
   (D) conflict
   (E) collect

35. APPRÉCIABLE:
   (A) unmeasurable
   (B) unsatisfactory
   (C) terrible
   (D) timid
   (E) imperceptible

36. ARTLESSNESS:
   (A) zest
   (B) sense
   (C) mania
   (D) quizziness
   (E) gum

37. FUTURITY:
   (A) desiccation
   (B) sanguinity
   (C) velocity
   (D) confirmation
   (E) atrocity

38. PROPRIETY:
   (A) antagonize
   (B) discourage
   (C) ryllaxis
   (D) forsake
   (E) deceive
### FOR GENERAL TEST 12 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

#### REASONING ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VERBAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P = for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
1. The availability of oxygen is an essential ——— for animal life, while carbon dioxide is equally ——— for plant life.
   (A) choose, optional
   (B) duplication, selective
   (C) conversion, exchangeable
   (D) condition, necessary
   (E) luxury, harmful

2. Prudery actually draws attention to the vice it is supposed to ———; the very act that forbids speech or prohibits sight ——— what is hidden.
   (A) condemns...disorts
   (B) monitors, signals
   (C) repress, dramatizes
   (D) obviates, fosters
   (E) divulges, ...necess

3. After thirty years of television, people have become “speed watchers”; consequently, if the camera lingers, the interest of the audience ———.
   (A) broadens
   (B) begins
   (C) varies
   (D) flags
   (E) clears

4. Compared mathematically to smoking and drinking, almost everything else seems relatively risk-free ——— almost nothing seems worth regulating.
   (A) yet
   (B) since
   (C) so
   (D) even though
   (E) as long as

5. Ironically, Curver’s precision in sketching lives on ——— the edge of detpair ensures that his stories will sometimes be read too narrowly, much as Dickens’ social-reformer role once caused his broader concerns to be ———.
   (A) ignored
   (B) reinforced
   (C) contradicted
   (D) diminished
   (E) diversified

6. The denouement of the rigorous academic curriculum in high school resulted, in part, from the progressive rhetoric that ——— the study of subjects previously thought ——— as part of school learning.
   (A) advocated, necessary
   (B) enhanced, indispensable
   (C) restricted, impractical
   (D) undermined, popular
   (E) sanctioned, ...appropriate

7. While some see in practical jokes a wish for mastery in miniature over a world that seems very ———, others believe that the joke’s purpose is to disrupt by reducing all transactions to ———.
   (A) childish, confusion
   (B) disorder, symmetry
   (C) harmonious, dissonance
   (D) utterly, chaos
   (E) turbulent, uniformity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five unrelated pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. ATHLETE : TROPHY :: (A) detective: badge (B) present: award (C) soldier: medal (D) brazen: stele (E) sensation: instrument

9. ARTICULATE : UNCLEAR :: (A) assign: unnumbered (B) elaborate: sanctity (C) explain: valid (D) grieve: sober (E) march: planned

10. INVENTORY : STOCK :: (A) calculation: ledger (B) poll: bolting (C) survey: senility (D) census: population (E) periodic: names

11. LOGIC: REASONING :: (A) sensitivity: morality (B) ascension: leadership (C) ethyl: behavior (D) ilegitimacy: enthusiasm (E) bravery: changed

12. MIMICRY: CAMOUFLAGE :: (A) photosynthesis: pollination (B) senescence: migration (C) hibernation: generation (D) mutation: variation (E) digestion: ruminant

13. APPREHENSION : TERROR :: (A) interest: transparency (B) affection: adoration (C) indifference: animosity (D) resistance: termination (E) anxiety: faith

14. LUMBER : GRACE :: (A) dismantle: pretense (B) retum: energy (C) compute: justice (D) wave: revolution (E) eliminate: subterfuge

15. CAUSTIC : EAT ANONY :: (A) hormone: inhibited (B) ignorant: head (C) explosive: teaspoon (D) wither: substitute (E) diminish: dry

16. MALINGERER : DUTY :: (A) scholar: pedantry (B) recluse: humanity (C) rebel: responsibility (D) miser: wealth (E) patron: crassness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Classical physics defines the vacuum as a state of absence: a vacuum is said to exist in a region of space if there is nothing in it. In the quantum field theories that describe the physics of elementary particles, the vacuum becomes somewhat more complicated. Even in empty space, particles can appear spontaneously as a result of fluctuations of the vacuum. For example, an electron and a positron, or an antielectron, can be created out of the void. Particles created in this way have only a fleeting existence; they are annihilated almost as soon as they appear, and their presence can never be detected directly. They are called virtual particles in order to distinguish them from real particles, whose detections are not constrained in the same way, and which can be detected. Thus it is still possible to define the vacuum as a space that has no real particles in it.

One might expect that the vacuum would always be the state of lowest possible energy for a given region of space. If an area is initially empty and a real particle is put into it, the total energy, it seems, should be raised by at least the energy equivalent of the mass of the added particle. A surprising result of some recent theoretical investigations is that this assumption is not invariably true. There are conditions under which the introduction of a real particle of finite mass into an empty region of space can reduce the total energy. If the reduction in energy is great enough, an electron and a positron will be spontaneously created. Under these conditions the electron and positron are not a result of vacuum fluctuations but are real particles, which exist indefinitely and can be detected. In other words, under these conditions the vacuum is an unstable state and can decay into a state of lower energy; i.e., one in which real particles are created.

The essential condition for the decay of the vacuum is the presence of an intense electric field. As a result of the decay of the vacuum, the space permeated by such a field can be said to acquire an electric charge, and it can be called a charged vacuum. The particles that materialize in the space make the charge manifest. An electric field of sufficient intensity to create a charged vacuum is likely to be found in only one place: in the immediate vicinity of a super heavy atomic nucleus, one with about twice as many protons as the heaviest natural nucleus known. A nucleus that large cannot be stable, but it might be possible to assemble one next to a vacuum for long enough to observe the decay of the vacuum. Experiments attempting to achieve this are now under way.

17. Which of the following titles best describes the passage as a whole?
(A) The Vacuum: Its Fluctuations and Decay
(B) The Vacuum: Its Creation and Instability
(C) The Vacuum: A State of Absence
(D) Particles That Materialize in the Vacuum
(E) Classical Physics and the Vacuum

18. According to the passage, the assumption that the introduction of a real particle into a vacuum raises the total energy of that region of space has been cast into doubt by which of the following?
(A) Findings from laboratory experiments
(B) Findings from observational field experiments
(C) Accidental observations made during other experiments
(D) Discovery of several erroneous propositions in accepted theories
(E) Predictions based on theoretical work

19. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists are currently making efforts to observe which of the following events?
(A) The decay of a vacuum in the presence of virtual particles
(B) The decay of a vacuum next to a super heavy atomic nucleus
(C) The creation of a super heavy atomic nucleus next to an intense electric field
(D) The creation of a virtual electron and a virtual positron as a result of fluctuations of a vacuum
(E) The creation of a charged vacuum in which only real electrons can be created in the vacuum's region of space

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
20. Psychologists' recent investigations of the decay of the vacuum, as described in the passage, most closely resemble which of the following hypothetical events in other disciplines?

(A) On the basis of data gathered in a carefully controlled laboratory experiment, a chemist predicts and then demonstrates the physical properties of a newly synthesized polymer.

(B) On the basis of manipulations of macroeconomic theory, an economist predicts that, contrary to accepted economic theory, inflation and unemployment will both decline under conditions of rapid economic growth.

(C) On the basis of a re-reading of the texts of Jane Austen's novels, a literary critic suggests that, contrary to accepted literary interpretations, Austen's plots are actually metaphors for political events in early nineteenth-century England.

(D) On the basis of data gathered in carefully planned observations of several species of birds, a biologist proposes a modification in the accepted theory of interspecies competition.

(E) On the basis of a study of observations incidentally recorded in ethnographers' descriptions of non-Western societies, an anthropologist proposes a new theory of kinship relations.

21. According to the passage, the author considers the reduction of energy in an empty region of space to which a real particle had been added to be

(A) a well-known concept

(B) a frequent occurrence

(C) a fleeting aberration

(D) an unimportant event

(E) an unexpected outcome

22. According to the passage, virtual particles differ from real particles in which of the following ways?

I. Virtual particles have extremely short lifetimes.

II. Virtual particles are created in an intense electric field.

III. Virtual particles cannot be detected directly

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) I and II only

(E) I and III only

23. The author's assertions concerning the conditions that lead to the decay of the vacuum would be most weakened if which of the following occurred?

(A) Scientists created an electric field next to a vacuum, but found that the electric field was not intense enough to create a charged vacuum.

(B) Scientists assembled a superheavy atomic nucleus next to a vacuum, but found that no virtual particles were created in the vacuum's region of space.

(C) Scientists assembled a superheavy atomic nucleus next to a vacuum, but found that they could not detect any real particles in the vacuum's region of space.

(D) Scientists introduced a virtual electron and a virtual positron into a vacuum's region of space, but found that the vacuum did not then fluctuate.

(E) Scientists invoked a real electron and a real positron into a vacuum's region of space, but found that the total energy of the space increased by the energy equivalent of the mass of the particles.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Simone de Beauvoir’s work greatly influenced Betty Friedan’s—indeed, made it possible. Why, then, was it Friedan who became the prophet of women’s emancipation in the United States? Political conditions, as well as a certain anti-intellectual bias, prepared Americans and the American media to better receive Friedan’s de-idealized and high, pragmatic *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963, than Beauvoir’s theoretical reading of women’s situation in *The Second Sex*. In 1953 when *The Second Sex* first appeared in translation in the United States, the country had entered the sullen, fearful foresight of the anticommunist McCarthy years (1950-1954), and Beauvoir was suspended of Marxist sympathies. Even *The Nation*, a generally liberal magazine, warned its readers against “certain political meanings” of the author. Open acknowledgement of the existence of women’s oppression was too radical for the United States in the fifties, and Beauvoir’s conclusion, that change in women’s economic condition, though insufficient by itself, “remains the basic factor” in improving women’s situation, was particularly unacceptable.

24. According to the passage, one difference between *The Feminine Mystique* and *The Second Sex* is that Friedan’s book (A) rejects the idea that women are oppressed (B) provides a primarily theoretical analysis of women’s lives (C) does not reflect the political beliefs of its author (D) suggests that women’s economic condition has no impact on their status (E) concentrates on the practical aspects of the question of women’s emancipation

25. The author quotes from *The Nation* most probably in order to (A) modify an earlier assertion (B) point out a possible exception to her argument (C) illustrate her central point (D) clarify the meaning of a term (E) cite an expert opinion

26. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is not a factor in the explanation of why *The Feminine Mystique* received more positively in the United States than was *The Second Sex*? (A) By 1963 political conditions in the United States had changed. (B) Friedan’s book was less intellectual and abstract than Beauvoir’s. (C) Readers did not recognize the powerful influence of Beauvoir’s book on Friedan’s ideas. (D) Friedan’s approach to the issue of women’s emancipation was less radical than Beauvoir’s. (E) American readers were more willing to consider the problem of the oppression of women in the sixties than they had been in the fifties.

27. According to the passage, Beauvoir’s book asserted that the status of women (A) is the outcome of political oppression (B) is inherently tied to their economic condition (C) can be improved under a communist government (D) is a theoretical, rather than a pragmatic, issue (E) is a critical area of discussion in Marxist economic theory

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Each question below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by five lettered words. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. Some of the questions require you to distinguish shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

23. STERILIZE: (A) uncover (B) irritate (C) contaminate (D) operate (E) agitate

24. INADVERTENT: (A) well known (B) quite similar (C) fortunate (D) normal (E) intentional

25. SUBLIMINAL: (A) adroit (B) gentle (C) downcast (D) able to be manipulated (E) at a perceptible level

26. PLACATE: (A) avert (B) antagonize (C) procure (D) subside (E) revolt

27. INUNDATE: (A) drain (B) erupt (C) exit (D) decelerate (E) disturb

28. FLOURISH: (A) lack of consistency (B) lack of embellishment (C) lack of sense (D) lack of spontaneity (E) lack of substance

29. STOLID: (A) excitable (B) friendly (C) slender (D) brittle (E) weak

30. IDYLL: (A) negative appraisal (B) pedestrian argument (C) object created for a purpose (D) experience fraught with tension (E) action motivated by greed

31. ASPERITY: (A) failure of imagination (B) brevity of speech (C) sureness of judgment (D) mildness of temper (E) lack of beauty

32. DESULTORY: (A) highly imical (B) cheerfully accepted (C) strongly highlighted (D) lightly considered (E) strictly methodical

33. SUMMARILY: (A) after long deliberation (B) with benevolent intent (C) in general disagreement (D) under close scrutiny (E) from questionable premises
SECTION 4
Time: 30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks.

1. Appartane, a new artificial super substitute, is only — replacement for saccharin because, unlike
saccharin, it breaks down and loses its sweetening
capabilities as high temperatures, making it —— for baking
(A) an interim. ideal
(B) an apparent, unsuitable
(C) a potential, versatile
(D) a significant, problematic
(E) a partial, unsuitable

2. Trapped thousands of years ago in Antarctic ice,
recently discovered air bubbles are ——. These
caples filled with information for scientists who
chart the history of the atmosphere
(A) inconsequential (B) broken (C) veritable
(D) reprehensible (E) impenetrable

3. In the days before the mass marketing of books,
censorship was —— source of ——, which helped
the sale of the book and inspired Ralph Waldo
Emerson to remark: “Every burned book enlightens
the world”
(A) a respected, opinion
(B) a constant, guidance
(C) a prime, publicity
(D) an unsolicited, opposition
(E) an unpromising, criticism

4. It was not only the —— of geologists that
earlier development of the revolutionary idea that
the Earth’s continents were moving plates, classical
physicists, who could not then explain the mecha-
nism, had declared continental movement impos-
able.
(A) indecisiveness, challenged
(B) reductionism, deterred
(C) conservatism, handicapped
(D) assumptions, hastened
(E) resistance, mandated

5. Although often extremely critical of the medical
profession as a whole, people are overly willing to
treat their personal doctors with equal
(A) impetuosity (B) sarcasm (C) mockery
(D) contempt (E) condonation

6. Aslo, the other modernism, believed that form
follows function; consequently, his furniture designs
asserted the —— of human needs, and the furni-
ture’s form was —— human use
(A) universality, refined by
(B) importance, relegated to
(C) rationale, emphasized by
(D) primacy, determined by
(E) variability, reflected in

7. A —— acceptance of contemporary forms of social
behavior has made a few into believing that values in
conflict with the present age are for all practical
purposes
(A) causal, reliable
(B) superficial, remnant
(C) compliant, superseded
(D) cautious, repellent
(E) plausible, redundant

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. TEACHER: CERTIFICATION:  
(A) driver: license  (B) officer: handcuffs  
(C) literate: book  (D) mechanic: tool  
(E) architect: blueprint

9. FOOD: NOURISH:  
(A) organ: activate  (B) fluids: circulate  
(C) cells: degenerate  (D) antibodies: process  
(E) gas: saturate

10. HACK, CARRY:  
(A) grub, polish  (B) nip, spot  
(C) hew, slit  (D) whet, blunt  (E) gauge, magnate

11. DETOXIFY: POISON:  
(A) determine, certainty  (B) destabilize, deviance  
(C) disguise, costume  (D) dissolve, liquid  
(E) dehydrate, water

12. SUPERIMPOSE: ABOVE:  
(A) permute, beside  (B) form, around  
(C) insert, between  (D) splice, below  
(E) fuse, behind

13. TAMPER: ADJUST:  
(A) anticipate: communicate  (B) warp: deform  
(C) confess: tell  (D) mar: define  
(E) undermine: stop

14. METAPHOR: LITERAL:  
(A) biography: accurate  (B) melody: spoken  
(C) poem: rhyme  (D) assembly: poetic  
(E) ballet: sincere

15. COURAGE: RASHNESS:  
(A) generosity: prodigality  (B) temperance: modesty  
(C) nettle: spirit  (D) honor: fluidity  
(E) compassion: contempt

16. PRESCIENCE: FUTURE:  
(A) irascibility: sanity  (B) predictability: past  
(C) resemblance: emotions  (D) erudition: erudiction  
(E) talkativeness: loquacity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
One of the questions of interest in the study of the evolution of spiders is whether the weaving of orb webs evolved only once or several times. About half the 15,000 known kinds of spiders make webs; a third of these web weavers make orb webs. Since most orb weavers belong either to the Araneidae or to the Uloboridae families, the origin of the orb web can be determined only by ascertaining whether the families are related. Recent taxonomic analysis of individuals from both families indicates that the families evolved from different ancestors, thereby contradicting Wieland's theory. The theory postulates that the families must be related, based on the assumption that complex behavior, such as web building, could evolve only once. According to Kullman, web structure is the only characteristic that suggests a relationship between families. The families differ in appearance, structure of body hair, and arrangement of eyes. Only Uloborids lack venom glands. Further identification and study of characteristic features will undoubtedly answer the question of the evolution of orb webs.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) set the question of whether orb webs evolved once or more than once
(B) describe scientific speculation concerning an issue related to the evolution of orb webs
(C) analyze the differences between the characteristic features of spiders in the Araneidae and Uloboridae families
(D) question the methods used by earlier investigators of the habits of spiders
(E) demonstrate that Araneidae spiders are not related to Uloboridae spiders

18. It can be inferred from the passage that all orb-weaving spiders belong to types of spiders that
(A) lack venom glands
(B) are included either in the Uloboridae or Araneidae families
(C) share few characteristic features with other spider types
(D) comprise less than a third of all known types of spiders
(E) are more recently evolved than other types of spiders

19. According to the passage, members of the Araneidae family can be distinguished from members of the Uloboridae family by all of the following EXCEPT
(A) the presence of venom glands
(B) the type of web they spin
(C) the structure of their body hair
(D) the arrangement of their eyes
(E) their appearance

20. Which of the following statements, if true, most weakens Wieland's theory that complex behavior could evolve only once?
(A) Horses, introduced to the New World by the Spaniards, thrive under diverse climatic conditions.
(B) Plants of the Palmaeae family, descendants of a common ancestor, evolved unique seed forms even though the plants occupy similar habitats throughout the world.
(C) All mammals are descended from a small, rodentlike animal whose physical characteristics in some forms are found in all its descendants.
(D) Plants of the Cactaceae and Euphorbiaceae families, although they often look alike and have developed similar mechanisms to meet the rigors of the desert, evolved independently.
(E) The Cuban anole, which was recently introduced to the Florida keys, is quickly replacing the native Florida anole because the anole has no competitors.
“Popular art” has a number of meanings, impossible to define with any precision, which range from folktale to jazz. The poles are clear enough, but the middle tends to blur. The Hollywood Western of the 1930s, for example, has elements of folktale, but is closer to jazz than to high art or folk art. There can be greatness, just as there is high art. The musicals of George Gershwin are great popular art, never aspiring to high art. Schubert and Brahms, however, used elements of popular music—folk themes—in works clearly intended as high art. The case of Verdi is different: he took a popular genre—bourgeois melodrama set to music (an accurate definition of nineteenth-century opera)—and, without altering its fundamental nature, transformed it into high art. This remains one of the greatest achievements in music, and one that cannot be fully appreciated without recognizing the essential truth of the genre.

As an example of such a transformation, consider what Verdi made of the typical political elements of the first acts of these operas, a hero or heroine—usually portrayed only as an individual, uninterested in class—caught between the immoral corruption of the aristocracy and the democratic rigidity of the secret police. Verdi transforms this naïve and unlikely formulation with music of extraordinary energy and rhythmic vitality, music more whole than it seems at first hearing. There are arias and duets that still sound like calls to arms and were clearly understood as such when they were first performed. Such music lends immediacy to the otherwise veiled political message of these operas and call up feelings beyond those of the opera itself.

Or consider Verdi’s treatment of character. Before Verdi, there were rarely any characters at all in musical drama, only a series of situations which allowed the singers to express a series of emotional states. Any attempt to find a coherent psychological portrait in these operas is misplaced ingenuity. The only cohenseness was the singer’s vocal technique. When the cast changed, new arias were almost always substituted, generally adopted from other operas. Verdi’s characters, on the other hand, have genuine consistency and integrity, even if in many cases, the consistency is that of patchwork mosaic. The integrity of the character is achieved through the music; once he had become established, Verdi did not rewrite his music for different singers or counterpoint alterations or substitutions of somebody else’s arias in one of his operas, as every eighteenth-century composer had done. When he revised an opera, it was only for dramatic economy and effectiveness.

21. The author refers to Schubert and Brahms in order to suggest:
(A) that their achievements are no less substantial than those of Verdi
(B) that their works are examples of soulless trash
(C) the extent to which Schubert and Brahms influenced the later compositions of Verdi
(D) the contrast between the conventions of nineteenth-century opera and those of other musical forms
(E) that popular music could be employed in compositions intended as high art

22. According to the passage, the immediacy of the political message in Verdi’s operas stems from:
(A) vitality and subtext of the music
(B) audience’s familiarity with earlier operas
(C) portrayal of heightened emotional states
(D) individual silences of the singers
(E) verisimilitude of the characters

23. According to the passage, all of the following characterize musical drama before Verdi EXCEPT:
(A) arias tailored to a particular singer’s ability
(B) adaptation of music from other operas
(C) psychological inconsistency in the portrayal of characters
(D) expression of emotional states in a series of dramatic situations
(E) music used for the purpose of defining a character

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. It can be inferred that the author regards Verdi's revisions to his operas with
(A) regret that the original music and texts were altered
(B) concern that many of the revisions altered the plot of the original work
(C) approval for the intentions that motivated the revisions
(D) puzzlement, since the revisions were largely insignificant
(E) enthusiasm, since the revisions were aimed at reducing the conventionality of the operas' plots.

25. According to the passage, one of Verdi's achievements within the framework of nineteenth-century opera is its (A) limit the extent to which singers influenced the musical composition and performance of his operas
(B) use his operas primarily to forums to protest both the moral corruption and social rigidity of the political leaders of his time
(C) portray psychologically complex characters shaped by the political environments surrounding them
(D) incorporate elements of folklore into both the music and plots of his operas
(E) introduce political elements into an art form that had traditionally avoided political content.

26. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first paragraph of the passage to the passage as a whole?
(A) It provides a group of specific examples from which generalizations are drawn later in the passage.
(B) It leads to an assertion that is supported by examples later in the passage.
(C) It defines terms and relationships that are challenged in an argument later in the passage.
(D) It briefly compares and contrasts several achievements that are examined in detail later in the passage.
(E) It explains a method of judging a work of art, a method that is used later in the passage.

27. It can be inferred that the author regards the independence from social class of the heroes and heroines of nineteenth-century opera as
(A) an ideal but fundamentally unrealistic portrayal of bourgeois life
(B) a plot convention with no real connection to political reality
(C) a trait reflected unique to Verdi
(D) a symbolic representation of the position of the bourgeoisie relative to the aristocracy and the proletariat
(E) a convention largely seen as irrelevant by audiences.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish slight shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. PERISH: (A) move on (B) survive (C) come after (D) transgress (E) strive

29. UNPREDICTABLE: (A) sensitive (B) compliant (C) dependable (D) mature (E) laudable

30. TRIBUTE: (A) denunciation (B) torment (C) betrayal (D) menace (E) penally

31. FINESSE: (A) indecision (B) heavy-handedness (C) extraversion (D) extravagance (E) compensiveness

32. SAP: (A) reinstate (B) condone (C) bolster (D) sustain (E) facilitate

33. CONVOLUTED: (A) symmetrical (B) separate (C) straightforward (D) completely feasible (E) consistently calm

34. MITIGATE: (A) exacerbate (B) preponderate (C) accentuate (D) overstress (E) exacerbate

35. TORPOR: (A) rigidity (B) dullness (C) agility (D) restlessness (E) vigor

36. ZENITH: (A) decline (B) anticlimax (C) foundation (D) nadir (E) abyss

37. VENAL: (A) pleasant (B) clever (C) healthy (D) unscrupulous (E) incorruptible

38. PERIPETIC: (A) stationary (B) clever (C) discrete (D) essential (E) careful
### FOR GENERAL TEST 13 ONLY
Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

#### VERBAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DEF</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GHI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IJK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GHI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ANALYTICAL ABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>XYZ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MNO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>XYZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PQR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PQR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages for the group of examinees who took the CPR General Test in a recent three-year period.

534
1. Psychology has slowly evolved into an ——— scientific discipline that now functions autonomously with the same privileges and responsibilities as other sciences.
(A) independent  (B) unusual  (C) outmoded  (D) uncontrolled  (E) inactive

2. A major goal of law, to deter potential criminals by punishing wrongdoers, is not served when the penalty is so seldom invoked that it ——— to be a ——— threat.
(A) tends, serious  (B) appears, real  (C) chances, credible  (D) fails, deceptive  (E) seems, coercive

3. When people are happy, they tend to give ——— interpretations of events they witness; the eye of the beholder is ——— by the emotions of the beholder.
(A) charitable, colored  (B) elaborate, disquieted  (C) conscientious, deceived  (D) vague, sharpened  (E) coherent, confused

4. Even those who disagreed with Carmen's views rarely faulted her for expressing them, for the positions she took were as ——— as they were controversial.
(A) complicated  (B) political  (C) subjective  (D) commonplace  (E) thoughtful

5. New research on technology and public policy focuses on how seemingly ——— design features, generally overlooked in most analyses of public works projects or industrial machinery, actually ——— social choices of profound significance.
(A) insignificant, mask  (B) inexpensive, produce  (C) innovative, represent  (D) ingenuous, permit  (E) inopportune, hasten

6. Paradoxically, Robinson's excessive denials of the worth of early works of science fiction suggest that she has become quite ——— them.
(A) reflective about  (B) enamored of  (C) skeptical of  (D) encouraged by  (E) offended by

7. Clémence's delicate watercolor sketches often served as ——— of a subject, a way of gathering fuller knowledge before the artist's final engagement of the subject in an oil painting.
(A) an abstraction  (B) an enhancement  (C) a synthesis  (D) a reconnoissance  (E) a transumption

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. HAMMER: CARPENTER:
(A) brick: mason  (B) road: driver
(C) kitchen: cook  (D) letter: secretary
(E) knife: butcher

9. EMBRACE: AFFECTION:
(A) rise: dulness  (B) glower: indignant
(C) rows: displeasure  (D) cooperation: respect
(E) flattery: love

10. PLUMMET: FALL:
(A) radiate: glow  (B) converge: attract
(C) flounder: move  (D) swerve: turn  (E) flow: ebb

11. GRAZING: FORAGERS:
(A) skipping: readers  (B) strolling: prisoners
(C) wedging: gardeners  (D) stalking: hunters
(E) resting: pickers

12. TEXT: EXTEMPORIZE:
(A) score: improvise  (B) style: decorates
(C) exhibit: demonstrate  (D) diagram: realize
(E) sketch: outline

13. PERTINENT: RÉLEVANCE:
(A) insistent: rudeness  (B) benevolent: perfection
(C) redundant: superfluity  (D) prevalent: universality
(E) aberrant: uniqueness

14. ASSERT: BELABOR:
(A) send: loss  (B) refine: temper
(C) describe: demean  (D) resemble: portray
(E) contaminate: purge

15. TRANSGRESSION: MORALITY:
(A) mistake: probity  (B) avowal: hospitality
(C) gift: generosity  (D) presumption: propriety
(E) misconception: curiosity

16. BLOWHARD: BOASTFUL:
(A) crotch: perspicacious  (B) highbrow: grandiloquent
(C) exhibitionist: embarrassed  (D) misanthrope: affected
(E) toady: obsequious

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Ragtime is a musical form that synthesizes folk melodies and musical techniques into a brief, quadruple-like structure, designed to be played exactly as written—on the piano. A strong analogy exists between European composers like Ralph Vaughan Williams, Edward Greg, and Anton Dvorák who combined folk tunes and their own original materials in larger compositions and the pioneer rags composers in the United States. Composers like Scott Joplin and James Scott were in a sense collectors or musicologists, collecting dance and folk music in Black communities and consciously shaping it into brief, watery or anthologies called piano rags.

It has sometimes been charged that ragtime is mechanical. For instance, Wilfred M.Herm, comments, "rags were transferred to the piano roll and, even if not played by a machine, should be played like a machine, with meticulous precision." However, there is no reason to assume that ragtime is inherently mechanical simply because commercial manufacturers applied a mechanical recording method to ragtime, the only way to record pianists at that date. Ragtime is not a mechanical process, and it is not precisely limited to the style of performance. It arises from ragtime's following a well-defined form and obeying simple rules within that form.

The classic formula for the piano rag exposes three to five themes in sixteen-bar stems, often organized with repeats. The rag opens with a bright, memorable strain or theme, followed by a similar theme, leading to a trio of marked lyrical character, with the structure concluded by a lyrical strain that parallels the rhythmic developments of the earlier themes. The aim of the structure is to move from one theme to another in a slow-rip manner, ending on a note of triumph or exhilaration.

Typically each strain is divided into two 8-bar segments that are essentially syncretic, so the rhythmic-melodic unity of ragtime is only eight bars of 2-4 measure. Therefore, themes must be brief with clear, sharp melodic figures. Not concerned with development of musical themes, the ragtime composer instead uses a theme down to its finished form, and links it to various related themes. Tension in ragtime compositions arises from a polarity between two basic ingredients: a continuous bass called by jazz musicians a boomp-cluck bass—in the piano's left hand, and its melodic, syncopated counterpart in the right hand. Ragtime remains distinct from jazz both as an instrumental style and as a genre. Ragtime style stresses a pattern of repeated rhythms, not the constant inversions and variations of jazz. As a genre, ragtime requires strict attention to structure, an inventiveness or virtuosity. It exists as a tradition, a set of conventions, a body of written scores, acquired from the individual players associated with it. In this sense ragtime is more akin to folk music of the nineteenth century than to jazz.

17. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the passage?
(A) To contrast ragtime music and jazz
(B) To acknowledge and counter significant adverse criticisms of ragtime music
(C) To define ragtime music as an art form and describe its structural characteristics
(D) To review the history of ragtime music and analyze ragtime's effect on listeners
(E) To explore the similarities between ragtime music and certain European musical compositions

18. According to the passage, each of the following is a characteristic of ragtime compositions that follow the classic ragtime formula EXCEPT
(A) syncopation
(B) well-defined melodic figures
(C) rising rhythmic-melodic intensity
(D) full development of musical themes
(E) a bass line distinct from the melodic line

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. According to the passage, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Anton Dvořák, and Scott Joplin are similar in that they all
(A) conducted research into musicological history
(B) wrote original compositions based on folk tunes
(C) collected and recorded folkloric piano rags
(D) created integrative sonata-like musical structures
(E) explored the relations between black music and continental folk music

20. The author rejects the argument that ragtime is a mechanical music because that argument
(A) overlooks the precision required of the ragtime player
(B) does not accurately describe the sound of ragtime pianola music
(C) misstates the means of recording and the essential character of the music
(D) exaggerates the influence of the performance style of professional ragtime players on the reputation of the genre
(E) improperly identifies commercial ragtime music with the subtler classic ragtime style

21. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that the most important feature of ragtime music is its
(A) commercial success
(B) formal structure
(C) emotional range
(D) improvisational opportunities
(E) role as a forerunner of jazz

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the essential nature of ragtime has been obscured by commentaries based on
(A) the way ragtime music was first recorded
(B) interpretations of ragtime by jazz musicians
(C) the dance fashions that were contemporary with ragtime
(D) early reviewers' accounts of characteristic structures
(E) the musical sources used by Scott Joplin and James Scott

23. Which of the following is most nearly analogous in source and artistic character to a ragtime composition as described in the passage?
(A) Symphonic music derived from complex jazz motifs
(B) An experimental novel based on well-known cartoon characters
(C) A dramatic production in which actors invent scenes and improvise lines
(D) A ballet whose disciplined choreography is based on folk-dance steps
(E) A painting whose abstract shapes evoke familiar objects in a natural landscape

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Echolocating bats emit sounds in patterns—characteristic of each species—that contain both frequency-modulated (FM) and constant-frequency (CF) signals. The broadband FM signals and the narrowband CF signals travel out to a target, reflect from it, and return to the hunting bat. In this process of transmission and reflection, the sounds are changed, and the changes in the echoes enable the bat to perceive features of the target.

The FM signals report information about target characteristics that modify the timing and the fine frequency structure, or spectrum, of echoes—for example, the target’s size, shape, texture, surface structure, and direction in space. Because of their narrow bandwidth, CF signals portray only the target’s presence and, in the case of some bat species, its motion relative to the bat. Responding to changes in the CF echo’s frequency, bats of some species can use its (f)light for the direction and velocity of their moving prey.

24. According to the passage, the information provided to the bat by CF echoes differs from that provided by FM echoes in which of the following ways?
   (A) Only CF echoes alert the bat to moving targets.
   (B) Only CF echoes identify the range of widely spaced targets.
   (C) Only CF echoes report the target’s presence to the bat.
   (D) In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to judge whether it is closing in on its target.
   (E) In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to discriminate the size of its target and the direction in which the target is moving.

25. According to the passage, the configuration of the target is reported to the echolocating bat by changes in the
   (A) echo spectrum of CF signals
   (B) echo spectrum of FM signals
   (C) direction and velocity of the FM echoes
   (D) delay between transmission and reflection of the CF signals
   (E) relative frequency of the CF and the FM echoes

26. The author presents the information concerning bat sonar in a manner that could be best described as
   (A) argumentative (B) commendatory
   (C) critical (D) disbelieving (E) objective

27. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
   (A) A fact is stated, a process is outlined, and specific details of the process are described.
   (B) A fact is stated, and examples suggesting that a distinction needs correction are considered.
   (C) A fact is stated, a theory is presented to explain this fact, and additional facts are introduced to validate the theory.
   (D) A fact is stated, and two theories are compared in light of these explanations of this fact.
   (E) A fact is stated, a process is described, and examples of this process are illustrated in detail.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
**Directions:** Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the correct word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. **CONSTRAIN:** (A) release (B) sever (C) abandon (D) unleash (E) agree

29. **SQUAT:** (A) dim and dark (B) tall and thin (C) misty and vapery (D) sharp and thrill (E) flat and narrow

30. **OPAQUENESS:** (A) opalescence (B) clarity (C) density (D) magnetism (E) latency

31. **CUMELINESS:** (A) disagreement (B) humiliation (C) ambition (D) unattraciveness (E) shortsightedness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. <strong>PROFUNDITY:</strong></th>
<th>(A) spontaneity</th>
<th>(B) solicitude</th>
<th>(C) incivility</th>
<th>(D) superficiality</th>
<th>(E) solidarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. <strong>BURGEON:</strong></td>
<td>(A) subside</td>
<td>(B) sprout</td>
<td>(C) pluck</td>
<td>(D) erupt</td>
<td>(E) wither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. <strong>SINEWY:</strong></td>
<td>(A) new</td>
<td>(B) weak</td>
<td>(C) erump</td>
<td>(D) subtle</td>
<td>(E) substantial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. <strong>EXHAUSTIVE:</strong></td>
<td>(A) incomplete</td>
<td>(B) energetic</td>
<td>(C) strong</td>
<td>(D) inductive</td>
<td>(E) conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. <strong>PINE:</strong></td>
<td>(A) fall apart</td>
<td>(B) become vigorous</td>
<td>(C) become mangled</td>
<td>(D) move ahead</td>
<td>(E) stand firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. <strong>OBSTINACY:</strong></td>
<td>(A) persuasiveness</td>
<td>(B) tractability</td>
<td>(C) antipathy</td>
<td>(D) neutrality</td>
<td>(E) magnanimity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. <strong>EXACT:</strong></td>
<td>(A) jury</td>
<td>(B) judge</td>
<td>(C) deprive</td>
<td>(D) forgive</td>
<td>(E) establish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

541
SECTION 6

Time — 10 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Though it would be —— to expect Bertrand to have worked over all of the limitations of his experiment, he must be —— for his neglect of quantitative analysis.
   (A) unjust, patently
   (B) impudent, dismissable
   (C) unrealistic, overlooked
   (D) painstaking, examinable
   (E) inexcusable, recognized

2. The hierarchy of medical occupations is in many ways a —— system; its strict remain —— and the practitioners in them have very little vertical mobility.
   (A) health, skilled
   (B) delivery, basic
   (C) regimental, flexible
   (D) cramping, inferior
   (E) caste, intact

3. Noting the murder victim’s florid musculature and pestile figure, she deduced that the unfortunate fellow had earned his living in some —— occupation.
   (A) treacherous
   (B) prestigious
   (C) ill-paying
   (D) illegitimate
   (E) sedentary

4. In Germany her startling powers as a novelist are widely ——, but she is almost unknown in the English-speaking world because of the difficulties of —— her aesthetic prose.
   (A) ignored, echoing
   (B) admired, translating
   (C) espoused, revealing
   (D) obscured, complicating
   (E) dispersed, transcribing

5. Liberty is not easy, but far better it be an —— fox, hungry and threatened on its tail, than a —— clear-eyed, safe and secure in its cage.
   (A) unfriendly, fragile
   (B) alert, young
   (C) angry, consent
   (D) impetuous, lethargic
   (E) uninterested, well-fed

6. Retaining old metal cans rather than making primary aluminum from bauxite ore shipped from overseas saves producing millions of dollars in —— and production costs.
   (A) distribution
   (B) salvage
   (C) storage
   (D) procurement
   (E) reseach

7. Johnson never —— to ignore the standings of decent conduct mandated by company policy if —— compliance with motives from his superiors enabled him to do so, whatever the effects on his subordinates.
   (A) designed, tacit
   (B) attempted, halfheart
   (C) attempted, direct
   (D) scrapped, literal
   (E) wished, designed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. SHOULDER : ROADWAY ::
   (A) margin : page
   (B) void : weaving
   (C) socket : bulb
   (D) curtain : scenery
   (E) handle : pucker

9. TADPOLE : FROG :: (A) worm : beede
   (B) casepiller : butterfly
   (C) carrion : vulture
   (D) calf : horse
   (E) drone : honeybee

10. CIRCUMFERENCE : CIRCLE ::
    (A) degree : angle
    (B) area : cube
    (C) perimeter : rectangle
    (D) height : cylinder
    (E) arc : ellipse

11. HEDONIST : PLEASURE ::
    (A) humanist : pride
    (B) ascetic : tolerance
    (C) stout : sacrifice
    (D) rechise : privacy
    (E) idealist : compromise

12. NONCONFORMIST : NORM ::
    (A) pessimist : rule
    (B) extremist : conviction
    (C) criminal : motive
    (D) deviant : dogma
    (E) heretic : orthodoxy

13. INVEST : CAPITAL ::
    (A) gamble : stake
    (B) tax : income
    (C) play : sport
    (D) raise : record
    (E) create : product

14. PREEN : SELF-SATISFACTION ::
    (A) fume : anger
    (B) inhibit : spontaneity
    (C) regret : guilt
    (D) refrain : cooperation
    (E) brood : resolution

15. DIGRESSIVE : STATEMENT ::
    (A) connotative : definition
    (B) didactic : did
    (C) tangential : presupposition
    (D) biased : opinion
    (E) circumstous : route

16. CHICANERY : CLEVER ::
    (A) expertise : knowledgeable
    (B) certainty : doubtful
    (C) galligibility : skeptical
    (D) machination : houndless
    (E) tactlessness : truthful

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments. Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility. And the discoveries of the social sciences, once isolated and labeled, are quickly absorbed into conventional wisdom, whereupon they lose their distinctiveness as scientific advances.

This underrepresentation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Models from economics and demography become the definitive tools for examining the financial base of social security. Yet this rush into practical applications is itself quite understandable: public policy must constantly be made, and policymakers rightly feel that even tentative findings and untested theories are better guides to decision-making than no findings and no theories at all.

17. The author is primarily concerned with
(A) advocating a more modest view, and less widespread utilization, of the social sciences
(B) analyzing the mechanisms for translating discoveries into applications in the social sciences
(C) dissolving the air of paradox inherent in human beings studying themselves
(D) explaining a peculiar dilemma that the social sciences are in
(E) maintaining a strict separation between pure and applied social science

18. Which of the following is a social science discipline that the author mentions as being possibly overutilized?
(A) Conventional theories of social change
(B) Game theory
(C) Decision-making theory
(D) Economic theories of international alliances
(E) Systems analysis

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, when speaking of the “overutilization” (line 11) of the social sciences, the author is referring to the
(A) premature practical application of social science advances
(B) habitual reliance on the social sciences even where common sense would serve equally well
(C) practice of bringing a greater variety of social science disciplines to bear on a problem than the nature of the problem warrants
(D) use of social science constructs by people who do not fully understand them
(E) tendency on the part of social scientists to react everyday truths in social science journals

20. The author confronts the claim that the social sciences are being overutilized with
(A) proof that overutilizations of social science results are self-correcting
(B) evidence that some public policy is made without any recourse to social science findings or theories
(C) a long list of social science applications that are perfectly appropriate and extremely fruitful
(D) the argument that overutilization is by and large the exception rather than the rule
(E) the observation that this practice represents the lesser of two evils under existing circumstances

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The term "Ice Age" may give a wrong impression. The epoch this geologist knows as the Pleistocene and that spans 1.5 million years to the current geologic epoch was not one long continuous glaciation, but a period of oscillating climate in ice advances punctuated by times of interglacial climate not very different from the climate experienced now. Ice sheets that derived from the ice cap centred on northern Scandinavia reached southern Central Europe. And beyond the margins of the ice sheets, climatic oscillations affected most of the rest of the world; for example, in the deserts, periods of wetter conditions (pluvials) contrasted with drier, interpluvial periods. Although the time involved is so short, about 0.04 percent of the total age of the Earth, the amount of attention devoted to the Pleistocene has been incredibly large, probably because of its immediacy, and because the epoch largely coincides with the appearance on Earth of humans and their immediate ancestors.

There is no reliable way of dating much of the Ice Age. Geochronological data are usually obtained by dating the ages of rocks underlying the ice. Some of these rates are suitable for very old rocks, but involve increasing errors when used for younger rocks; others are suitable for very young rocks and errors increase rapidly in older rocks. Most of the Ice Age spans a period of time for which no element has an appropriate decay rate. Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed a series of stages or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an early classification of Alpine glaciation suggested the existence there of four glaciations: the Grav, Mindel, Riss, and Würm. This succession was based primarily on the ages of deposits and events not directly related to the glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological materials found in interglacial sediments. The four glaciations provide a basis for a complete stratigraphic sequence. The term "Ice Age" is still widely used, but it does not provide a scientific basis for the classification of geological events.

The Pleistocene epoch is still a subject of much research. The current glacier is a reminder of the past, and the study of its variations provides valuable information about past climates. However, the Pleistocene epoch is not the only time when Earth has experienced prolonged cold periods. The Earth has undergone many periods of glacial and interglacial cycles, and understanding these cycles is important for predicting future climate changes.
23. According to the passage, one of the reasons for the deficiencies of the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" (lines 32-33) is that it was
(A) derived from evidence that was only tangentially related to times of actual glaciation
(B) based primarily on fossil remains rather than on actual living organisms
(C) an abstract, inexactive scheme of how the period might have been structured
(D) based on unmethodical examinations of randomly chosen glacial biological remains
(E) derived from evidence that had been haphazardly gathered from glacial depressions and inaccurately evaluated

24. Which of the following does the passage imply about the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" (lines 32-33)?
(A) It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
(B) It represents the best possible scientific practice, given the tools available at the time.
(C) It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
(D) It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
(E) It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that an important result of producing an accurate chronology of events of the Pleistocene epoch would be a
(A) clearer idea of the origin of the Earth
(B) clearer picture of the Earth during the time that humans developed
(C) clearer understanding of the reasons for the existence of deserts
(D) more detailed understanding of how radioactive dating of minerals works
(E) greater understanding of how the northern polar ice cap developed

26. The author refers to deserts primarily in order to
(A) illustrate the idea that an interglacial climate is marked by oscillations of wet and dry periods
(B) illustrate the idea that what happened in the deserts during the Ice Age had far-reaching effects even on the ice sheets of Central and Northern Europe
(C) illustrate the idea that the effects of the Ice Age's climatic variations extended beyond the areas of ice
(D) support the view that during the Ice Age sheets of ice covered some of the deserts of the world
(E) support the view that we arc probably living in a postglacial period

27. The author would regard the idea that we are living in an interglacial period as
(A) unimportant
(B) unscientific
(C) self-evident
(D) plausible
(E) absurd

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Center For Educational Exchange With Vietnam
91 Tan Thuong
Hanoi Vietnam

571
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. INSTINCT: (A) hallucination (B) reservation (C) irrational fear (D) learned response (E) unattainable desire

29. SENSATION: (A) stability account (B) recurring phenomenon (C) unimpressivness (D) unnoticeable event (E) well-received effort

30. TRANQUILLITY: (A) latency (B) virtue (C) pandemonium (D) turbidity (E) sectarianism

31. PLASTICITY: (A) purity (B) solidity (C) rigidity (D) sternness (E) massiveness

32. Rift: (A) bondage (B) capitalization (C) fidelity (D) consistency (E) reconciliation

33. DESICCATE: (A) lactate (B) hydrate (C) make appetizing (D) allow to purify (E) start to anesthetize

34. EKUDITION: (A) boorishness (B) pietasience (C) ignorance (D) wealth (E) simplicity

35. AFFABLE: (A) sentimental (B) disobedient (C) irate (D) equivocal (E) underhanded

36. APOCYPHAL: (A) authenticated (B) unannounced (C) famous (D) restored (E) sophisticated

37. RECALCITRANT: (A) trustworthy (B) expectant (C) extravagant (D) capable (E) amenable

38. HALCYON: (A) future (B) healthy (C) insane (D) extraordinary (E) miserable
### FOR GENERAL TEST 14 ONLY

**Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly**

<p>| VERNAL ABILITY |  |  |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <strong>Section 1</strong>  | <strong>Section 2</strong>   | <strong>Section 3</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| QUANTITATIVE ABILITY |  |  |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <strong>Section 2</strong>        | <strong>Section 3</strong>   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| ANALYTICAL ABILITY |  |  |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| <strong>Section 3</strong>      | <strong>Section 4</strong>   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Commented F for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*

573
SECTION 2
Time --- 30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five ordered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Despite the apparently bewildering complexity of this procedure, the underlying ——— is quite ———.
   (A) simplicity, calculated
   (B) principle, elementary
   (C) confusion, imaginary
   (D) purpose, effective
   (E) theory, modern

2. In television programming, a later viewing time often ——— a more ——— audience and, therefore, more challenging subjects and themes.
   (A) requires, critical
   (B) evokes, affluent
   (C) implies, mature
   (D) eliminates, realistic
   (E) invites, general

3. The cultivation of the emotion of nanakusa, interpretable as "pleasant sorrow," brings Japanese to Kotosh in the spring, not to ——— the cherry blossoms in full bloom but to ——— the fading, falling flowers.
   (A) mourn, exclaim over
   (B) honor, protect
   (C) describe, rejoice over
   (D) arrange, preserve
   (E) savour, grieve over

4. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations (1776) is still worth reading, more to appreciate the current ——— of Smith's valid contributions to economics than to see those contributions as the ——— of 18th-century economics.
   (A) disregard, outgrown
   (B) reification, concerns
   (C) reference, precursors
   (D) acceptance, byproducts
   (E) importance, vestiges

5. At several points in his discussion, Graves, in effect, ——— evidence when it does not support his argument, tailoring it to his needs.
   (A) addresses
   (B) creates
   (C) alters
   (D) suppresses
   (E) substitutes

6. Regardless of what ——— theories of politics may propose, there is nothing that requires daily politics to be clear, thorough, and consistent—nothing, that is, that requires reality to conform to theory.
   (A) vague
   (B) assertive
   (C) usual
   (D) vicious
   (E) tidy

7. Exposure to sustained noise has been claimed to ——— blood-pressure regulation in human beings and, particularly, to increase hypertension; even though some researchers have obtained inconclusive results that ——— the relationship.
   (A) sharpen, confirm
   (B) increase, diminish
   (C) aggravate, business
   (D) disrupt, neutralize
   (E) impair, obscure

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a italicized pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

6. SOLDIER: ARMY: (A) gas: vapour
(B) music: harmony
(C) ruler: height
(D) negative: exposure
(E) element: compound

9. SLUR: SPEECH: (A) erase: drawing
(B) atrophy: writing
(C) consume: puzzle
(D) crucible: construction
(E) sentence: volume

10. LOCOMOTIVE: FLATCAR: (A) bus: passenger
(B) airplane: car
(C) bicycle: frame
(D) tugboat: barge
(E) automobile: chassis

11. TRUCKLE: GURSH: (A) breathe: exhale
(B) amble: move
(C) stew: blish
(D) waste: wear
(E) teach: educate

12. CHARADE: WORD: (A) symbol: algebra
(B) joke: riddle
(C) sign: direction
(D) game: story
(E) lie: truth

13. EPAULET: SHOULDER: (A) ring: finger
(B) used: wrap
(C) cover: want
(D) neck: beck
(E) pocke: stem

14. VERNACULAR: PLACE: (A) landmark: tradition
(B) code: solution
(C) fingerprint: identity
(D) symptom: disease
(E)جون: profession

15. HEAT: CALORIES: (A) liquid: gallons
(B) excise: energy
(C) insult: pressure
(D) amp: area
(E) thermometer: degrees

16. MARTIAL: MILITARY: (A) basic: simplistic
(B) elastic: musical
(C) cosmic: stannary
(D) rum: systemat
(E) endemic: patriotic
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Eight percent of the Earth’s crust is aluminum, and there are hundreds of aluminum-bearing minerals and vast quantities of the rocks that contain them. The best aluminous ore is bauxite, defined as aggregates of aluminous minerals, most by low impurities, in which aluminum is present as hydrated oxide. Bauxite is the richest of all those aluminous rocks that occur in large quantities, and it yields alumina, the intermediate product required for the production of aluminum. Alumina does occur naturally as the mineral corundum, but corundum is not found in large deposits of high purity, and therefore it is impractical to use for making aluminum. Most of the many aluminous rocks containing alumina are silicates, and, like all silicate minerals, they are refractory, resistant to attack, and extremely difficult to process. The aluminum silicates are therefore generally unadaptable to processes because considerable more energy is required to extract alumina from them.

17. The author implies that a mineral must either be or readily supply which of the following in order to be classified as an aluminum ore?
   (A) An aggregate
   (B) Bauxite
   (C) Alumina
   (D) Corundum
   (E) An aluminum silicate

18. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions regarding aluminous minerals EXCEPT:
   (A) What percentage of the aluminum in the Earth’s crust is in the form of bauxite?
   (B) Are aluminum-bearing minerals plentiful?
   (C) Do the aluminous minerals contain hydrated oxides?
   (D) Are aluminum hydrated oxides found in rocks?
   (E) Do large quantities of bauxite exist?

19. The author implies that corundum would be used to produce aluminum if
   (A) corundum could be found that is not contaminated by silica.
   (B) the production of alumina could be eliminated as an intermediate step in manufacturing aluminum.
   (C) many large deposits of very high quality corundum were to be discovered.
   (D) new technology were to make it possible to convert corundum to a silicate.
   (E) manufacturers were to realize that the world’s supply of bauxite was not unlimited.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods, countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof.

Anyone who has followed recent intellectual literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology of childhood, work, insurance. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic.

The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question "Why did it happen?" Prominent among the methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to psychological history.

Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts. Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psychohistorians intend. They are committed, not just to psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. This commitment prejudices a commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It derives the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by, all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method:

(40) that historians be alert to the negative instances that would refute their themes. Psychohistorians, committed to the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that this is the "deepest" explanation of any event, that other explanations fail short of the truth.

Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (be the sense of the proper mode of studying and writing about the past) it also violates the past itself. It denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it automatizes all events, past and present, into a single deterministic scheme that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

20. Which of the following best states the main point of the passage?

(A) The approach of psychohistorians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.

(B) Traditional historians can benefit from studying the techniques and findings of psychohistorians.

(C) Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.

(D) The psychological assessment of an individual's behavior and attitudes is more informative than the details of his or her daily life.

(E) History is composed of unique and nonrepeating events that must be individually analyzed on the basis of publicly verifiable evidence.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which traditional history can be distinguished from psychohistory is that traditional history usually

(A) views past events as complex and having their own individuality

(B) relies on a single interpretation of human behavior to explain historical events

(C) interprets historical events in such a way that their specific nature is transmitted

(D) turns to psychological explanations in historical contexts to account for events

(E) relies strictly on data that are concrete and quantifiable.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the methods used by psychohistorians probably prevent them from

(A) presenting their material in chronological order

(B) producing a one-sided picture of an individual's personality and motivations

(C) uncovering alternative explanations that might cause them to question their own conclusions

(D) offering a creasent interpretation of the impact of personality on historical events

(E) recognizing connections between a government's political actions and the aspirations of government leaders

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
23. The passage supplier information for answering which of the following questions?
(A) What are some specific examples of the use of psychology in historical interpretation?
(B) Which were the foundations governing the practice of traditional historians that established?
(C) When do traditional historians consider psychological explanations of historical developments appropriate?
(D) What sort of historical figure is best suited for psychological analysis?
(E) What is the basic criterion of historical evidence required by traditional historians?

24. The author mentions which of the following as a characteristic of the practice of psychohistorians?
(A) The lives of historical figures are presented in episodic rather than narrative form.
(B) Archives used by psychohistorians to gather material are not accessible to other scholars.
(C) Past and current events are all placed within the same deterministic system.
(D) Events in the adult life of a historical figure are seen as more consequential than those in the childhood of the figure.
(E) Analysis is focused on group behavior rather than on particular events in an individual's life.

25. The author of the passage suggests that psychohistorians view history primarily as:
(A) a report of events, causes, and effects that is generally accepted by historians but which is, for the most part, untestable.
(B) an episodic account that lacks cohesion because records of the role of childhood, work, and leisure in the lives of historical figures are rare.
(C) an uncharted sea of seemingly unexplainable events that have meaning only when examined as discrete units.
(D) a record of the way in which a closed set of immutable psychological laws seem to have shaped events.
(E) a proof of the existence of mixing causal interrelationships between past and present events.

26. The author of the passage puts the word "deeper" (line 46) in quotation marks most probably in order to:
(A) signal her reservations about the accuracy of psychohistorians' claims for their work
(B) draw attention to a contradiction in the psychohistorians' method
(C) emphasize the major difference between the traditional historians' method and that of psychohistorians
(D) dissociate her evaluation of the psychohistorians' claims from her opinion of their method
(E) question the usefulness of psychohistorians' insights into traditional historical scholarship

27. In presenting her analysis, the author does all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Make general statements without reference to specific examples.
(B) Describe some of the criteria employed by traditional historians.
(C) Question the adequacy of the psychohistorians' interpretation of events.
(D) Point out inconsistencies in the psychohistorians' application of their methods.
(E) Contrast the underlying assumptions of psychohistorians with those of traditional historians.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. GROUP: (A) restrain (B) isolate (C) confound (D) abandon (E) reveal

29. IMMEDIATE: (A) complete (B) limited (C) future (D) multiple (E) skinny

30. PERSEVERANCE: (A) obvious suffering (B) abnormal tranquility (C) lack of promptness (D) cessation of effort (E) frequency of occurrence

31. OFF-KEY: (A) with sensitive phrasing (B) with a metallic instrument (C) at the right volume (D) at a regular beat (E) at the proper pitch

32. SOLSTER: (A) cancel (B) discount (C) delete (D) decrease support of (E) lose faith in

33. DEBLACE: (A) definite agreement (B) complete success (C) unbridled acceptance (D) unquestionable assumption (E) frank response

34. ALLEVIATE: (A) transpose (B) exacerbate (C) fortify (D) recrify (E) proliferate

35. APTLESSNESS: (A) originality (B) objectivity (C) cunning (D) forego (E) sentiment

36. LABILE: (A) intuitive (B) differential (C) colorable (D) restored (E) stable

37. NUGATORY: (A) tasteful (B) unlimited (C) innovative (D) fashionable (E) consequential

38. BENT: (A) symmetry (B) rigidity (C) meander (D) nonehance (E) trustworthiness
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. After a slow sales start early in the year, mobile homes have been gaining favor as ——— to increasingly expensive conventional housing.
   (A) a reaction  (B) an addition
   (C) an introduction  (D) an alternative
   (E) a challenge

2. Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is not an "elementary particle," but is ——— construction.
   (A) a complicated  (B) a convoluted
   (C) a distorted  (D) an amorphous
   (E) an illusory

3. Considering how long she had yearned to see Italy, her first reaction was curiously ———.
   (A) meditative  (B) tepid
   (C) categorical  (D) unoriginal
   (E) insightful

4. The successful ——— of an archaeological site requires scientific knowledge as well as cultural ———.
   (A) evolution...awareness
   (B) revelation...depth
   (C) reconstruction...sensitivity
   (D) analysis...aesthetics
   (E) synthesis...understanding

5. As painted by Constable, the scene is not one of bucolic ———, rather it shows a striking emotional and intellectual ———.
   (A) intensity...boredom
   (B) complacency...detachment
   (C) serenity...insensation
   (D) vitality...eximent
   (E) nostalgia...piety

6. Our times seem especially ——— to bad ideas, probably because in throwing off the shackles of tradition, we have ended up being quite ———untested theories and untried remedies.
   (A) impervious...tolerant of
   (B) hostile...dependent on
   (C) hospitable...vulnerable to
   (D) prone...wary of
   (E) indifferent...devoid of

7. Although he attempted repeatedly to ——— her of her conviction of his insincerity, he was not successful; she remained ——— in her judgment.
   (A) remind...forceful
   (B) convince...unflagging
   (C) exercise...indulgent
   (D) dissuade...adament
   (E) free...unsure

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following sets of words or phrases, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lesser pairs of words or phrases. Select the lesser pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DERMATOLOGIST, SKIN: (A) dentist, organs (B) optometrist: nerves (C) urologist: joints (D) cardiologist: bones (E) podiatrist: feet

9. UNDERSTUDY, STAR: (A) patient, surgeon (B) deputy, sheriff (C) secretary, executive (D) clerk, judge (E) groom, jockey

10. SUSPICIOUS, PARANOID: (A) envious, proud (B) admitting, adolescent (C) jalousie, virtuous (D) furtive, forthright (E) vicious, deceptive

11. GREENHOUSE, PLANT: (A) refrigerator, milk (B) well, water (C) orchard, fruit (D) incubator, infant (E) tank, fuel

13. RIVER, GORGE: (A) glacier, ice (B) rain, cloud (C) wind, dust (D) delta, swamp (E) lava, island

14. STIPPLE, DOT: (A) etch, line (B) camouflage, target (C) inscribe, drawing (D) freckle, face (E) wrinkle, angle

15. GOURMAND, APPETITE: (A) pedant, simplicity (B) skimp, thrift (C) prodigal, energy (D) daredevil, strength (E) apostle, honesty

16. ROYALTY, PAYMENT: (A) manuscript, page (B) grocery, check (C) dividend, debt (D) subpoena, writ (E) client, fee

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it be analyzed in a religious, as well as secular, frame of reference. The appropriateness of such an approach may seem self-evident for a tradition committed with spirituals and swinging its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary and evangelical fervor to West Indian hymnals. But before Wagner a secular outlook that analyzed Black poetry solely within the context of political and social protest was dominant in the field. It is Wagner who first demonstrated the essential union of racial and religious feeling in Afro-American poetry. The two, he argued, form a symbiotic union in which religious feelings are often applied to social issues and racial problems are often projected onto a metaphysical plane. Wagner found this most eloquently illustrated in the Black spiritual, where the desire for freedom in this world and the hope for salvation in the next are indistinguishably intertwined.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) contrast the theories of Jean Wagner with those of other contemporary critics
(B) document the influence of Jean Wagner on the developments of Afro-American poetry
(C) explain the relevance of Jean Wagner's work to the study of Afro-American religion
(D) indicate the importance of Jean Wagner's analysis of Afro-American poetry
(E) present the contributions of Jean Wagner to the study of Black spirituals

18. All of the following aspects of Afro-American poetry are referred to in the passage EXCEPT
(A) subject matter    (B) word choice
(C) rhythm    (D) structure
(E) tone

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, before Wagner, most studies of Afro-American poetry did not emphasize which of the following?
(A) Contributed appreciably to the transfer of political protest from Afro-American poetry to direct political action
(B) Ignored at least some of the historical roots of Afro-American poetry
(C) Analyzed fully the aspects of social protest to be found in such traditional forms of Afro-American poetry as the Black spiritual
(D) Regarded as unimportant the development of other emotional elements in a portion of Afro-American poetry
(E) Concentrated on the complex relations between the technical elements in Afro-American poetry and its political content.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Two relatively recent independent developments stand behind the current major research efforts on nitrogen fixation. The process, by which bacteria symbiotically render leguminous plants independent of nitrogen fertilizer. The one development has been the rapid, sustained increase in the price of nitrogen fertilizer. The other development has been the rapid growth of knowledge of and technical sophistication in genetic engineering. Fertilizer prices, largely tied to the price of natural gas, huge amounts of which go into the manufacture of fertilizers, will continue to remain an enormous and escalating economic burden on modern agriculture, spurring the search for alternatives to synthetic fertilizers. And genetic engineering is just the sort of fundamental breakthrough that opens up prospects for whole new alternatives. One such novel idea is that of inserting into the chromosomes of plants disease genes that are not a part of the plants' natural constitution. Specifically, the idea of inserting into nonleguminous plants the genes, if they can be identified and isolated, that fit the leguminous plants to be hosts for nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Nitrogen fixation is a process in which certain bacteria use atmospheric nitrogen gas, which green plants cannot directly utilize, to produce ammonia, a nitrogen compound plants can use. It is one of nature's great voices that the availability of nitrogen in the soil frequency seen an upper limit on plant growth, even though the plant's leaves are bathed in a sea of nitrogen gas. The leguminous plants—using these crop plants such as soybeans, peas, alfalfa, and clover—have solved the nitrogen supply problem by entering into a symbiotic relation with the bacteria genus Rhizobium. Thus, in fact, there is a specific strain of Rhizobium for each crop legume. The root plant supplies the bacteria with food and a protected habitat that receives in return ammonia in exchange. Hence, legumes can thrive in nitrogen-depleted soil. Unfortunately, most of the major food crops—wheat, rice, and potatoes—do not harbor the right bacteria. On the contrary, many of the high-yielding hybrid varieties that account for the Green Revolution of the 1960's are selected specifically to give high yields in response to generous applications of nitrogen fertilizer. This poses an additional, formidable challenge to plant genetics; they must work on enhancing fixation within the existing rhizobia. Unless they succeed, the yield gains of the Green Revolution will be largely lost even if the genes in legumes that equip these plants to enter into a symbiosis with nitrogen fixers are identified and isolated, and even if the transfer of those genes is possible.
24. Which of the following situations is most closely analogous to the situation described by the author as one of nature's great ironies (lines 26-32)?
(A) That of a farmer whose crops have failed because the normal midseason rains did not materialize and no preparations for irrigation had been made
(B) That of a long-distance runner who loses a marathon race because of a wrong turn that cost him twenty seconds
(C) That of shipwrecked sailors at sea in a lifeboat with one flask of drinking water to share among them
(D) That of a motorist who runs out of gas a mere five miles from the nearest gas station
(E) That of travelers who want to reach their destination as fast and as cheaply as possible, but find that cost increases as travel speed increases

25. According to the passage, the ultimate goal of the current research on nitrogen fixation is to develop
(A) strains of Azotobacter that can enter into symbioses with existing varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes
(B) strains of Azotobacter that produce more ammonia for leguminous plants than do any of the strains presently known
(C) varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that yield as much as do existing varieties, but require less nitrogen
(D) varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that maintain an adequate symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and produce high yields
(E) high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that are genetically equipped to fix nitrogen from the air without the aid of bacteria

26. The author regards the research program under discussion as
(A) original and extensive but ill-defined as to method
(B) necessary and ambitious but vulnerable to failure
(C) cognizant and worthwhile but severely underfunded
(D) prohibitively expensive but conceptually elegant
(E) theoretically fascinating but practically useless

27. Most nearly parallel, in its fundamental approach, to the research program described in the passage would be a program designed to
(A) achieve greater frost resistance in food plants by means of selective breeding, thereby expanding those plants' area of cultivation
(B) achieve greater yields from food plants by interplanting crop plants that are mutually beneficial
(C) find inexpensive and abundant natural substances that could, without reducing yields, be substituted for expensive synthetic fertilizers
(D) change the genetic makeup of food plants that cannot live in water with high salinity, using genes from plants adapted to salty water
(E) develop, through genetic engineering, a generic configuration for the major food plants that improves the storage characteristics of the edible portion of the plants

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. EXTINGUISHE: (A) smolder (B) diffuse (C) scorch (D) ignite (E) explode

29. DWINDLE: (A) accept (B) esteem (C) stagger (D) combine (E) increase

30. UNEARTHLY: (A) conform (B) conceal (C) respect (D) blend (E) plot

31. TESTINESS: (A) devotion (B) patience (C) methodicalness (D) caution (E) discretion

32. PRECARIOUS: (A) clever (B) recent (C) anxious (D) clearly intends (E) firmly grounded

33. FETID: (A) luminous (B) dense (C) having a pleasant smell (D) having a balanced structure (E) unable to be smelted

34. PREJUDICED: (A) straightforward (B) unmoved (C) disinterested (D) sentimental (E) even-tempered

35. TRAVESTY: (A) intentional slight (B) light burden (C) good rapport (D) assaultive (E) paragon

36. PROSCRIBE: (A) predict (B) sanction (C) reproach (D) delinquent (E) codify

37. TRUCULENT: (A) gentle (B) dim (C) slyness (D) scent (E) pure

38. IMPROBITY: (A) success (B) lowly (C) paucity (D) likelihood (E) presumption
FOR GENERAL TEST 15 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P. for the group of examinees who took the GSE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
5. The powers and satisfactions of primate people, though few and stunted, were ——— their few and simple desires.

(a) simultaneously with
(b) commensurate with
(c) subservient to
(d) cross-examined by
(e) raised by

6. Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role in life on Earth because of the possibility of ——— resulting from the argon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules.

(a) deviation
(b) stability
(c) reproduction
(d) variety
(e) involution

7. Whereas the artistic Vasari saw the painting entitled the Aresia Lida as an original and wonderful ——— that, like reproduction of a natural object, the anathema saw it as ——— that required deepening.

(a) collaborative, an aberration
(b) intellectual, a symbol
(c) technical, a hieroglyph
(d) mechanical, an imitation
(e) visual, an illusion
Directions: In each of the following questions, a
to a second pair of words or phrases is followed by five
inflected pairs of words or phrases. Select the listed
pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that
expressed in the original pair.

8. REFLECTION/LIGHT: (A) emotion/feeling
(B) echo/sound (C) film-scene
(D) microphone/series (E) ice/visual

9. CARVE/TURKEY: (A) slice/cake
(B) peel/potato (C) mix/motion
(D) core/apple (E) stew/prune

10. GEM/TURQUOISE: (A) stone/magenta
(B) flower/violet (C) mar/orage
(D) tannin/green (E) wine/cherry

11. PARQUET/WOOD: (A) potpourri/melody
(B) collage/tapestry (C) color/painting
(D) linoleum/marble (E) mosaic/glass

12. IMPLACABLE/APPEASE: (A) impregnable/disable
(B) intransigent/persuade (C) intractable/understand

13. HOMOGENIZATION/UNIFORM: (A) complication/trivial
(B) combination/flammable (C) digestion-doable
(D) patination/rock (E) fermentation/liquid

14. SELFLESSNESS/ALTRUIST: (A) paganism/philanthropist
(B) expertise/connaisseur (C) indigence/magnifico
(D) enthusiasm/defiance (E) imperviousness/fanatic

15. AESTHETICS/BEAUTY: (A) ethology/protocol
(B) epistemology/knowledge (C) logic/logic
(D) rhetoric/reasoning (E) theology/moral

16. CORNUCOPIA/ABUNDANCE: (A) fortune/success (B) sway/authority
(C) assign/ship (D) unicorn/myth (E) array/badge

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
17. A main purpose of the passage is to
(A) define the function of the cláusulce in Nahuatl society
(B) explain the abstract philosophy of the Nahuatl thinkers
(C) argue against a theory of poetic expression by citing evidence about the Nahuatl
(D) explore the rich metaphorical heritage the Nahuatl received from the Toltecs
(E) describe some conceptual and aesthetic resources of the Nahuatl language

18. According to the passage, some abstract universal ideas can be expressed in Nahuatl by
(A) taking away from a word any reference to particular instances
(B) removing a word from its associations with other words
(C) giving a word a new and opposite meaning
(D) putting various meaningful elements together in one word
(E) turning each word of a phrase into a poetic metaphor

19. It can be inferred solely from the information in the passage that
(A) there are many languages that, like Greek or German, allow extensive compounding
(B) all abstract universal ideas are ideas of complex relationships
(C) some record or evidence of the thought of the cláusulce exists
(D) metaphor is always used in Nahuatl to express abstract conceptual-relationships
(E) the abstract terms of the Nahuatl language are habitually used in poetry
Many theories have been formulated to explain the role of grazers such as zooplankton in controlling the amount of phytoplankton algae (phytoplankton) in lakes. The first theories of such grazer control were merely based on observations of negative correlations between algal and zooplankton numbers. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers had removed most of the algae. The converse observation, of the absence of algal masses in areas of high phytoplankton concentration, led Haury to propose his principle of animal exclusion, which hypothesized that phytoplankton production produces a repellent that excluded grazers from regions of high phytoplankton concentration. This was the first suggestion of algal defense against grazing.

Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton ( nano phytoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research. Increasingly, as in the individual studies of Lund, Round, and Reynolds, researchers began to stress the importance of environmental factors such as temperature, light, and water movements in controlling algal numbers. These environmental factors are amenable to direct monitoring and to simulation in the laboratory. Grazing was believed to have some effect on algal numbers, especially after phytoplankton growth rates declined at the end of bloom periods, but grazing was considered a major component of models that predicted algal population dynamics.

The potential magnitude of grazing pressure on freshwater phytoplankton has only recently been determined empirically. Studies by Haury and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers. The high estimates of grazing pressure posited by these researchers were not fully accepted, however, until the grazing rates of zooplankton were determined directly in the field, by means of new experimental techniques. Using specially prepared feeding chambers, Haury was able to record zooplankton grazing rates in natural field conditions. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haury recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and benth lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production. Cladocerans had higher grazing rates than copepods, usually accounting for 80 percent of the community grazing rate. These rates varied seasonally, reaching the lowest point in the winter and fall season. Haury’s thorough research provides convincing evidence that grazers can exert significant pressure on phytoplankton population.

20. The author most likely mentions Haury’s principle of animal exclusion in order to

(A) give an example of one theory about the interaction of grazers and phytoplankton
(B) define the first theory of algal defense against grazing
(C) support the contention that phytoplankton numbers are controlled primarily by environmental factors
(D) demonstrate the superiority of laboratory studies of zooplankton feeding rates to other kinds of studies of such rates
(E) refute researchers who believed that low numbers of phytoplankton indicated the grazing effect of low numbers of zooplankton

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the “first theory” of grazer control mentioned in line 4 would have been more convincing if researchers had been able to

(A) observe high phytoplankton numbers under natural lake conditions
(B) discover negative correlations between algae and zooplankton numbers from their field research
(C) understand the crucial importance of environmental factors in controlling the growth rates of phytoplankton
(D) make verifiable correlations of cause and effect between zooplankton and phytoplankton numbers
(E) invent laboratory techniques that would have allowed them to bypass their field research concerning grazer control

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
22. Which of the following, if true, would call into question Hardy's principle of animal exclusion?
(A) Zooplankton are not the only organisms that are affected by phytoplankton population density.
(B) Zooplankton exclusion is unrelated to phytoplankton population density.
(C) Zooplankton population density is higher during some parts of the year than during others.
(D) Net phytoplankton are more likely to exclude zooplankton than are non-phytoplankton.
(E) Phytoplankton numbers can be strongly affected by environmental factors.

23. The author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the pressure of grazers on phytoplankton numbers?
1. Grazing pressure can vary according to the individual type of zooplankton.
2. Grazing pressure can be lower in nutrient-poor lakes than in hog lakes.
3. Grazing tends to even out about the same pressure as does temperature.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

24. The passage supplier information to indicate that Hargrave and Green's conclusion regarding the grazing pressure exerted by zooplankton on phytoplankton numbers was most similar to the conclusion regarding grazing pressure reached by which of the following researchers?
(A) Hardy (B) Lund (C) Round
(D) Repolds (E) Haury

25. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which many of the early researchers on grazers could have improved their data would have been to:
(A) emphasize the effects of temperature, rather than light, on phytoplankton
(B) disregard nutrient-poor in their analysis of phytoplankton numbers
(C) collect phytoplankton of all sizes below analyzing the extent of phytoplankton concentration
(D) recognize that phytoplankton, other than net phytoplankton, could be collected in a net
(E) understand the crucial significance of net phytoplankton in the diet of zooplankton

26. According to the passage, Hargrave and Green did which of the following in their experiments?
(A) They compared the grazing rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory with the natural grazing rates of these species.
(B) They hypothesized about the population density of grazers in natural habitats by using data concerning the population density of grazers in the laboratory.
(C) They estimated the community grazing rates of zooplankton in the laboratory by using data concerning the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton.
(D) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by using data concerning the known population density of phytoplankton.
(E) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by using laboratory data concerning the grazing rates of individual zooplankton species.

27. Which of the following is a true statement about the zooplankton numbers and zooplankton grazing rates observed in Haury's experiments?
(A) While zooplankton numbers began to decline in August, zooplankton grazing rates began to increase.
(B) Although zooplankton numbers were high in May, grazing rates did not increase until January.
(C) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were higher in December than in November.
(D) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were lower in March than in June.
(E) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were highest in February.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. EXCESSIVE: (A) too soon (B) too short (C) with care (D) of interest (E) on demand

29. VICTOR: (A) victim (B) enemy (C) opponent (D) unsettling (E) loss

30. AUDACIOUS: (A) timid (B) must (C) wise (D) disciplined (E) cultivated

31. ASTROLOGY: (A) friendship (B) experiences (C) independence (D) inactivity (E) lack of principles

32. EXTEMPORANEOUS: (A) additional (B) skillful (C) planned (D) modified (E) calm

33. DISTEND: (A) contract (B) concentrate (C) deteriorate (D) add (E) weaken

34. ASSUAGE: (A) generate (B) intensify (C) magnify (D) dissipate (E) extract

35. CLINCH: (A) treat gently (B) divide carelessly (C) grow less weary (D) make more doubtful (E) lose sight of

36. PROFIDENCY: (A) fragility (B) passivity (C) immensity (D) legitimacy (E) inactivity

37. PUIGANCE: (A) powerlessness (B) aggressiveness (C) liberty (D) skepticism (E) knowledge

38. RAVE: (A) flak (B) flop (C) cast (D) pan (E) shrub
SECTION 4

Time — 37 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. As late as 1891 a speaker assured his audience that some profitable farming was the result of natural ability rather than ——, an education in agriculture was ——.
   (A) instruction, vital
   (B) effort, difficult
   (C) learning, useless
   (D) science, intellectual
   (E) luck, senseless

2. In spite of the —— nature of Scotland’s terrain, its main roads are surprisingly free from severe ——.
   (A) rocky, weather
   (B) continuous, grades
   (C) uncharted, flooding
   (D) unpredictable, damage
   (E) locked, slipperiness

3. Walpole’s art collection was huge and fascinating, and his novel The Castle of Otranto was never set of print; none of this mattered to the Victorians, who —— him as, at best, ——.
   (A) dismissed, insignificant
   (B) judged, worthwhile
   (C) revered, talented
   (D) revised, merged
   (E) taunted, dangerous

4. Since the author frequently —— other scholars, his objection to disputes is not only irrelevan but also
   (A) supports, overpowering
   (B) provokes, frightening
   (C) quotes, curious
   (D) ignores, prevarich
   (E) attacks, surprising

5. Long-jawed and Stern discovered that mitochondria and chloroplasts —— a long, identifiable sequence of DNA, such a coincidence could be —— only by the transfer of DNA between the two systems.
   (A) manufacture, accomplished
   (B) reveal, repeated
   (C) exhibit, determined
   (D) share, explained
   (E) maintain, contradicted

6. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable —— the possibility that increasing levels of atmospheric CO₂ can cause long-term warming effects.
   (A) interest in
   (B) uncertainty about
   (C) enthusiasm for
   (D) worry about
   (E) experimentation on

7. Without seeming unworokly, William James appeared wholly removed from the —— of society, the conventionality of academe.
   (A) ethos
   (B) idealism
   (C) romance
   (D) paradigms
   (E) copiousness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. OATH PROMISE: (A) contrive; agreement (B) deem: disarray (C) title: estate (D) job: loyalty (E) true: warfare

9. NEEDLE KNIT: (A) loom: weave (B) soap: wash (C) bed: sleep (D) batch: fish (E) batch: fire

10. MAIL NAILBOX: (A) medicine: treatment (B) laundry: hamper (C) glacier: pump (D) coat: factory (E) toothpaste: cleanliness

11. ASTRINGENT VORDER: (A) speed: collage (B) sensation: arrow (C) proposition: solution (D) spark: ignition (E) texture: surface

12. HEMORRHAGE BLEEDING: (A) vertigo: dizziness (B) asthma: repiration (C) slicky: food (D) antennae: vitality (E) tension: pain

13. INDULGE ASCETIC: (A) adapt: engineer (B) sacrifice: politician (C) restrain: libertine (D) defy: trier (E) stim: bivactor

14. LURK WAIT: (A) aside: depart (B) hilt: chest (C) tangle: stabilize (D) denote: drain (E) house: elevate

15. INTERESTED AGOG: (A) pre: suspect: dazed (B) careful: meticulous (C) curious: questioning (D) brittle: wiry (E) occupied: ragged

16. DOGMA ICONOCLAST: (A) authority: subordinate (B) patriotism: coward (C) ideology: rebel (D) responsibility: renegade (E) convention: maverick

CO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Hydrogeology is a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water in the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, then at the surface and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.

The term "geohydrology" is sometimes erroneously used as a synonym for "hydrogeology." Geohydrology is concerned with underground water. A large amount of water, but not part of the hydrologic cycle because of geologic changes that have isolated them underground. These systems are properly termed geohydrologic but not hydrogeologic. Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associate the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.

17. The author’s primary purpose is most probably to
(A) present a hypothesis
(B) refute an argument
(C) correct a misconception
(D) predict an occurrence
(E) describe an event

18. It can be inferred that which of the following is most likely to be the subject of study by a geohydrologist?
(A) Soft, porous rock being worn away by a waterfall
(B) Water depositing minerals in the banks of a river as it flows through the system of a wetland
(C) The leaching of water in a series of underground rock cavities through the action of an earthquake
(D) Water becoming unfit to drink through the release of pollutants into it from a manufacturing plant
(E) The changing course of a river channel as the action of the water wears away the rocks past which the river flows

19. The author refers to "many formations" (line 16) primarily in order to
(A) clarify a distinction
(B) introduce a subject
(C) draw an analogy
(D) emphasize a similarity
(E) resolve a conflict

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian document that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for the further expansion of the American farming system. Not only was Turner's thesis influential at the time, it was later adopted and elaborated on by other scholars, such as John D. Hicks in *The Peopling of the West* (1933). Traditionally, however, new land was taken up for farming in the United States throughout and beyond the nineteenth century. In the 1880s, where agricultural expansion had been most acute, 1,000,000 new farms were opened, which was 200,000 more than had been settled during the previous decade. After 1890, under the terms of the Homestead Act and its successors, new farmland was taken up for farming that had been taken up for this purpose in the United States up until that time. It is true that a high proportion of the newly farmed land was suitable only for grazing and dry farming, but agricultural practices had become so advanced that it made it possible to increase the productivity of farming by utilizing even these relatively barren lands. The enthusiasm given by both scholars and economists at the time reflected an apparent novelty in agricultural history.

In the United States, who exhibited the greatest disparities were those who had become most dependent on foreign markets for the sale of their produce, i.e., Americans had been swamped from without, and this was because market conditions had made this period a period of universal in which to do so.

20. The author is primarily concerned with (A) showing that certain implications of the evidence are less supported by the evidence than is an alternative explanation; (B) developing an alternative interpretation by citing sources of evidence that formerly had been available; (C) questioning the accuracy of the evidence that other scholars have used to interpret the author's own interpretation; (D) reviewing the evidence that formerly had been thought to support a valid interpretation; and (E) presenting evidence in support of a controversial version of an earlier interpretation.

21. According to the author, changes in the conditions of international trade resulted in an (A) underconsumption of the amount of new land that was being farmed in the United States (B) underexploitation of relatively small but rich areas of land (C) overexploitation of the world's importation network for shipping agricultural products (D) extension of agricultural depressions beyond national boundaries (E) emphasis on the importance of market fertility in determining the prices of agricultural products

635
22. The author implies that the change in the state of the American farmer's morality during the latter part of the nineteenth century was traceable to the American farmer's increasing perception that the (A) rents of cultivating the land were prohibitive within the United States (B) development of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States occurred at the expense of the American farmer (C) American farming system was about to run out of the new farmland that was required for its expansion (D) prices of American agricultural products were decreasing especially rapidly on domestic markets (E) proceeds from the sale of American agricultural products on foreign markets were unsatisfactory

23. According to the passage, which of the following occurred prior to 1900? (A) Frederick J. Turner's thesis regarding the American frontier became industrial. (B) The Homestead Act led to an increase in the amount of newly farmed land in the United States. (C) The manufacturers of scientifically advanced agricultural machinery rapidly increased their marketing efforts. (D) Direct lines of communication were constructed between the Union States and South America. (E) Technological advances made it feasible to farm extensively on a mechanized basis.

24. The author implies that, after certain territories and colonies had been joined into an independent market system in the nineteenth century, agrarian depressions within that system (A) spread to several nations, excluding those in which internal pressure remained open (B) manifested themselves in several nations, but remained available for farming (C) slowed down the pace of new technological developments in international communications and transportations (D) affected the local and national prices of the nonagricultural products of several nations (E) encouraged several regions to sell more of their agricultural products on foreign markets

25. The author provides information concerning newly farmed lands in the United States (lines 11-27) as evidence in direct support of which of the following? (A) A proposal by Frederick J. Turner that was later disputed by John D. Hicks (B) An elaboration by John D. Hicks of a thesis that Frederick J. Turner himself had questioned (C) The establishment that was disputed by those scholars who adopted the thesis of Frederick J. Turner (D) The thesis that important changes occurred in the nature of international trade during the second half of the nineteenth century (E) The view that the American frontier did not become closed during the nineteenth century or soon thereafter

26. The author implies that the cause of the agrarian discontent was (A) marked by the vagueness of its official reports on newly settled farms (B) overshadowed by debits on the reliability of the existing historical evidence (C) misidentified as a result of influence but erroneous theorizing (D) overlooked because of a preoccupation with market conditions (E) unidentified because vague indications of the cause occurred so gradually and sporadically.

27. The author's argument implies that, compared to the yearly price changes that actually occurred on foreign agricultural markets during the 1880s, American farmers would have most preferred yearly price changes that were (A) much smaller and in the same direction (B) much smaller but in the opposite direction (C) slightly smaller and in the opposite direction (D) smaller in size but in the opposite direction (E) slightly greater and in the same direction

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all of the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. CONTAMINATE: (A) distill (B) embellish (C) purify (D) ameliorate (E) rehabilitate

29. FOCUS: (A) equate (B) diffuse (C) permit (D) dissect (E) abstract

30. UNDERMINE: (A) originate (B) plan (C) smooth (D) reinforce (E) resume

31. FLUME: (A) reexamined opinion (B) expected occurrence (C) observed experiment (D) burst of insight (E) lack of judgment

32. PREN: (A) envelop (B) offend (C) cesCoe (D) antagonize (E) rumple

33. DIN: (A) resonant (B) weakness (C) hush (D) uninhabitable place (E) unobstructed view

34. QUIESCENCE: (A) strong—conviction (B) restless—activity (C) rapid—decline (D) ambivalence (E) discourtesy

35. OBSEURATE: (A) fluent (B) demonstrative (C) duplicitous (D) complacent (E) intellectual

36. SALUBRIUS: (A) unhealthy (B) unpleasant (C) ingag (D) steadily—weakening (E) awkwardly located

37. RALEFUL: (A) beneficent (B) undemanding (C) eloquent (D) enticing (E) exorbitant

38. VERDANT: (A) tranquil (B) ominous (C) lucid (D) tepid (E) arid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTELUAL ABILITY</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</th>
<th>ANALYTICAL ABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P e for the group of examination who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks; each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five listed words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Created to serve as perfectly as possible their workaday ______, the wooden storage boxes made in America’s Shaker communities are now ______ for their beauty.
   (A) environment...accepted
   (B) owners...employed
   (C) function...valued
   (D) reality...transformed
   (E) image...seen

2. In order to ______ her theory that the reactions are ______, the scientist conducted many experiments, all of which showed that the least of the first reaction is more than ______ that of the second.
   (A) support...different
   (B) comprehend...constant
   (C) evaluate...controlled
   (D) capture...valuable
   (E) demonstrate...problematic

3. The sheer bulk of data from the mass media seems to overpower us and drive us to ______ accounts for an easily and readily digestible portion of news.
   (A) insular
   (B) investigative
   (C) synoptic
   (D) subjective
   (E) sensational

4. William James lacked the usual ______ death; writing to his dying father, he spoke without ______ about the old man’s impending death.
   (A) longing...regar
t
   (B) awe of...indulgence
   (C) curiosity about...elation
   (D) apprehension of...eloquence
   (E) anticipation of...commiseration

5. Current data suggest that, although ______ states between fear and aggression exist, fear and aggres-
   sion are as distinct psychologically as they are psy-
   chologically.
   (A) simultaneous
   (B) serious
   (C) exceptional
   (D) partial
   (E) transitional

6. It is ironic that a critic of such overwhelming vanity ______ over the measure of the obnoxious to
   which he was forever ______ others in the end, all his ______ had only worked against him.
   (A) deducing...self-preservation
   (B) leading...self-righteousness
   (C) consigning...self-abasement
   (D) delegating...self-sacrifice
   (E) condemning...self-analysis

7. Famous among job seekers for its ______, the com-
   pany, quite apart from generous salaries, bestowed
   on its executives annual bonuses and such ______ as
   low-interest home mortgages and company cars.
   (A) magnanimity...repairs
   (B) inventiveness...benefits
   (C) largesse...perquisites
   (D) discernment...prerogatives
   (E) altruism...credits

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. WEB : SPIDER : (A) flower : bee
           (B) canal : otter
           (C) nest : bird
           (D) acorn : squirrel
           (E) bait : fish

9. FOUR-POSTER : BED : (A) convertible : automobile
                      (B) soldier : army
                      (C) student : school
                      (D) chlorine : water
                      (E) paper : wood

10. BONE : BODY : (A) scaffold : hinge
       (B) brace : corner
       (C) string : button
       (D) lattice : division
       (E) greter : skyscraper

11. SCOOP : CONCAVE : (A) tong : hollow
       (B) spatsula : flat
       (C) beater : oval
       (D) claw : indented
       (E) skewer : rounded

12. SYMBOLS : REBUS : (A) notes : score
                    (B) military : insignia
                    (C) proportions : recipe
                    (D) program : computer
                    (E) silversmith : hallmark

13. GUSH : EFFUSIVE :
       (A) exult : honest
       (B) deliberate : secretive
       (C) giggle : innocent
       (D) rage : insane
       (E) whisper : confidential

14. PERORATION : SPEECH :
       (A) tempo : movement
       (B) figure : portrait
       (C) light : shadow
       (D) verse : stanza
       (E) coda : stanza

15. INTERREGNUM : GOVERNMENT :
       (A) pipeline : rope
       (B) clavicle : crystal
       (C) affection : law
       (D) frequency : wave
       (E) hibernation : activity

16. EMBROIDER : CLOTH :
       (A) chase : metal
       (B) patch : quilt
       (C) gild : gold
       (D) carve : knife
       (E) stain : glass

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure; the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

17. The author is primarily concerned with
(A) explaining how the brain receives images
(B) synthesizing hypotheses of visual recognition
(C) examining the evidence supporting the serial-recognition hypothesis
(D) discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it
(E) reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity

18. According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?
I. A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation.
II. An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.
III. The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is
(A) not a neural activity
(B) not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time
(C) not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in some way
(D) only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole
(E) now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel processes

20. In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterized as
(A) a biased exposition
(B) a speculative study
(C) a dispassionate presentation
(D) an intolerant denial
(E) a dogmatic explanation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
In large part as a consequence of the feminist movement, historians have focused a great deal of attention in recent years on determining more accurately the status of women in various periods. Although much has been accomplished for the modern period, premodern cultures have proved more difficult: sources are restricted in number, fragmentary, difficult to interpret, and often contradictory. Thus it is not particularly surprising that some earlier scholarship concerning such cultures has so far gone unchallenged. An example is J. A. Bachofen's 1861 treatise on Amazonian, woman-ruled societies of questionable existence contemporary with ancient Greece.

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with matrilineal customs—speakers in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek "historian" of the fifth century B.C., who speaks of an Amazonian society, the Scythodactyl, where the women hunted and fought in war. A woman in this society was not allowed to marry until she had killed a person in battle.

Nevertheless, this assumption that the first records of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. If one begins by examining why ancients refer to Amazon, it becomes clear that ancient Greek descriptions of such societies were meant not so much to represent observed social facts as real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer "moral lessons" on the exposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example, as the equals of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes. Their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practice.

Thus, I would argue, the purpose of accounts of the Amazons for their male Greek records was didactic, to teach both male and female Greeks that all-male groups, formed by withdrawal from traditional society, are destructive and dangerous. Myths about the Amazons were used as arguments for the male-dominated status quo, in which groups composed exclusively of either sex were not permitted to segregate themselves permanently from society. Bachofen was thus misled in his reliance on myths for information about the status of women. The sources that will probably tell contemporary historians most about women in the ancient world are such social documents as gravestones, wills, and marriage contracts. Studies of such documents have already begun to show how mistaken we are when we try to derive our picture of the ancient world exclusively from literary sources, especially myths.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) compare competing new approaches to understanding the role of women in ancient societies
(B) investigate the ramifications of Bachofen's theory about the dominance of women in ancient societies
(C) explain the burgeoning interest among historians in determining the actual status of women in various societies
(D) analyze the nature of Amazonian society and uncover similarities between it and the Greek world
(E) criticize the value of ancient myths in determining the status of women in ancient societies

22. All of the following are stated by the author as problems connected with the sources for knowledge of premodern cultures EXCEPT
(A) partial completeness
(B) restricted accessibility
(C) difficulty of interpretation
(D) limited quantity
(E) tendency toward contradicton

23. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the myths recorded by the ancient Greeks?
I. They sometimes included portrayals of women holding positions of power.
II. They sometimes contained elaborate explanations of intersexual customs.
III. They were almost all of the material available to historians about ancient Greece.

(A) I only  (B) III only  (C) I and III only  (D) II and III only  (E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. Which of the following is presented in the passage as evidence supporting the author’s view of the ancient Greeks’ descriptions of the Amazons?

(A) The requirement that Sauronatue women kill in battle before marrying
(B) The failure of historians to verify that women were ever governors of ancient societies
(C) The classing of Amazons with giants and centaurs
(D) The well-established unreliability of Herodotus as a source of information about ancient societies
(E) The recent discovery of ancient societies with matrilineal customs

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the probable reactions of many males in ancient Greece to the idea of a society ruled by women would best be characterized as

(A) confused and dismayed
(B) wary and hostile
(C) cynical and disinterested
(D) curious but fearful
(E) excited but anxious

26. The author suggests that the main reason for the prevailing influence of Bachofen’s work is that

(A) feminists have shown little interest in ancient societies
(B) Bachofen’s knowledge of Amazonian culture is unparalleled
(C) reliable information about the ancient world is difficult to acquire
(D) ancient societies show the best evidence of women in positions of power
(E) historians have been primarily interested in the modern period

27. The author’s attitude toward Bachofen’s treatise is best described as one of

(A) qualified approval
(B) profound ambivalence
(C) studied neutrality
(D) pointed disagreement
(E) unmitigated hostility

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. COLLECT: (A) scatter  (B) avoid  (C) hide  (D) search  (E) create

29. SERRATED: (A) without joints  (B) without folds  (C) without notches  (D) variegated  (E) mutated

30. FLEDGLING:  (A) experienced practitioner  (B) successful competitor  (C) reluctant volunteer  (D) recent convert  (E) attentive listener

31. SUPPOSITION:  (A) certainty  (B) infirmity  (C) irrelevance  (D) unexpected occurrence  (E) clear position

32. ABERRANT: (A) attractive  (B) predictive  (C) blissful  (D) normal  (E) precise

33. OBIDURATE: (A) flexible  (B) timid  (C) retrospective  (D) whimsical  (E) alienated

34. LIST: (A) be upside down  (B) be upright  (C) slide backward  (D) sway to and fro  (E) lie flat

35. FORESTALL: (A) announce  (B) equivocate  (C) prolong  (D) procrastinate  (E) steady

36. "ENDENTIOUS": (A) unbiased  (B) severely hampered  (C) inapplicable  (D) highly productive  (E) curved

37. REDUNDANT: (A) consistent  (B) complex  (C) diffuse  (D) raucous  (E) economical

38. RUE: (A) tenderness  (B) sincerity  (C) heartlessness  (D) spite  (E) satisfaction

656
SECTION 2
Time — 30 minutes
78 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. There are no solitary, free-living creatures; every form of life is ——— other forms.
   (A) segregated from (B) parallel to (C) dependent on (D) overshadowed by (E) mimicked by

2. The tale of Alaska was not so much an American coup as a matter of ——— for an imperial Russia that was short of cash and unable to ——— its own continental coastline.
   (A) negligence. fortify (B) custom. maintain (C) convenience, stabilize (D) expediency, offend (E) exigency, renounce

3. Despite asserted effusions to the contrary, there is no necessary link between scientific skill and humanism, and, quite possibly, there may be something of a ——— between them.
   (A) generality (B) fusion (C) congruity (D) dichotomy (E) reciprocity

4. A common argument claims that in folk art, the artist’s subordination of technical mastery to intense feeling ——— the direct communication of emotion to the viewer.
   (A) facilitates (B) avers (C) neutralizes (D) implies (E) repulses

5. While not completely mollified by the unusually ecstatic responses from members of the audience, the speaker was nevertheless visibly ——— by their lively criticism.
   (A) humiliated (B) discomfited (C) subdued (D) disgraced (E) tantalized

6. In eighteenth-century Japan, people who ——— waste land were rewarded with official ranks as part of an effort to overcome the shortage of ——— fields.
   (A) cultivated, forested (B) reclaimed, arable (C) cultivated, domestic (D) irrigated, accessible (E) cleared, desolate

7. If duty is the natural ——— of one’s ——— the course of future events, then people who are powerful have duty placed on them whether they like it or not.
   (A) constraint, understanding of (B) outlook, control over (C) determinism, involvement in (D) obtrusion, preoccupation with (E) arbitrariness, responsibility for

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. COMA: UNCONSCIOUSNESS:
   (A) anesthesia: effort
   (B) delirium: confusion
   (C) paralysis: pain
   (D) hallucination: numbness
   (E) fever: calm

9. TOURQUET: BLOOD:
   (A) bridge: river
   (B) saltpeter: surgery
   (C) dam: water
   (D) pressure: air
   (E) bucket: well

10. FOUNDATION: HOUSE:
    (A) mountain: tunnel
    (B) ground: sky
    (C) net: trapeze
    (D) pedestal: statue
    (E) pole: banner

11. PHILATELIST: STAMPS:
    (A) numismatist: coins
    (B) etiologist: predictions
    (C) gemologist: chromosones
    (D) cartographer: maps
    (E) pawnbroker: jewelry

12. INSECT: BUTTERFLY:
    (A) perfume: essence
    (B) botany: chrysanthemum
    (C) philosophy: metaphysics
    (D) pitch: black
    (E) color: brightness

13. PERNICIOUS: INJURE:
    (A) officious: deny
    (B) propitious: conjure
    (C) spontaneous: allude
    (D) aversive: dispel
    (E) diabolical: instead

14. FLAG: VIGOR:
    (A) endure: coverage
    (B) tire: monotony
    (C) question: perception
    (D) wave: resolution
    (E) flatter: charm

15. EMBARRASS: MORTIFY:
    (A) embarrass: insinuate
    (B) indulge: mollycoddle
    (C) aggrandize: venerate
    (D) reticent: defaced
    (E) upstage: demoralize

16. DISTILL: PURITY:
    (A) leaves: volume
    (B) pulverize: fragility
    (C) absorb: brilliance
    (D) homogenize: fluidity
    (E) conduct: charge

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Initially the Vinaver theory that Malory's eight romances, once thought to be fundamentally unified, were in fact eight independent works produced both a sense of relief and a unpleasant shock. Vinaver's theory uncomfortably eliminated away the apparent contradictions of chronology and made each romance independently satisfying. It was, however, disagreeable to find that what had been thought of as one book was now eight books. Part of this response was the natural reaction to the disturbance of set ideas. Nevertheless, each time, after lengthy consideration of the theory's rejected but legitimate observations, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the eight romances are only one work. It is not quite a matter of disagreeing with the theory of independence, but of rejecting its implications: that the romances may be taken in any or no particular order, that they have no cumulative effect, and that they are as separate as the works of a modern novelist.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (A) discuss the validity of a hypothesis
   (B) summarize a system of general principles
   (C) propose guidelines for future research
   (D) stipulate conditions for acceptance of an interpretation
   (E) deny assertions about an apparent contradiction

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about MALORY'S works?
   I. There are meaningful links between and among the romances.
   II. The subplots of the romances are obscured when they are taken as one work.
   III. Any contradictions in chronology among the romances are less important than their overall unity.
   (A) I only
   (B) II only
   (C) I and III only
   (D) II and III only
   (E) I, II, and III

19. The author of the passage concudes which of the following about the Vinaver theory?
   (A) It gives a clearer understanding of the unity of Malory's romances.
   (B) It demonstrates the irrationality of considering Malory's romances to be unified.
   (C) It establishes acceptable links between Malory's romances and modern novels.
   (D) It anhiles earlier and larger theories concerning the chronology of Malory's romances.
   (E) It makes valid and subtle comments about Malory's romances.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that, in evaluating the Vinaver theory, some critics were
   (A) frequently misled by the inconsistencies in Malory's work
   (B) initially biased by previous interpretations of Malory's work
   (C) consistently displeased by the general interpretation that Vinaver proposed
   (D) generally in agreement with Vinaver's comparisons between Malory and modern novels
   (E) originally skeptical about Vinaver's early conclusions with respect to modern novels

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
We can distinguish three different realms of matter, three levels on the quantum ladder. The first is the atomic realm, which includes the world of atoms, their interactions, and the structures that are formed by them, such as molecules, liquids and solids, and gases and plasmas. This realm includes all the phenomena of atomic physics, chemistry, and, to a certain extent, biology. The energy exchanges taking place in this realm are of a relatively low order. If these exchanges are below one electron volt, such as in the collisions between molecules of the air in a room, then atoms and molecules may be regarded as elementary particles. That is, they have "conditional elementarity" because they keep their identity and do not change in any collisions or in other processes at these low energy exchanges. If one goes to higher energy exchanges, say 10^6 electron volts, then atoms and molecules will decompose into nuclei and electrons; at this level, the latter particles must be considered as elementary. We find examples of structures and processes of this first rung of the quantum ladder on Earth, on planets, and on the surfaces of stars.

The next rung is the nuclear realm. Here the energy exchanges are much higher, on the order of millions of electron volts. As long as we are dealing with phenomena in the atomic realm, such amounts of energy are unavailable, and most nuclei are inert; they do not change. However, if one applies energies of millions of electron volts, nuclear reactions, fission and fusion, and the processes of radioactivity occur, our elementary particles then are protons, neutrons, and electrons. In addition, nuclear protons produce neutrons, particles that have no detectable mass or charge. In the universe, energies at this level are available in the centers of stars and in star explosions. Indeed, the energy radiated by the stars is produced by nuclear reactions. The natural radioactivity we find on Earth is the long-lived remnants of the time when non-earthly matter was expelled into space by a major stellar explosion.

The third rung of the quantum ladder is the subatomic realm. Here we are dealing with energy exchanges of many trillions of electron volts. We encounter excited nucleons, new types of particles such as mesons, beta-particles, quarks, and gluons, and also antimatter in large quantities. The gluons are the quarks, or smallest units, of the force (the strong force) that keeps the quarks together. As long as we are dealing with the atomic or nuclear realm, these new types of particles do not occur and the nucleons remain inert. But at subatomic energy levels, the nucleons and mesons appear to be composed of quarks, so that the quarks and gluons figure as elementary particles.

21. The primary topic of the passage is which of the following?

(A) The interaction of the realms on the quantum ladder
(B) Atomic structures found on Earth, on other planets, and on the surfaces of stars
(C) Levels of energy that are released in nuclear reactions on Earth and in stars
(D) Particles and processes found in the atomic, nuclear, and subatomic realms
(E) New types of particles occurring in the atomic realm

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
22. According to the passage, radioactivity that occurs naturally on Earth is the result of
(A) the production of particles that have no detectable mass or electric charge
(B) high energy exchanges on the nuclear level that occurred in an ancient explosion in a star
(C) processes that occur in the center of the Sun, which emits radiation to the Earth
(D) phenomena in the atomic realm that cause atoms and molecules to decompose into nuclides and electrons
(E) high-voltage discharges of electricity that took place in the atmosphere of the Earth shortly after the Earth was formed

23. The author organizes the passage by
(A) making distinctions between two groups of particles, those that are elementary and those that are composite
(B) explaining three methods of transferring energy to atoms and to the smaller particles that constitute atoms
(C) describing several levels of protons, increasing in energy, and corresponding sets of particles, generally decreasing in size
(D) putting forth an argument concerning energy levels and then conceding that several qualifications of that argument are necessary
(E) making several successive refinements of a definition of elementary on the basis of several groups of experimental results

24. According to the passage, which of the following can be found in the atomic realm?
(A) More than one level of energy exchange
(B) Exactly one elementary particle
(C) Exactly three kinds of atomic structures
(D) Three levels on the quantum ladder
(E) No particles smaller than atoms

25. According to the author, gluons are not
(A) considered to be detectable
(B) produced in nuclear reactions
(C) encountered in subnuclear energy exchanges
(D) related to the strong force
(E) found to be conditionally elementary

26. At a higher energy level than the subnuclear level described, if such a higher level exists, it can be expected on the basis of the information in the passage that there would probably be
(A) excited nucleons
(B) elementary quarks
(C) a kind of particle without detectable mass or charge
(D) exchange of energy on the order of millions of electron volts
(E) another set of elementary particles

27. The passage speaks of particles as having conditionally elementary if they
(A) remain unchanged at a given level of energy exchange
(B) cannot be decomposed into smaller constituents
(C) are mathematically simpler than some other set of particles
(D) release energy at a low level in collisions
(E) belong to the nuclear level on the quantum ladder

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. PARTITION: (A) unify (B) multiply (C) nullify (D) indemnify (E) fortify

29. ABHOR: (A) greatly admire (B) promise absolutely (C) inspire (D) credit (E) improve

30. TAINTED: (A) available (B) evident (C) conspicuous (D) wholesome (E) immutable

31. CARDINAL: (A) abstract (B) elusive (C) subtle (D) minor (E) miniature

32. ESTRANGEMENT: (A) reconciliation (B) dissemblance (C) consolation (D) chaotic situation (E) continuous negotiation

33. ABATE: (A) advance (B) alter (C) absent (D) assist (E) augment

34. DOFF: (A) raise (B) don (C) ply (D) unloose tightly (E) hide carelessly

35. EрудITE: (A) unenlightened (B) unsearched (C) unassailed (D) unexalted (E) unlettered

36. GARRULITY: (A) servility (B) forbearance (C) peacefulness (D) constancy (E) taciturnity

37. SCOTCH: (A) entrust (B) emphasize (C) encourage (D) remove (E) unfasten

38. LIBERTINE: (A) virtues (B) misers (C) prisoner (D) acrostic (E) authoritarian
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>P =</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>P =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C 92</td>
<td>1 C 92</td>
<td>1 A 95</td>
<td>1 B 90</td>
<td>1 C 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A 90</td>
<td>2 A 93</td>
<td>2 B 92</td>
<td>2 C 89</td>
<td>2 A 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C 97</td>
<td>3 C 92</td>
<td>3 B 87</td>
<td>3 C 86</td>
<td>3 C 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B 94</td>
<td>4 B 88</td>
<td>4 B 87</td>
<td>4 C 85</td>
<td>4 C 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A 93</td>
<td>5 D 91</td>
<td>5 B 91</td>
<td>5 A 97</td>
<td>5 A 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C 87</td>
<td>6 A 75</td>
<td>6 A 75</td>
<td>6 C 82</td>
<td>6 C 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B 71</td>
<td>7 C 74</td>
<td>7 B 74</td>
<td>7 C 70</td>
<td>7 D 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C 90</td>
<td>8 A 95</td>
<td>8 A 95</td>
<td>8 C 89</td>
<td>8 C 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B 84</td>
<td>9 B 97</td>
<td>9 B 97</td>
<td>9 C 89</td>
<td>9 C 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E 82</td>
<td>10 A 95</td>
<td>10 A 95</td>
<td>10 A 95</td>
<td>10 A 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B 77</td>
<td>11 A 95</td>
<td>11 A 95</td>
<td>11 A 95</td>
<td>11 A 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A 95</td>
<td>12 A 95</td>
<td>12 A 95</td>
<td>12 A 95</td>
<td>12 A 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>C 93</td>
<td>13 C 90</td>
<td>13 C 90</td>
<td>13 C 90</td>
<td>13 C 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E 81</td>
<td>14 E 87</td>
<td>14 E 87</td>
<td>14 E 87</td>
<td>14 E 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>C 77</td>
<td>15 C 89</td>
<td>15 C 89</td>
<td>15 C 89</td>
<td>15 C 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B 91</td>
<td>16 B 92</td>
<td>16 B 92</td>
<td>16 B 92</td>
<td>16 B 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>C 77</td>
<td>17 C 76</td>
<td>17 C 76</td>
<td>17 C 76</td>
<td>17 C 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>D 43</td>
<td>18 D 43</td>
<td>18 D 43</td>
<td>18 D 43</td>
<td>18 D 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>B 86</td>
<td>19 B 87</td>
<td>19 B 87</td>
<td>19 B 87</td>
<td>19 B 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C 98</td>
<td>20 C 98</td>
<td>20 C 98</td>
<td>20 C 98</td>
<td>20 C 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>E 84</td>
<td>21 E 84</td>
<td>21 E 84</td>
<td>21 E 84</td>
<td>21 E 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>D 72</td>
<td>22 D 72</td>
<td>22 D 72</td>
<td>22 D 72</td>
<td>22 D 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>C 93</td>
<td>23 C 93</td>
<td>23 C 93</td>
<td>23 C 93</td>
<td>23 C 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>B 70</td>
<td>25 B 70</td>
<td>25 B 70</td>
<td>25 B 70</td>
<td>25 B 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>D 70</td>
<td>26 D 70</td>
<td>26 D 70</td>
<td>26 D 70</td>
<td>26 D 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E 94</td>
<td>27 E 94</td>
<td>27 E 94</td>
<td>27 E 94</td>
<td>27 E 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A 90</td>
<td>28 A 90</td>
<td>28 A 90</td>
<td>28 A 90</td>
<td>28 A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>D 90</td>
<td>29 D 90</td>
<td>29 D 90</td>
<td>29 D 90</td>
<td>29 D 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>B 90</td>
<td>30 B 90</td>
<td>30 B 90</td>
<td>30 B 90</td>
<td>30 B 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A 90</td>
<td>31 A 90</td>
<td>31 A 90</td>
<td>31 A 90</td>
<td>31 A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>B 90</td>
<td>32 B 90</td>
<td>32 B 90</td>
<td>32 B 90</td>
<td>32 B 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>C 90</td>
<td>33 C 90</td>
<td>33 C 90</td>
<td>33 C 90</td>
<td>33 C 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>B 90</td>
<td>34 B 90</td>
<td>34 B 90</td>
<td>34 B 90</td>
<td>34 B 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>B 90</td>
<td>35 B 90</td>
<td>35 B 90</td>
<td>35 B 90</td>
<td>35 B 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>E 90</td>
<td>36 E 90</td>
<td>36 E 90</td>
<td>36 E 90</td>
<td>36 E 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P = 10% group of examinees who took the OPE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
TEST 18
SECTION I
Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Physicians rejected the innovative experimental technique because, although it ——— some problems, it also produced new ———.
   (A) clarified, data
   (B) caused, interpretations
   (C) resolved, complications
   (D) caused, hypotheses
   (E) revealed, inconsistencies

2. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, ——— both the strength to work and many of the specific skills they once possessed.
   (A) regaining
   (B) denying
   (C) pursuing
   (D) insuring
   (E) losing

3. The pressure of population on available resources is the key to undemanding history; consequently, any historical writing that takes no cognizance of ——— facts is ——— flawed.
   (A) demographic, intrinsically
   (B) ecological, marginally
   (C) cultural, substantively
   (D) psychological, philosophically
   (E) political, demonstratively

4. It is puzzling to observe that Jones's novel has recently been criticized for its ——— structure, since commentators have traditionally argued that its most obvious ——— is its intensely rigid, indeed schematic, framework.
   (A) attention to, preoccupation
   (B) speculation about, characteristic
   (C) parody of, disparity
   (D) violation of, contradiction
   (E) lack of, flaw

5. It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be ———.
   (A) predictable
   (B) unexpected
   (C) admirable
   (D) explicit
   (E) confusing

6. The characterization of historical analysis as a form of fiction is not likely to be received ——— by either historians or literary critics, who agree that history and fiction deal with ——— orders of experience.
   (A) quietly, significant
   (B) enthusiastically, shifting
   (C) passively, unusual
   (D) sympathetically, distinct
   (E) censurably, malicious

7. For some time now, ——— has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an axe is considered wisdom.
   (A) rationality
   (B) flexibility
   (C) difference
   (D) dissimilarity
   (E) insincerity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. STUDY LEAN:  (A) penneade:outgrowth  
(B) search:find  (C) gather:win  
(D) agree:away  (E) accumulate:raise

9. CORRAL: SORSES:  (A) dimension  
(B) meadow:shrew  (C) head:castle  
(D) nest:hedge  (E) chop:children

10. LULLABY SONG:  (A) narrative:volume  
(B) texture:color  (C) paragraph:page  
(D) diocese:diocese  (E) inventive:compliment

11. DIE-SHAPING:  (A) glue:attaching  
(B) anchor:mailing  (C) drill:being  
(D) pedal:praying  (E) jet:pressing

12. MERCENARY: MONEY:  (A) vindictive:revenge  
(B) scholarly:library  (C) immovable:steadiness  
(D) thirsty:water  (E) belligerent:invasion

13. AUTHORITY: VENUE:SS FUNDITS:  
(A) dedication:aggravates  
(B) sobriety:executors  
(C) sensitivity:germicide  
(D) recklessness:warriors  
(E) illegality:parliaments

14. STRUT: WING:  (A) jar:handle  
(B) ax:wheel  (C) business:wall  
(D) beam:river  (D) well:pigeon

15. FAWN: IMPERIOUSNESS:  
(A) equivalence:directness  
(B) relapse:originality  
(C) beggar:imagination  
(D) multipartite:repetition  
(E) code:permissiveness

16. TROUBLED: DISTRAUGHT:  
(A) annoyed:deliberation  
(B) disturbed:distressed  
(C) conscious:repulsive  
(D) quibbled:distempered  
(E) sick:placid

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The evaluation of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these ani-

(5) mals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain function; however, certain components of intelligence were

(10) improved far more than others.

The kind of intelligence favored by the inter-

play of increasingly smarter Asiatics and increasingly keener ex-pers is defined by

(15) attention—by a complex carrying on

of significance forward from one moment to the

next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation.

The range through these states is mediated by the isovusal system, a network of tracts converging

(20) from sensory systems of integrating centers

in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more alert; this increased vigilance results in the

(25) apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its sur-

roundings. The processes of acquisit and concen-

tration give attention its direction. Attention is at first general, with a flooding of impulses to the

(30) brain stem; then gradually the activation is at-tenuated. Thus begins concentration, the hold-

ing of constant images. One meaning of intelli-

gence is the way in which these images and other

(35) clarity searched information are used in the com-

plex text of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integrations of details with perceived ends and purposes.

(40) The elements of intelligence and consciousness point together marvellously to produce differ-

tent styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of atten-

(45) tion related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animals, arousal stimulates the

production of adrenaline and norpinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effects in herd leaders is pri-

marily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal lowers the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not

(50) experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is accordingly aggressive, prepotulent, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human

(55) consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinct-

ive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammalian predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to variations in cold traps and

distant sounds—indeed yesterday's unforeseen lesson. The best-vore prey is of a different mind; its mood of wariness rather than watching and its amount of general expectancy instead of anticipating is all the vein of tranquility over an exploitive endocrine system.

17. The author is primarily concerned with

(A) improving the view that herbivores are less

intelligent than carnivores

(B) describing a relationship between animal-

intelligence and their ecological roles

(C) establishing a direct link between early large

mammals and their modern counterparts

(D) analyzing the ecological basis for the

18. The author refers to a binary ladder (line 55)

primarily in order to

(A) demonstrate the similarity between the

hunting behavior of mammals and those of

(40) non-mammals

(B) broaden the application of his argument by

including an insect as an example

(C) make a distinction between higher and

(45) lower levels of consciousness

(D) provide an additional illustration of the

bracket-like characteristic of predators

(E) offer an objection to suggestions that all

animals lack consciousness

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage (A) past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival (B) attention is more highly focused (C) muscular coordination is less highly developed (D) there is less need for competition among species (E) environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator

20. The sensitivity described in lines 56-61 is most clearly an example of (A) "free-floating awareness" (lines 16-17) (B) "flooding of impulses in the brain stem" (lines 39-40) (C) "disentangling of consistent images" (lines 31-32) (D) "integration of details with perceived ends and purposes" (lines 37-38) (E) "silk-ribbon veil of tranquility" (line 64)

21. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as (A) supercilious and condescending (B) lighthearted and puerile (C) judicious and corollary (D) whimsical and tender (E) respectful and admiring

22. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions? I. Why is an armored herbivore usually fearful? II. What are some of the degrees of attention in large mammals? III. What occurs when the stimulus that causes arousal of a mammal is removed? (A) I only (B) III only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, and III

23. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following? (A) Interplay of predator and prey (B) Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands (C) Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles (D) Interrelation of early large mammals with less intelligent species (E) Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores

24. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT (A) the production of adrenaline (B) the production of norepinephrine (C) a brightening of sensitivity to stimuli (D) an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli (E) an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an incipiently wealthy social class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not aristocrats, but had inherited family fortunes. In many mercantile, these great fortunes survived the financial panic that destroyed lesser men. Indeed, in several states the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the unidirectional progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-society even before industrialization.

25. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were a part of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

(A) They formed a distinct upper class.
(B) Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
(C) Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
(D) Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
(E) Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

26. The author's attitude toward Pessen's presentation of statistics can best be described as

(A) disapproving
(B) skeptical
(C) suspicious
(D) amused
(E) laudatory

27. Which of the following best states the author's main point?

(A) Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social and economic structure of early nineteenth-century America.
(B) Tocqueville's analysis of the United States in the Jacksonian era remains the definitive account of this period.
(C) Pessen's study is valuable primarily because it shows the complexity of the social system in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.
(D) The social patterns and political power of the extremely wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 are well documented.
(E) Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic system in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. BOISTEROUS: (A) graceful (B) angry (C) clever (D) frightened (E) quiet

29. EMIT: (A) absorb (B) demand (C) mistake (D) prevent (E) require

30. METAMORPHOSE: (A) move ahead (B) remain unaltered (C) descend slowly (D) examine in haste (E) prepare in advance

31. ALLY: (A) mediator (B) felon (C) adversary (D) inventor (E) conspirator

32. OFFHAND: (A) accurate (B) universal (C) appropriate (D) premeditated (E) disputatious

33. BROACH: (A) keep track of (B) lay claim to (C) close off (D) soothe (E) simplify

34. GIST: (A) artificial manner (B) trivial point (C) informal procedure (D) extracurricular (E) singular event

35. DIVESTITURE: (A) acquisition (B) promotion (C) subsidization (D) consultation (E) monopolization

36. EXTANT: (A) extensive (B) extraneous (C) extricable (D) extinct (E) extra

37. TRACTABILITY: (A) ferility (B) implausibility (C) incorrigibility (D) impermeability (E) indefatigability

38. NOISOME: (A) attractively fragrant (B) subtly flattering (C) consistently patient (D) softly glowing (E) gradually diminishing
SECTION 4
Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The —— of mass literacy coincided with the first industrial revolution; in turn, the new expansion in literacy, as well as cheaper printing, helped to nurture the —— of popular literature.
   (A) building...muttering
   (B) reappearance...display
   (C) receipt...source
   (D) selection...influence
   (E) emergence...rise

2. Although ancient tools were —— preserved, enough have survived to allow us to demonstrate an occasionally interrupted but generally —— progress through prehistory.
   (A) partially...noticeable
   (B) superficially...useless
   (C) unwisely...diluted
   (D) rarely...continuous
   (E) needlessly...inevitable

3. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast sea —— that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.
   (A) permanently...I impetuously
   (B) irregularly...I prematurely
   (C) progressively...I presentancy
   (D) insignificantly
   (E) slightly

4. Kegan maintains that an infant's responses to his first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of child- hood unhappiness or —— signs of adolescent anxiety.
   (A) prophetic...normal
   (B) nonoccurrence...virtual
   (C) nonexistent...typical
   (D) unrequited
   (E) subjective

5. An investigation that is —— can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.
   (A) meaning...unrehearsed
   (B) uninitiated...consistent
   (C) unwisely...comprehensive
   (D) unrepentantly...subjective
   (E) unification...sympathy for

6. Like many eighteenth-century scholars who lived by cultivating those in power, Wundt's student neglected to neurally, by some —— gesture of commonship, the reemergent pituitary was bound to feel because of his —— the high and mighty.
   (A) quiescent...integrate with
   (B) enigmatic...familiarity with
   (C) proprietary...relationship with
   (D) irrevocable...questioning of
   (E) unfounded...sympathy for

7. In a —— society that worships efficiency, it is difficult for a sensitive and sensitive person to make the kinds of —— decisions that alone spell success as it is defined by such a society.
   (A) bureaucratic...referring
   (B) pragmatist...hardheaded
   (C) irrational...well-intentioned
   (D) competitive...everyman
   (E) modern...dysfunctional

SO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select one lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

4. TABLECLOTH: TABLE: (A) foot-ground (B) shirt-hauser (C) window-sill (D) sheet-mattress (E) liquid-earth

9. CANVAS: PAINTER: (A) leather:shoe (B) brush:palette (C) closet:wood (D) marblesculptor (E) hammer:carpenter

10. MANSION: RESIDENCE: (A) limousine:automobile (B) chandelier:tstandle (C) soup:toehigh (D) diamond:rhinestone (E) yacht:harbor

11. DOOR: ROOM: (A) rubber:anchor (B) beam:ship (C) patio:terrace (D) hatch:hold (E) basement:attic

12. CHOREOGRAPHY: DANCE: (A) oratory:sermon (B) agenda:advertisement (C) poetry:oration (D) instrumentation:condenser (E) plot:story

13. EVAPORATE: VAPOR: (A) purely:stone (B) cesarean:liquid (C) water:fluid (D) urine:acid (E) increase:fire

14. ASSUAGE: SORROW: (A) rectitude:upright (B) damper:award (C) errnoy:reliability (D) convuls:refractance (E) winhold:appreciation

15. NUMB: INSENSIBLE: (A) reflect:measurable (B) burnish:sermon (C) tinkle:equation (D) repulse:odious (E) breed:spious

16. AUDACIOUS: TREPIDATION: (A) refractory:intriguence (B) ecstasy:volatility (C) would:agitation (D) terror:automation (E) despair:sublimation
Questions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

"I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most ruthless." Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing Mrs. Dalloway has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interest very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining themes of love and vision and with following the intimate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realist as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary-literary critic; her novel Mrs. Dalloway will not withstand scrutiny.

In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the question of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on people's lives, how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates. Most of her novels are set in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

Woolf's focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense antipathy to propaganda in art. The picture of reformers in her novels is usually satiric or sharply critical. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. (Ernst Werner's Diary notes: "the only honest people are the artists," whereas "these social reformers and philanthropists... are the most incomprehensible beings under the disguise of loving their kind.""

Woolf deplores what she called "preaching" in fiction, too, and unequivocally condemned D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since her fiction is a comment on the culture of her age. She observes the times, and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues; it is the reader's work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf works by induction, subtlety. She underestimates officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art.

Woolf's literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As the poet in The Common Reader, "It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore."

Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch—a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

17. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
(A) Poetry and Satire as Influences on the Novels of Virginia Woolf
(B) Virginia Woolf: Critic and Commentator on the Twentieth-Century Novel
(C) Trends in Contemporary Reform Movements as a Key to Understanding Virginia Woolf's Novels
(D) Society as Allegory for the Individual in the Novels of Virginia Woolf
(E) Virginia Woolf's Novels: Critical Reflections on the Individual and on Society

18. In the first paragraph of the passage, the author's attitude toward the literary critics mentioned was described as
(A) disparaging
(B) ironic
(C) facetious
(D) identical but resigned
(E) disapproving but hopeful

19. It can be inferred from the passage that Woolf chose Chaucer as a literary model because she believed that
(A) Chaucer was the first English author to focus on society as a whole as well as on individual characters
(B) Chaucer was an honest and forthright author, whereas novels like D. H. Lawrence did not sincerely wish to change society
(C) Chaucer was more concerned with understanding his society than with censuring its accepted mores into question
(D) Chaucer's writing was generally, if subtly, effective in influencing the mental outlooks of his readers
(E) her own novels would be more widely read if, like Chaucer, she did not overtly and vehemently criticize contemporary society.
20. It can be inferred from the passage that the most probable reason Woolf realistically described the social setting in the majority of her novels was that she
(A) was aware that contemporary literary critics considered the novel to be the most realistic of literary genres
(B) was interested in the effect of a person's social milieu on his or her character and actions
(C) needed to be as attentive to detail as possible in her novels in order to support the arguments she advanced in them
(D) wanted to show that a painstaking fidelity in the representation of reality did not in any way hamper the art
(E) wished to prevent critics from charging her novels were written in an ambiguous and inscrutable style

21. Which of the following phrases best expresses the sense of the word "contemplative" as it is used in lines 43-44 of the passage?
(A) Gradually elucidating the rational structures underlying accepted mores
(B) Reflecting on issues in society without prejudicial or emotional commitment
(C) Avoiding the straightforward assertion of the author's perspective or the exclusion of the reader's judgments
(D) Conveying a broad view of society as a whole rather than focusing on an isolated individual consciousness
(E) Appreciating the world as the artist sees it rather than judging it in moral terms

22. The author implies that a major element of the "artistic soul" is the artist's
(A) consistent adherence to a position of lofty disdain when viewing the failings of humanity
(B) insistence on the helplessness of individuals against the social forces that seek to determine an individual's fate
(C) cynical distaste that visionaries can neither enlighten nor improve their societies
(D) fundamental assumption that some ambiguity must remain in a work of art in order for it to reflect society and social mores accurately
(E) refusal to indulge in polemic when presenting social mores to readers for their analysis

23. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
(A) Have literary critics ignored the social criticism inherent in the works of Chekhov and Chaucer?
(B) Does the author believe that Woolf is solely an introspective and visionary novelist?
(C) What are the social causes with which Woolf shows herself to be sympathetic in her writings?
(D) Was D. H. Lawrence as unconcerned as Woolf was with creating realistic settings for his novels?
(E) Does Woolf anyplace more power to social environment or to historical forces as shapers of a person's life?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
It is a popular misconception that nuclear fusion power is free of radioactivity; in fact, the deuterium-tritium reaction that nuclear scientists are currently exploring with such zeal produces both alpha particles and neutrons. (The neutrons are used to produce tritium from a lithium blanket surrounding the reactor.) Another common misconception is that nuclear fusion power is a virtually unlimited source of energy because of the enormous quantity of deuterium in the sea. Actually, its limits are set by the amount of available lithium, which is about as plentiful as uranium in the Earth's crust. Research should certainly continue on controlled nuclear fusion, but no energy program should be premised on its existence until it has proven practical. For the immediate future, we must continue to use hydroelectric power, nuclear fission, and fossil fuels to meet our energy needs. The energy sources already in major use are in major use for good reason.

24. The primary purposes of the passage is to
(A) criticize scientists who believe that the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction can be made feasible as an energy source
(B) admonish scientists who have failed to correctly calculate the amount of tritium available for use in nuclear fusion reactors
(C) defend the continued short-term use of fossil fuels as a major energy source
(D) caution against unrealistic endorsement of nuclear fusion power as a major energy source
(E) correct the misconception that nuclear fusion power is entirely free of radioactivity

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the current state of public awareness concerning nuclear fusion power?
(A) The public has been deliberately misinformed about the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear fusion power
(B) The public is unaware of the principal advantage of nuclear fusion over nuclear fission as an energy source
(C) The public's awareness of the scientific facts concerning nuclear fusion power is somewhat distorted and incomplete
(D) The public is not interested in increasing its awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear fusion power
(E) The public is aware of the disadvantages of nuclear fusion power but not of its advantages

26. The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
(A) What is likely to be the principal source of deuterium for nuclear fusion power?
(B) How much incidental radiation is produced in the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction?
(C) Why are scientists exploring the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction with such zeal?
(D) Why must the tritium for nuclear fusion be synthesized from lithium?
(E) Why does the deuterium-tritium reaction yield both alpha particles and neutrons?

27. Which of the following statements concerning nuclear fission is most directly suggested in the passage?
(A) Nuclear scientists are not themselves aware of all of the facts surrounding the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction.
(B) Nuclear scientists exploring the deuterium-tritium reaction have overlooked key facts in their eagerness to prove nuclear fusion practical.
(C) Nuclear scientists may have overestimated the amount of lithium actually available in the Earth's crust.
(D) Nuclear scientists have not been entirely dispassionate in their investigation of the deuterium-tritium reaction.
(E) Nuclear scientists have not sufficiently investigated the lithium-tritium reaction in nuclear fission.
Directions: Each question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. PERSEVERE: (A) put into (B) send out (D) give up (E) bring forward

29. WATERPROOF: (A) soggy (B) natural (D) permeable

30. AMALGAMATE: (A) separate (B) finish (D) calibrate (E) correlate

31. PUNGENCY: (A) hindrance (C) insufficiency (E) insignificance

32. ANARCHY: (A) courtesy (B) hope (D) neutrality (E) importance

33. INCURSION: (A) loss of respect (B) lack of resolve (C) reparation (D) relapse (E) retreat

34. ABROGATE: (A) upholding (B) defer (C) discuss secretly (D) admit willingly (E) read thoroughly

35. HAPLESS: (A) excited (B) cloud (C) fortunate (D) completely self-reliant (E) assured of success

36. AVER: (A) collect (B) augment (D) deny (E) encourage

37. SEDULOUS: (A) preposterous (B) ponderous (C) tenacious (D) careless (E) useless

38. INSULARITY: (A) overzealousness (B) cosmopolitanism (C) xenophobia (D) willing hospitality (E) knowledgeless consideration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTELLIGENCE I</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</th>
<th>APPLIED ABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number/Answer</td>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>Section 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C 67</td>
<td>1 A 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E 62</td>
<td>2 A 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A 66</td>
<td>3 D 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>E 51</td>
<td>4 D 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B 52</td>
<td>5 B 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>O 44</td>
<td>6 C 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>D 52</td>
<td>7 A 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B 52</td>
<td>8 C 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E 51</td>
<td>9 B 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D 100</td>
<td>10 C 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>G 51</td>
<td>11 D 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A 50</td>
<td>12 C 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>E 41</td>
<td>13 A 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C 44</td>
<td>14 D 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A 27</td>
<td>15 B 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C 44</td>
<td>16 E 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B 65</td>
<td>17 C 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>C 79</td>
<td>18 A 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A 56</td>
<td>19 B 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D 55</td>
<td>20 A 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>G 56</td>
<td>21 E 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>C 60</td>
<td>22 D 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A 75</td>
<td>23 A 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>C 29</td>
<td>26 B 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E 50</td>
<td>27 C 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A 84</td>
<td>28 B 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C 78</td>
<td>29 E 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>B 51</td>
<td>30 A 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>G 77</td>
<td>31 A 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>C 65</td>
<td>32 A 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>B 48</td>
<td>33 A 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>D 52</td>
<td>34 B 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>D 52</td>
<td>35 D 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>E 44</td>
<td>36 B 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>A 24</td>
<td>37 B 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>G 61</td>
<td>38 C 74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P* for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.

727
TEST 19

SECTION 1

Time — 30 minutes
30 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one of two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or groups of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only from the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were ——— the wealth of information is sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.
   (A) disappointed in
   (B) concerned about
   (C) confidential in
   (D) chagrined by
   (E) anxious for

2. Wearing the latest fashions was exclusively the ——— of the wealthy until the 1850's, when mass production, aggressive entrepreneurs, and the availability of the sewing machine made them ——— the middle class.
   (A) aspiration, disagreeable to
   (B) imitation, superficial for
   (C) base, unprofitable to
   (D) progressive, accessible to
   (E) obligation, popular with

3. Linguists have now confirmed what experienced users of ASL—American Sign Language—have always implicitly known: ASL is a grammatically ——— language in that it is capable of expressing every possible syntactic relation.
   (A) limited
   (B) economical
   (C) complete
   (D) shifting
   (E) abstract

4. He was regarded by his followers as something of ———, not only because of his insistence on strict discipline, but also because of his ——— adherent to formal details.
   (A) a martinet...rigid
   (B) an authority...austratic
   (C) a tyrant...relaxed
   (D) a fraud...conscientious
   (E) an analytic...transactional

5. The influence of the Timaeus among early philosophical thinkers was ———, if only because it was the sole dialogue ——— in Plato for almost 1,000 years.
   (A) pervasive...available
   (B) measurable...suppressed
   (C) unnoteworthy...abridged
   (D) underestimated...valued
   (E) underemphasized...translated

6. The Ongs were little given to ——— in any form; not one of them was afraid of ———, of being and seeming unlike their neighbors.
   (A) humility...abundance
   (B) excellence...mediocrity
   (C) anger...friendliness
   (D) conformity...simplicity
   (E) obedience...eccentricity

7. Even after ——— against the ——— of popular seventh-eighths were included, major figures in the humanistic disciplines remained skeptical about the proposal to abolish suffrage to the states.
   (A) recommendations...conclusion
   (B) safeguards...strategies
   (C) arguments...introduction
   (D) provisions...advantages
   (E) laws...revision

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

9. FILING : METAL :-
   (A) jamb : door
   (B) sand : concrete
   (C) yeast : bread
   (D) shaving : wood
   (E) ashes : coal

10. SOLOQUY : PLAY :-
    (A) violin : concerto
    (B) overture : musical
    (C) duct : ensemble
    (D) lyric : poem
    (E) aria : opera

11. MEETING : MINUTES :-
    (A) concert : orchestration
    (B) filter : camera
    (C) said : deed
    (D) earthquake : vibration
    (E) television : signal

12. CONTRACT : IMPLODE :-
    (A) expand : swell
    (B) descend : plummet
    (C) add : accrete
    (D) cool : solidify
    (E) stretch : flex

13. APPRISE : INFORMATION :-
    (A) admonish : warning
    (B) defend : double
    (C) criticize : justification
    (D) comprehend : benefits
    (E) unite : whole

14. MINUTIAE : DETAILS :-
    (A) data : hypotheses
    (B) research : findings
    (C) approximations : calculations
    (D) queries : answers
    (E) quibbles : objections

15. FRENESI : MOVEMENT :-
    (A) perceptive : analysis
    (B) effortless : expression
    (C) housed : thought
    (D) spontaneous : behavior
    (E) factual : belief

16. VENOM : TOXIN :-
    (A) bile : liver
    (B) vitamins : minerals
    (C) insulin : sugar
    (D) milk : cream
    (E) slor : blood

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. According to the passage, Duncan intended to develop an art form that would do all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) avoid the use of standard ballet techniques
(B) revive an earlier established vocabulary
(C) draw on internal sources of human expressiveness
(D) create intended effects without the use of extra-
n basic exaggeration
(E) derive inspiration solely from inner feelings

20. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following endeavors is LEAST compatible with Duncan's ideals for the dance?

(A) Using music to stimulate the inspiration to dance
(B) Attempting to free an art form of both charac-
terization and storytelling
(C) Minimizing the theatrical exhibition of skills
(D) Being inspired to express inner feeling through movement
(E) Creating a lyric art form by drawing on inner personal resources
The recent, apparently successful, prediction by mathematical models of an appearance of El Niño—
which warm ocean current that periodically develops
along the Pacific coast of South America—has excited
researchers. Jacob Bjerknes pointed out over 30 years
ago how winds might create either abnormally warm or
abnormally cold water in the eastern equatorial Pacific.
Nonetheless, until the development of the models no
one could explain why conditions should regularly shift
from one to the other, as happens in the periodic oscil-
lations between appearances of the warm El Niño and
the cold so-called anti-El Niño. The answer, at least if
the current model that links the behavior of the ocean
to that of the atmosphere is correct, is to be found in
the ocean.

It has long been known that during an El Niño, two
conditions exist: (1) unusually warm water extends
along the eastern Pacific, primarily along the coasts of
Ecuador and Peru, and (2) winds blow from the west
into the warmer air rising over the warm water in the
east. These winds tend to create a feedback mechanism
by driving the warmer surface water into a "pile" that
blocks the normal upwelling of deeper, cold water in
the east and further warms the surface water, thus
strengthening the wind still more. The contribution of
the model is to show that the winds of an El Niño,
which raise sea level in the east, simultaneously send a
signal to the west lowering sea level. According to the
model, that signal is generated as a negative Rossby
wave, a wave of depressed, or negative, sea level, that
moves westward parallel to the equator at 25 to
85 kilometers per day. Taking months to cross the
Pacific, Rossby waves match to the westward boundary
of the Pacific basin, which is modeled as a smooth wall
but in reality consists of quite irregular island chains,
such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

When the waves meet the western boundary, they
are reflected, and the model predicts that Rossby waves
will be broken into numerous coastal Kelvin waves
carrying the same negative sea level signal. These event-
tually shoot toward the equator and then head east-
ward along the equator propelled by the rotation of
the Earth as a speed of about 250 kilometers per day. When
enough Kelvin waves of sufficient amplitude arrive
from the western Pacific, their negative sea level signal
overcomes the feedback mechanism and causes the
sea level, and they begin to drive the system into the
opposite cold mode. This produces a gradual shift in
winds, one that will eventually send positive sea level
Rossby waves westward, waves that will eventually
return as told cycle-ending positive Kelvin waves,
begins another warming cycle.

21. The primary function of the passage as a whole is to
(A) introduce a new explanation of a physical
phenomenon
(B) explain the difference between two related
physical phenomena
(C) illustrate the limitations of applying mathema-
tics to complicated physical phenomena
(D) indicate the direction that research into a
particular physical phenomenon should take
(E) clarify the differences between an old explana-
tion of a physical phenomenon and a new
model of it

22. Which of the following best describes the organiza-
tion of the first paragraph?
(A) A theory is presented and criticized.
(B) A model is described and evaluated.
(C) A result is reported and its importance
explained.
(D) A phenomenon is noted and its significance
debated.
(E) A hypothesis is introduced and contrary
evidence presented.

23. According to the passage, which of the following
features is characteristic of an El Niño?
(A) Cold coastal water near Peru
(B) Winds blowing from the west
(C) Random occurrence
(D) Worldwide effects
(E) Short duration

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
26. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the validity of the model of El Niño that is presented in the passage?

(A) During some years El Niño extends significantly farther along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru than during other years.

(B) During periods of unusually high temperatures along the eastern Pacific, an El Niño is much cooler than normal.

(C) The normal upwelling of cold water in the eastern Pacific depends much more on the local characteristics of the ocean than on atmospheric conditions.

(D) The variation in the time it takes Rossby waves to cross the Pacific depends on the power of the winds that the waves encounter.

(E) The western boundary of the Pacific basin is so irregular that it impedes most coastal Kelvin waves from heading eastward.

27. The passage best supports the conclusion that during an anti-El Niño the fastest-moving signal waves are

(A) negative Rossby waves moving east along the equator.

(B) positive Rossby waves moving west along the equator.

(C) negative Kelvin waves moving west along the equator.

(D) positive Kelvin waves moving west along the equator.

(E) positive Kelvin waves moving east along the equator.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. REPULSION: (A) combination (B) elongation (C) attraction (D) oscillation (E) illumination

29. ANALOGOUS: (A) resolving inconsistency (B) lacking similarity (C) repetitive (D) unremarkable (E) prudent

30. CESSATION: (A) involvement (B) union (C) commencement (D) inauguration (E) provision

31. SPLENDOR: (A) unprominent (B) equable (C) depravity (D) greed (E) innovation

32. DERID: (A) emulate (B) reward (C) gaudine (D) show respect for (E) extend favor to

33. SPARSE: (A) mild (B) bent (C) vile (D) keen (E) rife

34. TIRADE: (A) lecture (B) digestion (C) unpleasant debate (D) modest request (E) impassioned speech

35. DIFFIDENT: (A) wise (B) bold (C) cruel (D) relaxed (E) sloppy

36. SENTIENT: (A) abnormal (B) irregular (C) unconscious (D) irrelevant (E) elemental

37. ATTENUATE: (A) tighten (B) loosen (C) worse (D) shorten (E) strengthen

38. SURFET: (A) falsity (B) assuage (C) restrain (D) regularize (E) main-ten
SECTION 4

Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each with indicating that something has been omitted. Based on the sentence are five inferred words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. A recent survey shows that, while sixty-four percent of companies conducting management-training programs train employees, women are—only seventy-four percent of those programs.
   (A) progressing against
   (B) participating in
   (C) disqualified by
   (D) allowed to
   (E) refused by

2. Thomas Paine, whose political writing was often flamboyant, was in personal life a surprisingly—man. He lived in rented rooms, ate little, and wore drab clothes.
   (A) simple
   (B) controversial
   (C) sorrel
   (D) comfortable
   (E) disinterested

3. Their—of location is first to oneself, next to kin, and to fellow club members, and finally to compatriots.
   (A) merging
   (B) hierarchy
   (C) definition
   (D) judgment
   (E) ignorance

4. The belief that science destroys the arts appears to be supported by historical evidence that the arts have—only when the sciences have been.
   (A) declined, attacked
   (B) flourished, regained
   (C) matured, undermined
   (D) succeeded, developed
   (E) flowered, constrained

5. The action and character in a melodrama can be so immediately— that all observers can bias the villains with an air of sympathy but enjoyable—
   (A) spatial...boredom
   (B) forgetful, overemotional
   (C) classified, self-righteousness
   (D) plausible, guilt
   (E) gripping, skepticism

6. In the design of medical experiments, the need for—assignment of treatments to patients must be—on the difficulty of persuading patients to participate in an experiment in which their treatment is decided by chance.
   (A) independent...amended by
   (B) incompetent, emphasized by
   (C) mechanical, controlled by
   (D) well, associated with
   (E) random, reconciled with

7. Though dealers insist that professional art dealers can make money in the art market, even an—knowledge is not enough; the art world is so fragile that book-market prices are—by comparison.
   (A) amateur's, sensible
   (B) expert's, critical
   (C) investor's, becoming
   (D) insider's, predictable
   (E) artist's, irrational

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. EXERCISE : STRONG : 
(A) perform : silly
(B) watch : smart
(C) decide : amusing
(D) drink : thirsty
(E) read : knowledgeable

9. COWARD : BRAVE : 
(A) hero : cynical
(B) martyr : impatient
(C) philanthropist : selfish
(D) apostle : insidious
(E) traitor : careful

10. CREDITS : MOVIE : 
(A) byline : article
(B) copyright : song
(C) rehearsal : scene
(D) dedication : book
(E) title : work

11. COMPENDIUM : SUMMARY : 
(A) anthology : collection
(B) encyclopedia : knowledge
(C) dissertation : collaboration
(D) brochure : solicitation
(E) preface : paragraph

12. CONTRAST : RESIDE : 
(A) converse : plot
(B) coincide : contradict
(C) assign : conspire
(D) infiltrate : influence
(E) frame : incriminate

13. CACOPHONY : SOUND : 
(A) crescendo : music
(B) fiction : hear
(C) syrup : liquid
(D) gaze : light
(E) meter : measurement

14. STRATAGEM : DECEIVE : 
(A) epistle : correspond
(B) oration : publish
(C) conservation : expend
(D) concise : placeable
(E) sentence : prosecute

15. SPECTIOUS : GENUINENESS : 
(A) illusion : reality
(B) impudence : purposefulness
(C) precipitation : speed
(D) cunning : duplicity
(E) imagery : mindset

16. DECLAMATION : GRANDEUR : 
(A) exclamation : importance
(B) pronouncement : ornament
(C) distinction : abuse
(D) questions : insistence
(E) provocation : betrayal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Historians have only recently begun to note the increase in demand for luxury goods and services that took place in eighteenth-century England. McKenzie has explored the Wedgwood firm's remarkable success in marketing luxury pottery. Plumb has written about the proliferation of produce fairs, annual festivals, and diocesan fairs and feasts. While the facts of this consumer revolution are hardly in doubt, three key questions remain: What was the consumer? What were their motives? And what were the effects of the new demand for luxury? An answer to the first of these has been difficult to obtain. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufacturers and service suppliers thought their customers wanted, we have little direct evidence about taste or desire. In the social scale the consumer demand for luxury goods predominates. With regard to the last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly stressing the laboring people, the peasantry of eighteenth-century England, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the new ideas of capitalism. 

To answer the question of why consumer became so eager to buy, some historians have pointed to the ability of manufacturers to advertise in a relatively uncrowded market. McKenzie has favored a Veblen model of conspicuous consumption, resulting in competition for status. The "middle sort" bought goods and services because they wanted to follow fashions set by the rich. Again, we may wonder whether this explanation is sufficient. Do not people enjoy buying things as a form of self-gratification? McKenzie, for example, does not discuss the consequences of individualism and materialism, but (85) not necessarily in the sense for conspicuous consumption competition.

Finally, what were the consequences of this consumer demand for luxury? McKenzie claims that it goes a long way toward explaining the coming of the Industrial Revolution. But does it? What, for example, does the production of high-quality pottery and textiles have to do with the development of iron manufacture or textile mills? It is perfectly possible to have the psychology and reality of a consumer society without a heavy industrial sector. That future exploration of these key questions is undoubtedly necessary, but, however, diminish the force of the "deflation of recent studies: the unmitigated demand in eighteenth-century England for frivolous as well as useful goods and services must be understood as shading our own world."

17. In the first paragraph, the author mentions McKenzie and Plumb most probably in order to:

A) contrast their views on the subject of luxury consumption in eighteenth-century England
B) suggest the inadequacy of historiographical approaches to eighteenth-century English history
C) give examples of historians who have helped to establish the facts of growing consumerism in eighteenth-century England
D) support the contentions that key questions about eighteenth-century consumerism remain to be answered.

18. Which of the following items, if preserved from eighteenth-century England, would provide an example of the kind of documents mentioned in lines 10-17?

A) A written agreement between a supplier of raw materials and a supplier of luxury goods
B) A diary that mentions luxury goods and services purchased by an author
C) A list of consumers compiled by the date and name of a particular play
D) A payroll record from a company that produced luxury goods such as porcelain

E) A newspaper ad describing luxury goods and services available at a seaside resort.
19. According to the passage, Thompson attributes to laboring people in eighteenth-century England which of the following attitudes toward capitalist consumption?
(A) Enthusiasm
(B) Curiosity
(C) Ambivalence
(D) Snobbery
(E) Hostility

20. In the third paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
(A) contrasting two theses and offering a compromise
(B) questioning two explanations and proposing a possible alternative to them
(C) paraphrasing the work of two historians and questioning their assumptions
(D) examining two theories and arguing one over the other
(E) raising several questions but implying that they cannot be answered

21. According to the passage, a Thuban model of conspicuous consumption has been used to
(A) investigate the extent of the desire for luxury goods among social classes in eighteenth-century England
(B) classify the limits of luxury goods desired by eighteenth-century consumers
(C) explain the motivations of eighteenth-century consumers to buy luxury goods
(D) establish the extent to which the tastes of rich consumers were shaped by the middle classes in eighteenth-century England
(E) compare luxury consumption in eighteenth-century England with such consumption in the twentieth century

22. According to the passage, eighteenth-century England and the contemporary world of the Passage's modern are
(A) dissimilar in the extent to which luxury consumption could be said to be widespread among the social classes
(B) dissimilar in their definitions of luxury goods and services
(C) dissimilar in the extent to which luxury goods could be said to be a stimulant of industrial development
(D) similar in their strong demand for a variety of goods and services
(E) similar in the extent to which a middle class could be identified as causing the habits of a wealthier class

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most probably agree with which of the following statements about the relationship between the Industrial Revolution and the demand for luxury goods and services in eighteenth-century England?
(A) The growing demand for luxury goods and services was a major factor in the coming of the Industrial Revolution.
(B) The Industrial Revolution exploited the already existing demand for luxury goods and services.
(C) Although the demand for luxury goods may have been stimulated by the Industrial Revolution, the demand for luxury services did not.
(D) There is no reason to believe that the Industrial Revolution was directly driven by a growing demand for luxury goods and services.
(E) The increasing demand for luxury goods and services was a cultural phenomenon that has been conclusively demonstrated to have been responsive to the coming of the Industrial Revolution.
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true of bacteria that engage in photosynthesis?

(A) They eventually become two autonomous cells.
(B) They cannot succumb also engage in nitrogen fixation.
(C) Oxygen normally inactivates them.
(D) Cellular products are constantly transferred between such bacteria.
(E) They normally lack chlorophyll.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that cell differentiation within Anabaena is regulated by the

(A) amount of oxygen in Anabaena cells produce
(B) season of the year
(C) amount of fixed nitrogen compounds available
(D) number of microscopic channels uniting Anabaena cells
(E) amount of chlorophyll in Anabaena cells

26. The passage supports which of the following inferences about heterocysts?

(A) Heterocysts do not produce oxygen.
(B) Nitrogen gas inactivates heterocysts.
(C) Chlorophyll increases the productivity of heterocysts.
(D) Heterocysts allow nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis to occur in the same cell.
(E) Heterocysts are more important for Anabaena's functioning than are photosynthetic cells.

27. The author uses the example of Anabaena to illustrate the

(A) uniqueness of bacteria among unicellular organisms
(B) inadequacy of an existing view of bacteria
(C) ability of unicellular organisms to engage in photosynthesis
(D) variability of a freshwater bacteria
(E) difficulty of investigating eucaryotic unicellular organism
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

23. DILUTE: (A) fill (B) affix (C) install (D) agitate (E) concentrate

29. FERVOR: (A) discontent (B) testimony (C) apathy (D) courage (E) impertinence

30. EMACIATE: (A) lengthen (B) intensify (C) soothe (D) harm (E) masticate

31. BOMBASTIC: (A) understated (B) unimpressive (C) deprecative (D) enigmatic (E) complex

32. OCCULT: (A) informal (B) intangible (C) hypocritical (D) gradually refined (E) readily fathomable

33. TACTI: (A) determined (B) illicit (C) discrete (D) necessary (E) explicit

34. DESICCATE: (A) add fertilizer to (B) add water to (C) orient (D) suspend (E) homogenize

35. CHICANERY: (A) honest opinion (B) sound investment (C) unmentionable item (D) abovenamed action (E) insinuate plan

36. DISAFFECTION: (A) win over (B) fail to proceed (C) cause to improve (D) include (E)psture

37. CASTIGATION: (A) affection (B) solicitude (C) sincerity (D) condemnation (E) approbation

38. SNEEZE: (A) optimistic forecast (B) voluntary resuscitation (C) unwelcomed news (D) antidote to employment (E) overdue assistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P.A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P.A. for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*
3. Although economists have traditionally considered the district to be solely an agricultural one, the ______ of the inhabitants’ occupations makes such a classification obsolete.
   (A) productivity (B) diversity (C) predictability (D) profitability (E) stability

2. The author of this book ______ oversights or minimizes some of the problems and shortcomings in otherwise highly successful foreign industries in order to ______ the points on which they excel and on which we might try to emulate them.
   (A) accidentally, exaggerate (B) purposely, emphasize (C) occasionally, counterbalance (D) intentionally, confuse (E) cleverly, compounds

3. Crosby’s colleagues have never learned, at least not in time to avoid embarrassing themselves, that her occasional ______ of befuddlement ______ a display of her formidable intelligence.
   (A) genuine, dominates (B) alert, contradicts (C) acute, precludes (D) bogus, presages (E) painstaking, succeeds

4. To ensure the development and exploitation of a new technology, there must be a ______ of several nevertheless distinct activities.
   (A) interplay (B) implementation (C) comprehending (D) improvement (E) exploration

5. Some customs travel well; often, however, behavior that is considered the epitome of ______ at home is perceived as improperly rude or, at the least, harmlessly bizarre abroad.
   (A) novelty (B) eccentricity (C) urbidity (D) courteous (E) tolerance

6. The ______ of the early Greek philosophers’ attempts to explain the operation of the cosmos led certain late thinkers to inquire into the ______ of human reason.
   (A) difficulty, origin (B) meaning, supremacy (C) complexity, reality (D) epiphanies, subtlety (E) failures, efficacy

7. Ever prey to vagrant impulses that impelled him to ______ his talents on a host of unworthy projects, his very ______ nonetheless enhanced his reputation, for the sheer energy of his extravagance dazzled observers.
   (A) undermine, enthusiasm (B) isolate, selectiveness (C) display, affability (D) meander, dissipation (E) implicate, genius
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrase is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. MULTIPLY : DIVIDE ::
   (A) encumber : censure
   (B) speak : communicate
   (C) misread : leave
   (D) drive : ride
   (E) compute : estimate

9. RECLUSE : WITHDRAWN ::
   (A) isolationist : unreserved
   (B) pacifist : aggressive
   (C) miser : liberal
   (D) bigot : biased
   (E) procrastinator : unmanageable

10. CURATOR : ART ::
    (A) functionary : administration
    (B) archivist : documents
    (C) referee : laws
    (D) physician : research
    (E) raconteur : stories

11. ABACUS : CALCULATE ::
    (A) organ : worship
    (B) patent : invention
    (C) calipers : regulate
    (D) manuscript : edit
    (E) sextant : navigate

12. STRAY : GROUP ::
    (A) miscalculate : Aversion
    (B) improvise : suggestions
    (C) slur : pronunciation
    (D) delete : change
    (E) digress : subject

13. ESCAPE : CAPTURE ::
    (A) warn : danger
    (B) increase : dampness
    (C) print : thrust
    (D) dodge : blow
    (E) invest : bankruptcy

14. LEVEE : RIVER ::
    (A) seam : fabric
    (B) surname : race
    (C)ordon : crowd
    (D) petal : flower
    (E) moat : castle

15. MERCURIAL : MOODY ::
    (A) energetic : tedious
    (B) jovial : conviviality
    (C) fickle : affliction
    (D) martial : anxiety
    (E) paranoid : suspicion

16. ENUNCIATE : WORDS ::
    (A) time : times
    (B) prose : sentences
    (C) mark : sounds
    (D) run : steps
    (E) stint : savings

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
A serious critic has to comprehend the particular content, unique structure, and special meaning of a work of art. And here the famous dilemma. The critic must recognize the artistic element of uniqueness that requires subjective reaction; yet she must not be unduly prejudiced by such reactions. Her likes and dislikes are less important than what the work itself communicates, and her preferences may blind her to certain qualities of the work and thereby prevent an adequate understanding. Hence, it is necessary that a critic develop a sensibility informed by familiarity with the history of art and aesthetic theory. On the other hand, it is insufficient to treat the artwork solely historically, in relation to a fixed set of ideas or values. The critic's knowledge and training are, rather, a preparation of the cognitive and emotional abilities needed for an adequate personal response to an artwork's own particular qualities.

17. According to the author, a serious art critic may avoid being prejudiced by her subjective reactions if she

(A) treats an artwork in relation to a fixed set of ideas and values
(B) brings to her observation a knowledge of art history and aesthetic theory
(C) allows more time for the observation of each artwork
(D) takes into account the preferences of other art critics
(E) limits herself to that art with which she is adequately familiar

18. The author implies that it is insufficient to treat a work of art solely historically because

(A) doing so would lead the critic into a dilemma
(B) doing so can blind the critic to some of the artwork's unique qualities
(C) doing so can insulate the critic from personally held beliefs
(D) subjective reactions can produce a biased response
(E) critics are not sufficiently familiar with art history

19. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

(A) Art speaks to the passions as well as to the intellect.
(B) Most works of art express unconscious wishes or desires.
(C) The best art is accessible to the greatest number of people.
(D) The art produced in the last few decades is of inferior quality.
(E) The meaning of art is a function of the social conditions in which it was produced.

20. The author's argument is developed primarily by the use of

(A) an attack on sentimentality
(B) an example of successful art criticism
(C) a critique of various existing views
(D) a warning against extremes in art criticism
(E) an analogy between art criticism and art production

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

764
Viruses, infectious particles consisting of nucleic acid packaged in a protein coat (the capsid), are difficult to mask. Unlike to reproduce outside a living cell, they are dependent on a host cell. In one kind of viral life cycle, the virus infects a cell, where the genetic material is replicated and a new virus is produced. The new virus is released when the cell lyses and the new virus infects other cells. This cycle is repeated.

Unfortunately, the common cold, produced most often by rhinoviruses, is intractable to antiviral defense. Humans have difficulty resisting colds because rhinoviruses are so diverse, including at least 100 strains. The strains differ most in the molecular structure of the proteins in their capsid. Since disease-fighting antibodies bind to the capsid, an antibody developed to protect against one rhinovirus strain is useless against other strains. Different antibodies must be produced for each strain.

A defense against rhinoviruses might nonetheless succeed by exploiting hidden similarities among the rhinovirus strains. For example, most rhinovirus strains bind to the same kind of molecule (delta-receptors) on a cell's surface when they infect human cells. Colombo, taking advantage of these common receptors, devised a strategy for blocking the attachment of rhinoviruses to their appropriate receptors. Rather than frantically searching for an antibody that would bind to all rhinoviruses, Colombo realized that an antibody binding to the common receptor of a human cell would prevent rhinoviruses from attaching an infection. Because human cells normally do not develop antibodies to components of their own cells, Colombo patented human cells induced into mice, which did produce an antibody to the common receptor. In studies with human cells, this antibody proved to be extraordinarily effective at thwarting the rhinovirus. Moreover, when the antibody was given to mice infected with rhinovirus, it inhibited viral replication, and in humans it lessened both the severity and duration of cold symptoms.

Another possible defense against rhinoviruses was proposed by A. Rosen, who described rhinovirus' detailed molecular structure. Rosen showed that protein sequences common to all rhinovirus strains lie at the base of a deep "canyon" scoring each face of the capsid. The narrow opening of this canyon possibly prevents the relatively large antibody molecules from binding to the common sequence, but smaller molecules might reach it. Among these smaller, antibody-mimicking molecules, some might bind to the common sequence, lock the nucleic acid in its coat, and thereby prevent the virus from reproducing.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (A) discuss viral mechanisms and possible ways of circumventing certain kinds of these mechanisms
   (B) challenge recent research on how rhinoviruses bind to receptors on the surfaces of cells
   (C) suggest future research on rhinoviral growth in chimpanzees
   (D) defend a controversial research program whose purpose is to discover the molecular structure of rhinovirus capsids
   (E) evaluate a dispute between advocates of two theories about the rhinovirus life cycle

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the protein sequences of the capsid that vary most among strains of rhinoviruses are those
   (A) at the base of the "canyon"
   (B) outside of the "canyon"
   (C) responsible for producing nucleic acid
   (D) responsible for preventing the formation of delta-receptors
   (E) preventing the capsid from releasing its nucleic acid

23. It can be inferred from the passage that a cell lacking delta-receptors will be
   (A) unable to prevent the rhinoviral nucleic acid from shedding its capsid
   (B) defenses against most strains of rhinovirus
   (C) unable to release the viral protein it develops after infection
   (D) protected from new infections by antibodies to the rhinovirus
   (E) resistant to infection by most strains of rhinovirus

24. Which of the following research strategies for developing a defense against the common cold would you like to test next? the author be likely to find most promising?
   (A) Continuing to look for a general antirhinoviral antibody
   (B) Searching for common cell-surface receptors in humans and mice
   (C) Continuing to look for similarities among the various strains of rhinovirus
   (D) Discovering how the human body produces antibodies in response to a rhinoviral infection
   (E) Determining the detailed molecular structure of the nucleic acid of a rhinovirus

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the purpose of Colnno’s experiments was to determine whether
(A) chimpanzees and humans can both be infected by rhinoviruses
(B) chimpanzees can produce antibodies to human cell-surface receptors
(C) a rhinovirus’ nucleic acid might be locked in its protein coat
(D) binding antibodies to common receptors could produce a possible defense against rhinoviruses
(E) rhinoviruses are vulnerable to human antibodies

26. According to the passage, Rossman’s research suggests that
(A) a defense against rhinoviruses might exploit structural similarities among the strains of rhinovirus
(B) human cells normally do not develop antibodies to components of their own cells
(C) the various strains of rhinovirus differ in their ability to bind to the surface of a host cell
(D) rhinovirus versatility can work to the benefit of researchers trying to find a useful antibody
(E) Colnno’s research findings are probably invalid

27. According to the passage, in order for a given antibody to bind to a given rhinoviral capsid, which of the following must be true?
(A) The capsid must have a deep “canyon” on each of its faces.
(B) The antibody must be specific to the molecular structure of the particular capsid.
(C) The capsid must separate from its nucleic acid before binding to an antibody.
(D) The antibody must bind to a particular cell-surface receptor before it can bind to a rhinovirus.
(E) The antibody must first enter a cell containing the particular rhinovirus.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly synonymous meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. DOMINANT: (A) defensive  (B) multiple  
    (C) inferred  (D) striking  (E) receptive

29. DISPUTE: (A) accept  (B) simplify  
    (C) frustrate  (D) silence  (E) understand

30. PERJURY: (A) crucial deposition  
    (B) void recollection  
    (C) voluntary testimony  
    (D) inadvertent disclosure  
    (E) inexplicable fabrication

31. DORMANCY: (A) momentum  (B) inertia  
    (C) availability  (D) activity  (E) cultivation

32. PLETHORA: (A) deterioration  
    (B) embellishment  (C) wane  
    (D) vitiation  (E) affirmation

33. STOCK: (A) unique  (B) unfortified  
    (C) desirable  (D) unhealthy  (E) trustworthy

34. SURGEON: (A) retreat  (B) evolve  
    (C) wither  (D) sever  (E) minimize

35. OCCULT: (A) forecast  (B) have  
    (C) assert  (D) transact  (E) present

36. NASCENT: (A) widely displaced  
    (B) completely clear  (C) totally natural  
    (D) strongly contrary  (E) fully established

37. AMPLIFY: (A) condemn  (B) dismiss  
    (C) exasperate  (D) garble  (E) airslide

38. EXTRUDED: (A) opposing  (B) severe  
    (C) intractable  (D) aggravating  (E) internal
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Given the existence of so many factions in the field, it was unrealistic of Anna Freud to expect any ——— of opinion.
   (A) freedom  (B) reassessment  (C) uniformity  (D) expression  (E) formation

2. Although specific concerns may determine the intent of a research project, its results are often ———.
   (A) unanticipated  (B) beneficial  (C) expensive  (D) spectacular  (E) specialized

3. To list Reilly’s achievements in a fragmentary way is ———, for it distracts our attention from the ——— theme of her work.
   (A) unproductive, disparate  (B) misleading, integrating  (C) pragmatic, comprehensive  (D) logical, important  (E) inevitable, unsettling

4. People frequently designate books about recent catastrophes as morbid ——— attempts to profit from misfortune, but in my view our desire for such books, together with the venerable tradition to which they belong, ——— them.
   (A) inopportune, encourage  (B) fortuitous, fosters  (C) treacherous, safeguards  (D) despicable, legitimizes  (E) corrupt, generates

5. That many of the important laws of science were discovered during experiments designed to ——— other phenomena suggests that experimental results are the ——— of inevitable natural forces rather than of planning.
   (A) analyze, foundations  (B) disprove, predecessors  (C) alter, adjacents  (D) illuminate, consequence  (E) verify, essence

6. Although in eighteenth-century England an active cultural life accompanied the beginnings of middle-class consumerism, the ——— of literacy was ——— with the rise of such consumerism in the different areas of the country.
   (A) repudiation, recoiled  (B) renewal, inconsisted  (C) promotion, combusted  (D) spread, combustible  (E) degree, uncorrelated

7. The trainees were given copies of a finished manuscript to see whether they could themselves begin to ——— the inflexible, though tactful, rules for composing more of such instructional materials.
   (A) design  (B) revise  (C) disrupt  (D) standardize  (E) derive

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. BUTTER : MARGARINE ::
(A) sugar : saccharin
(B) porcine : tia
(C) photograph : painting
(D) music : tape
(E) signal : whistle

9. MUTED : COLOR ::
(A) arboreal : citizen
(B) pastoral : composition
(C) muffled : sound
(D) haunting : tune
(E) unconcerned : interest

10. MUFFLER : NECK ::
(A) sandal : foot
(B) collar : blouse
(C) earring : ear
(D) mitten : hand
(E) suspenders : trousers

11. PLANT : SOIL ::
(A) germ : bacteria
(B) organism : medium
(C) sample : growth
(D) nutrient : liquid
(E) tree : root

12. POTTERY : SHARD ::
(A) symphony : music
(B) bread : crumb
(C) wall : brick
(D) shoe : heel
(E) building : arches

13. PURIFICATION : DROSS ::
(A) distillation : vinegar
(B) assay : gold
(C) desalinization : salt
(D) condensation : vapor
(E) reaction : catalyst

14. DISGUISE : RECOGNITION ::
(A) prevarication : disavowal
(B) infidelity : marriage
(C) camouflage : infiltration
(D) espionage : diplomacy
(E) padding : damage

15. GUST : WIND ::
(A) rapids : river
(B) blizzard : snowstorm
(C) cloudburst : rainfall
(D) mist : fog
(E) surf : sea

16. DISABUSE : ERROR ::
(A) rehabilitate : addiction
(B) preserve : destruction
(C) belittle : imperfection
(D) discredit : reputation
(E) discern : discrimination

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

18. According to the passage, the age of silicate minerals included in diamonds can be determined due to a feature of the
   (A) trace elements in the diamond host
   (B) trace elements in the rock surrounding the diamonds
   (C) trace elements in the silicate minerals
   (D) silicate minerals’ crystal structure
   (E) host diamonds’ crystal structure

19. The author states that which of the following generally has a crystal structure similar to that of diamond?
   (A) Lamproite  (B) Kimberlite  (C) Olivine
   (D) Pyroxene  (E) Garnet

20. The main purpose of the passage is to
   (A) explain why it has not been possible to determine the age of diamonds
   (B) explain how it might be possible to date some diamonds
   (C) compare two alternative approaches to determining the age of diamonds
   (D) compare a method of dating diamonds with a method used to date certain silicate minerals
   (E) compare the age of diamonds with that of certain silicate minerals contained within them

17. The author implies that silicate inclusions were most often formed
   (A) with small diamonds inside of them
   (B) with trace elements derived from their host minerals
   (C) by the radioactive decay of rare igneous rocks
   (D) at an earlier period, than were their host minerals
   (E) from the crystallization of rare igneous material

Diamonds, an occasional component of rare igneous rocks called lamproites and kimberlites, have never been dated satisfactorily. However, some diamonds contain minute inclusions of silicate minerals, commonly olivine, pyroxene, and garnet. These minerals can be dated by radioactive decay techniques because of the very small quantities of radioactive trace elements they, in turn, contain. Usually, it is possible to conclude that the inclusions are older than their diamond hosts but with little indication of the time interval involved. Sometimes, however, the crystal form of the silicate inclusions is observed to resemble more closely the internal structure of diamond than that of other silicate minerals. It is not known how rare this resemblance is, or whether it is most often seen in inclusions of silicates such as garnet, whose crystallography is generally somewhat similar to that of diamond; but when present, the resemblance is regarded as compelling evidence that the diamonds and inclusions are cogenetic.
Discussion of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States has focused on two factors: social standing and the loss of national culture. In general, excessive stress is placed on one factor or the other, depending on whether the commentator is an American or Puerto Rican. Many North American social scientists, such as Oscar Handlin, Joseph Citrin, and Oscar Lewis, consider Puerto Ricans as the most recent in a line of ethnic entrants to occupy the lowest rung on the social ladder. Such a "sociodemographic" approach tends to regard assimilation as a haphazard process, taking for granted increased economic advantage and inevitable cultural integration, in a supposedly egalitarian context. However, this approach fails to take into account the colonial nature of the Puerto Rican case, with this group, unlike their European predecessors, coming from a nation politically subordinated to the United States. Even the "radical" critiques of this mainstream research model, such as the critique developed in Divided Society, attach the issue of ethnic assimilation too mechanically to factors of economic and social mobility and are thus unable to illuminate the cultural subordination of Puerto Ricans as a colonial minority.

In contrast, the "colonialist" approach of island-based writers such as Eduardo Seda-Bouza, Manuel Waldoño-Denis, and Luis Nieves-Falcon aims to view assimilation as the forced loss of national culture in an unequal context with imposed foreign values.

There is, of course, a strong tradition of cultural accommodation among other Puerto Rican thinkers. The writings of Eugenio Fernandez Mendez clearly exemplify this tradition, and many supporters of Puerto Rico's Commonwealth status share the same universalizing orientation. But the Puerto Rican intellectuals who have written most about this process in the United States all advocate cultural nationalist views, advocating the preservation of minority culture institutions and rejecting what they see as the subjugation of colonial nationalisms.

This cultural and political emphasis is appropriate, but the colonialist thinkers miss it, overlooking the class relations at work in both Puerto Rican and North American history. They pose the clash of national culture as an absolute polarity, with each culture understood as static and undifferentiated. Yet both the Puerto Rican and North American traditions have been subject to constant challenge from cultural forces within their own societies, forces that move toward each other in ways that cannot be written off as mere "assimilation." Consider, for example, the indigenous and Afro-Caribbean traditions in Puerto Rican culture and how they influence and are influenced by other Caribbean cultures and black cultures in the United States. The elements of conflict and inequality, so central to this discussion, according to the colonialist framework, play no role in this kind of convergence of racially and ethnically different elements of the same social class.

11. The author's main purpose is to
(A) criticize the emphasis on social standing in discussions of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States
(B) support the thesis that assimilation has not been a benign process for Puerto Ricans
(C) defend a view of the assimilation of Puerto Ricans that emphasizes the preservation of national culture
(D) indicate deficiencies in two schools of thought on the assimilation of Puerto Ricans in the United States

12. According to the passage, cultural accommodation is promoted by
(A) Eduardo Seda-Bouza
(B) Manual Waldoño-Denis
(C) the author of Divided Society
(D) the majority of socially conscious writings on immigration

13. It can be inferred from the passage that a writer such as Eugenio Fernandez Mendez would most likely agree with which of the following statements concerning members of minority ethnic groups?
(A) it is necessary for the members of such groups to adapt to the culture of the majority.
(B) the members of such groups generally encounter a culture that is static and undifferentiated.
(C) Social mobility is the most important feature of the experience of members of such groups.
(D) Social mobility should be emphasized in the culture and political aspects of the experience of members of such groups.

14. The assimilation of members of such groups requires the forced abandonment of their authentic national roots.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. The author implies that the Puerto Rican writers who have written most about assimilation do NOT do which of the following?

(A) Regard assimilation as benign.
(B) Resist cultural integration.
(C) Describe in detail the process of assimilation.
(D) Take into account the colonial nature of the Puerto Rican case.
(E) Criticize supporters of Puerto Rico's commonwealth status.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the "colonialist" approach is so called because its practitioners

(A) support Puerto Rico's commonwealth status
(B) have a strong tradition of cultural accommodation
(C) emphasize the clash relations at work in both Puerto Rican and North American history
(D) pose the clash of national cultures as an absolute polarity in which each culture is understood as static and undifferentiated
(E) regard the political relation of Puerto Rico to the United States as a significant factor in the experience of Puerto Ricans

26. The author regards the emphasis by island-based writers on the cultural and political dimensions of assimilation as

(A) ironic
(B) dangerous
(C) fitting but misleading
(D) illuminating but easily misunderstood
(E) peculiar but benign

27. The example discussed in lines 51-74 is intended by the author to illustrate a

(A) strength of the sociodemographic approach
(B) strength of the "colonialist" approach
(C) weakness of the sociodemographic approach
(D) weakness of the "colonialist" approach
(E) weaknesses of the cultural-accommodationist approach

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
28. OVERREACH: (A) disparage another’s work (B) aim below one’s potential (C) seek to buy at a lower price (D) say less than one intends (E) tend to overstate

29. BULGE: (A) depressed region (B) tilted plane (C) steep slope (D) rippled surface (E) short line

30. FACILITATE: (A) evict (B) thwart (C) define (D) make excuses for (E) call attention to

31. EULOGY: (A) defamation (B) fluctuation (C) characterization (D) hallucination (E) deprivation

32. FRACAS: (A) functional compromise (B) reasonable judgment (C) reasonable discussion (D) plausible exception (E) theoretical approach

33. HARROW: (A) sausage (B) levy (C) suffice (D) repel (E) invert

34. BOOR: (A) forthright individual (B) brave fighter (C) deceitful ally (D) civil person (E) steadfast friend

35. HACKNEYED: (A) fresh (B) ill-fated (C) careful (D) unpopular (E) dissembling

36. SODDEN: (A) barren (B) desiccated (C) temperate (D) expedient (E) artificial

37. GAINSAW: (A) hesitate (B) intercede (C) perceive (D) cour (E) praise

38. NICE: (A) indirect (B) incisive (C) supersensitive (D) imperturbable
### FOR GENERAL TEST 20 ONLY

**Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERBAL ABILITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>ANALYTICAL ABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P's for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.*

806
5. The new biological psychiatry does not deny the contributory role of psychological factors in mental illnesses, but points out that these factors may act as a catalyst on existing physiological conditions and such illnesses.

(A) disguise (B) impede (C) constrain (D) precipitate (E) consternation

6. During periods of social and cultural instability, many art academies are so firmly controlled by that all real creative work must be done by the .

(A) dogmatists . disenfranchised (B) managers . reactionaries (C) reformers . dissolvants (D) imposers . academicians (E) exception . eliter

7. The First World War began in a context of jargon and verbal decay and continued in a cloud of as language and literature, skilfully used, could make it.

(A) casualisation . literal (B) click . fluid (C) euphemism . impertinence (D) particularity . delirious (E) subjectivity . enthralling

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

2. THERMOMETER: TEMPERATURE:
(A) plate: thickness
(B) wrench: torque
(C) camera: exposure
(D) compass: direction
(E) gridded: degree

9. FOOLPROOF: FAIL:
(A) translucent: fiber
(B) viscous: thinner
(C) volatile: explosive
(D) freight: leak
(E) laut: leak

10. SUXXOCATE: OXYGEN:
(A) resist: supplies
(B) rob: money
(C) inhibit: drives
(D) impairs: freedom
(E) serve: doorways

11. ORCHESTRA: MUSIC:
(A) vocalist: song
(B) poet: anthology
(C) actor: cameo
(D) choreographer: ballet
(E) group: drama

12. BIRD: SNAKE:
(A) frog: den
(B) fish: set
(C) lamb: shears
(D) scorpion: sting
(E) lobster: claw

13. RESOLUTION: WILL:
(A) goal: conviction
(B) honor: reputation
(C) esteem: adoration
(D) anguish: hesitation
(E) sorrow: compassion

14. MILLER: GRAIN:
(A) carpenter: awl
(B) forget: furnace
(C) tanner: hide
(D) venturer: wise
(E) mason: cement

15. DIDACTIC: INSTRUCT:
(A) didactic: content
(B) comic: amuse
(C) theoretical: applied
(D) imperative: obey
(E) rhetorical: state

16. GAROUS: TALKATIVE:
(A) suspicious: untrustful
(B) tactless: obscure
(C) disdainful: sweet
(D) reflective: insightful
(E) prodigal: decisive

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Geologists have long known that the Earth’s mantle is heterogeneous, but its spatial arrangement remains unresolved—is the mantle essentially layered or irregularly heterogeneous? The best evidence for the layered-mantle thesis is the well-established fact that volcanic rocks found on oceanic islands, islands built up from mantle plumes arising from the lower mantle, are composed of mantle material fundamentally different from that of the midocean ridge system, whose source, most geologists contend, is the upper mantle.

Some geologists, however, on the basis of observations concerning mantle evolution, argue that the mantle is not layered, but that heterogeneity is created by fluids rich in “ incompatible elements” elements

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

(A) Current theories regarding the structure of the Earth’s mantle remain unsolved for new discoveries regarding the composition of mantle materials.

(B) There are conflicting hypotheses about the heterogeneity of the Earth’s mantle because few mantle elements have been thoroughly studied.

(C) Further research is needed to resolve the debate among geologists over the composition of the midocean ridge system.

(D) There is clear-cut disagreement within the geological community over the structure of the Earth’s mantle.

(E) There has recently been a strong and exciting challenge to geologists’ long-standing belief in the heterogeneity of the Earth’s mantle.

18. According to the passage, it is believed that oceanic islands are formed from

(a) the same material as midocean ridges

(b) the same material as the midocean ridge system

(c) volcanic rocks from the upper mantle

(d) incompatible elements precipitating up from the lower mantle

(e) mantle plumes arising from the lower mantle

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the supporters of the “layered-mantle” theory believe which of the following?

(1) The volcanic rocks on oceanic islands are composed of material derived from the lower part of the mantle.

(2) The materials of which volcanic rocks on oceanic islands and midocean ridges are composed are typical of the layers from which they are thought to originate.

(3) The differences in composition between volcanic rocks on oceanic islands and the midocean ridges are a result of different concentrations of incompatible elements.

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) I and II only

(D) II and III only

(E) I, II, and III

20. The authors suggest that their proposals for determining the nature of the mantle’s heterogeneity might be considered by many to be

(A) pedestrian

(B) controversial

(C) unscientific

(D) novel

(E) paradoxical

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Many literary detectives have pored over a great puzzle concerning the writer Marcel Proust: what was the role of The Remembrance of Things Past in his famous novel Comme Saint-Beuve? This essay attacks the methods of the critic Saint-Beuve, turn into the start of the novel Remembrance of Things Past? A newly published letter from Proust to the editor Valette confirms that Fallois, the editor of the 1944 edition of Comme Saint-Beuve, made it essentially correct guess about the relationship of the essay to the novel. Fallois proposed that Proust had tried to begin a novel in 1908, abandoned it for what was to be a long demonstration of Saint-Beuve’s mindset to the real nature of great writing, and the essay giving rise to personal memories and fictional developments, and allowed these to take over in a steadily developing novel. Draft passages in Proust’s 1990 notebooks indicate that the transition from essay to novel began in Comme Saint-Beuve, when Proust introduced several examples to show the powerful influence that involuntary memory exerts over the creative imagination. In effect, in trying to demonstrate that the imagination is more profound and less submissive to the intellect than Saint-Beuve assumed, Proust elicited vital memories of his own.

Drafting subtle connections between them, began to amass the material for Remembrance. By August, Proust was writing to Valette, informing him of his intention to develop the material as a novel. Maurice Barrès, in Marcel Proust, romancier, has shown the importance of the drafts of Remembrance of things past in the development and apparent randomness of Proust’s subconscious. As incidents and reflections occurred to Proust, he continued started new passages altering and expanding his narrative. But he found it difficult to control the drift of his inspiration. The very richness and complexity of the meaningful relationships that kept presenting and reappearing themselves on all levels, from abstract intelligence to profound dreamy feelings, made it difficult for Proust to set them out coherently. The beginning of the control came when he saw how to connect the beginning and the end of his novel. Intrigued by Proust’s claim that he had “begun and finished” Remembrance at the same time, Helen Bonnet discovered that parts of Remembrance’s last book were actually started in 1909. Already in that year, Proust had drafted descriptions of his novel’s characters in their old age that would appear in the final book of Remembrance, where the permanence of art is an against the ravages of time. The letter to Valette, drafts of the essay and novel, and Bonnet’s research establish a broad outline the process by which Proust generated his novel out of the ruins of his essay. But some of us who hoped, with Kohl, that Kohl’s newly published complete edition of Proust’s correspondence for 1909 would document the process in greater detail are disappointed. For until Proust was confident that he was at last in sight of a workable structure for Remembrance, he told few correspondents that he was predicting anything more ambitious than Comme Saint-Beuve.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with
(A) the role of involuntary memory in Proust’s writing
(B) evidence concerning the genesis of Proust’s novel Remembrance of Things Past
(C) conducting scholarly opinions about the value of studying the drafts of Remembrance of Things Past
(D) Proust’s correspondence and what it reveals about Remembrance of Things Past
(E) the influence of Saint-Beuve’s criticism on Proust’s novel Remembrance of Things Past

22. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are literary detectives who have tried, by means of either scholarship or criticism, to help solve the “great puzzle” mentioned in lines 1-2.

EXCEPT
(A) Barrès
(B) Bonnet
(C) Fallois
(D) Kohl
(E) Valette

23. According to the passage, in drafts of Comme Saint-Beuve Proust set out to show that Saint-Beuve made which of the following mistakes as a critic?

I. Saint-Beuve made no effort to study the development of a novel through its drafts and revisions.
II. Saint-Beuve assigned too great a role in the creative process to a writer’s conscious intellect.
III. Saint-Beuve concentrated too much on plot and not enough on imagery and other elements of style.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) II, III, and IV
34. Which of the following best states the author's attitude toward the information that scholars have gathered about Proust's writing in 1909?

(A) The author is disappointed that no new documents have come to light since Fallows's speculations.

(B) The author is dissatisfied because there are too many gaps and inconsistencies in the available drafts.

(C) The author is confident that Fallows's 1954 guess has been proved largely correct, but regrets that still more detailed documentation concerning Proust's operation from the easy to the novel half has emerged.

(D) The author is satisfied that Fallows's judgment was largely correct, but feels that Proust's early work in designing and writing the novel was probably far more deliberate than Fallows's description of the process would suggest.

(E) The author is satisfied that the facts of Proust's life in 1909 have been thoroughly established, but believes such documents as drafts and correspondence are only of limited value in a critical assessment of Proust's writing.

35. The author of the passage implies that which of the following would be the LEAST useful source of information about Proust's transition from working on *Contre Saint-Bévre* to having a viable structure for *Remembrance of Things Past*?

(A) Fallows's comments in the 1954 edition of *Contre Saint-Bévre*.

(B) Proust's 1909 notebooks, including the drafts of *Remembrance of Things Past*.

(C) Proust's 1909 correspondence, excluding the letter to Vallette.

(D) Bardache's *Marcel Proust, romançier*.

(E) Bonne's researches concerning Proust's drafts of the final book of *Remembrance of Things Past*.

26. The passage offers information to answer which of the following questions?

(A) Precisely when in 1909 did Proust decide to abandon *Contre Saint-Bévre*?

(B) Precisely when in 1909 did Proust decide to connect the beginning and the end of *Remembrance of Things Past*?

(C) What was the subject of the novel that Proust attempted in 1908?

(D) What specific criticisms of Sainte-Beuve appear in fictional form in *Remembrance of Things Past*?

(E) What is a theme concerning art that appears in the final book of *Remembrance of Things Past*?

27. Which of the following best describes the relationship between *Contre Saint-Bévre* and *Remembrance of Things Past* as it is explained in the passage?

(A) Immediately after abandoning *Contre Saint-Bévre*, at Vallette's suggestion, Proust started *Remembrance* as a fictional demonstration that Sainte-Beuve was wrong about the imagination.

(B) Immediately after abandoning *Contre Saint-Bévre*, at Vallette's suggestion, Proust turned his attention to *Remembrance*, starting with incidents that had occurred to him while planning the essay.

(C) Despite that he could not find a coherent structure for *Contre Saint-Bévre*, an essay about the role of memory in fiction, Proust began instead to write *Remembrance*, a novel devoted to important early memories.

(D) While developing his argument about the imagination in *Contre Saint-Bévre*, Proust described and began to link together personal memories that became a foundation for *Remembrance*.

(E) While developing his argument about memory and imagination in *Contre Saint-Bévre*, Proust created fictional characters to embody the abstract themes in his essay.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

28. FREQUENT: (A) contain (B) restore (C) never (D) visit rarely (E) defined eagerly

29. COMPOUND: (A) reveal (B) concentrate (C) accurate (D) reserve (E) separate

30. CRASS: (A) demanding (B) fluid (C) refined (D) impud (E) far

31. PLASTICITY: (A) tightness (B) contiguity (C) mass (D) rigidity (E) order

32. CONVOKE: (A) forgive (B) eradicate (C) adjourn (D) omit (E) abridge

33. COMMODIOUS: (A) calm (B) careless (C) minute (D) enclosed (E) cramped

34. CORROBORATE: (A) complete (B) convert (C) confute (D) confide (E) counterfeit

35. MACULATED: (A) unobserved (B) unfocused (C) unplanned (D) unfilmed (E) unsought

36. ESOTERIC: (A) unsophisticated (B) worthless (C) looking (D) generally known (E) well expressed

37. FRUSTATE: (A) expand (B) enjoy (C) nullify (D) abort (E) prepare

38. ASPERSION: (A) qualms (B) accusation (C) rewards (D) vacuation (E) favor
DIRECTIONS: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Because no comprehensive —— exists regarding personal reading practices, we do not know, for example, the greatest number of books read in an individual lifetime.
   (A) records
   (B) instincts
   (C) remedies
   (D) proposal
   (E) connectives

2. In our corporation there is a —— between male and female —— because 73 percent of the men and 34 percent of the women polled believe that our company provides equal compensation to men and women.
   (A) contrast . stereotypes
   (B) difference . perceptions
   (C) variation . salaries
   (D) resemblance . employees
   (E) similarity . aspirations

3. The wonder of De Quincey is that although opium dominated his life, it never —— him; indeed, he turned its use to —— when he published the story of its influence in the London Magazine.
   (A) overcame . altruism
   (B) intimidated . triumph
   (C) distressed . pleasure
   (D) conquered . gain
   (E) refused . necessity

4. The reduction of noise has been —— in terms of —— its sources, but the alternative of canceling noise out by adding sound with the opposite wave pattern may be more useful in practice.
   (A) justified . diffusing
   (B) accomplished . tracking
   (C) concerned . controlling
   (D) explained . modulating
   (E) approached . eliminating

5. While Parker is very outspoken on issues she cares about, she is not —— the concerns of opposing arguments when they expose weaknesses inherent in her own.
   (A) fickle . validity
   (B) arrogant . restraint
   (C) fanatical . strength
   (D) congenial . incompatibility
   (E) unyielding . speciousness

6. Hampshire's assertions, far from showing that we can —— the ancient puzzles about objectivity, reveal the issue to be even more —— than we had thought.
   (A) adapt . pressing
   (B) dismiss . relevant
   (C) rediscover . unconventional
   (D) admire . elusive
   (E) appreciate . interesting

7. Usually the first to spot data that were inconsistent with other findings, in this particular experiment she let a number of —— results slip by.
   (A) inaccurate
   (B) verifiable
   (C) redundant
   (D) salient
   (E) anomalous

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. TORNADO: AIR:
(A) whirlpool: water
(B) sinkhole: ground
(C) forest: fire
(D) passerby: oil
(E) thunderbolt: lightning

9. SINGER: CHOIR:
(A) flower: bouquet
(B) leaf: forest
(C) flute: reed
(D) line: sculpture
(E) rhythm: dance

10. PIGMENT: COLOR:
(A) skin: tissue
(B) spice: flavor
(C) steel: alloy
(D) fertilizer: soil
(E) rock: energy

11. LABYRINTH: TORTHUOS:
(A) ornament: decorative
(B) editorial: refutable
(C) portrait: accurate
(D) postcard: startling
(E) pageant: retrospective

12. PRIZE: SPEAK:
(A) digress: conclude
(B) probe: examine
(C) soar: travel
(D) multitude: consist
(E) saunter: walk

13. PERTURB: SERENITY:
(A) caress: affection
(B) protect: security
(C) flattery: boastful
(D) anxiety: consideration
(E) reassure: doubt

14. FURTIVE: STEALTH:
(A) loquacious: intelligence
(B) immoral: correction
(C) pontifical: reverence
(D) whistler: applause
(E) arduous: endurance

15. TENDER: ACCEPTANCE:
(A) public: wisdom
(B) exhibit: inspection
(C) scrutinize: foresight
(D) authorize: abysmal
(E) declare: observation

16. PLUTOCRACY: WEALTH:
(A) democracy: freedom
(B) aristocracy: land
(C) gerontocracy: age
(D) technocracy: ability
(E) autocracy: birth

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Traditional research has concentrated only Mexican and United States interpretations of Mexican-American culture. Now we must also examine the culture as we Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to captives with newly arrived, settled to, finally, a conquered people—a charter minority on our own land.

When the Spanish first came to Mexico, they intermarried with and absorbed the culture of the indigenous Indians. This policy of colonization through assimilation was continued when Mexico acquired Texas in the early 1800’s and brought the indigenous Indians into Mexican life and government. In the 1830’s, United States citizens migrated to Texas, attracted by land suitable for cotton. As their numbers became more substantial, their policy of acquiring land by subduing native populations began to dominate. The two ideas, clash, repeatedly, culminating in a military conflict that led to victory for the United States. Thus, suddenly deprived of our freedom culture, we had to evolve uniquely Mexican-American modes of thought and action in order to survive.

17. The author’s purpose in writing this passage is primarily to
(A) suggest the motives behind Mexican and United States intervention in Texas
(B) document certain early objectives of Mexican-American society
(C) provide a historical perspective for a new analysis of Mexican-American culture
(D) appeal to both Mexican and United States scholars to give greater consideration to economic interpretations of history
(E) bring to light previously overlooked research on Mexican Americans

18. The author most probably uses the phrase “charter minority” (lines 5-7) to reinforce the idea that Mexican Americans
(A) are a native rather than an immigrant group in the United States
(B) played an active political role when Texas first became part of the United States
(C) recognized very early in the nineteenth century the need for official recognition of their rights of citizenship
(D) have been misunderstood by scholars trying to interpret their culture
(E) identify more closely with their Indian heritage than with their Spanish heritage

19. According to the passage, a major difference between the colonization policy of the United States and that of Mexico in Texas in the 1800’s was the
(A) degree to which policies were based on tradition
(B) form of economic interdependence between different cultural groups
(C) number of people who came to settle new areas
(D) treatment of the native inhabitants
(E) relationship between the military and the settlers

20. Which of the following statements most clearly contradicts the information in this passage?
(A) In the early 1800’s, the Spanish committed more resources to settling California than to developing Texas.
(B) While Texas was under Mexican control, the population of Texas quadrupled; in spite of the fact that Mexico discouraged immigration from the United States.
(C) By the time Mexico acquired Texas, many Indians had already married people of Spanish heritage.
(D) Many Mexicans living in Texas returned to Mexico after Texas was annexed by the United States.
(E) Most Indians living in Texas resisted Spanish assimilation and were either killed or enslaved.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
This passage was adapted from an article published in 1982.

Until about five years ago, the very idea that peptide hormones might be made anywhere in the brain besides the hypothalamus was astounding. Peptide hormones, scientists thought, were made by endocrine glands and the hypothalamus was thought to be the brain's only endocrine gland. What is more, because peptide hormones cannot cross the blood-brain barrier, researchers believed that they never got to any part of the brain other than the hypothalamus, where they were simply produced and then released into the bloodstream.

But these beliefs about peptide hormones were questioned as laboratory after laboratory found that antisera to peptide hormones, when injected into the brain, bind in places other than the hypothalamus, indicating that either the hormones or substances that cross-react with the antiserares are present. The immunological method of detecting peptide hormones by means of antibodies, however, is imprecise. Cross-reactions are possible, and the method cannot determine whether the substances detected by the antisera are the hormones, or closely related. Furthermore, the method cannot be used to determine the location of the body where the detected substances are actually produced.

New techniques of molecular biology, however, provide a way to answer these questions. It is possible to make a specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's) that can serve as molecular probes to seek out the messenger RNA's (mRNA's) of the peptide hormones. If brain cells are making the hormones, the cells will contain these mRNA's. If the products the brain cells make resemble the hormones but are not identical to them, then the cDNA's should still bind to these mRNA's, but should bind as tightly as they would to mRNA's for the true hormones. The cells containing these mRNA's can then be isolated and the cDNA's decoded to determine just what their protein products are and how closely they resemble the true peptide hormones.

The molecular approach to detecting peptide hormones using cDNA probes should be much faster than the immunological method because it can take less than a day to purify proteins to isolate peptide hormones and detect antisera to them. Roberts, expressing the sentiments of many researchers, stated: "I was trained as an endocrinologist. But it becomes clear that the field of endocrinology needed molecular biology input. The process of grinding out protein purification is just too slow." If, as the initial tests with cDNA probes suggest, peptide hormones really are made in the brain in areas other than the hypothalamus, a theory must be developed that explains their function in the brain. Some have suggested that the hormones are all growth factors, but Roger's work on rat brains indicates that this cannot be true. A number of other researchers propose that they might be used for intercellular communication in the brain.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a drawback of the immunological method of detecting peptide hormones?

(A) It cannot be used to detect the presence of growth regulators in the brain.
(B) It cannot distinguish between the peptide hormones and substances that are very similar to them.
(C) It uses antibodies that are unable to cross the blood-brain barrier.
(D) It involves a purification process that requires extensive training in endocrinology.
(E) It involves injecting foreign substances directly into the bloodstream.

25. The passage implies that, in doing research on rat brains, Rosen discovered that

(A) peptide hormones are used for intercellular communication
(B) complementary DNA's do not bind to cells producing peptide hormones
(C) products closely resembling peptide hormones are not identical to peptide hormones
(D) some peptide hormones do not function as growth regulators
(E) antisera cross-react with substances that are not peptide hormones

26. Which of the following is a way in which the immunological method of detecting peptide hormones differs from the molecular method?

(A) The immunological method uses substances that react with products of hormone-producing cells, whereas the molecular method uses substances that react with a specific component of the cells themselves.
(B) The immunological method has produced results consistent with long-held beliefs about peptide hormones, whereas the molecular method has produced results that upset these beliefs.
(C) The immunological method requires a great deal of expertise, whereas the molecular method has been used successfully by nonspecialists.
(D) The immunological method can only be used to test for the presence of peptide hormones within the hypothalamus, whereas the molecular method can be used throughout the brain.
(E) The immunological method uses probes that can only bind with peptide hormones, whereas the molecular method uses probes that bind with peptide hormones and substances similar to them.

27. The idea that the field of endocrinology will gain from developments in molecular biology is regarded by Roberts with

(A) incredulity
(B) derision
(C) indifference
(D) pride
(E) enthusiasm

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
DIRECTIONS: Each question below consists of a word or phrase followed by five letter words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase that is underlined. Some questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning; be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which best fits.

28. ORIENT: (A) haunt (B) define (C) menace (D) confine (E) decline

29. UNIMPEACHABLE: (A) irritable (B) preventable (C) unused to conflict (D) spot in question (E) available for discussion

30. EXPEND: (A) proceed towards (B) take away (C) place upon (D) hold to (E) set up

31. SEAMY: (A) obscure and respectable (B) murky and irregular (C) unadorned (D) ungreen and adopted (E) white and dangerous

32. LUCID: (A) uncomprehending (B) limited (C) uncooperative (D) improbable (E) inconsistent

33. LASSITUDE: (A) a fear of discovery (B) a feeling of vigor (C) a sense ofرت (D) a source of fortitude (E) a sense of superiority

34. HALLMARK: (A) grave defect (B) valuable object (C) unbreakable object (D) unanswerable question (E) sum of worth

35. DIATRIBE: (A) sermon (B) discourse (C) study (D) lecture (E) oration

36. SEDULITY: (A) lack of industriousness (B) abundance of promoters (C) introduction of doctrine (D) rejection of analysis (E) depletion of resources

37. APOSTITE: (A) irrelevant (B) implicit (C) disorganized (D) available (E) irrelevant

645
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtest</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Exercises P.7 for the group of examinees who took the PMA General Test in a regular three-year period.*
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five selections of words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fills the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. There is perhaps some truth in that wagish old definition of a scholar—a siren that calls attention to a log without doing anything to—— it.
   (A) describe
   (B) cause
   (C) analyze
   (D) pet
   (E) thicken

2. Cryogenic energy storage has the advantage of being suitable in any ——, regardless of geography or geology, factors that may —— both underground gas storage and pumped hydroelectric storage.
   (A) location...limit (B) climate...detract
   (C) site...forebode (D) preposition...typify
   (E) surface...hamper

3. The newborn human infant is not a passive figure, nor as active one, but what might be called an actively —— one, eagerly attentive as it is to sights and sounds.
   (A) adaptive (B) selective (C) inquisitive
   (D) receptive (E) intuitive

4. Opponents of the expansion of the market economy, although in ——, content to constitute —— political force throughout the country.
   (A) error...an inconsequential (B) retreat...a powerful
   (C) disarray...a disheartened (D) jeopardy...an ineffective
   (E) command...a viable

5. Nature's energy efficiency often —— human technology; despite the intensity of the light fireflies produce, the amount of heat is negligible; only recently have humans developed chemical light-producing systems whose efficiency —— the firefly's system.
   (A) engenders...duplicates
   (B) reflects...imitates
   (C) aspirants...rivals
   (D)ophilia...matches
   (E) determines...reproduces

6. Scholars' sense of the unimportance of the central concept of 'the state' at the time when political science became an academic field quite naturally led to striving for a corresponding) —— mode of study.
   (A) thorough
   (B) concise
   (C) dependable
   (D) ascetic
   (E) dynamic

7. Just as astrology was for centuries —— faith, counteracting the strength of established churches, so today believing in astrology is an act of —— the professional scientists.
   (A) an individual...rebellion by
   (B) an accepted...antagonism toward
   (C) an underground...defiance against
   (D) a heretical...support for
   (E) an unknown...concern about

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions. In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DEPORT - NATION :
(A) expel - school
(B) boycott - store
(C) collude - prison
(D) colonize - frontier
(E) quarantine - hospital

9. VESSEL - BLOOD :
(A) tank - ni
(B) sewer - plunger
(C) sprinkler - water
(D) compressor - air
(E) pipeline - gas

10. ITINERARY - TRIP :
(A) lottery - chance
(B) signal - light
(C) agenda - meeting
(D) railroad - transportation
(E) university - education

11. TACT - OFFENSIVE :
(A) manners - sincere
(B) money - poor
(C) speech - illiterate
(D) wine - sober
(E) friends - cheerful

12. EPIDERMIS - MAMMAL :
(A) blanket - bed
(B) root - plant
(C) topsoil - farm
(D) bark - conifer
(E) bread - sandwich

13. ANOMALY - PARADIGMATIC :
(A) membrane - impermeable
(B) weakness - durable
(C) blench - flawless
(D) fallacy - convincing
(E) liability - solvent

14. LIONIZE - ADMIRE :
(A) authorize - betray
(B) aggravate - annoy
(C) exonerate - suspect
(D) vituperate - praise
(E) ennoble - belittle

15. TEENSESS - SUPPURATIVE :
(A) randomness - observable
(B) elegance - simple
(C) arcuescent - just
(D) spotty - studied
(E) flexible - stable

16. SUBMISSION - OBESIENCE :
(A) dilemma -foreground
(B) stir - foreground
(C) forebrain - background
(D) modesty - bluster
(E) affection - embrace

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Our visual perception depends on the reception of energy reflecting or radiating from that which we wish to perceive. If our eyes could receive and measure infinitely delicate sense-data, we could perceive the world with infinite precision. The natural limits of our eyes have, of course, been extended by mechanical instruments; telescopes and microscopes, for example, expand our capabilities greatly. There is, however, an ultimate limit beyond which no instrument can go: this limit is imposed by our inability to receive sense-data smaller than those conveyed by an individual quanta of energy. Since these quanta are believed to be indivisible, packages of energy and, so cannot be further refined, we reach a point beyond which further resolution of the world is not possible. It is like a drawing: a child might make by sticking indivisible discs of color onto a canvas.

We might think that we could avoid the limitation by using quanta with extremely long wavelengths: each quanta would be sufficiently sensitive to convey extremely delicate sense-data. And since quanta would be useful, as long as we only wanted to measure energy, or a completely accurate perception of the world will depend also on the exact measurement of the lengths and positions of what we wish to perceive. For this, quanta of extremely long wavelengths are useless. To measure a length accurately to within a millionth of an inch, we must have a measure graduated in millions of an inch; a pocket-sized graduated in inches is useless. Quanta with a wavelength of one inch would be, in a sense, useless, though they might be: Quanta of extremely long wavelength are useless in measuring anything except extremely large dimensions. Despite these difficulties, quanta have important theoretical implications for physics. It used to be supposed that, in the observation of nature, the universe could be divided into two distinct parts: a perceiving subject and a perceived object. In physics, subject and object were supposed to be entirely distinct, so that a description of any part of the universe would be independent of the observer. The quantum theory, however, suggests otherwise, for every observation involves the passage of a complete quantum from the object to the subject, and it now appears that this passage constitutes an important coupling between observer and observed. We can no longer make a sharp division between the two in an effort to observe nature objectively. Such an attempt at objectivity would distort the crucial interrelationship of observer and observed as parts of a single whole. But, even for scientists, it is only in the world of atoms that this new development makes any appreciable difference in the explanation of observations.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
(A) discuss a problem that hinders precise observation of the world
(B) point out the inadequacies of accepted units of measurement
(C) criticize attempts to distinguish between observing subjects and perceived objects
(D) compare and contrast rival scientific hypotheses about how the world should be measured and observed
(E) suggest the limited function of sensory observation

18. According to the passage, quanta with an extremely long wavelength cannot be used to give complete information about the physical world because they:
(A) exist independently of sense-data
(B) are graduated only in inches
(C) have an insignificant amount of energy
(D) cannot, with present-day instruments, be isolated from quanta of shorter wavelengths
(E) provide an insufficiently precise means of measuring length and position

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. Which of the following describes a situation most analogous to the situation discussed in lines 9-13?  
(A) A mathematician can only solve problems the solution of which can be deduced from known axioms.  
(B) An animal can respond to no command that is more complicated structurally than any it has previously received.  
(C) A newer who has not learned, at least intonatively, the conventions of painting, cannot understand perspective in a drawing.  
(D) A sterilized film will record no detail on a scene that is smaller than the grain of the film.  
(E) A shadow cast by an opaque object will have a sharp edge only if the light source is small or very distant.

20. The author uses the analogy of the child's drawing (lines 17-19) primarily in order to:  
(A) illustrate the ultimate limitation in the precision of sense-data conveyed by quanta.  
(B) show the sense of helplessness scientists feel in the face of significant observational problems.  
(C) anticipate the objections of those scientists who believe that no sequential law of an observation is entirely reliable.  
(D) emphasize the indistinguishability of packages of energy and varieties of color.  
(E) dispose those scientists who believe that measurement by means of quanta offers an accurate picture of the world.

21. The author implies that making a sharp division between objects and events in physics is:  
(A) possible in a measurement of an object's length and position, but not in a measurement of its energy.  
(B) still theoretically possible in the small scale world of atoms and electrons.  
(C) possible in the case of observations involving the passage of a complete quantum.  
(D) no longer necessary because way to describe observation of the universe  
(E) a goal at which scientists still aim.

22. The author's use of the phrase "in a sense" (line 34) implies which of the following?  
(A) Quanta of extremely long wavelengths are essentially graduated in inches.  
(B) Quanta of one-inch wavelengths are precisely analogous to yardsticks graduated in inches.  
(C) Quanta of extremely long wavelengths in at least use respect, resemble quanta of shortest wavelengths.  
(D) Quanta of one-inch wavelengths and quanta of extremely long wavelengths do not differ only in their wavelengths.  
(E) Quanta of one-inch wavelengths must be measured by different standards than quanta of extremely long wavelengths.

23. According to the passage, the quantum theory can be distinguished from previous theories of physics by its:  
(A) insistence on scrupulously precise mathematical formulations.  
(B) understanding of the inherent interrelationship of predictor and predicted.  
(C) recognition of the need for sophisticated instruments of measurement.  
(D) emphasis on small-scale rather than on large-scale phenomena.  
(E) regard for philosophical issues as well as for wholly scientific ones.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) argue that Olsen’s understanding of class and gender is her greatest gift as a writer
(B) acknowledge Olsen’s importance as the leading spokesperson for a radical literary tradition
(C) point out a literary heritage to which Olsen’s work is related
(D) urge literary critics to investigate the origins of a literary heritage
(E) suggest that Olsen’s work has been placed in a literary heritage to which it does not belong.

25. According to the author, which of the following is true of the heritage mentioned in the passage?

(A) It emphasizes gender as the deterministic influence on people’s lives.
(B) It has been the most important influence on Olsen’s work.
(C) It includes political traditions that span three decades of the twentieth century.
(D) It explains the eloquence but not the subject matter of Olsen’s work.
(E) It reflects primarily the development of socialist political thought in the early twentieth century.

26. In the sentence “I do not . . . influence on it” (lines 10-14), the author does which of the following?

(A) Broadens an existing classification.
(B) Contradicts the passage’s central thesis.
(C) Qualifies a commonly accepted point of view.
(D) Presents conflicting explanations for a phenomenon.
(E) Denies possible interpretations of an earlier assertion.

27. According to the author, Olsen’s work has been

(A) rightly acknowledged for its contribution to political thought
(B) thought to represent the beginning of a new literary tradition
(C) a needed impetus for social change
(D) most clearly influenced by feminism
(E) deservedly admired by readers.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Distinguish. Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. ASCEND: (A) go down (B) take apart (C) overturn (D) conceal (E) return

29. POROUS: (A) inadmissible (B) intractable (C) impermeable (D) impalpable (E) implosive

30. AFFILIATION: (A) mismanagement (B) predisposition (C) disassociation (D) disagreement (E) acquaintance

31. INADVERENCE: (A) strong character (B) collective action (C) careful attention (D) unpleasant feature (E) unerring obedience

32. BOLSTER: (A) condense (B) undermine (C) disprove (D) cancel (E) misinterpret

33. CATALYZE: (A) disrupt (B) cool (C) refine (D) contaminate (E) inhibit

34. WAFFLE: (A) discharge (B) construct (C) insist firmly (D) proceed repeatedly (E) speak unequivocally

35. DISCRETE: (A) continuous (B) eternal (C) highly developed (D) illegally composed (E) properly described

36. LACONIC: (A) brief (B) inexact (C) flagrant (D) gratuitous (E) insinuating

37. DECOROUS: (A) unlikely (B) uncomfortable (C) inappropriate (D) unseemly (E) unattractive

38. INCIPIENT: (A) exuberant (B) full-bodied (C) explicit (D) plentiful (E) hot-blooded
1. Despite the fact that the two council members belonged to different political parties, they ——— the issue of how to fine tune the town debt.
   (A) complicated   (B) avoided   (C) alluded to   (D) reproved on   (E) agreed on

2. The breathing spell provided by the ——— arms shipments should give all the combatants a chance to reevaluate their positions.
   (A) plethora of   (B) maneuver on   (C) reappraisal of   (D) commutation on   (E) development of

3. The notion that cultural and biological influences ——— determine cross-cultural diversity is discredited by the fact that, in countless subjects of human existence, it is cultural programming that (overwhelmingly) accounts for cross-population variance.
   (A) jointly   (B) completely   (C) directly   (D) equally   (E) eventually

4. Because medieval women's public participation in spiritual life was not welcomed by the male establishment, a compromising ——— religious writings, ineffective to the members of the establishment because of its ———, became important for many women.
   (A) involvement with   (B) attention to   (C) familiarity with   (D) dissatisfaction with   (E) resistance to

5. This final essay, in prevailing kindness ——— by occasional flashes of savage irony, bespeaks the ——— character of the author.
   (A) illuminated, imperturbable   (B) ironic, dichotomous   (C) unified, undivisible   (D) exemplified, whimsical   (E) sour, ruthless

6. Although his attempts to appear psychotic were ——— as to be almost ———, there is evidence that Ezra Pound was able to avoid standing trial for treason merely by faking symptoms of mental illness.
   (A) spontaneous, amusing   (B) counterfeit, believable   (C) clumsy, hallucinatory   (D) stylized, disorienting   (E) sporadic, premeditated

7. The ——— questions that fundamentally structure the study of history must be distinguished from merely ——— questions, which have their day and then pass into oblivion.
   (A) recurrent, practical   (B) instinctive, factual   (C) ingrained, discriminating   (D) philosophical, random   (E) perennial, ephemeral

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. CLIENTELE: CUSTOMERS =
(A) noisy: civilians
(B) boycott: merchants
(C) contest: umpires
(D) testimony: lawyers
(E) faculty: teachers

9. ARTICULATE: SPEECH =
(A) meticulous: power
(B) graceful: movement
(C) dissenting: thought
(D) owning: respect
(E) engaging: acceptance

10. COLOSSUS: FIGURINE =
(A) epic: grandeur
(B) sculptor: statue
(C) squirrel: chipmunk
(D) boulder: pebble
(E) sofa: bench

11. LEAF: OAK =
(A) bulb: tulip
(B) berry: fruit
(C) tree: forest
(D) stem: flower
(E) needle: pine

12. LATENCY: RESPONSE =
(A) term: pregnancy
(B) incubation: disease
(C) interval: periodicity
(D) duration: process
(E) fluctuation: equilibrium

13. RETRACT: STATEMENT =
(A) substantiate: pledge
(B) reissue: belief
(C) reveal: promise
(D) precipitate: procedure
(E) repeal: legislation

14. JUGGERNAUT: CRUSH =
(A) quilting: betray
(B) inciting: harry
(C) spitting: destroy
(D) shoveling: thickened
(E) paragon: purify

15. FRUGAL: PERNIOUS =
(A) temperate: sober
(B) ethereal: unregulated
(C) cynical: sarcastic
(D) compliant: obsequious
(E) laudable: malevolent

16. DEPART: ABSCOND =
(A) store: secrete
(B) clone: exclude
(C) speak: harangue
(D) intervene: interfere
(E) cover: eclipse

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Currently, the paramount problem in the field of biomaterials, the science of replacing diseased tissue with human-made implants, is control over the interface, or surface, between (3) implanted biomaterials and living tissue. The physical properties of most tissues can be matched by careful selection of raw materials: metals, ceramics, or several varieties of polymer materials. Even the requirement that biomaterials processed from these materials be nontoxic to host tissue can be met by techniques derived from studying the reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials or even short-term implants but achieving necessary matches in physical properties across interfaces between living and nonliving matter requires knowledge of which molecules control the binding of cells to each other—an area that we have not yet explored thoroughly. Although recent research has (20) allowed us to stabilize the tissue-biomaterial interface by controlling either the chemical reactions at the microstructure of the biomaterials, our fundamental understanding of how implant devices adhere to tissues remains woefully incomplete.

17. According to the passage, the major problem currently facing scientists in the field of biomaterials is
(A) assessing and regulating the bonding between host tissue and implants
(B) controlling the transfer of potentially toxic materials across the interface of tissue and implant
(C) developing new materials from which to construct implant devices
(D) deciding in what situations implants are needed
(E) determining the importance of short-term implants to long-term stability of tissue-implant interfaces

18. The passage suggests which of the following about the recent research mentioned in lines 19-20?
(A) It has solved vexing problems but has created another.
(B) It has concentrated on secondary concerns but has ignored primary concerns.
(C) It has improved practical applications of biomaterial technology without providing a complete theoretical explanation of that improvement.
(D) It has thoroughly investigated properties of biomaterials but has paid little attention to relevant characteristics of human tissue.
(E) It has provided considerable information on short-term implant technology but little on long-term implant technology.

19. The author’s primary purpose is to
(A) answer a theoretical question in the field of biomaterials
(B) update the current state of technology in the field of biomaterials
(C) outline a research dispute in the field of biomaterials
(D) present an ethical crisis for biomaterials researchers
(E) suggest some practical benefits of biomaterial implants

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Islamic law is a particularly instructive example of "sacred law." Islamic law is a phenomenon as different from all other forms of law—concomitantly, of course, a considerable and inevitable number of coincidences with one or the other of them as far as subject matter and positive enactments are concerned—that its study is indispensable in order to appreciate adequately the full range of possible legal phenomena. Even the two other representative systems of sacred law that are historically and geographically nearest to it, Jewish law and Roman Catholic canon law, are perceptibly different.

Both Jewish law and canon law are more uniform than Islamic law. Though historically there is a discernible break between Jewish law of the sovereign state of ancient Israel and of the Diaspora (the diaspora of Jewish people after the conquest of Israel), the spirit of the legal matter in later parts of the Old Testament is very close to that of the Talmud, one of the primary codifications of Jewish law in the Diaspora. Islam, on the other hand, represented a radical breakaway from the Arab paganisms that preceded it; Islamic law is the result of an examination, from a religious angle, of legal subject matter that was far from uniform, comprising as it did the various components of the laws of pre-Islamic Arabia and numerous legal elements taken over from the non-Arab peoples of the conquered territories. All this was unified by being subjected to the same kind of religious scrutiny, the impact of which varied greatly, being almost nonexistent in some fields, and in others originating novel institutions. This central duality of legal subject matter and religious norms is additional to the variety of legal, ethical, and ritual rules that is typical of sacred law.

In its relation to the secular state, Islamic law differed from both Jewish and canon law. Jewish law was harnessed to the cohesion of the community reinforced by pressure from outside; its rules are the direct expression of this feeling of cohesion, tending toward the accommodation of dissent. Canon and Islamic law, on the contrary, were dominated by the dualism of religion and state, where the state was not, in contrast with Judaism, an alien power but the political expression of the same religion. But the conflict between state and religion took different forms: in Christianity it appeared as the struggle for political power on the part of a tightly organized ecclesiastical hierarchy, and canon law was one of its political weapons. Islamic law, on the other hand, was never supported by an organized institution; consequently, there never developed an overt trial of strength. There merely existed a dissonance between application of the sacred law and many of the regulations framed by Islamic states; this antagonism varied according to place and time.

20. The author's purpose in comparing Islamic law to Jewish law and canon law is most probably to
(A) contend that traditional legal subject matter does not play a large role in Islamic law
(B) support his argument that Islamic law is a unique kind of legal phenomenon
(C) emphasize the variety of forms that can all be considered sacred law
(D) provide an example of how he believes comparative institutional study should be undertaken
(E) argue that geographical and historical proximity does not necessarily lead to parallel institutional developments

21. The passage provides information to answer which of the following questions?
(A) Does Islamic law depend on any other than Arab legal principles?
(B) What secular practices of Islamic states conflicted with Islamic law?
(C) Are Jewish law and canon law the most typical examples of sacred law?
(D) Is Jewish law more uniform than canon law?
(E) What characterized Arab law of the pre-Islamic era?

22. According to the passage, which of the following statements about sacred law is correct?
(A) The various systems of sacred law originated in a limited geographical area
(B) The various systems of sacred law have had marked influence on one another
(C) Systems of sacred law usually rely on a wide variety of precedents
(D) Systems of sacred law generally contain prescriptions governing diverse aspects of human activity
(E) Systems of sacred law function most effectively in communities with relatively small populations

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the application of Islamic law in Islamic cases has
(A) systematically been opposed by groups who believe it is contrary to their interests.
(B) suffered irreversibly from the lack of firm institutional backing.
(C) frequently been at odds with the legal activity of government institutions.
(D) remained unaffected by the political forces operating alongside it.
(E) benefited from the fact that it never encountered a direct confrontation with the state.

24. Which of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
(A) A universal principle is advanced and then discussed in relation to a particular historical phenomenon.
(B) A methodological innovation is suggested and then example of its efficacy are provided.
(C) A traditional interpretation is questioned and then modified to include new data.
(D) A general opinion is expressed and then supportive illustrations are advanced.
(E) A controversial viewpoint is presented and then both supportive evidence and contradictory evidence are cited.

25. The passage implies that the relationship of Islamic, Jewish, and canon law is correctly described by which of the following statements?
I. Because each constitutes an example of sacred law, they necessarily share some features.
II. They each developed in reaction to the interference of secular political institutions.
III. The differences among them result partly from their differing emphasis on purely ethical rules.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

26. The passage suggests that canon law differs from Islamic law in that only canon law
(A) contains proscriptions that precluded legal systems might regard as properly legal
(B) concerns itself with the duties of a person in regard to the community as a whole.
(C) was affected by the tension of the conflict between religion and state.
(D) developed in a political environment that did not challenge its fundamental existence.
(E) played a role in the direct confrontation between institutions varying in power.

27. All of the following statements about the development of Islamic law are implied in the passage EXCEPT:
(A) Pre-Islamic legal principles were incorporated into Islamic law with widely differing degrees of change.
(B) Diverse legal elements were joined together through the application of a purely religious criterion.
(C) Although some of the sources of Islamic law were pagan, its integrity as a shared law was not compromised by their incorporation.
(D) There was a fundamental shared characteristic in all pre-Islamic legal matters taken over by Islamic law.
(E) Although Islam emerged among the Arabs, Islamic law was influenced by ethnically diverse elements.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. ASEPTIC: (A) contaminated (B) dispersed (C) oxidize (D) persistent (E) haphazard

29. QUIESCENCE: (A) impartiality (B) inability (C) indictmen (D) rationality (E) action

30. LUMBER: (A) align (B) squinch (C) swerve (D) resist (E) glide

31. NUCLEATE: (A) displace (B) scatter (C) preserve (D) smother (E) deactivate

32. LEVITY: (A) gravity (B) audacity (C) felicity (D) gravity (E) depravity

33. DENUNCIATION: (A) suspension (B) indecision (C) eulogy (D) euthanasia (E) pronouncement

34. TREACHEROUSNESS: (A) intellectuality (B) faithfulness (C) selfworthiness (D) pleasantry (E) consideration

35. SOPORIFIC: (A) artificial nourishment (B) hallucinatory experience (C) effective cure (D) auxiliary (E) stimulant

36. STYMIE: (A) entreat (B) apprise (C) posture (D) lend credibility (E) change direction

37. MUNDANE: (A) unearthly (B) synthetic (C) costly (D) fragile (E) complicated

38. WELTER: (A) orderly arrangement (B) convincing remark (C) inconclusive evidence (D) insatiable growth (E) eccentric character
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBAL ABILITY</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>ANALYTICAL ABILITY</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number Answer</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Number Answer</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Number Answer</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 D 7 2 1 E 94</td>
<td>1 B 2 1 A 22</td>
<td>1 A 6 1 A 74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A 40 2 B 60</td>
<td>2 C 16 2 B 74</td>
<td>2 A 33 2 D 74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 D 66 3 D 69</td>
<td>3 A 66 1 B 67</td>
<td>3 B 72 3 D 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 B 94 4 A 99</td>
<td>4 A 35 4 A 91</td>
<td>4 E 62 4 A 77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 C 54 5 B 59</td>
<td>5 B 65 5 D 85</td>
<td>5 C 68 5 D 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 D 27 6 C 48</td>
<td>6 D 52 6 C 72</td>
<td>6 C 51 6 B 96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 E 50 7 E 46</td>
<td>7 A 73 7 B 77</td>
<td>7 C 58 7 C 83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A 92 8 E 91</td>
<td>8 D 74 8 H 68</td>
<td>8 A 61 8 D 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 E 84 9 B 82</td>
<td>9 D 87 9 D 72</td>
<td>9 D 61 9 A 69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 C 92 10 D 76</td>
<td>10 B 75 10 B 56</td>
<td>10 E 83 10 C 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 B 42 11 E 76</td>
<td>11 B 74 11 C 61</td>
<td>11 D 62 11 E 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 G 54 12 B 45</td>
<td>12 A 63 12 C 61</td>
<td>12 B 27 12 A 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 C 37 13 E 80</td>
<td>13 D 45 13 D 30</td>
<td>13 B 95 13 D 81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 G 29 14 A 17</td>
<td>14 B 35 14 C 33</td>
<td>14 C 92 14 D 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 B 25 15 D 15</td>
<td>15 C 33 15 C 29</td>
<td>15 D 35 15 C 64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 E 22 16 A 13</td>
<td>16 D 83 16 A 63</td>
<td>16 E 24 16 A 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 A 92 17 A 78</td>
<td>17 B 63 17 D 75</td>
<td>17 D 46 17 B 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 E 70 18 C 82</td>
<td>18 E 70 18 D 82</td>
<td>18 E 70 18 E 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 G 72 19 G 91</td>
<td>19 A 72 19 B 87</td>
<td>19 D 14 19 E 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 A 67 20 G 70</td>
<td>20 E 89 20 B 73</td>
<td>20 A 41 20 B 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 D 70 21 A 46</td>
<td>21 D 66 21 D 91</td>
<td>21 D 17 21 A 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 B 44 22 D 36</td>
<td>22 D 85 22 E 94</td>
<td>22 C 38 22 E 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 G 73 23 G 39</td>
<td>23 A 57 23 C 31</td>
<td>23 B 83 23 D 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 B 98 24 D 93</td>
<td>24 B 41 24 A 70</td>
<td>24 A 30 24 E 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 E 40 26 C 32</td>
<td>26 D 63 26 E 19</td>
<td>27 E 36 27 D 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 E 36 27 D 25</td>
<td>27 C 40 27 C 44</td>
<td>27 A 30 27 A 42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 A 87 28 A 75</td>
<td>28 E 31 28 B 84</td>
<td>28 A 36 28 A 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 G 92 29 E 94</td>
<td>29 A 32 29 B 82</td>
<td>29 C 60 29 C 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 E 89 30 E 65</td>
<td>30 A 92 30 E 85</td>
<td>31 G 69 31 G 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 G 95 31 D 60</td>
<td>31 E 69 31 B 65</td>
<td>32 B 88 32 D 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 E 67 32 C 39</td>
<td>32 E 67 32 D 39</td>
<td>32 E 43 32 B 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 B 40 33 B 48</td>
<td>33 B 40 33 B 48</td>
<td>33 B 30 33 B 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 E 41 34 C 52</td>
<td>34 E 41 34 C 52</td>
<td>35 C 41 35 C 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 D 28 35 A 35</td>
<td>35 D 28 35 A 35</td>
<td>36 D 25 36 D 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P = for the group of schoolchildren who took the EAS General Test in a recent three-year period.
TEST 23
SECTION 1
Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly ———, most frequently by human intervention.
   (A) celebrated  (B) predicted  (C) observed  
   (D) disturbed  (E) questioned

2. There is some ——— the fact that the author of a book as sensitive and informative as Indian Aristocracy did not develop her interest in Native American art until adulthood, for she grew up in a region rich in American Indian culture.
   (A) irony in  (B) satisfaction in  
   (C) doubt about (D) concern about  
   (E) preoccupation in

3. Ecology, like economics, converges itself with the movement of valuable ——— through a complex network of producers and consumers.
   (A) commodities  (B) dividends  
   (C) communications  (D) nutrients  
   (E) artifacts

4. Observeable as a tendency of our culture is a ——— of ——— psychosynthesis; we no longer feel that it can solve our emotional problems.
   (A) divergence...certainty about  
   (B) confrontation...engagement  
   (C) withdrawal...belief in  
   (D) defense...satisfaction in  
   (E) failure...anger in

5. The struggle of the generations is one of the obvious concerns of human affairs; therefore, it may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is ——— critical.
   (A) exceptionally  (B) disturbingly  
   (C) uniquely  (D) archetypally  
   (E) capriciously

6. Rhetoric often seems to ——— over results in a heated debate, with host sides ——— in hyperbole.
   (A) sound...sustaining  
   (B) prevail...yielding  
   (C) triumph...engaging  
   (D) reverse...hampering  
   (E) trample...sputtering

7. Melodramas, which presented stark oppositions between innocence and criminality, virtue and corruption, good and evil, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world ——— of ———.
   (A) bereft...disestablishment  
   (B) composed...adversity  
   (C) full...cynical  
   (D) deprived...purity  
   (E) avowed...anomalous

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. NURTURE:CHILD:
(A) cultivate:crop  (B) quench:fire
(C) marveldissaint  (D) locus:possession
(E) deminst:obligation

9. LAW:CARPENTER:
(A) brush:painter  (B) typecast:author
(B) wagon:farmer  (C) wrest:bricklayer
(D) wagon:farmer  (E) scissors:tailor

10. EPITAPH:TOMBSTONE:
(A) potential:cause  (B) prologue:play
(C) melody:song  (D) salutation:letter
(E) motive:object

11. SIMPER:SMILE:
(A) babble:talk  (B) thought:blank
(C) loquacity:laconic  (D) teetotal:alcoholic
(E) wink:eye

12. EGG:CHICKEN:
(A) pearl:oyster  (B) mor:sea
(C) shell:clam  (D) skin:shark
(E) egg:walrus

13. GIMMER:DAZZLE:
(A) delineate:disclaim  (B) rend:abandon
(C) pie:banquet  (D) muse:reflect
(E) murmur:resound

14. RESCIND:LAW:
(A) postpone:performance  (B) withdraw:candidate
(C) default:debt  (D) demote:hierarchy
(E) retire:position

15. ENTANGLE:INVOLVE:
(A) caution:fear  (B) compete:force
(C) gill:oesophagus  (D) replicate:copy
(E) waver:adhere

16. ALCHEMY:SCIENCE:
(A) wake:sleep  (B) forge:imitation
(C) botanize:botany  (D) play:trick
(E) nothing:remedy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other insects keep track of time without any sensory cues from the outside world, and such "biological clocks" clearly contribute to their "compass sense." For example, they can use the position of the sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds

(10) navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by using

(15) instinct, navigation, almost as human navigators use stars and instruments, but this would demand of the animals a fantastic map sense. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine their geographic location by detecting variations in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field.

17. The main idea of the passage is that

(A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water
(B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood
(C) the ability of migrants to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense
(D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense
(E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

18. It can be inferred from the passage that if the flock of birds described in lines 8-12 were navigating by compass sense alone, they would, after the storm, fly

(A) east (B) north (C) northwest
(D) south (E) southeast

19. In maintaining that migrating animals would need "a fantastic map sense" (line 17) to determine their geographic position by celestial navigation, the author intends to express

(A) admission to the ability of the migrants
(B) skepticism about celestial navigation as an explanation
(C) certainty that the phenomenon of migration will remain mysterious
(D) interest in a new method of accounting for over-water migration
(E) surprise that animals apparently navigate in much the same way that humans being do

20. Of the following descriptions of migrating animals, which most strongly suggests that the animals are depending on magnetic cues to orient themselves?

(A) Pigeons can properly readjust their course even when flying long distances through exceedingly dense fog
(B) Bisons are able to reach their destination by passing through a landscape that has been partially altered by a recent fire
(C) Elephants are able to find grooves that some members of the herd have never seen before
(D) Swallows are able to return to a given spot at the same time every year
(E) Monarch butterflies coming from different parts of North America are able to arrive at the same location each winter.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criticism to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for examining Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by worthy political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assumes springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing an acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason other than the racial identity of the author, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporary? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

*Black Fiction* does have some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works—yet his rhetoric seems marbled, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetics? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpart to the prevailing theme that portrays the fact against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of exposition?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an easy and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its arguments are tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid essay exemplifies leveled and penetrating criticism.

21. The author of the passage objects to criticism of Black fiction like that by Addison Gayle because it
   (A) emphasizes purely literary aspects of such fiction
   (B) misinterprets the ideological content of such fiction
   (C) misunderstands the notions of Black identity contained in such fiction
   (D) substitutes political for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction
   (E) ignores the interplay between Black history and Black identity displayed in such fiction

22. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
   (A) evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
   (B) comparing various critical approaches to a subject
   (C) discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
   (D) summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism
   (E) explaining the theoretical background of a certain kind of criticism

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
23. The author of the passage believes that Black Fiction would have been improved had Rosenblatt
(A) evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black Fiction
(B) attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
(C) explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
(D) established a basis for placing Black fiction within its own unique literary tradition
(E) assessed the relative literary merits of the novels he analyzes thematically

24. The author's discussion of Black Fiction can be best described as
(A) pedantic and contentious
(B) critical but admiring
(C) ironic and deprecating
(D) argumentative but unfocused
(E) stilted and insincere

25. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be LEAST likely to approve of which of the following?
(A) An analysis of the influence of political events on the personal ideology of Black writers
(B) A critical study that applies sociopolitical criteria to autobiographies by Black authors
(C) A literary study of Black poetry that reexamines the merits of poems according to the political acceptability of their themes
(D) An examination of the growth of a distinct Black literary tradition within the context of Black history
(E) A literary study that attempts to isolate aesthetic qualities unique to Black fiction

26. The author of the passage uses all of the following in the discussion of Rosenblatt's book EXCEPT
(A) rhetorical questions
(B) specific examples
(C) comparison and contrast
(D) definition of terms
(E) personal opinion

27. The author of the passage refers to James Weldon Johnson's Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man most probably in order to
(A) point out affinities between Rosenblatt's method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism
(B) clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage
(C) qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt's book made in the first paragraph of the passage
(D) illustrate the affinities among Black novels discussed by Rosenblatt's literary analysis
(E) give a specific example of one of the accomplishments of Rosenblatt's work

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in capital letters. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. INFINITY
(A) bounded space
(B) physical repulsion
(C) inadequate measurement
(D) weak charge
(E) small miscalculation

29. TRUCE
(A) resumed fighting
(B) false pretense
(C) genuine grievances
(D) nonmilitary service
(E) tactical error

30. DAMPED
(A) phonetic
(B) flexible
(C) supplied
(D) concentrated
(E) variable

31. TURBULENT
(A) obviate
(B) extensive
(C) serial
(D) pacific
(E) deflated

32. LUCID
(A) vague
(B) cynical
(C) tedious
(D) unreliable
(E) improper

33. EBULLIENCE
(A) postivity
(B) sterility
(C) awkwardness
(D) careful organization
(E) calm restraint

34. CAPRICHOS
(A) deductive
(B) meaningful
(C)steadfast
(D) limited
(E) straightforward

35. IMPASSIVE
(A) overwrought
(B) long-winded
(C) pompous
(D) energetic
(E) apt

36. TORMENTOUS
(A) gently rained
(B) logically accurate
(C) unbreakable
(D) spare
(E) direct

37. TOOT
(A) plagued
(B) misrepresent
(C) withhold consent
(D) cast aspersions on
(E) deny the propriety of

38. PROMPT
(A) betray
(B) check
(C) sway
(D) complicate
(E) defer
1. In the current research program, new varieties of apple trees are evaluated under different agricultural conditions—i.e., tree size, bloom density, fruit size, to various soils, and resistance to pests and disease.

(A) circumstances...proximity
(B) regulations...adaptability
(C) conditions...susceptibility
(D) auspices...susceptibility
(E) configurations...propriety

2. At first, I found her gravity rather intimidating; but, as I saw more of her, I found that was very near the surface.

(A) seriousness...laughter
(B) confidence...poise
(C) fun
(D) determination

3. Even though in today's Soviet Union the...the Muslim clergy have been accorded power and privileges, the Muslim laity and the rank-and-file clergy still have little...to practice their religion.

(A) practitioners...opportunity
(B) dissidents...obligation
(C) adversaries...inclination
(D) leaders...latitude
(E) traditionalists...incence

4. The proponents of recombinant DNA research have decided to...internal regulation of their work; they hope that by making this compromise they can forestall profound state and local controls that might be even stricter.

(A) protest...institute
(B) institute...deny
(C) defy
(D) encourage...disregard

5. It is to the novelist's credit that all of the episodes in her novel are presented realistically, without any...or playful supernatural tricks.

(A) elucidation...discrimination
(B) artlessness...authenticity
(C) whimsy...

6. Our new tools of systems analysis, powerful though they may be, lead us...theories, especially, and predictably, in economics and political science, where productive approaches have long been highly...

(A) pragmatic...speculative
(B) integral...fiscus
(C) explanatory...intuition
(D) wrongheaded...convergent
(E) amorphous...elusive

7. Nineteenth-century scholars, by examining earlier geometric Greek art, found that classical Greek art was not a magical...or a brilliant...blending Egyptian and Assyrian art, but was independently evolved by Greeks in Greece.

(A) stage...appropriation
(B) exemplar...synthesis
(C) conversion...annexation
(D) paradigm...construct
(E) innovation...amalgam

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions a missing pair of words or phrases a followed by five alternatives: the pair of words or phrases. Select the nearest pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. ANXIOUS REASSURANCE:
   (A) repentant gratitude
   (B) perpetual application
   (C) insistent imagination
   (D) voluptuous suppression
   (E) absentminded indifference

9. STANZA: POEM:
   (A) pinwheel: ballet
   (B) rhythm: verse
   (C) dunt-choos
   (D) act: opera
   (E) memory: monologue

10. COIN: DENOMINATION:
    (A) book: type
    (B) officer: rank
    (C) house: architecture
    (D) doctor: profession
    (E) tree: wood

11. EMBELLISH: AUSTERE:
    (A) continue: illustrious
    (B) alter: remarkable
    (C) train: classic
    (D) adulterate: pure
    (E) refine: unique

12. PORTFOLIO: SECURITIES:
    (A) assessment: taxes
    (B) computer: programs
    (C) insurance: risks
    (D) fitness: careers
    (E) dossier: reports

13. EXHORT: SUGGEST:
    (A) refine: accept
    (B) goal: direct
    (C) instruct: search
    (D) tamper: adjust
    (E) conspire: plan

14. CLAY: PORCELAIN:
    (A) glass: china
    (B) fine:魏
    (C) sip: iron
    (D) flax: linen
    (E) sand: cement

15. SERMON: HOMILETICS:
    (A) argument: logic
    (B) tennis: athlete
    (C) word: language
    (D) student: pedagogy
    (E) alphabet: phonetically

16. MATRIX: NUMBERS:
    (A) gas: molecules
    (B) volume: liquid
    (C) crystal: atoms
    (D) interaction: reagents
    (E) tension: layer

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The molecules of carbon dioxide in the Earth’s atmosphere affect the heat balance of the Earth by acting as a one-way screen. Although these molecules allow radiation in visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions radiating from the Earth’s surface—radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space. For the Earth to maintain a constant average temperature, such emissions from the Earth must balance incoming solar radiation. If there were no carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, heat would escape from the Earth much more easily. The surface temperature would be so much lower that the oceans might be a solid mass of ice.

Today, however, the potential problem is too much carbon dioxide. The burning of fossil fuels and the clearing of forests have increased atmospheric carbon dioxide by about 15 percent in the last hundred years, and we continue to add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Could the increase in carbon dioxide cause a global rise in average temperature, and could such a rise have serious consequences for human society?

Mathematical models that allow us to calculate the rise in temperature as a function of the increase indicate that the answer is probably yes.

Under present conditions a temperature of 18°C can be observed at an altitude of 5 to 6 kilometers above the Earth. Below this altitude (called the radiating level), the temperature increases by about 9°C per kilometer approaching the Earth’s surface, where the average temperature is about 15°C. An increase in the amount of carbon dioxide means that there are more molecules of carbon dioxide to absorb infrared radiation. As the capacity of the atmosphere to absorb infrared radiation increases, the radiating level and the temperature of the surface must rise.

One mathematical model predicts that the atmospheric carbon dioxide would raise the global mean surface temperature by 5°C. This model assumes that the atmosphere’s relative humidity remains constant and the temperature decreases with altitude at a rate of 5°C per kilometer. The assumption of constant relative humidity is important, because water vapor in the atmosphere is another efficient absorber of radiation at infrared wavelengths. Because warm air can hold more moisture than cool air, the relative humidity will be constant only if the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere increases as the temperature rises. Therefore, more infrared radiation would be absorbed and retransmitted back to the Earth’s surface. The resultant warming at the surface could be expected to melt snow and ice, releasing the Earth’s reflectivity. More solar radiation would then be absorbed, leading to a further increase in temperature.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) warn of the dangers of continued burning of fossil fuels

(B) discuss the significance of increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

(C) explain how a constant temperature is maintained on the Earth’s surface

(D) describe the ways in which various atmospheric and climatic conditions contribute to the Earth’s weather

(E) demonstrate the usefulness of mathematical models in predicting long-range climatic change

According to the passage, the greatest part of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is

(A) concentrated in the infrared spectrum

(B) concentrated in ultraviolet wavelengths

(C) absorbed by carbon dioxide molecules

(D) absorbed by atmospheric water vapor

(E) reflected back to space by snow and ice

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
9. According to the passage, atmospheric carbon dioxide performs all of the following functions EXCEPT
(A) absorbing radiation at visible wavelengths
(B) absorbing infrared radiation
(C) absorbing outgoing radiation from the Earth
(D) helping to retain heat in the Earth’s surface
(E) helping to maintain a constant average temperature on the Earth’s surface

20. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward the increasing amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and its consequences?
(A) Incredulous
(B) Completely detached
(C) Interested but skeptical
(D) Angry yet resigned
(E) Objective yet concerned

21. It can be concluded from information contained in the passage that the average temperature at an altitude of 1 kilometer above the Earth is about
(A) 15°C
(B) 9°C
(C) 2.5°C
(D) -12°C
(E) -18°C

22. You can be inferred from the passage that the construction of the mathematical model mentioned in the passage involved the formulation of which of the following?
(A) An assumption that the amount of carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere would in reality steadily increase
(B) An assumption that human activities are the only agencies by which carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere
(C) Assumptions about the social and political consequences of any curtailment of the use of fossil fuels
(D) Assumptions about the physical conditions that we are likely to prove during the period for which the model was made
(E) Assumptions about the differential behavior of carbon dioxide molecules at various levels of temperature calculated in the model

23. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the last hundred years?
(A) Fossil fuels were burned for the first time
(B) Greater amounts of land were cleared than at any time before
(C) The average temperature at the Earth’s surface has become 2°C cooler
(D) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased measurably
(E) The amount of farmland worldwide has doubled.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Some modern anthropologists told the biological evolution hypothesis not only human morphology but also human behavior. The role those anthropologists subscribe to evolution is to explain the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints—ways of living, thinking, and acting that "some naturally" in archetypal situations in any culture. Our "faculties"—conscious and unconscious values such as rage, fear, greed, laziness, joy, but, love—may be a very modulated assortment, but they share at least one immediate quality: we are, as we say, "in the grip of" them. And that they give us our street of constrains.

Unfortunately, some of these "facilities"—our need for ever-increasing security among them—are presently maladaptive. Yet beneath the overlay of cultural detail, they, too, are said to be biological in derivation, and therefore as natural to us as are our appendages. We would need to comprehend thoroughly their adaptive origins in order to understand how badly they guide us now. And we might then begin to rewire their program.

26. Which of the following most probably provides an aptitude analogy from human morphology for the "deafness" versus "constitutions" distinction made in the passage in relation to human behavior?
(A) The ability of some people to see all the colors of the visible spectrum as against most people's inability to name any but the primary colors.
(B) The ability of even the least fortunate people to show compassion as against people's inability to mask their feelings completely.
(C) The ability of some people to dive to great depths as against most people's inability to swim long distances.
(D) The psychological profile of those people who are able to delay gratification as against people's inability to control their lives completely.
(E) The greater long capacity of mountain people that hear them live in oxygen-poor air as against people's inability to fly without special apparatus.

27. It can be inferred that in his discussion of maladaptive facilities the author assumes that
(A) evolution does not favor the emergence of adaptive characteristics over the emergence of maladaptive ones
(B) any system or behavior that positively adapts is regarded as transitory in evolutionary theory
(C) maladaptive characteristics, once fixed, make the reproduction of other maladaptive characteristics more likely
(D) the designation of a characteristic as being maladaptive must always remain highly negative
(E) a thorough grasp of the principle that cultural detail in human behavior can differ arbitrarily from society to society
Directions: Each question below consists of a word spelled in capital letters, followed by five entered words, or phrases. Choose the entered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

24. PRESS: (A) excel (B) deny (C) act (D) require (E) withdraw

29. INNOCENCE: (A) punishment (B) verdict (C) accuser (D) guilt (E) conflict

30. ELABORATE: (A) criticize (B) simplify (C) abbreviate (D) expel (E) curtail

31. PERSISTENCE: (A) inequality (B) inconsistency (C) relevance (D) incompetence (E) insensibility

32. SKEPTICISM: (A) plausibility (B) audacity (C) reason (D) argument (E) conviction

33. REACTANT: (A) by-product (B) low-grade ore (C) inert material (D) inorganic substance (E) nonradioactive element

34. CODA: (A) prelude (B) crescendo (C) solo (D) refrain (E) improvisation

35. HACKNEYED: (A) useful (B) admissible (C) ornate (D) meticulous (E) original

36. MACERATE: (A) harden by drying (B) influence by lying (C) cover by painting (D) ease by medicating (E) assuage by observing

37. GLIB: (A) illiterate (B) inept (C) verbose (D) perfunctory (E) labored

38. IMPEIGN: (A) revoke (B) discharge (C) champion (D) console (E) restore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multitasking Ability</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Group F was the control group.
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Clearly refusing sceptics, researchers have ——— not only that gravitational radiation exists but that it also does exactly what theory ——— it should do.
   (A) doubted…warranted
   (B) estimated…accepted
   (C) demonstrated…predicted
   (D) assumed…deduced
   (E) supposed…asserted

2. Sponsors of the bill were ——— because there was no opposition to it within the legislature until after the measure had been signed into law.
   (A) unreliable
   (B) well-intentioned
   (C) persistent
   (D) relieved
   (E) detained

3. The paradoxical aspect of the myth about Demeter, when we consider the predominant image of her as a tranquil and serene goddess, is her ——— search for her daughter.
   (A) extended
   (B) agitated
   (C) comprehensive
   (D) motiveless
   (E) heartless

4. Yellow fever, the disease that killed 4,000 Philadelphians in 1793, and to ——— Memphis, Tennessee, that the city lost its charter, has reappeared after nearly two decades in ——— in the Western Hemisphere.
   (A) terrorized...contention
   (B) ravaged...secret
   (C) disabled...quarantine
   (D) corrupted...quiescence
   (E) decimated...abeyance

5. Although ———, almost self-effacing in his private life, he displays in his plays and essays a strong ——— publicity and controversy.
   (A) conventional...interest in
   (B) monotonous...reliance on
   (C) shy...aversion toward
   (D) retiring...perversion for
   (E) evasive...impatience with

6. Comparatively few rock musicians are willing to laugh at themselves, although a host of ——— can boost sales of video clips very nicely.
   (A) self-deprecation
   (B) congeniality
   (C) cynicism
   (D) embarrassment
   (E) self-doubt

7. Parts of seventeenth-century Chinese pleasure gardens were not necessarily intended to look ———; they were designed expressly to evoke the agreeable melancholy resulting from a sense of the ——— of natural beauty and human glory.
   (A) beautiful...immutability
   (B) cheerful...transitoriness
   (C) colorful...abstraction
   (D) luxuriant...simplicity
   (E) conventional...wildness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. **APPLE SKIN**
   (A) potato tuber
   (B) melon peel
   (C) tomato fruit
   (D) marser tub
   (E) rhubarb stalk

9. **FIRE INFERNO**
   (A) speech shout
   (B) wind temperature
   (C) storm hurricane
   (D) whale dolphin
   (E) plant flower

10. **BODYGUARD PERSON**
    (A) police officer traffic
    (B) teacher pupil
    (C) mayor city
    (D) soldier country
    (E) secretary office

11. **LOPE RUN**
    (A) uncover lose
    (B) view see
    (C) sight mean
    (D) chew drink
    (E) draw speak

12. **HOAX RECEIVE**
    (A) scandal widely
    (B) lottery disburse
    (C) grind ruling
    (D) fisherman delay
    (E) meat capital

13. **ALCOVE RECESS**
    (A) lurk chimney
    (B) dome roof
    (C) column entrance
    (D) foyer bathroom
    (E) television building

14. **BALLAST INSTABILITY**
    (A) buoy direction
    (B) purchase slipage
    (C) task metal
    (D) pulley leverage
    (E) host elevator

15. **MUFFLE SOUND**
    (A) snuggle grief
    (B) midst object
    (C) extract flavor
    (D) endure agony
    (E) conceal secret

16. **MITIGATE SEVERE**
    (A) compile available
    (B) restore new
    (C) contribute charitable
    (D) venenate teerent
    (E) qualify general

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
A Marxist sociologist has argued that racism stems from the class struggle that it is unique to the capitalist system—that racial prejudice is generated by capitalists as a means of controlling workers. His thesis works relatively well when applied to discrimination against Blacks in the United States, but his definition of racial prejudice as "racially-based negative prejzgms against a group generally accepted as a race in any given region of ethnic composition," can be interpreted at also including hostility toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California and the Jews in medieval Europe. However, since prejudice against these latter peoples was not engendered by capitalists, he has to reason that such antagonism were not really based on race. He disposed (though almost unconsciously) of both the insolvency faced by Jews before the rise of capitalism and the early twelfth-century discrimination against Oriental peoples in California, which, no coincidence, was mitigated by workers.

17. The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions?

(A) What accounts for the prejudice against the Jews in medieval Europe?
(B) What conditions caused the discrimination against Oriental people in California in the early twentieth century?
(C) Which groups are not in ethnic competition with each other in the United States?
(D) What explanation did the Marxist sociologist give for the existence of racial prejudice?
(E) What evidence did the Marxist sociologist provide to support his thesis?

18. The author considers the Marxist sociologist's thesis about the origins of racial prejudice to be

(A) original
(B) unpersuasive
(C) offensive
(D) obscure
(E) speculative

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the Marxist sociologist would argue that in a noncapitalist society racial prejudice would be

(A) pervasive
(B) tolerated
(C) ignored
(D) forbidden
(E) nonexistent

20. According to the passage, the Marxist sociologist's chain of reasoning required him to assert that prejudice toward Oriental people in California was

(A) directed primarily against the Chinese
(B) similar in origin to prejudice against the Jews
(C) unexplained by Oriental people as ethnic competition
(D) provoked by workers
(E) nonracial in character

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
(i) Minkley's results of attempts to relate brain processes to mental experience are more discouraging. Such variations in rate, shape, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy. However, subsequently developed methods of recording and analyzing nerve potentials have led to a revelation of such diverse diversity. It was possible to demonstrate by other methods the existence of nerve impulses in various parts of the brain. The question then was: Are nerve impulses really homogenous in quality in one region and heterogeneous in another? (30)

(2) The theory is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the degree of consciousness. The problem they produce, by shortening the area over which the brain functions, there is no instance that evidence for this view. In one experiment, when an electric stimulus was applied to a small sensory area of the cerebral cortex of a conscious animal, a sensation of heat was produced in a region of the brain, but as far as psychophysical correlations were concerned, the obvious similarity of these sensory fields to each other seemed much more remarkable than any of the minute details of the different sensations that they produced. (35)

(iii) However, cortical sensory, in itself, turned out to have little explanatory value. Studies showed that sensations as diverse as those of color, sound, and temperature, at once white, red, black, are transmitted through the same cortical area. What seemed to remain was some kind of differential pattern among the sensory emanations. It is the difference in the central distribution of impulses that counts. In short, brain theory suggested a correlation between mental experience and the activity of relatively homo~ogenous nerve-cells that produce essentially homogeneous impulses through homogenous cerebral tissue. To match the multiple dimensions of mental experience, psychology could only fail to limit a variation in the spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses. (40)

(2) The author suggests that, by 1950, attempts to correlate mental experience with brain processes would probably have been viewed with

(A) indignation (B) impulsion (C) pessimism

(D) indifference (E) disbelief

(2) The author mentions "common currency" in line 26 primarily in order to emphasize the

(A) lack of differentiation among nerve impulses in human beings

(B) similarity of the sensations that all humans beings experience

(C) similarities in the views of scientists who have studied the human nervous system

(D) continuous passage of nerve impulses through the nervous system

(E) recurrent questioning of the modern explanation about the nervous system

(2) The description in lines 32-38 of an experiment in which electric stimuli were applied to different sensory fields of the cerebral cortex tends to support the theory that

(A) the same presence of different cortical areas cannot account for the diversity of mental experience

(B) variation in spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses correlates with variation in subjective experience

(C) nerve impulses are essentially homogenous, and are relatively unaffected as they travel through the nervous system

(D) the mental processes produced by sensory nerve impulses are determined by the cortical area activated

(E) variation in different types affects the quality of nerve impulses

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. According to the passage, some evidence exists that the way of the cortex activated by a sensory stimulus determines which of the following?

I. The nature of the nerve impulse
II. The modality of the sensory experience
III. Qualitative differences within a modality

(A) I only  (B) III only  (C) I and II only  
(D) II and III only  (E) I, II, and III

25. The passage can most accurately be described as a discussion concerning historical views of the

(A) anatomy of the brain  
(B) manner in which nerve impulses are conducted  
(C) significance of different cortical areas in mental experience  
(D) mechanics of sense perception  
(E) physiological correlates of mental experience

26. Which of the following best summarizes the author’s opinion of the suggestion that different areas of the brain determine perceptions produced by sensory nerve impulses?

(A) It is a plausible explanation, but it has not been completely proved.  
(B) It is the best explanation of brain processes currently available.  
(C) It is disproved by the fact that the various areas of the brain are physiologically very similar.  
(D) There is some evidence to support it, but it fails to explain the diversity of mental experience.  
(E) There is experimental evidence that confirms its correctness.

27. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following exhibits the LEAST qualitative variation?

(A) Nerve cells  
(B) Nerve impulses  
(C) Cortical areas  
(D) Spatial patterns of nerve impulses  
(E) Temporal patterns of nerve impulses
33. IMPETUOUS: (A) short duration (B) mistakes occur (C) resist medium (D) ability to maintain pressure (E) tendency to change emotion

34. DIN: (A) silence (B) slowness (C) sharpen (D) silence (E) repose

35. GAUCHENESS: (A) probe (B) sophistication (C) arrogance (D) polish (E) ignorance

36. INTOXICATE: (A) acid (B) deodorant (C) improve (D) exceptionally sick (E) completely formed

37. ENDOMIC: (A) exotic (B) shallow (C) produce (D) manifest (E) treatable

38. REDOUNDABLE: (A) unsurprising (B) unambiguous (C) impressive (D) invertible (E) inestimable
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five interlined words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Since it is now ——— to build the complex central processing unit of a computer on a single silicon chip using photolithography and chemical etching, it seems plausible that other miniature structures might be fabricated in ——— ways.
   (A) unprecedented...undiscovered
   (B) difficult...related
   (C) permitted...unique
   (D) mandatory...longuntried
   (E) routine...similar

2. Given the evidence of Egyptian and Babylonian ———, later Greek civilization, it would be incorrect to view the work of Greek scientists as an entirely independent creation.
   (A) disdain for
   (B) imitation of
   (C) ambivalence about
   (D) deference to
   (E) influence on

3. Laws do not ensure social order since laws can always be ———, which makes them ——— unless the authorities have the will and the power to detect and punish wrongdoing.
   (A) contended...provisional
   (B) circumvented...aniquated
   (C) repealed...vulnerable
   (D) violated...ineffective
   (E) modified...unstable

4. Since the belief in the both causal and trust-worthy, she refused to consider the possibility that his statement had been ———.
   (A) irrelevant
   (B) facetious
   (C) mistakes
   (D) critical
   (E) insincere

5. Ironically, the party leaders encountered no greater ——— their efforts to build a progressive party than the ——— of the progressives already elected to the legislature.
   (A) support for...advocacy
   (B) threat to...promise
   (C) benefit from...success
   (D) obstacle to...resistance
   (E) praise for...reputation

6. It is strange how words shape our thoughts and trap us at the bottom of dryness ——— canyons of thinking, their imprisoning sides carved out by the ——— of past usage.
   (A) cleared...canyons
   (B) rooted...flood
   (C) incised...river
   (D) ridged...ocean
   (E) notched...mountains

7. That his insinuation in making decisions ——— no open disagreement from any quarter was well known; thus, clever subordinates learned the art of ——— their opinions in casual remarks.
   (A) elicited...quashing
   (B) engendered...reasserting
   (C) brooked...minimizing
   (D) embedded...insinuating
   (E) forborne...amending

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. BABBLE: TALK :: (A) chisel : sculpt (B) harmonize : sing (C) flutter : dance (D) rattle : clatter (E) quibble : shudder

9. SYLLABUS: COURSE :: (A) rules : gavel (B) chart : destination (C) recipe : ingredients (D) appetizer : meal (E) agenda : meeting

12. VARNISH: WOOC :: (A) erch : glass (B) carnish : lattice (C) wax : liniment (D) finish : metal (E) bloom : fabric

11. PITCH: SOUND :: (A)rawl : light (B) mass : weight (C) foot : pressure (D) energy : heat (E) velocity : cure

10. DISCOMPAT : BUSH :: (A) omnipotent : weak (B) contemptuous : sneer (C) affronted : blank (D) sulled : frown (E) aggrieved : gloss

13. INVINCIBLE : SUBDUED :: (A) incensement : expelled (B) impertinent : damaged (C) lifters : enchant (D) boiled : separated (E) expensive : bought

14. STRIGHTEN : GROOVE :: (A) adorned : detail (B) waves : texture (C) throwing : curve (D) constricted : design (E) brass : strand

15. DOGEREL : VERSE :: (A) burlesque : play (B) sketch : drawing (C) operetta : symphony (D) fable : satire (E) minstrel : sonnet

16. DROLL : LAUGH : (A) gray : flinch (B) blust : size (C) shrill : shriek (D) coy : falter (E) wily : wary

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
The transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air above it depends on a disequilibrium at the interface of the water and the air. Within about a millimeter of the water, air temperature is close to that of the surface water, and the air is nearly saturated with water vapor. But the differences, however small, are crucial, and the disequilibrium is maintained by air near the surface mixing with air higher up, which is typically appreciably cooler and lower in water-vapor content. The air is mixed by waves of turbulence that depends on the wind for energy. As wind speed increases, so does turbulence, and thus the rate of heat and moisture transfer. Improved understanding of this phenomenon awaits further study. An interacting—and complicating—phenomenon is wind-water transfer of momentum that occurs when waves are formed. When the wind makes waves, it releases important amounts of energy—energy that is therefore not available to provide turbulence.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) resolve a controversy
(B) describe a phenomenon
(C) outline a theory
(D) confirm research findings
(E) classify various observations

18. According to the passage, wind over the ocean generally does which of the following?
I. Causes relatively cool, dry air to come into proximity with the ocean surface.
II. Maintains a steady rate of heat and moisture transfer between the ocean and the air.
III. Causes frequent change in the temperature of the water at the ocean's surface.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author regards current knowledge about heat and moisture transfer from the ocean to air as
(A) revolutionary
(B) inconsequential
(C) outdated
(D) derivative
(E) incomplete

20. The passage suggests that, if on a certain day the wind were to decrease until there was no wind at all, which of the following would occur?
(A) The air closest to the ocean surface would become saturated with water vapor.
(B) The air closest to the ocean surface would be warmer than the water.
(C) The amount of moisture in the air closest to the ocean surface would decrease.
(D) The rate of heat and moisture transfer would increase.
(E) The air closest to the ocean would be at the same temperature as the air higher up.
Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary. It is not what is established and reproducing what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the scientist, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a t instilled diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different; the phenomenon itself becomes the direct purpose of the creative act. Shakespeare's Hamlet is not a tract about the behavior of inductive processes or the use of political power; nor is Picasso's painting Guernica primarily a propositional assertion about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic, particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist are advanced or explored, in an intuitive way, the limits of the existing form, rather than transgressed that form.

This is not to deny that a highly creative artist invents a new principle or organization in the history of an artistic field; the engraver Montenard, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. More generally, however, whether or not a musical composition transcends a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth. Because they embody a new principle of organization, such as new musical works, such as the opera of the Florentine Camera, are of signal historical importance. But few listeners or musicologists would include these among the great works of music. On the other hand, Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro is surely among the masterpieces of music even though its modern imitators are confined to extending existing means. It has been said of Beethoven that he supplanted the rules and fixed music from the stifling savagery of convention. But a close study of his compositions reveals that Beethoven overturned no fundamental rules. Rather, he was an accumulative strategy who exploited them—first the rules of scale and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach—in strikingly original ways.

21. The author considers a new theory that coherently relates diverse phenomena to one another to be the (A) basis for reforming a well-established scientific form-due (B) byproducts of an aesthetic experience (C) tool used by a scientist to discover a new particular (D) synthesis underlying a great work of art (E) result of highly creative scientific activity

22. The author implies that Beethoven's music was strikingly original because Beethoven's (A) strove to outdo his predecessors by becoming the first to impose a new theory (B) fundamentally changed the musical forms of his predecessors by adopting a new scientific strategy (C) established and interwove the melodies of several of the great composers who preceded him (D) manipulated the established conventions of music composition in a highly innovative fashion (E) attempted to create the illusion of being transcended the musical forms of his predecessors

23. The passage states that the works of the Florentine Camera are (A) unjustifiably ignored by musicologists (B) not generally considered to be of high aesthetic value even though they are important in the history of music (C) among those works in which popular historical themes were portrayed in a musical production (D) often inappropriately cited as examples of musical works in which a new principle of organization was introduced (E) mono-receptions to the well-established generative idea that the aesthetic "good" of a composition determines its importance in the history of music

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions EXCEPT:

(A) Has unusual creative activity been characterized as revolutionary?
(B) Did Beethoven work within a musical tradition that also included Haendel and Bach?
(C) Is Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro an example of a creative work that transcended limits?
(D) Who besides Monteverdi wrote music that the author would consider to embody new principles of organization and so be of high aesthetic value?
(E) Does anyone claim that the goal of extraordinary creative activity in the arts differs from that of extraordinary creative activity in the sciences?

25. The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with

(A) deep skepticism
(B) strong indignation
(C) marked indifference
(D) moderate amusement
(E) sharp disapproval

26. The author implies that an innovative scientific contribution is one that:

(A) is cited with high frequency in the publications of other scientists
(B) is accepted immediately by the scientific community
(C) does not relegate particulars to the role of data
(D) presents the discovery of a new scientific fact
(E) introduces a new valid generalization

27. Which of the following statements would most logically conclude the last paragraph of the passage?

(A) Unlike Beethoven, however, even the genius of modern composers, such as Stravinsky, did not transcend existing musical forms.
(B) In similar fashion, existing musical forms were even further expanded by the next generation of great European composers.
(C) Thus, many of the great composers displayed the same combination of talent exhibited by Monteverdi.
(D) By contrast, the view that creativity in the arts...exploits but does not transcend limits is supported in the field of literature.
(E) Actually, Beethoven's most original works were sharply unappreciated at the time that they were first performed.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. BRILLIANCE: (A) dullness (B) emptiness (C) awkwardness (D) state of immobility (E) excess of information

29. QUANDARY: (A) state of suppressed emotion (B) state of complete certainty (C) state of mild hysteria (D) state of unprovoked anger (E) state of fickle opposition

30. AGGREGATE: (A) scattered plans (B) intended actions (C) unexplained occurrences (D) isolated units (E) unfounded conclusions

31. SUBSTANTIATION: (A) disproof (B) dissent (C) delusion (D) debase (E) denial

32. IMPUDENT: (A) compelling (B) mature (C) respectful (D) thorough (E) deliberate

33. RECENT: (A) propose (B) respond (C) instruct (D) affirm (E) disclose

34. DIVEST: (A) multiply (B) initiate (C) triumph (D) persist (E) endow

35. BANALITY: (A) accurate portrayal (B) impromptu statement (C) original expression (D) succinct interpretation (E) elaborate critique

36. UBQUITOUS: (A) uniform (B) unanimous (C) unique (D) unauthentic (E) mediocre

37. ESCHEW: (A) invest (B) consume (C) maintain (D) condemn (E) seek

38. BELIE: (A) flaunt (B) disdain (C) assume (D) obviate (E) aver
### General Ability

#### Section 1 vs Section 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 C</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1 E</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1 D</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 D</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2 E</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2 C</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2 B</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 B</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 E</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4 E</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>4 B</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 D</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5 D</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>5 D</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6 C</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7 C</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7 A</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>7 D</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>8 E</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9 E</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9 A</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 D</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10 B</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 E</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>11 A</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>11 D</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>11 C</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 D</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12 B</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 B</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13 B</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13 C</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13 D</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 B</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14 E</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>14 D</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14 A</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16 D</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15 C</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Section 3 vs Section 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 3</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1 B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1 B</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 D</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2 D</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4 B</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4 B</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6 D</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6 B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6 D</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8 D</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8 D</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9 D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quantitative Ability

#### Section 5 vs Section 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Section 5</th>
<th>Section 6</th>
<th>P &lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1 B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 A</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1 B</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 D</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2 D</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3 D</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4 B</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4 C</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4 B</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5 E</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6 D</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6 B</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6 D</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7 B</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8 D</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8 B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8 D</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9 D</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9 C</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10 C</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P <sup>+</sup> for the group of examinees who took the GSE General Test in a seven-year three-year period.*
Directions. Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five sets of words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Hydrogen is the ——— element of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
   (A) strongest (B) expendable (C) lightest (D) final (E) fundamental

2. Few of us take the pains to study our cherished convictions; indeed, we almost have a natural ——— doing so.
   (A) aptitude for (B) repugnance to (C) interest in (D) ignorance of (E) reaction after

3. It is his dubious distinction to have proved what nobody would think of denying, that Romero at the age of sixty-four votes with all the characteristics of ———
   (A) maturity (B) fiction (C) inventiveness (D) art (E) brilliance

4. The primary criteria for ——— a school is its recent performance; critics are ——— to extend credit for earlier victories.
   (A) evaluating...prone (B) investigating...hesitant (C) judging...presumptuous (D) improving...say (E) administering...persuaded

5. Number theory is sick in problems of an especially ——— sort: they are tantalizingly simple to state but ——— difficult to solve.
   (A) cryptic...deceptively (B) transparent...equally (C) abstract...ambiguously (D) elegant...neatly (E) vexing...notoriously

6. In failing to see that the judge's pronouncement merely ——— previous decisions rather than actually establishing a precedent, the novice law clerk ——— the scope of the judge's judgment.
   (A) synthesized...limited (B) overturned...misinterpreted (C) endorsed...nullified (D) qualified...overemphasized (E) reinterpreted...defined

7. When theories formerly considered to be ——— in their scientific objectivity are found instead to reflect a substantial observational bias in evaluative criteria, then the presumed neutrality of science gives way to the recognition that categories of knowledge are human ———
   (A) disinterested...constructions (B) fallible...a phantasm (C) verifiable...prejudices (D) convincing...imperatives (E) unanswerable...anomalies

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. CHORUS: SINGER:
(A) orchestra: composer
(B) anthology: poet
(C) cast: actor
(D) orchestra: composer
(E) convention: speaker

9. GLARING BRIGHT:
(A) iridescent: colorful
(B) perception: visible
(C) discordant: harmonious
(D) peppy: silly
(E) dazzling: dull

10. MAYHEM: CONFORMITY:
(A) vengeance: ambition
(B) exorbitant: reserve
(C) reproach: humility
(D) zeal: loyalty
(E) strategic: demureness

11. SLITHER: SNAKE:
(A) perch: eagle
(B) hawk: hawk
(C) wedge: duck
(D) crook: hawk
(E) croak: frog

12. COUNTENANCE: TOLeration:
(A) exterior: impudence
(B) impression: mistrust
(C) exculpate: misgivings
(D) demur: objection
(E) resent: disappointment

13. PROCTOR: SUPERVISE:
(A) professor: rule
(B) preside: consume
(C) paradigm: tread
(D) prodigy: wonder

14. XEODONT: SMELL:
(A) cursory: knowledge
(B) inside: sight
(C) oppugn: motion
(D) ephemeral: touch
(E) piggy: taste

15. TORQUE: ROTATION:
(A) centrifug: axis
(B) osmosis: membrane
(C) tension: elongation
(D) elasticity: variation
(E) grit: propulsion

16. SUBSIDY: SUPPORT:
(A) assumption: endorsement
(B) fund: following
(C) credit: payment
(D) debt: obligation
(E) loan: ease

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
* 19. According to the passage, the War of Independence was embarrassing to some Americans for which of the following reasons?
   1. It involved a struggle for liberty of the same liberties that Americans were denying to others.
   2. It involved a struggle for independence from a very nation that had founded the colonies.
   3. It involved a struggle based on inconsistencies in the participants' conceptions of freedom.
   (A) 1 only
   (B) II only
   (C) I and II only
   (D) I, II, and III

* 20. Which of the following statements regarding American society in the years immediately following the War of Independence is best supported by the passage?
   (A) The unexpected successes of the anti-slavery societies led to their gradual demise in the eastern states.
   (B) Some of the newly independent American states had begun to make progress toward abolishing slavery.
   (C) Americans like Abigail Adams became disillusioned with the slow progress of emancipation and gradually abandoned the cause.
   (D) Emancipated slaves gradually were accepted in the eastern states as equal members of American society.
   (E) The abolition of slavery is partly Eastern states was the result of wise cooperation between religious groups and free Blacks.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
The evolution of sex ratios has produced, in most plants and animals, sex ratios that approximate equal numbers of males and females. Why should the sex ratio be equal? The main kinds of answers have been offered. One is in terms of advantage to the population. It is argued that the sex ratio will evolve so as to maximize the number of meetings between individuals of the opposite sex. This is essentially a "group selection" argument. The other, and, in my view, correct, type of answer was first put forward by Fisher in 1930. This "genetic" argument starts from the assumption that genes can influence the relative numbers of male and female offspring produced by an individual carrying the genes. That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendant individuals will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted. Suppose that the population consisted mostly of males; then an individual who produced sons only would reproduce more grand-children. In contrast, if the population consisted mostly of males, it would pay to have daughters. If, however, the population consisted of equal numbers of males and females, sons and daughters would be equally valuable. Thus a one-to-one sex ratio is the only stable ratio; it is an "evolutionarily stable strategy." Although Fisher wrote before the mathematical theory of games had been developed, his theory incorporates the essential feature of a game—that the best strategy to adopt depends on what others are doing.

Since Fisher's time, it has been realized that genes can sometimes influence the chromosome or gamete in which they find themselves so that the gamete will be more likely to participate in fertilization. If such a gene occurs on a sex-determining (X or Y) chromosome, then highly aberrant sex ratios can occur. But more immediately relevant to game theory is the sex ratio in certain parasitic wasps where they have a large excess of females. In these species, females develop into females and unfertilized eggs into males. A female store sperm and can determine the sex of each egg she lays by fertilizing it or leaving it unfertilized. By Fisher's argument, she should still play a female to produce equal numbers of sons and daughters. Hamilton, feeling that through develop within the host—the host of another insect—and that the newly emerged adult wasps mate immediately and disperse, offered a mathematically elegant analysis. Since any one female usually lays eggs in a given larva, she would pay her to produce one male only, because this one male could fertilize all his sisters on emergence. Like Fisher, Hamilton looked for an evolutionarily stable strategy, but he was a step further in recognizing that he was looking for a strategy.

21. The author suggests that the work of Fisher and Hamilton was similar in that both scientists
(A) conducted their research at approximately the same time
(B) sought to manipulate the sex ratios of some of the animals they studied
(C) sought an explanation of why certain sex ratios exist and remain stable
(D) studied game theory, thereby providing important groundwork for the later development of strategy theory
(E) studied reproduction in the same animal species

22. It was inferred from the passage that the author considers Fisher's work to be
(A) fabulous and unprofessional
(B) definitive and thorough
(C) interesting but popular, compared with Hamilton's work
(D) admirable, but not as up-to-date as Hamilton's work
(E) accurate, but limited compared with Hamilton's work

23. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions about wasps?
I. How many eggs does the female wasp usually lay in a single host larva?
II. Can some species of wasp determine sex ratios among their offspring?
III. What is the approximate sex ratio among the offspring of parasitic wasps?
(A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) II and III only

24. It can be inferred that the author discusses the genetic theory in greater detail than the group selection theory primarily because he believes that the genetic theory is more
(A) complicated (B) accurate (C) popular (D) straightforward (E) accessible

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
22. According to the passage, successful game strategy depends on
(A) the ability to adjust one's behavior in light of the behavior of others
(B) one's awareness that there is safety in numbers
(C) the degree of stability one can create in one's immediate environment
(D) the accuracy with which one can predict future events
(E) the success one achieves in conserving and storing one's resources

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the mathematical theory of games has been
(A) developed by scientists with an interest in genetics
(B) adopted by Hamilton in his research
(C) helpful in explaining how genes can sometimes influence genes
(D) based on animal studies conducted prior to 1930
(E) useful in explaining some biological phenomena

27. Which of the following is NOT true of the species of parasitic wasps discussed in the passage?
(A) Adult female wasps are capable of storing sperm.
(B) Female wasps lay their eggs in the larvae of other insects.
(C) The adult female wasp can be fertilized by a male that was hatched in the same larva as herself.
(D) So few male wasps are produced that extinction is almost certain.
(E) Male wasps do not emerge from their hives until they reach sexual maturity.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. COMMOTION: (A) desirability
(B) likability (C) propensity
(D) changability (E) tranquility

29. INDETERMINATE: (A) qualified
(B) definite (C) stubborn
(D) effective (E) commuted

30. DIVERGE: (A) relay (B) bypass
(C) enclose (D) work quickly
(E) come together

31. FLIPPANT: (A) evenly distributed
(B) well coordinated (C) inflexible
(D) same (E) earnest

32. NEXUS: (A) disconnected components
(B) tangleton edds (C) lost direction
(D) outset obstacle (E) damaged parts

33. LEVY: (A) reconsider (B) relinquish
(C) restrain (D) revitalize (E) rescind

34. ANOMALOUS: (A) porous
(B) viscous (C) essential
(D) normal (E) elemental

35. GROUSE: (A) rejoice (B) rekindle
(C) rescire (D) reject (E) reflect

36. GIST:
(A) tangential point
(B) tenuous explanation
(C) faulty assumption
(D) flawed argument
(E) meaningless distinction

37. EFFRONTERY: (A) decorum
(B) zaneror (C) resolution
(D) perplexity (E) mediation

38. LIMPID: (A) rampant
(B) vagui (C) turbid
(D) rigid (E) resilient

979
2. Although the minute appeared simple, it—steps had to be studied very carefully before they could be graciously—in public.
(A) prospective, revealed
(B) intricate, executed
(C) rudimentary, allowed
(D) minute, dissolved
(E) entertaining, trivial

3. Despite the—of many of their colleagues, some scholars have begun to emphasize "pop culture" as a key for—the myths, tropes, and fears of contemporary society.
(A) antipathy, entangling
(B) discrepancy, evaluating
(C) pedastrian, reinvigorating
(D) skepticism, deifying
(E) enthusiasm, symbolizing

4. In the seventeenth century, direct floating of a generally accepted system of values was regarded as—even as a sign of madness.
(A) adventurous
(B) frivolous
(C) wilful
(D) insuperable
(E) irrational

5. Queen Elizabeth I has quite correctly been called a—of the arts, because many young artists received her patronage.
(A) connoisseur
(B) critic
(C) friend
(D) oranger
(E) judge

6. Beneteau outlaws were denied—unser medici-
sen law; anyone could raise a hand against them with legal—
(A) proprietys, authority
(B) protection, impunity
(C) collusion, appeasement
(D) rights, collaboration
(E) provocation, validity

7. Rather than enhancing a country's security, the successful development of nuclear weapons could serve at first to increase that country's—
(A) holdness
(B) influence
(C) responsibility
(D) moderation
(E) venerability

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.
9. WATER:SWIM = (A) grass:grow (B) knot:tie (C) plan:implement (D) flood:damage (E) snow:ski
   (B) stitch:seam (C) ink:scroll (D) pedestal:column (E) tapestry:rug

10. SCHOOL:FISH = (A) pose:creed (B) arrow:feathers (C) vision:labor (D) flock:birds (E) work:castle
    (B) abate:arrest (C) abate:assistance (D) abate:assistance (E) abate:assistance

11. CASTIGATION:DISAPPROVAL = (A) grief:indignation (B) hostility:intention (C) hope:emptiness (D) impatience:patience (E) blasphemy:reverence

12. REDOUBLE:AWE = (A) tart:poignancy (B) test:tolerance (C) despise:contempt (D) enrobe:obviousness (E) venerable:renown

13. ACCELERATE:SPED = (A) aware:value (B) labor:quality (C) disparate:strength (D) protract:duration (E) immense:quantity

14. COMPLAIN:CARP = (A) supply:donate (B) argue:debate (C) grumble:accuse (D) drink:consume (E) pacify:intercede

15. FILIGREE:WIRE = (A) embroidery:knot (B) bend:swing (C) lace:thread (D) fringe:yarn (E) rope:strand

16. SKIRMISH:INSIGNIFICANCE = (A) revolution:democracy (B) dust:formality (C) feud:immediacy (D) bout:sparkling (E) crusade:remoteness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Thomas Hardy’s impulses as a writer, all of which he indulged in his novels, were numerous and divergent, and they did not always work together in harmony. Hardy was too sensitive—though impelled less by curiosity than by sympathy. Occasionally he let the impulse to comedy (in all its detached coldness) as well as the impulse to fiction, but he was more often inclined to see tragedy and record it. He was also inclined to literary realism in the severe sense of the phrase. He wanted to describe ordinary human beings; he wanted to speculate on their dilemmas rationally (and, unfortunately, even schematically); and he wanted to record precisely the material universe. Finally, he wanted to be more than a realist. He wanted to transcend what he considered to be the inability of solely recording things exactly and to express as well his awareness of the occult and the strange.

In his novels these various impulses were sacrificed to each other inevitably and often. Inevitably, because Hardy did not care in the way that novelists such as Flaubert or Flannery O’Connor cared, and therefore took paths of least resistance. Thus, one impulse after another was surrendered to a fresher one and, unfortunately, instead of exciting a compromise, simply disappeared.

A desire to throw over reality a light that never was might give way at last to the desire on the part of what we might consider a novelist-scientist to record exactly and completely the ... (35) absence, the new impulse was at least an energetic one, and thus its endurance did not result in a relaxed style. But on other occasions Hardy abandoned a preposterous, risky, and highly energizing impulse in favor of what was for him the fatally relaxing impulse to classify and schematize abstractly. When a relaxing impulse was indulged, the style—that sure index of work literary worth—was certain to become verboten. Hardy’s weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the contiguity and gorges of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones. He submitted to first one and then another, and the spirit blew where it listed; hence the interweaving of any one of his novels. His most controverted novel, Under the Greenwood Tree, prominently exhibits two different but irreconcilable impulses—a desire to be a realist-Naturalist and a desire to be a (50) psychologicalist of love—but the slight interlockings of plot are not enough to bind the two completely together. Thus even this book sinks into two distinct parts.

17. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
(A) Under the Greenwood Tree: Hardy’s Ambiguous Triumph
(B) The Real and the Strange: The Novelist’s Shifting Realms
(C) Energy Versus Form: The Role of Ordinary People in Hardy’s Fiction
(D) Hardy’s Novelistic Impulses: The Problem of Control
(E) Divergent Impulses: The Issue of Unity in the Novel

18. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about literary realism?
(A) Literary realism is most concerned with the exploration of the interior lives of ordinary human beings.
(B) The term “literary realism” is susceptible to more than a single definition.
(C) Literary realism and an interest in psychology are likely to be at odds in a novelist’s work.
(D) “Literary realism” is the term most often used by critics to describe the method of Hardy’s novels.
(E) A propensity toward literary realism is a less interesting novelist’s impulse than is an interest in the occult and the strange.

19. The author of the passage considers a writer’s style to be...
(A) a reliable means by which to measure the writer’s literary merit
(B) most apparent in three parts of the writer’s work—that are not realistic
(C) problematic when the writer attempts to follow persistent inconsistent impulses
(D) shaped primarily by the writer’s desire to classify and schematize
(E) the most accurate index of the writer’s literary reputation

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
20. Which of the following words could best be substituted for "relaxed" (line 27) without substantially changing the author's meaning?
   (A) informal
   (B) confined
   (C) risky
   (D) wordy
   (E) metaphoric

21. The passage supplies information to suggest that its author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the novelists Flaubert and James?
   (A) They indulged more impulses in their novels than did Hardy in his novels.
   (B) They have elicited a greater degree of favorable response from most literary critics than has Hardy.
   (C) In the writing of their novels, they often took pains to effect a compromise among their various novelistic impulses.
   (D) Regarding novelistic construction, they cared more about the opinions of other novelists than about the opinions of ordinary readers.
   (E) They wrote novels in which the impulse toward realism and the impulse away from realism were evident in equal measure.

22. Which of the following statements best describe the organization of lines 27 to 41 of the passage
   ("Thus ... abstractly")?
   (A) The author makes a disapproving observation and then presents two cases, one of which leads to a qualification of his disapproval and the other of which does not.
   (B) The author draws a conclusion from a previous statement, explains his conclusion in detail, and then gives a series of examples that have the effect of resolving an inconsistency.
   (C) The author concedes a point and then makes a counterargument, using an extended comparison and contrast that qualifies his original concession.
   (D) The author makes a judgment, points out an exception to his judgment, and then contradicts his original assertion.
   (E) The author summarizes and explains an argument and then advances a brief history of opposing arguments.

23. Which of the following statements about the use of comedy in Hardy's novels is best supported by the passage?
   (A) Hardy's use of comedy in his novels tended to weaken his literary style.
   (B) Hardy's use of comedy in his novels was inspired by his natural sympathy.
   (C) Comedy appeared less frequently in Hardy's novels than did tragedy.
   (D) Comedy played an important role in Hardy's novels though that comedy was usually in the form of farce.
   (E) Comedy played a secondary role in Hardy's more controlled novels only.

24. The author implies which of the following about Under the Greenwood Tree in relation to Hardy's other novels?
   (A) It is Hardy's most thorough investigation of the psychology of love.
   (B) Although it is his most controlled novel, it does not exhibit any harsh or risky impulses.
   (C) If, more than his other novels, reveals Hardy as a realist interested in the history of ordinary human beings.
   (D) In it Hardy's novelistic impulses are managed somewhat better than in his other novels.
   (E) Its plot, like the plot of all of Hardy's other novels, splits into two distinct parts.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Upwards of a billion stars in our galaxy have burned up their internal energy sources, and so can no longer produce the heat a star needs to resist the inward force of gravity. These stars, of more than a few solar masses, evolve, in general, much more rapidly than does a star like the Sun. Moreover, it is just these more massive stars whose collapse does not halt at intermediate stages (that is, as white dwarfs or neutron stars). Instead, the collapse continues until a singularity (an infinitely dense concentration of matter) is reached.

It would be wonderful to observe a singularity and obtain direct evidence of the undeniably bizarre phenomena that occur near one. Unfortunately in most cases a distant observer cannot see the singularity during light rays are dragged back by gravity so forcefully that even if they could start out within a few kilometers of the singularity, they would end up in the singularity itself.

25. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
(A) describe the formation and nature of singularities
(B) explain why large numbers of stars become singularities
(C) compare the characteristics of singularities with those of stars
(D) explain what happens during the stages of a singularity's formation
(E) imply that singularities could be more easily studied if observers could get closer to them

26. The passage suggests which of the following about the Sun?
I. The Sun could evolve to a stage of colapsing that is less dense than a singularity.
II. In the Sun, the inward force of gravity is balanced by the generation of heat.
III. The Sun emits more observable light than does a white dwarf or a neutron star.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

27. Which of the following sentences would most probably follow the last sentence of the passage?
(A) Thus, a physicist interested in studying phenomena near singularities would necessarily hope to find and observe a singularity with a measurable gravitational field.
(B) Accordingly, physicists to date have been unable to observe directly any singularity.
(C) It is specifically this startling phenomenon that has allowed us to modify the recent information currently available about singularities.
(D) Moreover, the existence of this extra-ordinary phenomenon is implied in the extensive reports of several physicists.
(E) Although unanticipated, phenomena such as these are consistent with the structure of a singularity.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. STABILIZE: (A) penetrate (B) minimize (C) fluctuate (D) analyze (E) isolate

29. RENOVATE: (A) design to specifications (B) keep hidden (C) cause to decay (D) duplicate (E) complicate

30. PROFUSE: (A) sequential (B) shoddy (C) scant (D) surly (E) supreme

31. ANCHOR: (A) unwind (B) unsound (C) disjoin (D) disrupt (E) dislodge

32. REFUTE: (A) reveal (B) associate (C) recognize (D) understand (E) prove

33. NADIR: (A) immutable object (B) uniform measurement (C) extreme distance (D) topmost point (E) regular phenomenon

34. APPROBATION: (A) disinclination (B) stagnation (C) condemnation (D) false allegation (E) immediate repulsion

35. FATUOUSNESS: (A) sensibleness (B) courage (C) obedience (D) aloofness (E) forcefulness

36. TIMIDOUS: (A) communicate (B) faithful (C) intrepid (D) ambivalent (E) impulsive

37. SEMINAL: (A) withholding peripheral information (B) promoting spirited exchange (C) suggesting contradictory hypotheses (D) displaying cultural biases (E) hampering further development

38. DISINGENUOUSNESS: (A) coherent thought (B) polite conversation (C) acquisitiveness (D) guilelessness (E) conspicuousness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERSAL ABILITY</th>
<th>QUANTITATIVE ABILITY</th>
<th>ANALYTICAL ABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section A</td>
<td>Section B</td>
<td>Section C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Answer</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOR GENERAL TEST 25 ONLY**

Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly.
1. The Chinese, who began systematic astronomical and meteorological observations shortly after the ancient Egyptians, were assiduous record-keepers, and because of this, can claim humanity's longest continuous —— of natural events.
   (A) defiance  (B) documentation  (C) maintenance  (D) theory  (E) domination

2. Because many of the minerals found on the ocean floor are still —— on land, where mining is relatively inexpensive, mining the ocean floor has yet to become a —— enterprise.
   (A) scarce...common  (B) accessible...marginal  (C) unidentified...industrialized  (D) conserved...public  (E) plentiful...profitable

3. The vocabulary, address, as it has developed in American colleges and universities over the years, has become a very strict form, a literary —— that permits very little ——.
   (A) text...clarity  (B) work...tradition  (C) genre...deviation  (D) origin...grandiloquence  (E) achievement...rigidity

4. A human being is quite —— creature, for the floor of rationality that covers his or her fears end —— is thin and often easily breached.
   (A) a logical...problems  (B) a frail...insecurity  (C) a valiant...mohias  (D) an ambitious...morality  (E) a ludicrous...laughter

5. Although the passage of years has softened the initially hostile reaction to his poetry, even now only a few independent observers —— his works.
   (A) praise  (B) revile  (C) scrutinize  (D) criticize  (E) neglect

6. Unlike philosophers who constructed theoretically ideal states, she built a theory based on ——; thus, although her concepts may have been inexact, they were —— sound.
   (A) reality...aesthetically  (B) intuition...intellectually  (C) surmise...scientifically  (D) experience...empirically  (E) conjecture...factually

7. Once a duckling has identified a parent, the instinctive bond becomes a powerful —— for additional learning since, by —— the parent, the duckling can acquire further information that is not genetically transmitted.
   (A) impulse...surpassing  (B) referent...recognizing  (C) force...acknowledging  (D) inspiration...emulating  (E) channel...mimicking

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. INFLATE - RUST:
(A) prune - prune
(B) null - null
(C) expose - hide
(D) exaque - truncate
(E) break - shatter

9. FLIP - RESPECT:
(A) port - portend
(B) block - firmness
(C) wet - hum
(D) monograph - runnym
(E) rash - promiscuous

10. REQUEST - COMMAND:
(A) proffer - stipulate
(B) erode - support
(C) figure - conjecture
(D) volunteer - accept
(E) assess - reject

11. BOUNDLESS - LIMIT:
(A) unsecured - length
(B) unforgettable - expense
(C) impossible - flaw
(D) unassuming - interest
(E) uncomplaining - beat

12. MOLT - BIRD:
(A) slough - naked
(B) Hudson - bear
(C) metamorphose - splinter
(D) cock - oyster
(E) hatch - egg

13. RENOUNCE PLEDGE:
(A) diminish - reuse
(B) dismiss - strong
(C) renounce - lease
(D) redem - honor
(E) renound - early

14. COWARD - CRAVEN:
(A) bar - loth
(B) Issue - pilfer
(C) conversation - caustic
(D) judice - unpunishable
(E) ornamental - hostile

15. ENFRANCHISE - VOTE:
(A) advertise - till
(B) fungous - kid
(C) fiber - purify
(D) illuminated - see
(E) ignace - burn

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
As Gilbert Whitt, Davison, and others observed long ago, all species appear to have the innate capacity to increase their numbers from generation to generation. The ecologists are no longer the environmental and biotic factors that hold this intrinsic capacity for population growth in check over the long run. The genetic variability of dynamic behavior, by which the fittest individual of all makes this task more difficult; some populations remain roughly constant from year to year; others exhibit regular cycles of abundance and scarcity; still others vary widely, with outbreaks and crashes that are in some cases climatically correlated with the weather, and in other cases not.

To compose some order on this landscape of patterns, the School of Thought proposes dividing populations into two groups. These ecologists posit that the relatively steady populations have "density-dependent" growth parameters; that is, rates of birth, death, and migration which depend strongly on population density. The relatively varying populations have "density-independent" growth parameters, with vital rates buffered by environmental events; these rates fluctuate in a way that is wholly independent of population density.

But dichotomy has its uses, but it can cause problems. For one thing, no population can be driven entirely by density-independent factors all the time; no matter how severely or unpredictably birth, death, and migration rates may be fluctuating around their long-term averages, if they were not density-dependent, the population would, in the long run, either increase or decrease without bound (harming a miracle bird with which gains and losses canceled exactly). Put another way, it may be that an average 97 percent of all deaths in a population arise from density-independent causes, and only one percent from factors varying with density. The factors making up the one percent may seem unimportant, and their cause may be correspondingly hard to determine. Yet, whether known or not, they will usually determine the long-term average population density.

In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects as the "signal" that ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce "noise" in the population dynamics. For populations that remain relatively constant, even that isolates around repeated cycles, the signal can be fairly easily characterized and its effects discerned, even though the quantitative biological mechanisms may remain unknown. For irregularly fluctuating populations, we are likely to have too few observations to have any hope of extracting the signal from the overwhelming noise. But it now seems clear that all populations are regulated by a mixture of density-dependent and density-independent effects in varying proportions.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

(A) discussing two categories of factors that control population growth and assessing their relative importance

(B) describing how growth rates in natural populations fluctuate over time and explaining why these changes occur

(C) proposing a hypothesis concerning population sizes and suggesting ways to test it

(D) posing a fundamental question about environmental factors in population growth and presenting some currently accepted answers

(E) refuting a commonly accepted theory about population density and offering a new alternative

It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the dichotomy discussed in the second paragraph to be

(A) applicable only to genetically variable populations

(B) useful, but only if its limitations are recognized

(C) dangerously misleading in most circumstances

(D) a complete and sufficient way to account for observed phenomena

(E) conceptually valid, but too confusing to apply on a practical basis

19. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the last paragraph?

(A) For irregularly fluctuating populations, doubling the number of observations made will probably result in the isolation of density-dependent effects

(B) Density-dependent effects on population dynamics do not occur as frequently as do density-independent effects

(C) At present, ecologists do not understand any of the underlying causes of the density-dependent effects they observe in population dynamics

(D) Density-dependent effects on growth parameters are thought to be caused by some sort of biochemical "signaling" that ecologists hope eventually to understand

(E) It is sometimes possible to infer the existence of a density-dependent factor controlling population growth without understanding its causative mechanisms

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
20. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about density-dependent factors in population growth?
(A) They ultimately account for long-term population levels.
(B) They tend to be related to long-term population dynamics.
(C) They are always more closely related and variable than those that are density-independent.
(D) They include random environmental events.
(E) They contradict current ecological assumptions about population dynamics.

21. According to the passage, all of the following behaviors have been exhibited by different populations EXCEPT
(A) roughly constant population levels from year to year
(B) regular cycles of increases and decreases in numbers
(C) erratic increases in numbers uncorrelated with the weather
(D) unchecked increases in numbers over many generations
(E) sudden declines in numbers from time to time

22. The discussion concerning populations in lines 24-49 serves primarily to
(A) demonstrate the difficulties ecologists face in studying density-dependent factors limiting population growth.
(B) advocate more rigorous study of density-dependent factors in population growth.
(C) prove that the death rates of any population are never entirely density-independent.
(D) give an example of how death rates function to limit population densities in typical populations.
(E) underline the importance of even small density-dependent factors in regulating long-term population densities.

23. In the passage, the author does not do any of the following EXCEPT
(A) cite the views of other biologists.
(B) define a basic problem that the passage addresses.
(C) present conceptual categories used by other biologists.
(D) describe the results of a particular study.
(E) draw a conclusion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play’s ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the “unintentional” irony that Bigley attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play’s thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaac, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry’s intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play’s complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more “contradictory” than Du Bois’ famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fano’s emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

24. The author’s primary purpose in this passage is to
(A) explain some critics’ refusal to consider *Raisin in the Sun* a deliberately ironic play
(B) suggest that ironic nuances ally *Raisin in the Sun* with the Bois’ and Fanon’s writings
(C) analyze the fundamental dramatic conflicts in *Raisin in the Sun*
(D) justify the inclusion of contradictory elements in *Raisin in the Sun*
(E) affirm the thematic coherence underlying *Raisin in the Sun*

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Hansberry’s use of irony in *Raisin in the Sun*?
(A) It derives from Hansberry’s eclectic approach to dramatic structure.
(B) It is justified by Hansberry’s loyalty to a favorable depiction of American life.
(C) It is influenced by the themes of works by Du Bois and Fanon.
(D) It is more consistent with Hansberry’s concern for Black Americans than with her ideal of human reconciliation.
(E) It reflects Hansberry’s reservations about the extent to which the American dream has been realized.

26. In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce his criticism of responses such as Isaac’s to *Raisin in the Sun*?
(A) The statement that Hansberry is “loyal” (line 3) to the American dream
(B) The description of Hansberry’s concern for Black Americans as “contrast” (line 13)
(C) The assertion that Hansberry is concerned with “human solidarity” (line 15)
(D) The description of Du Bois’ ideal as “well-considered” (line 17)
(E) The description of Fanon’s internationalism as “ideal” (line 19)

27. The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of critics described in lines 8-12?
(A) The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolish.
(B) Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.
(C) The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny; therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
(D) Traditional social mores are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
(E) Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who interprets particular events is misjudging us.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. ADVOCATE: (A) rectify (B) enforce (C) observe (D) denounce (E) remiss

29. CORRUGATED: (A) plant (B) smooth (C) frugal (D) vaporous (E) irremediable

30. COVERT: (A) acquiesced (B) astonished (C) spontaneous (D) open (E) avert

31. EXTRANEOUS: (A) fruitful (B) expeditious (C) neutral (D) relevant (E) precious

32. DISTENSION: (A) release (B) dilution (C) implosion (D) angularity (E) compression

33. CONVERSANCE: (A) anonymity (B) brevity (C) lack of familiarity (D) lack of manners (E) lack of enthusiasm

34. EMBOSSED: (A) burn over (B) flatten out (C) whittle away (D) roughen (E) unfold

35. QUOTIDIAN: (A) redundant (B) serious (C) unusual (D) expensive (E) combative

36. TORRIDNESS: (A) stickiness (B) volatility (C) frigidity (D) viscosity (E) porty

37. OMOBRUIUM: (A) good repute (B) fair recompense (C) facility (D) exposure (E) inhuman

38. DISABUSE: (A) affect with pain (B) rest into error (C) deck upon arise (D) remove from groce (E) free from obligations
SECTION I
Time—20 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Nearly two-thirds of the country’s mushroom crop is produced by 160 growers in a single county, the greatest ——— grows anywhere.
   (A) cause of
   (B) agreement among
   (C) indication of
   (D) interaction between
   (E) consummation of

2. The discussion between educational objectives that stress independence and individuality and those that emphasize obedience to rules and regulations with others reflects ——— that arises from the values in which these objectives are based.
   (A) conflict
   (B) redundancy
   (C) gain
   (D) predictability
   (E) wisdom

3. It is ——— for a government to fail to do whatever it can to eliminate a totally ——— disease.
   (A) fully, innocuous
   (B) irresponsible, preventable
   (C) crucial, fatal
   (D) instinctive, devastating
   (E) destructured, insignificant

4. Dramatic literature often ——— the history of a culture in that it takes as its subject matter the important events that have shaped and guided the culture.
   (A) condenses
   (B) repudiates
   (C) recapitulates
   (D) anticipating
   (E) polarizes

5. The legislature of 1563 realized the ——— of trying to regulate the flow of labor without securing its reasonable remuneration, and so the second part of the statute dealt with establishing wages.
   (A) intrusiveness
   (B) anxiety
   (C) futurity
   (D) necessity
   (E) despicableness

6. Scientists who are on the cutting edge of research must often violate common sense and make seem- ings ——— assumptions because existing theories simply do not ——— newly observed phenomena.
   (A) radical, conform
   (B) vague, incorporate
   (C) absurd, explain
   (D) mistaken, reveal
   (E) irrational, correlate

7. The ——— with which the French aristocracy greeted the middle-class Rousseau was all the more ——— because he showed so little respect for them.
   (A) deference, remarkable
   (B) surprise, uncanny
   (C) reserve, unexpected
   (D) anger, ironic
   (E) apprehension, deserved

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
8. BRUSH: PAINTING:
(A) pincer: tongs
(B) body: dance
(C) eyepiece: screen
(D) chisel: sculpture
(E) voice: soliloquy

9. DECIBEL: SOUND:
(A) volt: electricity
(B) odometer: distance
(C) radius: circle
(D) color: light
(E) wavelength: spectrum

10. DIPLOMAT: TACT:
(A) administrator: execution
(B) merchant: catalog
(C) politician: flamboyance
(D) accountant: ingenuity
(E) accountant: flexibility

11. ATTORNEY: DISBAR:
(A) monarch: peddler
(B) emissary: deft
(C) officer: demote
(D) lawyer: enact
(E) impotent: expel

12. DRUG: MUSIC:
(A) fails: narrative
(B) stegy: peacy
(C) viola: symcert
(D) rhyme: tune
(E) heroine: character

13. LOG: SHIP:
(A) archive: data
(B) inventory: store
(C) roster: team
(D) bulletin: event
(E) diary: person

14. APOLOGIZE: CONTRITE:
(A) aggravate: consummate
(B) entomologist: entomologist
(C) enhance: guilty
(D) compliment: impolite
(E) rationalize: modest

15. EUPHEMISM: OFFENSE:
(A) rhyming: persuasion
(B) perception: truth
(C) apologist: description
(D) rejection: boredom
(E) consolation: apprensent

16. SENSITIZATION: ALLERGIC:
(A) immaturity: sensitive
(B) habituation: insued
(C) invigoration: stimulating
(D) sleep: anesthetic
(E) disinfect: preventive

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Some recent historians have argued that life in the British colonies in America from approximately 1763 to 1769 was marked by internal conflicts among colonists. In addition to some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century Progressive historians such as Beard and Becker, these recent historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

The kind of conflict most emphasized by these historians is a class conflict. Yet with the Revolutionary War, the Revolutionar

17. The author considers the conclusions made by the recent historians discussed in the passage to be
(A) potentially verifiable
(B) partially justified
(C) logically contradictory
(D) ingenious but flawed
(E) capricious and unsupported

18. The author most likely refers to "historians such as Beard and Becker" (lines 1-6) in order to
(A) isolate the role historians whose work is most representative of the viewpoints of Progressive historians
(B) emphasize the need to find connections between recent historical writing and the work of earlier historians
(C) make a case for the importance of the views of the Progressive historians concerning eighteenth-century American life
(D) suggest that Progressive historians were the first to discover the particular internal conflicts in eighteenth-century American life mentioned in the passage
(E) point out historians whose views of history accommodated some of the views of the recent historians mentioned in the passage

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
19. According to the passage, Loyalists during the American Revolutionary War served the function of
(A) eliminating the disputes that existed among those colonists who supported the rebel cause
(B) drawing support as opposed to lower socioeconomic classes away from the rebel cause
(C) tolerating the kinds of socioeconomic discontent that were not allowed to exist on the rebel side
(D) channeling conflict that existed within a socioeconomic class into the war effort against the rebel cause
(E) absorbing members of socioeconomic groups on the rebel side who felt themselves in competition with members of other socioeconomic groups

20. The passage suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the social structure of eighteenth-century American society?
I. All social mobility
II. It permitted greater economic opportunity prior to 1750 but after 1730
III. It did not completely define socioeconomic division
IV. It prevented economic disputes from arising among members of the society

(A) I and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only
(E) I, II, III, and IV

21. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with each of the following comments regarding socioeconomic class and support for the rebel and Loyalist causes during the American Revolutionary War:
(A) Identifying a person's socioeconomic class is the least accurate method of ascertaining which side that person supported
(B) Identifying a person as a member of the rebel or the Loyalist side does not necessarily reveal that person's particular socioeconomic class
(C) Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although there were fewer disputes among socioeconomic classes on the Loyalist side
(D) Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although the Loyalist side was made up primarily of members of the upper classes
(E) Both the rebel and the Loyalist sides contained members of all socioeconomic classes, although many upper-class rebels eventually joined the Loyalists

22. The author suggests which of the following about the representative-ness of colonial or state governments in America from 1763 to 1769?
(A) The governments inadequately represented the interests of people in western regions
(B) The governments were often representative of interests of non-white populations
(C) The governments were less representative than they had been before 1763
(D) The governments were dominated by the interests of the upper socioeconomic class
(E) The governments of the northern colonies were less representative than the governments of the southern colonies

23. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about sectional conflicts in America between 1763 and 1769?
(A) These conflicts were instigated by eastern interests against western settlers
(B) These conflicts were the most serious kind of conflict in America
(C) The conflicts inevitably led to openly expressed class antagonism
(D) These conflicts contained an element of class hostility
(E) These conflicts were motivated by class conflicts

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Since 1953, many experimental attempts to synthesize the chemical constituents of life under "primitive Earth conditions" have been performed, but none of these experiments have produced anything approaching the complexity of the simplest organism. They have demonstrated, however, that a variety of the complex molecules currently making up living organisms could have been present in the early ocean and atmosphere, with only one limitation: such molecules are synthesized far less readily when oxygen-containing compounds dominate the atmosphere. Therefore some scientists postulate that the Earth's earliest atmosphere, unlike that of today, was dominated by hydrogen, methane, and ammonia.

From these studies, scientists have concluded that the surface of the primitive Earth was covered with oceans containing the molecules fundamental to life. Although, as present, scientists cannot explain how these relatively small molecules combined to produce larger, more complex molecules, some scientists have precipitated ventures hypothesizes that attempt to explain the development, from these larger molecules, of the earliest self-duplicating organisms.

24. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the process by which the chemical constituents of life were synthesized under primitive Earth conditions?
   (A) The synthesis is unlikely to occur under current atmospheric conditions.
   (B) The synthesis is common in modern laboratories.
   (C) The synthesis occurs more readily in the atmosphere than in the oceans.
   (D) The synthesis easily produces the most complex organic molecules.
   (E) The synthesis is accelerated by the presence of oxygen-containing compounds.

25. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (A) point out that theories about how life developed on Earth have changed little since 1953
   (B) warn of increasing levels of hydrogen, methane, and ammonia in the Earth's atmosphere
   (C) describe the development since 1953 of some scientists' understanding of how life began on Earth
   (D) demonstrate that the synthesis of life in the laboratory a too difficult for modern technology
   (E) describe how primitive atmospheric conditions produced the complex molecules of living organisms

It can be inferred from the passage that "some scientists" assume which of the following concerning "larger, more complex molecules" (line 20)?
   (A) The earliest atmosphere was formed primarily of these molecules.
   (B) Chemical processes involving these molecules proceeded much more slowly under primitive Earth conditions.
   (C) The presence of these molecules would necessarily precede the existence of simple organisms.
   (D) Experimental techniques will never be sufficiently sophisticated to produce in the laboratory simple organisms from these chemical constituents.
   (E) Explanations could easily be developed to explain how simple molecules combined to form these more complex ones.

27. The author's reaction to the attempts that have been made to explain the development of the first self-duplicating organisms can best be described as one of
   (A) enthusiasm
   (B) expectation
   (C) dismay
   (D) skepticism
   (E) antipathy

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word or phrase, followed by five alternate words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly synonymous in meaning to the word or phrase in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

18. MINIMIZE: (A) report (B) imagine (C) repair (D) overestimate (E) investigate

19. VARIATION: (A) uniformity (B) equivalence (C) parallelism (D) comparison (E) precision

20. DEFAULT: (A) budget one's time (B) pay one's debts (C) change one's opinion (D) keep one's temple (E) hoard one's resources

21. SUBSTANTIVE: (A) inelegant (B) usual (C) controversial (D) trivial (E) indirect

22. METEORIC: (A) skeptical (B) pessimistic (C) superfluous (D) gradual (E) exemplary

23. CENSURE: (A) commend (B) trust (C) exult (D) persuade (E) console

24. INCHOATE: (A) obviously finished (B) partially reliable (C) fully realized (D) suspended (E) operative

25. APOCRYPHA: (A) synopsis (B) dissertation (C) cance (D) disclaimer (E) ideology

26. RECEPTION: (A) process of grafting (B) process of transforming (C) state of fluctuation (D) absence of contamination (E) lack of coordination

27. UNAMBIGUITY: (A) uncharacteristic (B) omission (C) predisposition (D) distaste (E) loquacity

28. ENTEROUS: (A) popular (B) unethical (C) cunning (D) deserving great consideration (E) requiring little effort
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated P for the group of examinees who took the GRE General Test in a recent three-year period.
TEST 27
SECTION 1
Time — 30 minutes
38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Agronomists are increasingly worried about "desertification," the phenomenon that is turning many of the world's ———- fields and pastures into ———- wastelands, unable to support the people living on them.
   (A) fertile...barren
   (B) productive...blooming
   (C) arid...barren
   (D) poor...marginal
   (E) Least...unsuitable

2. Old beliefs die hard; even when jobs become ———- the long-standing fear that unemployment could return at a moment's notice.
   (A) vacant...perilous
   (B) easier...changed
   (C) plentiful...persisted
   (D) promoted...indubitable
   (E) available...recorded

3. Intellectual ——— and flight from boredom have caused him to rush headlong into situations that less ———- spirits might hesitate to approach.
   (A) restlessness...adventurous
   (B) agitation...passive
   (C) malice...quiescent
   (D) tranquility...veritable
   (E) curiosity...lithargic

4. Science advances in ———- spiral in that each new conceptual scheme ———- the phenomena explained by its predecessors and adds to them explanations.
   (A) a discontinuous...denies
   (B) a repetitive...revels
   (C) a widening...enriches
   (D) an anomalous...deprives
   (E) an explosive...questions

5. Politeness is not a ———- attribute of human behavior, but rather a central virtue, one whose very existence is increasingly being ———- by the childish requirement to "speak one's mind."
   (A) superficial...threatened
   (B) pervasive...undercut
   (C) worthless...formulated
   (D) precious...repudiated
   (E) trivial...affected

6. The painting was larger than it appeared to be for, hanging in a darkened recess of the chapel, it was ———- by the perspective.
   (A) improved
   (B) exaggerated
   (C) established
   (D) jeopardized
   (E) diminished

7. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain ———-.
   (A) arbitrary
   (B) acceptable
   (C) archetypical
   (D) unspoken
   (E) equivocal

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a relatio
pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs
of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best
expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the
original pair.

8. REFEREE: FIELD: (A) scientist: philosophy
(B) conductor: orchestra (C) pilot: airplane
(D) teacher: classroom (E) judge: courtroom

9. BLUSH: EMBARRASSMENT: (A) perspiration: anger
(B) smile: pleasure (C) laugh: cowardice (D) love: sentimentality
(E) white: indecision

10. TANGO: DANCE: (A) oralseque: chime
(B) tonality: instrumentation (C) rhyme: pattern
(D) stanza: line (E) stage: poem

11. CELL: MEMBRANE: (A) door: jail
(B) yard: sidewalk (C) wind: hill
(D) head: halo (E) mountain: clouds

12. HYMN: PRAISE: (A) waltz: joy
(B) tango: riot (C) baby: child
(D) siege: grief (E) prayer: communation

13. EMOLLIENT: SOOTHE: (A) dynamo: generate
(B) elevation: reduce (C) precipitation: fall
(D) hurricane: track (E) negative: expose

14. IMPLACABLE: COMPROMISE: (A) perfidious: conspire
(B) vindicable: snoop (C) honest: swindle
(D) amenable: observe (E) nasty: prevail

15. MISANTROPE: PEOPLE: (A) patriot: country
(B) missionary: government (C) mumps: children
(D) xenophile: strangers (E) microbe: data

16. MILK: EXTRACT: (A) squander: enjoy
(B) exploit: violate (C) research: investigate
(D) hire: manage (E) wheelie: flatten

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
18. Which of the following inferences about Henry James’s awareness of novels’ construction is best supported by the passage?
(A) James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the diffuseness of novels.
(B) James was very aware of the details of novels’ construction.
(C) James’s awareness of novels’ construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
(D) James’s awareness of novels’ construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
(E) James’s awareness of novels’ construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.

10. The author of the passage would most likely agree that an interpretation of a novel should
(A) not try to write heterogeneous elements in it
(B) be indistinguishable in its treatment of the elements in the novel
(C) not argue that the complete use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
(D) concentrate on those salient, prominent elements of the novel that are outside the novel’s main structure
(E) primarily consider those elements of a novel’s construction of which the author of the novel was aware

20. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Hamlet?
I. Hamlet has usually knocked critical interpretations that send it strolling into other
II. Hamlet has elements that are not amenable to a all-compressing critical interpretation
III. Hamlet is less open to an all-compressing critical interpretation than is Wuthering Heights
IV. Hamlet has not received a critical interpretation that has been widely accepted by readers.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) III and IV only
(E) I, II, III, and IV only

Go on to the next page.
The determination of the sources of copper ore used in the manufacture of copper and bronze artifacts of Bronze Age civilizations would add greatly to our knowledge of cultural contacts and trade in that era. Researchers have analyzed artifacts and ores for their concentrations of elements, but for a variety of reasons, these studies have generally failed to provide evidence of the sources of the copper used in the objects. Elemental compositions can vary within the same copper-ore body, usually because of varying admixtures of other elements, especially iron, lead, zinc, and arsenic. And high concentrations of cobalt or zinc, noticed in some artifacts, appear in a variety of copper-ore sources. Moreover, the processing of ore introduced poorly controlled changes in the concentrations of minor and trace elements in the resulting metal. Some elements evaporate during smelting and roasting; different temperatures and processes produce different degrees of loss. Finally, flux, which is sometimes added during smelting to remove waste material from the ore, could add quantities of elements to the final product.

An elemental property that is unchanged through these chemical processes is the isotopic composition of each metallic element in the ore. Isotopic composition, the percentages of the different isotopes of an element in a given sample of the element, is therefore particularly valuable as an indicator of the sources of the ore. Of course, for this purpose it is necessary to find an element whose isotopic composition is more or less constant throughout a given ore body, but varies from one copper-ore body to another or, at least, from one geographic region to another.

The ideal choice, when isotopic composition is used to investigate the source of copper ore, would seem to be copper itself. It has been shown that small but measurable variations occur naturally in the isotopic composition of copper. However, the variations are large enough only in rare ores; between samples of the common ore minerals of copper, isotopic variations greater than the measurement error have not been found. An alternative choice is lead, which occurs in most copper and bronze artifacts of the Bronze Age in amounts consistent with the lead being derived from the copper ore and possibly from the fluxes. The isotopic composition of lead often varies from one source of common copper ore to another, with variations exceeding the measurement error, and preliminary studies indicate virtually uniform isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source. While some of the lead found in an artifact may have been introduced from flux or when other metals were added to the copper ore, lead so added in Bronze Age processing would usually have the same isotopic composition as the lead in the copper ore. Lead isotope studies may thus prove useful for interpreting the archaeological record of the Bronze Age.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) discuss the techniques of analyzing lead isotope composition
(B) propose a way to determine the origin of the copper in certain artifacts
(C) remove a dispute concerning the analysis of copper ore
(D) describe the deficiencies of a currently used method of chemical analysis of certain metals
(E) offer an interpretation of the archaeological record of the Bronze Age

22. The author first mentions the auditing of flux during smelting (lines 18-21) in order to
(A) give a reason for the failure of differential composition studies to determine ore sources
(B) illustrate differences between various Bronze Age civilizations
(C) show the need for using high smelting temperatures
(D) illustrate the uniformity of lead isotope composition
(E) explain the success of copper isotope composition analysis

23. The author suggests which of the following about a Bronze Age artifact containing high concentrations of cobalt or zinc?
(A) It could not be reliably tested for its elemental composition.
(B) It could not be reliably tested for its copper isotope composition.
(C) It could not be reliably tested for its lead isotope composition.
(D) It could have been manufactured from one ore from any one of a variety of sources.
(E) It could have been produced by the addition of other metals during the processing of the copper ore.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
24. According to the passage, possible sources of the lead found in a copper or bronze artifact include which of the following?

I. The copper ore used to manufacture the artifact
II. Flux added during processing of the copper ore
III. Other metal added during processing of the copper ore

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

25. The author rejects copper as the "ideal choice" mentioned in line 33 because

(A) the concentration of copper in Bronze Age artifacts varies
(B) elements other than copper may be introduced during smelting
(C) the isotopic composition of copper changes during smelting
(D) among common copper ores, differences in copper isotope composition are too small
(E) within a single source of copper ore, copper isotope composition can vary substantially

26. The author makes which of the following statements about lead isotope composition?

(A) It often varies from one copper-ore source to another.
(B) It sometimes varies over short distances in a single copper-ore source.
(C) It can vary during the testing of artifacts, producing a measurement error.
(D) It frequently changes during smelting and casting.
(E) It may change when artifacts are buried for thousands of years.

27. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of flux in processing copper ore can alter the lead isotope composition of the resulting metal EXCEPT when

(A) there is a smaller concentration of lead in the flux than in the copper ore
(B) the concentration of lead in the flux is equivalent to that of the lead in the ore
(C) some of the lead in the flux evaporates during processing
(D) any lead in the flux has the same isotopic composition as the lead in the ore
(E) other metals are added during processing

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word spelled in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. MUTTER: (A) phrase oneself
   (B) resolve conflict
   (C) speak distinctly
   (D) degenerate randomly
   (E) omit willingly

29. TRANSPARENT: (A) indelicate
    (B) neutral
    (C) opaque
    (D) somber
    (E) tangible

30. ENSEMBLE: (A) complement
    (B) cacophony
    (C) coordinates
    (D) preface
    (E) solo

31. RETAIN: (A) abate
    (B) distract
    (C) relegate
    (D) diminish
    (E)萘ase

32. RADIATE: (A) approach
    (B) cool
    (C) absorb
    (D) amass
    (E) silice

33. EPICURE: (A) a person ignorant about art
    (B) a person dedicated to a cause
    (C) a person motivated by greed
    (D) a person insufficient to food
    (E) a person insensitive to emotions

34. PREVARICATION: (A) tact
    (B) consistency
    (C) veracity
    (D) silhouette
    (E) proof

35. AMORTIZE: (A) boost
    (B) deterre
    (C) suddenly increase one's indebtedness
    (D) wisely cause to flourish
    (E) grudgingly make provision for

36. EMACIATION: (A) invigoration
    (B) glorification
    (C) exhaustion
    (D) inundation
    (E) magnification

37. UNALLOYED: (A) demobilized
    (B) unrelaxed
    (C) assimilated
    (D) unmottled
    (E) condensed

38. MINATORY: (A) nestling
    (B) getting
    (C) precise
    (D) obvious
    (E) awkward
Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Number the sentence and five lettered words or sets of words. Underline the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Because it is ___ up ___ all the business days related or employed, discomposure to another element of the magnitude of these costs is not easily calculated.
   (A) difficult, measure
   (B) impossible, justify
   (C) improper, overlook
   (D) ominous, discover
   (E) necessary, pinpoint

2. Consider the universal connotations of the set of whose creative ___ are another.
   (A) side from
   (B) hence on
   (C) pity on
   (D) glide among
   (E) comprise against

3. Now could words, combined as they individually are to seem ___ meanings specified in a dictionary, eventually time, when combined in groups, to create density and usually to present thought from being ___?
   (A) mediate, articulated
   (B) conventional, disposable
   (C) unlikely, classified
   (D) select: expressed
   (E) precise: unattainable

4. Even though they were to be ___ strangers, fifteenth-century Europeans did not automatically abstain ___ — and danger.
   (A) inquiring, of diversity
   (B) naughty with, transgression
   (C) interested in, mystery
   (D) enthusiastic in, redness
   (E) hostile to, forewarning

5. The modern age is a perspective one in which things can be said explicitly, but the old tradition of ___
   (A) garrulousness
   (B) exaggeration
   (C) invention
   (D) boredom
   (E) skepticism

6. Although many qualities of the Swiss and United States models of Vienna were complementary, the two sets of atmosphere equally clearly could not be ___ without a major change of this or ___.
   (A) obtained, experimentation
   (B) completed, possession
   (C) matched, implementation
   (D) restricted, implementation
   (E) avoided, falsification

7. While it is assumed that the mechanization of work has a ___ effect on the lives of workers, there is ___ evidence available to suggest that, on the contrary, mechanization has served to ___ some of the traditional roles of women.
   (A) partially, impotent
   (B) drastic, adequate
   (C) length, mean
   (D) debilitating, weaken
   (E) revolutionary, transform

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. PILOT : SHIP :: (A) surveyor : landscape (B) conductor : orchestra (C) guard : stockade (D) actor : scene (E) philosopher : inspiration

9. TOPSOIL : ERODE :: (A) leather : tan (B) veneer : varnish (C) roast : baste (D) grain : mash (E) paint : peel

10. SCREEN : MOVIE :: (A) shirt : book (B) frame : portrait (C) shadow : object (D) stage : play (E) score : performance

11. VOLCANO : LAVA :: (A) greyer : water (B) fault : tremor (C) glacier : fissure (D) avalanche : snow (E) cavern : limestone

12. COGENT : CONVINCE :: (A) irrational : disturb (B) repugnant : repel (C) dangerous : avoid (D) squamish : refine (E) generous : appreciate

13. CHARY : CAUTION :: (A) circumspect : recklessness (B) unperturbable : compose (C) meticulous : resourcefulness (D) exigent : stability (E) fortissimo : slack

14. USURY : INTEREST :: (A) fraud : property (B) gouging : price (C) monopoly : production (D) foreclosure : mortgage (E) embellishment : savings

15. EPITHET : DISPARAGE :: (A) abbreviation : proliferate (B) hierarchic : mythologize (C) dissipative : respect (D) code : simplify (E) alias : mislead

16. OFFENCE : PECCADILLO :: (A) envy : requital (B) quartet : tint (C) affinity : wish (D) depression : regret (E) homesickness : nostalgia

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds. In the past, there have been several methods of transporting plant seeds to Hawaii by salinity currents, and eventually, by the swallowing of plant seeds subsequent to ingestion. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally than internally, more varieties have been introduced than native to internal transport.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with:
(A) discussing different approaches ecologists have taken to questioning about dissemination of plants in Hawaii
(B) discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
(C) discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
(D) resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport
(E) receiving a dispute about the ability of birds to carry plant seeds over distances

18. The author mentions the results of observation experiments on plant seeds (lines 10-12) most probably in order to:
(A) support the claim that the dissemination of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds
(B) learn to what extent live currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
(C) suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
(D) challenge the claim that live currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
(E) refute the claim that Hawaiian fog is a method of dispersal, in part, from Texas in other parts of the world

19. It can be inferred from information in the passage that the existence of salinity currents in the southwestern United States would justify which of the following conclusions?
(A) The ecology of the southwestern United States is similar to that of Hawaii
(B) There are similar currents that flow from the southeastern United States to Hawaii
(C) The plant species discovered in Hawaii must have traveled from the southwestern United States only very recently
(D) The plant species discovered in Hawaii reached there by salinity or by the formation of bird migration from the southwestern United States
(E) The plant species discovered in Hawaii are similarly well adapted to transport over long distances

20. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
(A) Why don't successful long-distance dispersal of plant seeds require an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area?
(B) Why are more varieties of plant seeds discovered in Hawaii than in the southeastern United States?
(C) What varieties of plant seeds are found that fly long distances most likely to Hawaii?
(D) What is a reason for accepting the long-distance dispersal of plant seeds as an explanation for the origin of Hawaiian flora?
(E) What evidence does the author cite to argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the dissemination of plant seeds to Hawaii?
A long-held view of the story of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change in more imperial policy, demanded by expansionist military objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. In a recent study, Stephen Saunders Webh has presented a formidable challenge to this view. According to Webh, England already had a military imperial policy for more than a century before the American Revolution. He sees Charles II, the English monarch between 1660 and 1685, as the proper successor of the Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century and of Oliver Cromwell, all of whom were best on exalted centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webh calls 'garrison government.' Garrison government allowed the colonists a legislative assembly, but real authority, in Webh's view, belonged to the colonial governors, who was appointed by the king and supported by the 'garrisons,' that is, by the local contingent of English troops under the colonial governor's command.

According to Webh, the purposes of garrison government were to provide military support for a naval policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes in the American colonies. Webh argues that the colonial legislature's representation of the essentials of the common people but of the colonial upper classes, as a coalition of merchants and nobility who favored trade and sought to elevate legislative authority at the expense of the executive. It was, according to Webh, the colonial governors who favored the small farmer, opposed the plantation system, and tried to tax the tenant farmers at large holdings of land. Backed by the military presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry that was alienated in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalist oligarchy.

Webh's study illuminates the political alignments that existed in the colonies in the century prior to the American Revolution, but it reveals the crowned use of the military as an instrument of colonial policy. It is the entire context England faced during the seventeenth century was not noted for its military achievements. Cromwell did mount England's most ambitious overseas military expedition in three centuries, but it proved to be an utter failure. Under Charles II, the English army was too small to be a major instrument of government. Not until the war with France in 1697 did William III persuade Parliament to create a professional standing army, and Parliament's peace for doing so was to keep the army under tight legislative control. While it may be true that the crown attempted to curtail the power of the colonial upper classes, it is hard to imagine how the English army during the seventeenth century could have provided significant military support for such a policy.

21. The passage can best be described as
(A) a survey of the inadequacy of conventional viewpoints
(B) reconciliation of opposing points of view
(C) summary and evaluation of a recent study
(D) defense of a new thesis from anticipated objections
(E) review of the subtle distinctions between apparently similar views

22. The passage suggests that the view referred to in line 5-7 argued that
(A) the colonial governor was sympathetic to the demands of the common people
(B) Charles II was a pivotal figure in the shift of English monarchs toward a more imperial policy in their governance of the American colonies
(C) the American Revolution was generated largely out of a conflict between the colonial upper classes and an alliance of merchants and small farmers
(D) the military did not play a major role as an instrument of colonial policy until 1763
(E) the colonial legislative assemblies in the colonies had little influence over the colonial government

23. It can be inferred from the passage that Webh would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding garrison government?
(A) Garrison government gave legislative assemblies in the colonies relatively little authority, compared to the authority that it gave to the colonial governors.
(B) Garrison government proved relatively ineffective until it was used by Charles II to bolster the power of colonial legislatures.
(C) Garrison government became a less viable colonial policy as the English Parliament began to exert tighter legislative control over the English military.
(D) Oliver Cromwell was the first English ruler to make use of garrison government on a large scale.
(E) The creation of a professional standing army in England in 1697 actually weakened garrison government by diverting troops from the garrisons stationed in the American colonies.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
24. According to the passage, Webb views Charles II in the "proper successor" (line 13) of the Tudor monarchs and Cromwell's Successor Charles II
(A) used colonial tax revenue to fund overseas military expeditions
(B) used the militia to extend executive power over the English colonies
(C) wished to transform the American colonies into self-governing territories
(D) resisted the English Parliament's efforts to exert control over the militia
(E) allowed the American colonists to use legislative assemblies as a forum for resolving grievances against the crown

25. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's assertion in lines 34-38?
(A) Because they were poorly administered, Cromwell's overseas military expeditions were doomed to failure.
(B) Because it relied primarily on the symbolic presence of the military, garrison government could be effectively administered with a relatively small number of troops.
(C) Until the seventeenth century, no professional standing army in Europe had performed effectively in overseas military expeditions.
(D) Many of the colonial governors appointed by the crown were also commissioned army officers.
(E) Many of the English troops stationed in the American colonies were veterans of other overseas military expeditions.

26. According to Webb's view of colonial history, which of the following was "wrong" in the merchants and nobility mentioned in line 30?
I. They were opposed to policies formulated by Charles II that would have transformed the colonies into colonial corporations.
II. They were opposed to aristocracy by the English crown to limit the power of the colonial assemblies.
III. They were linked with small farmers in their opposition to the stationing of English troops in the colonies.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

27. The author suggests that if William III had wanted to make one of the standing army mentioned in line 52 to advance garrison government in the American colonies, he would have had to
(A) make peace with France
(B) abolish the colonial legislative assemblies
(C) seek approval from the English Parliament
(D) appoint colonial governors who were more sympathetic to royal policy
(E) raise additional revenues by increasing taxation of large landholdings in the colonies

Go on to the next page.
Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

38. FLUCTUATE: (A) work for (B) flow over (C) follow from (D) remain steady (E) cling together

39. PRECARIOUS: (A) safe (B) covert (C) reckless (D) revived (E) pledged

40. FUMBLE: (A) organize neatly (B) see clearly (C) prepare carefully (D) handle adroitly (E) replace immediately

41. AUTHENTIC: (A) entirely (B) criminal (C) unattractive (D) inexpensive (E) bogus

42. COWER: (A) swiftly disappear (B) brazenly confront (C) assuage (D) coast (E) invert

33. PRISTINE: (A) ruthless (B) seductive (C) coarse (D) commonplace (E) contaminated

34. LAMBRASTE: (A) permit (B) prefer (C) excel (D) smooth completely (E) support openly

35. VISCID: (A) bent (B) prone (C) cool (D) slick (E) slight

36. TURPITUDE: (A) sainthood behavior (B) close conversation (C) lively imagination (D) agitation (E) lucidity

37. PHILISTINE: (A) perfectionist (B) anesthetic (C) iconoclast (D) critic (E) cynical

38. ODIOUS: (A) nauseate (B) fragrance (C) resignation (D) eccentricity (E) infatuation
### FOR GENERAL TEST 27 ONLY

**Answer Key and Percentages of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Ability</th>
<th>Quantitative Ability</th>
<th>Analytical Ability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Section B</strong></td>
<td><strong>Section C</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent Correct</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>92.1%</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.*
Barron's Sorted Wordlist
Compiled By: C Yogeshwar Rao
(xscyr@yahoo.co.in)
Source: "Voca" Vocabulary Software

VERBS

abase :: lower: humiliate
abash :: embarrass
abdicate :: renounce: give up
abhor :: detest
abjure :: renounce upon oath
abominate :: loathe: hate
abrade :: wear away by friction: erode
abrogate :: abolish
abscond :: depart secretly and hide
absolve :: pardon an offense
accelerate :: move faster
accost :: approach and speak first to a person
accoutre :: equip
accrue :: come about by addition
acknowledge :: recognize: admit
actuate :: motivate
adapt :: alter: modify
adduce :: present as evidence
adhere :: stick fast to
admonish :: warn: reprove
adulterate :: make impure by mixing with baser substances
advocate :: urge: plead for
aggrandize :: increase or intensify
agitare :: stir up: disturb
alienate :: make hostile: separate
allay :: calm: pacify
allege :: state without proof
alleviate :: relieve
allocate :: assign
allude :: refer indirectly
amalgamate :: combine; unite in one body
amass :: collect
amble :: move at an easy pace
ameliorate :: improve
amplify :: enlarge
amputate :: cut off part of body; prune
annihilate :: destroy
annul :: make void
appease :: pacify; soothe
append :: attach
appraise :: estimate value of
apprehend :: arrest a criminal; dread; perceive
apprise :: inform
arraign :: charge in court; indict
ascertain :: find out for certain
ascribe :: refer; attribute; assign
assail :: assault
assay :: analyze; evaluate
asseverate :: make a positive statement or solemn declaration
assuage :: ease; lessen pain
attenuate :: make thin; weaken
attest :: testify; bear witness
augment :: increase
authenticate :: prove genuine
aver :: state confidently
avoid :: affirm; proclaim
avow :: declare openly
babble :: chatter idly
badger :: pester; annoy
baffle :: frustrate; perplex
balk :: foil
bate :: let down; restrain
batten :: grow fat; thrive upon others
bedizen :: dress with vulgar finery
bedraggle :: wet thoroughly
beguile :: delude; cheat; amuse
behoove :: suited to; incumbent upon
beleaguer :: besiege
berate :: scold strongly
besmirch :: soil; defile
bestow :: confer
betroth :: become engaged to marry
blazon :: decorate with an heraldic coat of arms
bode :: foreshadow; portend
bolster :: support; prop up
bog :: open up
bungle :: spoil by clumsy behavior
burgeon :: grow forth; send out buds
burlesque :: give an imitation that ridicules
burnish :: make shiny by rubbing; polish
cajole :: coax; wheedle
calumniate :: slander
canvass :: determine votes, etc.
caparison :: put showy ornamentation on a horse
capitulate :: surrender
castigate :: punish
cauterize :: burn with hot iron or caustic
cavil :: make frivolous objections
cede :: transfer; yield title to
censure :: blame; criticize
chafe :: warm by rubbing; make sore by rubbing
champ :: chew noisily
chastise :: punish
chide :: scold
circumscribe :: limit; confine
circumvent :: outwit; baffle
cite :: quote; commend
clamber :: climb by crawling
cleave :: split asunder
coalesce :: combine; fuse
coerce :: force; repress
cogitate :: think over
cohere :: stick together
collaborate :: work together
collate :: examine in order to verify authenticity; arrange in order
commend :: to draft for military purpose; to take for public use
commiserate :: feel or express pity or sympathy for
comport :: bear one's self; behave
compute :: reckon; calculate
concatenate :: link as in a chain
conciliate :: pacify; win over
concoct :: prepare by combining; make up in concert
condescend :: bestow courtesies with a superior air
condole :: express sympathetic sorrow
condone :: overlook; forgive
confiscate :: seize; commandeer
congeal :: freeze; coagulate
consecrate :: dedicate; sanctify
consort :: associate with
dilate :: expand
disclaim :: disown; renounce claim to
discomfit :: put to rout; defeat;
disconcert
disconcert :: confuse; upset; embarrass
disdain :: treat with scorn or contempt
disgruntle :: make discontented
dismember :: cut into small parts
disparate :: belittle
disport :: amuse
dissipate :: squander
dissuade :: advise against
distend :: expand; swell out
diverge :: vary; go in different
directions from the same point
divest :: strip; deprive
divulge :: reveal
diffuse :: taking off
dify :: instruct; correct morally
draw forth; elicit
disseminate :: scatter like seeds
dissimulate :: pretend; conceal by
disgrace

dissipate :: bubble over; show
excitement
devise :: draw forth;
educe :: think
edify :: instruct; correct morally
educe :: draw forth; elicit
efference :: bubble over; show
excitement
elicit :: draw out by discussion
educe :: draw forth; elicit
elucidate :: explain; enlighten
eemanate :: issue forth
emancipate :: set free
ebbish :: adorn
embellish :: adorn
embrace :: deck in brilliant colors
embryo :: throw into confusion; involve
in strife; entangle
emend :: correct; correct by a critic
emulate :: rival; imitate
emulate :: rival; imitate
embrace :: surround
euncumber :: burden
educt :: provide with some quality;
educate
energize :: invigorate; make forceful
and active
enervate :: weaken
engender :: cause; produce
engross :: occupy fully
enhance :: advance; improve
enrapture :: please intensely
ensconce :: settle comfortably
enthral :: capture; enslave

environ :: enclose; surround
equivocate :: lie; mislead; attempt to
conceal the truth
erode :: eat away
eschew :: avoid
evince :: show clearly
evoke :: call forth
exasperate :: vex
excute :: clear from blame
exhort :: urge
exhume :: dig out of the ground;
remove from a grave
exonerate :: acquit; exculpate
expatriate :: root up
extral :: praise; glorify
extort :: wring from; get money by
threats, etc.
extricate :: free; disentangle
extrude :: force or push out
exude :: discharge; give forth
fabricate :: build; lie
facilitate :: make less difficult
feign :: pretend
ferret :: drive or hunt out of hiding
fester :: generate pus
fete :: honor at a festival
fetter :: shake
flitch :: steal
flagellate :: flog; whip
flail :: thresh grain by hand; strike or
slap
flaunt :: display ostentatiously
flay :: strip off skin; plunder
fleck :: spot
flout :: reject; mock
fluster :: confuse
foist :: insert improperly; palm off
foment :: stir up; instigate
foster :: rear; encourage
fritter :: waste
fructify :: bear fruit
frustrate :: thwart; defeat
fulminate :: thunder; explode
gainsay :: deny
galvanize :: stimulate by shock; stir up
gambol :: skip; leap playfully
gape :: open widely
garner :: gather; store up
garnish :: decorate
gibber :: speak foolishly
gibe :: mock
glaze :: cover with a thin and shiny surface
glean :: gather leavings
gloat :: express evil satisfaction; view malevolently
glut :: overstock; fill to excess
goad :: urge on
gorge :: stuff oneself
gouge :: tear out
harrow :: break up ground after plowing; torture
harry :: raid
hibernate :: sleep throughout the winter
imbibe :: drink in
imbue :: saturate; fill
immolate :: offer as a sacrifice
impair :: worsen; diminish in value
impale :: pierce
impitch :: charge with crime in office; indict
importune :: beg earnestly
implicite :: curse; pray that evil will befall
improvis :: compose on the spur of the moment
impugn :: doubt; challenge; gainsay
incapacitate :: disable
inacerate :: imprison
incite :: arouse to action
incriminate :: accuse
incubate :: hatch; scheme
inculcate :: teach
indemnify :: make secure against loss; compensate for loss
indenture :: bind as servant or apprentice to master
indict :: charge
indite :: write; compose
infringe :: violate; encroach
ingratiate :: become popular with
inhibit :: prohibit; restrain
insinuate :: hint; imply
instigate :: urge; start; provoke
integrate :: make whole; combine; make into one unit
inter :: bury
intimate :: hint
intrude :: trespass; enter as an uninvited person
inundate :: overflow; flood
invigil :: lead astray; wheedle
iterate :: utter a second time; repeat
jettison :: throw overboard
lacerate :: mangle; tear
lampoon :: ridicule
languish :: lose animation; lose strength
lave :: wash
limn :: portray; describe vividly
liquidate :: settle accounts; clear up
loathe :: detest
lope :: gallop slowly
macerate :: waste away
maim :: mutilate; injure
malign :: speak evil of; defame
manipulate :: operate with the hands
masticate :: chew
meander :: to wind or turn in its course
mediate :: settle a dispute through the services of an outsider
memorialize :: commemorate
mete :: measure; distribute
militate :: work against
mitigate :: appease
mollify :: soothe
molt :: shed or cast off hair or feathers
mortify :: humiliate; punish the flesh
muddle :: confuse; mix up
mulct :: defraud a person of something
muse :: ponder
mutilate :: maim
nauseate :: cause to become sick; fill with disgust
nettles :: annoy; vex
nurture :: bring up; feed; educate
obfuscate :: confuse; muddle
objure :: scold; rebuke severely
obiterate :: destroy completely
obtrude :: push into prominence
obviate :: make unnecessary; get rid of
ogle :: glance coquettishly at; make eyes at
oscillate :: vibrate pendulum like; waver
ossify :: change or harden into bone
ouvester :: exclude from public favor; ban
palliate :: ease pain; make less guilty of offensive
palpitare :: throb; flutter
pander :: cater to the low desires of others
paraphrase :: restate a passage in one's own words while retaining thought of author
parry :: ward off a blow
peculate :: steal; embezzle
permeate :: pass through; spread
perpetrate :: commit an offense
perturb :: disturb greatly
petrify :: turn to stone
philander :: make love lightly; flirt
pillage :: plunder
pillori :: punish by placing in a wooden frame and subjecting to ridicule
pinion :: restrain
placate :: pacify; conciliate
pommel :: beat
portend :: foretell; presage
prate :: speak foolishly; boast idly
prattle :: babble
precipitate :: throw headlong; hasten
preclude :: make impossible; eliminate
preponderate :: be superior in power; outweigh
presage :: foretell
prevacate :: lie
prorogue :: dismiss parliament; end officially
proscribe :: ostracize; banish; outlaw
prostrate :: stretch out full on ground
protract :: prolong
protrude :: stick out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pulsate :: throb</th>
<th>ruminate :: chew the cud; ponder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>purge :: clean by removing impurities; to clear of charges</td>
<td>runnmage :: ransack; thoroughly search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purloin :: steal</td>
<td>rusticate :: banish to the country; dwell in the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaff :: drink with relish</td>
<td>salvage :: rescue from loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quail :: cower; lose heart</td>
<td>sate :: satisfy to the full; cloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quell :: put down; quiet</td>
<td>satiate :: surfeit; satisfy fully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quibble :: equivocate; play on words</td>
<td>saturate :: soak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rant :: rave; speak bombastically</td>
<td>seethe :: be disturbed; boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rationalize :: reason; justify an improper act</td>
<td>sequester :: retire from public life; segregate; seclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ravage :: plunder; despoil</td>
<td>shackle :: chain; fetter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raze :: destroy completely</td>
<td>shatter :: place into a case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recant :: repudiate; withdraw previous statement</td>
<td>shearthe :: place into a case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recapitulate :: summarize</td>
<td>shiver :: be disturbed; shiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reciprocate :: repay in kind</td>
<td>simulate :: feign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconcile :: make friendly after quarrel; correct inconsistencies</td>
<td>skimp :: provide scantily; live very economically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectify :: correct</td>
<td>skulk :: move furtively and secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recuperate :: recover</td>
<td>skose :: move furtively and secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reek :: emit odor</td>
<td>skulk :: move furtively and secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regale :: entertain</td>
<td>skulk :: move furtively and secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rehabilitate :: restore to proper condition</td>
<td>slake :: quench; sate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reimburse :: repay</td>
<td>slough :: cast off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reiterate :: repeat</td>
<td>spawn :: lay eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rejuvenate :: make young again</td>
<td>squander :: waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relegation :: banish; consign to inferior position</td>
<td>stanch :: check flow of blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relinquish :: abandon</td>
<td>stigmaize :: brand; mark as wicked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relish :: savor; enjoy</td>
<td>stymie :: present an obstacle; stump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remonstrate :: protest</td>
<td>subjugate :: conquer; bring under control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rend :: split; tear apart</td>
<td>sublime :: refine; purify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>render :: deliver; provide; represent</td>
<td>substantiate :: verify; support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renounce :: abandon</td>
<td>suffuse :: spread over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reovate :: abandon; discontinue; disown; repudiate</td>
<td>sully :: tarnish; soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renovate :: restore to good condition; renew</td>
<td>sunder :: separate; part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replenish :: fill up again</td>
<td>supersede :: separate; part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reprimand :: reprove severely</td>
<td>substitute :: cause to be set aside; replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repudiate :: disown; disavow</td>
<td>supplicate :: petition humbly; pray to grant a favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requite :: repay; revenge</td>
<td>surfeit :: cloy; overfeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescind :: cancel</td>
<td>surprise :: guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resuscitate :: revive</td>
<td>swath :: wrap around; bandage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retaliate :: repay in kind usually for bad treatment</td>
<td>swelter :: be oppressed by heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieve :: recover; find and bring in</td>
<td>tantalize :: tease; torture with disappointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverberate :: echo; resound</td>
<td>temporize :: avoid committing oneself; gain time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revile :: slander; vilify</td>
<td>tether :: tie with a rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throttle :: strangle</td>
<td>thwart :: baffle; frustrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tippel :: drink alcoholic beverages frequently</td>
<td>toady :: flatter for favors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traduce :: expose to slander</td>
<td>transcribe :: copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transcend :: exceed; surpass</td>
<td>transmute :: copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transpire :: exhale; become known; happen</td>
<td>traverse :: go through or across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traverse :: go through or across</td>
<td>treck :: travel; migrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undulate :: move with a wavelike motion</td>
<td>unsheathe :: restore to proper condition; renew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsheathe :: restore to proper condition; renew</td>
<td>unseal :: open with a sharp instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unearth :: dig up</td>
<td>upbraid :: scold; reproach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upbraid :: scold; reproach</td>
<td>validate :: confirm; ratify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veer :: change in direction</td>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetate :: live in a monotonous way</td>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vouchsafe :: grant condescendingly; guarantee</td>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waive :: give up temporarily; yield</td>
<td>venerate :: revere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wane :: grow gradually smaller</td>
<td>wheedle :: cajole; coax; deceive by flattery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheedle :: cajole; coax; deceive by flattery</td>
<td>whet :: sharpen; stimulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whet :: sharpen; stimulate</td>
<td>wreak :: inflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wreak :: inflict</td>
<td>wrest :: pull away; take by violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrest :: pull away; take by violence</td>
<td>abut :: border upon; adjoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accede :: agree</td>
<td>adjoin :: request solemnly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accede :: agree</td>
<td>advert :: refer to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acclimate :: adjust to climate</td>
<td>arrogate :: claim without reasonable grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotate :: comment; make explanatory notes</td>
<td>assimilate :: absorb; cause to become homogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotate :: comment; make explanatory notes</td>
<td>belittle :: disparage; deprecate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ADJECTIVES

| aboriginal | being the first of its kind in a region: primitive; native |
| abortive | unsuccessful; fruitless |
| abstemious | temperate; sparing in drink, etc. |
| abstruse | obscure; difficult to understand |
| acetic | vinegary |
| acidulous | slightly sour: sharp; caustic |
| acquiscent | accepting passively |
| acrid | sharp; pungent |
| acrimonious | stinging; caustic |
| actuarial | calculating; pertaining to insurance statistics |
| adamant | hard; inflexible |
| addle | rotten; muddled; crazy |
| adept | expert at |
| adipose | fatty |
| adroit | skillful |
| adventitious | accidental; casual |
| adverse | unfavorable; hostile |
| aesthetic | artistic; dealing with or capable of appreciation of the beautiful |
| affected | artificial; pretentious |

| agape | openmouthed |
| aggregate | sum: total |
| aghast | horrified |
| albeit | although |
| alimentary | supplying nourishment |
| alluvial | pertaining to soil deposits left by rivers, etc. |
| aloof | apart; reserved |
| ambiguous | doubtful in meaning |
| ambulatory | able to walk |
| amenable | readily managed; willing to be led |
| amiable | agreeable; lovable |
| amicable | friendly |
| amorphous | shapeless |
| amphibian | able to live both on land in water |
| ample | abundant |
| amuck | in a state of rage |
| analogous | comparable |
| ancillary | serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary |
| animated | lively |
| anomalous | abnormal; irregular |
| anonymous | having no name |
| antediluvian | antiquated; ancient |
| anthropoid | manlike |
| apathetic | indifferent |
| apocryphal | not genuine; sham |
| apposite | appropriate; fitting |
| apprehensive | fearful; discerning |
| aquatic | curved; hooked |
| arable | fit for plowing |
| arbitrary | fixed or decided; despotic |
| archaic | antiquated |
| arduous | hard; strenuous |
| aromatic | fragrant |
| arrant | thorough; complete; unmitigated |
| ascetic | practicing self-denial; austere |
| ashen | ash-colored |
| asinine | stupid |
| askance | with a sideway or indirect look |
| askew | crookedly; slanted; at an angle |
| assiduous | diligent |
| astral | relating to the stars |
| astute | wise; shrewd |
culinary :: relating to cooking
cursory :: casual; hastily done
dank :: damp
culpable :: deserving blame
dauntless :: bold
debonair :: friendly; aiming to please
deciduous :: falling of as of leaves
decorous :: proper
decrepit :: worn out by age
deducible :: derived by reasoning
defeatist :: attitude of one who is ready
to accept defeat as a natural outcome
definitive :: final; complete
defunct :: dead; no longer in use or existence
deleterious :: harmful
delusive :: deceptive; raising vain hopes
demoniac :: fiendish
demure :: grave; serious; coy
deprecatory :: disapproving
derelict :: abandoned
derogatory :: expressing a low opinion
despicable :: contemptible
destitute :: extremely poor
desultory :: aimless; jumping around
devious :: going astray; erratic
devout :: pious
dexterous :: skilful
diabolical :: devilish
diaphanous :: sheer; transparent
digressive :: wandering away from the subject
dilatory :: delaying
dire :: disastrous
discernible :: distinguishable; perceivable
discerning :: mentally quick and observant; having insight
disconsolate :: sad
discordant :: inharmonious; conflicting
discrete :: separate; unconnected
discursive :: digressing; rambling
disheveled :: untidy
disingenuous :: not naive; sophisticated
disinterested :: unprejudiced
disjointed :: disconnected

disparate :: basically different; unrelated
dispirited :: lacking in spirit
disputatious :: argumentative; fond of argument
dissolute :: loose in morals
distrait :: absentminded
distraught :: upset; distracted by anxiety
diurnal :: daily
divers :: several; differing
diverse :: differing in some characteristics; various
docile :: obedient; easily managed
dogmatic :: positive; arbitrary
dolorous :: sorrowful
dormant :: sleeping; lethargic; torpid
dorsal :: relating to the back of an animal
doughty :: courageous
dour :: sullen; stubborn
droll :: queer and amusing
dubious :: doubtful
earthly :: unrefined; coarse
ebullient :: showing excitement; overflowing with enthusiasm
ecclesiastic :: pertaining to the church
eerie :: weird
effectual :: efficient
effeminate :: having womanly traits
effete :: worn out; exhausted; barren
_efflorescent :: flowering
effulgent :: brilliantly radiant
effusive :: pouring forth; gushing
egregious :: gross; shocking
elegiacal :: like an elegy; mournful
elusive :: evasive; baffling; hard to grasp
elusory :: tending to deceive expectations; elusive
emaciated :: thin and wasted
eminent :: high; lofty
enamored :: in love
encomiastic :: praising; eulogistic
ephemeral :: short-lived; fleeting
equable :: tranquil; steady; uniform
equivocal :: doubtful; ambiguous
erant :: wandering
erudite :: learned; scholarly

esoteric :: known only to the chosen few
estranged :: separated
ethereal :: light; heavenly; fine
ethnic :: relating to races
eulogistic :: praising
euphonious :: pleasing in sound
evanescents :: fleeting; vanishing
evasive :: not frank; eluding
execrable :: very bad
exemplary :: serving as a model; outstanding
exiguous :: small; minute
exorbitant :: excessive
exotic :: not native; strange
expeditiously :: rapidly and efficiently
extant :: still in existence
extemporaneous :: not planned; impromptu
extraneous :: not essential; external
extrinsic :: external; not inherent; foreign
exuberant :: abundant; effusive; lavish
facetious :: humorous; jocular
facile :: easy; expert
factious :: inclined to form factions; causing dissension
factitious :: inclined to form factions; causing dissension
fain :: gladly
fallacious :: misleading
fallible :: liable to err
fallow :: plowed but not sowed; uncultivated
fancied :: imagined; unreal
fanciful :: whimsical; visionary
fantastic :: unreal; grotesque; whimsical
fastidious :: difficult to please; squeamish
fatuous :: foolish; inane
fawning :: courting favor by cringing and flattering
feasible :: practical
felicitous :: apt; suitably expressed; well chosen
fell :: cruel; deadly
fervent :: ardent; hot
fervid :: ardent
fetid :: malodorous
fickle :: changeable; faithless
fictitious :: imaginary
insatiable :: not easily satisfied; greedy
inscrutable :: incomprehensible; not to be discovered
insensate :: without feeling
insidious :: treacherous; stealthy; sly
insipid :: tasteless; dull
insolent :: haughty and contemptuous
insular :: like an island; narrow-minded
insuperable :: insurmountable; invincible
insurgent :: rebellious
interminable :: endless
interrupted :: periodic; on and off
intransigent :: refusing any compromise
intrepid :: fearless
intrinsic :: belonging to a thing in itself; inherent
introvert :: inclined to think more about oneself
inured :: accustomed; hardened
inverse :: opposite
inveterate :: deep-rooted; habitual
invidious :: designed to create ill will or envy
invulnerable :: incapable of injury
irascible :: irritable; easily angered
iridescent :: exhibiting rainbowlike colors
ironical :: resulting in an unexpected and contrary manner
irreconcilable :: incompatible; not able to be resolved
irrelevant :: not applicable; unrelated
irremediable :: incurable; unrelated
irrepairable :: not able to be corrected or repaired
irreverent :: lacking proper respect
irrevocable :: unalterable
itinerary :: wandering; traveling
jaded :: fatigued; surfeited
jaundiced :: yellowed; prejudiced; envious
jocose :: giving to joking
jocular :: said or done in jest
jocund :: merry
judicious :: wise; determined by sound judgment
lackadaisical :: affectedly languid
laconic :: brief and to the point
laggard :: slow; sluggish
lambent :: flickering; softly radiant
laminated :: made of thin plates or scales
languid :: weary; sluggish; listless
lascivious :: lustful
latent :: dormant; hidden
lateral :: coming from the side
lauatory :: expressing praise
lavish :: liberal; wasteful
lecherous :: impure in thought and act; lustful; unchaste
lethal :: deadly
lethargic :: drowsy; dull
lewd :: lustful
libelous :: defamatory; injurious to the good name of a person
libidinous :: lustful
licentious :: wanton; lewd; dissolute
limpid :: clear
linguistic :: pertaining to language
lithe :: flexible; supple
livid :: lead-colored; black and blue; enrag ed
loath :: aversive; reluctant
loquacious :: talkative
lucent :: shining
lucid :: bright; easily understood
lucrative :: profitable
lugubrious :: mournful
luminous :: shining; issuing light
lunar :: pertaining to the moon
lurid :: wild; sensational
lusci ous :: pleasing to taste or smell
lustrous :: shining
luxuriant :: fertile; abundant; ornate
macabre :: gruesome; grisly
Machiavellian :: crafty; double-dealing
magnanimous :: generous
magniloquent :: boastful; pompous
malevolent :: wishing evil
malicious :: dictated by hatred or spite
malignant :: having an evil influence; virulent
malleable :: capable of being shaped by pounding
mammoth :: gigantic
mandatory :: obligatory
maniacal :: rav ing mad
manifest :: understandable; clear
marital :: pertaining to marriage
maritime :: bordering on the sea; nautical
martial :: warlike
maternal :: motherly
maudlin :: effusively sentimental
mauve :: pale purple
meddlesome :: interfering
mediocre :: ordinary; commonplace
melancholic :: flow ing smoothly; smooth
mendacious :: lying; false
menial :: suitable for servants; low
mercantile :: concerning trade
mercenary :: interested in money or gain
mercurial :: fickle; changing
meretricious :: flashy; tawdry
metallurgical :: pertaining to the art of removing metals from ores
metaphysical :: pertaining to speculative philosophy
meticulous :: excessively careful
migrant :: changing its habitat; wandering
migratory :: wandering
mingling :: affectedly dainty
mobile :: movable; not fixed
modest :: fashionable
molten :: melted
momentous :: very important
monetary :: pertaining to money
monotheism :: belief in one God
moot :: debatable
morbid :: given to unwholesome thought; gloomy
moribund :: at the point of death
morose :: ill-humored; sullen
motley :: parti-colored; mixed
muggy :: warm and damp
multiform :: having many forms
multilingual :: having many languages
mundane :: worldly as opposed to spiritual
munificent :: very generous
musky :: having the odor of musk
musty :: stale; spoiled by age
mutable :: changing in form; fickle
mutinous :: unruly; rebellious
natal :: pertaining to birth
nebulous :: cloudy; hazy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antonym List</th>
<th>Antonym List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nefarious :: very wicked</td>
<td>palpable :: tangible; easily perceptible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niggardly :: meanly stingy; parsimonious</td>
<td>paltry :: insignificant; petty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal :: done at night</td>
<td>parsimonious :: stingy; excessively frugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisome :: foul smelling; unwholesome</td>
<td>passive :: not active; acted upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomadic :: wandering</td>
<td>pastoral :: rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noncommittal :: neutral; unpledged; undecided</td>
<td>patent :: open for the public to read; obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notorious :: outstandingly bad; unfavorably known</td>
<td>pathetic :: causing sadness, compassion, pity; touching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noxious :: harmful</td>
<td>pecuniary :: pertaining to money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugatory :: futile; worthless</td>
<td>pedantic :: showing off learning; bookish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutrient :: providing nourishment</td>
<td>pell-mell :: in confusion; disorderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obdurate :: stubborn</td>
<td>pellucid :: transparent; limpid; easy to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obese :: fat</td>
<td>pendant :: hanging down from something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblique :: slanting; deviating from the perpendicular or from a straight line</td>
<td>pendent :: suspended; jutting; pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obnoxious :: offensive</td>
<td>penitent :: repentant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsequious :: slavishly attentive; servile; sycophantic</td>
<td>pensive :: dreamily thoughtful; thoughtful with a hint of sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsolete :: outmoded</td>
<td>penurious :: stingy; parsimonious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtrusive :: meddlesome; excessively trying to please</td>
<td>peremptory :: demanding and leaving no choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtuse :: blunt; stupid</td>
<td>perennial :: lasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occult :: mysterious; secret; supernatural</td>
<td>pernicious :: very destructive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odious :: hateful</td>
<td>perpetual :: everlasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odoriferous :: giving off an order</td>
<td>perspicacious :: having insight; penetrating; astute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odorous :: having an odor</td>
<td>pert :: impertinent; forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officious :: meddlesome; excessively trying to please</td>
<td>pertinacious :: stubborn; persistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olfactory :: concerning the sense of smell</td>
<td>pertinent :: suitable; to the point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odious :: hateful</td>
<td>perversive :: stubborn; intractable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oafish :: variegated; multicolored</td>
<td>pious :: devout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obdurate :: stubborn</td>
<td>piquant :: pleasantly tart-tasting; stimulating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obese :: fat</td>
<td>piscatorial :: pertaining to fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obdurate :: stubborn</td>
<td>pithy :: concise; meaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palatable :: agreeable; pleasing to the taste</td>
<td>placid :: peaceful; calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palatial :: magnificent</td>
<td>plaintive :: mournful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallid :: pale; wan</td>
<td>plauditory :: approving; applauding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>plebeian :: common; pertaining to the common people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>plenary :: complete; full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panting :: checkered</td>
<td>plenipotentiary :: fully empowered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>plumb :: checking perpendicularity; vertical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>poignant :: keen; piercing; severe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>politic :: expedient; prudent; well devised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>polyglot :: speaking several languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>portentous :: ominous; serious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>portly :: stately; stout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>posthumous :: after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>practical :: expressing possibility; latent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>practicable :: feasible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>practical :: based on experience; useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>pragmatic :: practical; concerned with practical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>precarious :: uncertain; risky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>precedent :: preceding in time, rank, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>precipitate :: headlong; rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>precipitous :: steep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>precessional :: developed ahead of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>predatory :: plundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>preeminent :: outstanding; superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prefatory :: introductory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>preposterous :: absurd; ridiculous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>pretentious :: ostentatious; ambitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prim :: very precise and formal; exceedingly proper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>primordial :: existing at the beginning of time; rudimentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>pristine :: characteristic of earlier times; primitive; unsullied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>privy :: secret; hidden; not public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prodigal :: wasteful; reckless with money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prodigious :: marvelous; enormous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>profligate :: dissipated; wasteful; licentious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prolific :: abundantly fruitful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prolix :: verbose; drawn out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>promiscuous :: mixed indiscriminately; haphazard; irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prone :: inclined to; prostrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>propitious :: favorable; kindly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>propulsive :: driving forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpitating :: pertaining to fishing</td>
<td>prosaic :: commonplace; dull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
subsequent :: following; later
subservient :: behaving like a slave; servile; obsequious
subsidiary :: subordinate; secondary
subversive :: tending to overthrow or ruin
succinct :: brief; terse; compact
succulent :: juicy; full of richness
sultry :: sweltering
sumptuous :: lavish; rich
sundry :: various; several
superannuated :: retired on pension because of age
supercilious :: contemptuous; haughty
superficial :: trivial; shallow
supine :: lying on back
suppliant :: entreating; beseeching
supposititious :: assumed; counterfeit; hypothetical
surly :: rude; cross
surreptitious :: secret
cynopathic :: servilely flattering
sylvan :: pertaining to the woods; rustic
synchronous :: similarly timed; simultaneous with
synthetic :: artificial; resulting from synthesis
tacit :: understood; not put into words
tacturn :: habitually silent; talking little	
tactile :: pertaining to the organs or sense of touch
tainted :: contaminated; corrupt
tautological :: needlessly repetitious
tawdry :: cheap and gaudy
temporal :: not lasting forever; limited by time; secular
tenacious :: holding fast
tentative :: provisional; experimental
tenuous :: thin; rare; slim
tepid :: lukewarm
terrestrial :: on the earth
terse :: concise; abrupt; pithy
tertiary :: third
testy :: irritable; short-tempered
therapeutic :: curative
thermal :: pertaining to heat
Titanic :: gigantic
 titular :: nominal holding of title without obligations
torpid :: dormant; dull; lethargic
tortuous :: winding; full of curves
touchy :: sensitive; irascible
toxic :: poisonous
tractable :: docile
transient :: fleeting; quickly passing away; staying for a short time
translucent :: partly transparent
transparent :: permitting light to pass through freely; easily detected
tremulous :: trembling; wavering
trenchant :: cutting; keen
trite :: hackneyed; commonplace
tumid :: swollen; pompous; bombastic
turbid :: muddy; having the sediment disturbed
turgid :: swollen; distended
ubiquitous :: being everywhere; omnipresent
ulterior :: situated beyond; unstated
ultimate :: final; not susceptible to further analysis
unassuaged :: unsatisfied; not soothed
unassuming :: modest
unbridled :: violent
uncanny :: strange; mysterious
unconscionable :: unscrupulous; excessive
unchastely :: outlandish; clumsy; boorish
unctuous :: oily; bland; insincerely suave
uneartily :: not earthly; weird
unequivocal :: plain; obvious
unfaltering :: steadfast
unfeigned :: genuine; real
ungainly :: awkward
unimpeachable :: blameless and exemplary
unique :: without an equal; single in kind
unkempt :: disheveled; with uncared for appearance
unmitigated :: harsh; severe; not lightened
unruely :: disobedient; lawless
unseemly :: unbecoming; indecent
unsullied :: untarnished
untenable :: unsupported
unwitting :: unintentional; not knowing
unwonted :: unaccustomed
urbane :: suave; refined; elegant
uxorious :: excessively devoted to one's wife
vacuous :: empty; inane
vainglorious :: boastful; excessively conceited
vapid :: insipid; inane
variegated :: many-colored
vaunted :: boasted; bragged; highly publicized
vehement :: impetuous; with marked vigor
venal :: capable of being bribed
venerable :: deserving high respect
venial :: forgivable; trivial
ventral :: abdominal
venturous :: daring
veracious :: truthful
verbose :: wordy
verdant :: green; fresh
vernal :: pertaining to spring
versatile :: having many talents; capable of working in many fields
vicarious :: acting as a substitute; done by a deputy
vindictive :: revengeful
virile :: manly
virulent :: extremely poisonous
viscid :: sticky; adhesive
viscous :: sticky; gluey
visionary :: produced by imagination; fanciful; mystical
vitriolic :: corrosive; sarcastic
vituperative :: abusive; scolding
vivacious :: animated; gay
vociferous :: clamorous; noisy
volatile :: evaporating rapidly; lighthearted; mercurial
voluminous :: fluent; glib
voluptuous :: gratifying the senses
voracious :: ravenous
vying :: contending
waggish :: mischievous; humorous; tricky
wan :: having a pale or sickly color; pallid
wanton :: unruly; unchaste; excessive
wary :: very cautious
whimsical :: capricious; fanciful; quaint
wily :: cunning; artful
winsome :: agreeable; gracious; engaging
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>witless</td>
<td>foolish; idiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wizened</td>
<td>withered; shrunken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worldly</td>
<td>engrossed in matters of this earth; not spiritual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abysmal</td>
<td>bottomless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acephalous</td>
<td>headless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulterated</td>
<td>made impure or spoiled by the addition of inferior materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affable</td>
<td>courteous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afferent</td>
<td>carrying toward the center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrarian</td>
<td>pertaining to land or its cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amoral</td>
<td>nonmoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analgesic</td>
<td>causing insensitivity to pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthropomorphic</td>
<td>having human form or characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apocalyptic</td>
<td>prophetic; pertaining to revelations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apropos</td>
<td>with reference to; properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aseptic</td>
<td>preventing putrefaction or blood poisoning by killing bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auroral</td>
<td>pertaining to the aurora borealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behooven</td>
<td>obligated; indebted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bestial</td>
<td>beastlike; brutal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifurcated</td>
<td>divided into two branches; forked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blasé</td>
<td>bored with pleasure or dissipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boorish</td>
<td>rude; clownish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brackish</td>
<td>somewhat saline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brindled</td>
<td>tawny or grayish with streaks or spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callow</td>
<td>unfledged; youthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capillary</td>
<td>having a very fine bore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centripetal</td>
<td>tending toward the center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colloquial</td>
<td>pertaining to conversational or common speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comatose</td>
<td>in a coma; extremely sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convoluted</td>
<td>coiled around; involved; intricate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crepuscular</td>
<td>pertaining to twilight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crotchetty</td>
<td>eccentric; whimsical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cursive</td>
<td>flowing, running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>décolleté</td>
<td>having a low-necked dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degraded</td>
<td>lowered in rank; debased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deliquescent</td>
<td>capable of absorbing moisture from the air and becoming liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demotic</td>
<td>pertaining to the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didactic</td>
<td>teaching; instructional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispassionate</td>
<td>calm; impartial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distaff</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doddering</td>
<td>shaky; infirm from old age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulcet</td>
<td>sweet sounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamic</td>
<td>active; efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embryonic</td>
<td>undeveloped; rudimentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emeritus</td>
<td>retired but retained in an honorary capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empirical</td>
<td>based on experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empyreal</td>
<td>celestial; fiery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endemic</td>
<td>prevailing among a specific group of people or in a specific area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enigmatic</td>
<td>obscure; puzzling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equitable</td>
<td>fair; impartial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erotic</td>
<td>pertaining to passionate love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eugenic</td>
<td>pertaining to the improvement of race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex officio</td>
<td>by virtue of one's office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>definite; open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>febrile</td>
<td>feverish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiduciary</td>
<td>pertaining to a position of trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluted</td>
<td>having vertical parallel grooves (as in a pillar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulgent</td>
<td>beaming; radiant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garrulous</td>
<td>loquacious; wordy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauche</td>
<td>clumsy; boorish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic</td>
<td>characteristic of a class or species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>germinal</td>
<td>pertaining to a germ; creative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hermetically</td>
<td>sealed by fusion so as to be airtight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hortatory</td>
<td>encouraging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperborean</td>
<td>situated in extreme north; arctic; cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiosyncratic</td>
<td>private; peculiar to an individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illusive</td>
<td>deceiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impalpable</td>
<td>imperceptible; intangible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperturbable</td>
<td>calm; placid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imponderable</td>
<td>weightless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importunate</td>
<td>urging; demanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impotent</td>
<td>weak; ineffective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incongruous</td>
<td>not fitting; absurd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incontinent</td>
<td>lacking self-restraint; licentious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incredulous</td>
<td>withholding belief; skeptical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inductive</td>
<td>pertaining to induction or proceeding from the specific to the general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ineluctable</td>
<td>irresistible; not to be escaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insouciant</td>
<td>indifferent; without concern or care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interlocutory</td>
<td>conversational; intermediate, not final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internecine</td>
<td>mutually destructive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intractable</td>
<td>unruly; refractory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irksome</td>
<td>repetitive; tedious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrefragable</td>
<td>not to be disproved; indisputable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jejune</td>
<td>lacking interest; barren; meager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinetic</td>
<td>producing motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lachrymose</td>
<td>producing tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laudable</td>
<td>praiseworthy; commendable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lissome</td>
<td>agile; lithe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ludicrous</td>
<td>laughable; trifling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maladroit</td>
<td>clumsy; bungling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manifold</td>
<td>numerous; varied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mawkish</td>
<td>sickening; insipid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>militant</td>
<td>combative; bellicose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minatory</td>
<td>threatening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morganatic</td>
<td>describing a marriage between a member of a royal family and a commoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myopic</td>
<td>nearsighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nascent</td>
<td>incipient; coming into being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nautical</td>
<td>pertaining to ships or navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neap</td>
<td>lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nubile</td>
<td>marriageable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligatory</td>
<td>binding; required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstreperous</td>
<td>boisterous; noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnipresent</td>
<td>universally present; ubiquitous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>optimum</td>
<td>most favorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orotund</td>
<td>having a round, resonant quality; inflated speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overweening</td>
<td>presumptuous; arrogant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paralysed</td>
<td>dangerous; perilous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passé</td>
<td>old-fashioned; past the prime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathological</td>
<td>pertaining to disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pejorative</td>
<td>having a deteriorating or depreciating effect on the meaning of a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendulous</td>
<td>hanging; suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pennate</td>
<td>having wings or feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personable</td>
<td>attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perspicuous</td>
<td>plainly expressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharisaical</td>
<td>pertaining to the Pharisees; self-righteous; hypocritical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
physiological :: pertaining to the science of the function of living organisms
picaresque :: pertaining to rogues in literature
piebald :: mottled; spotted
plangent :: plaintive; resounding sadly
platonic :: purely spiritual; theoretical; without sensual desire
plausible :: having a show of truth but open to doubt; specious
postprandial :: after dinner
potable :: suitable for drinking
prehensile :: capable of grasping or holding
premonitory :: serving to warn
prognathous :: having projecting jaws
prophylactic :: used to prevent disease
provincial :: pertaining to a province; limited
psychopathic :: pertaining to mental derangement
purblind :: dim-sighted; obtuse
putative :: supposed; reputed
queasy :: easily nauseated; squeamish
reactionary :: recoiling from progress; retrograde
recherché :: choice, sought after; rare
resilient :: elastic; having the power of springing back
resurgent :: rising again after defeat, etc.
ruminated :: covered with a network; having the appearance of a mesh
rustic :: pertaining to country people; uncouth
saltatory :: relating to leaping
sanctimonious :: displaying ostentatious or hypocritical devoutness
sartorial :: pertaining to tailors
sensuous :: pertaining to the physical senses; operating through the senses
septic :: putrid; producing putrefaction
sequacious :: eager to follow; ductile
serried :: standing shoulder to shoulder; crowded
sibylline :: prophetic; oracular
simpering :: smirking
somatic :: pertaining to the body; physical
sophomoric :: immature; shallow
staccato :: played in an abrupt manner; marked by abrupt sharp sound
stalwart :: strong, brawny; steadfast
statutory :: created by statute or legislative action
stereotyped :: fixed and unvarying representation
stertorous :: having a snoring sound
stilled :: bombastic; inflated
suave :: smooth; bland
subjective :: occurring or taking place within the subject; unreal
subliminal :: below the threshold
substantive :: essential; pertaining to the substance
sudorific :: pertaining to perspiration
sumptuary :: limiting or regulating expenditures
supernal :: heavenly; celestial
supply :: flexible; pliant
tantamount :: equal
taut :: tight; ready
temerarious :: rash
tendentious :: having an aim; designed to further a cause
tenebrous :: dark; gloomy
tessellated :: inlaid; mosaic
timorous :: fearful; demonstrating fear
traumatic :: pertaining to an injury caused by violence
tutelary :: protective; pertaining to a guardianship
unilateral :: one-sided
untoward :: unfortunate; annoying
vital :: like; pertaining to a bear
valedictory :: pertaining to farewell
verbatim :: word for word
vermicular :: pertaining to a worm
vitigious :: giddy; causing dizziness
viable :: capable of maintaining life
vitreous :: pertaining to or resembling glass

NOUNS

accessory :: additional object: useful but not essential thing
acclivity :: sharp upslope of a hill
accolaide :: award of merit
accomplice :: partner in crime
accreditation :: agreement
accretion :: growth: increase
acme :: top: pinnacle
acoustics :: science of sound: quality that makes a room easy or hard to hear in
acquittal :: deliverance from a charge
acumen :: mental keenness
adage :: wise saying: proverb
addiction :: compulsive, habitual need
adulation :: solemn urging
adulation :: flattery: admiration
adumbration :: foreshadowing: outlining
adversity :: poverty: misfortune
affiliation :: joining: associating with
affinity :: kinship
affirmation :: solemn pledge by one who refuses to take an oath
affluence :: abundance: wealth
affray :: public brawl
agglomerate :: collection: heap
agglomeration :: mound: hillock
agility :: nimbleness
agnostic :: one who is skeptical of the existence or knowability of a god
alacrity :: cheerful promptness
alchemy :: medieval chemistry
alias :: an assumed name
alimony :: payment by a husband to his divorced wife
allegory :: story in which characters are used as symbols: fable
alliance :: collection: heap
allegory :: story in which characters are used as symbols: fable
allusion :: indirect reference
altercation :: wordy quarrel
altruism :: unselfish aid to others; generosity
ambrosia :: food of the gods
amenities :: agreeable manners; courtesies
amnesia :: loss of memory
amnesty :: pardon
amphitheater :: oval building with tiers of seats
amulet :: charm; talisman
analog :: similarity; parallelism
anarchy :: absence of governing body; state of disorder
anathema :: solemn curse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catechism</th>
<th>collier</th>
<th>credibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book for religious instruction; instruction by question and answer</td>
<td>worker in coal mine; ship carrying coal</td>
<td>belief on slight evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathartic</td>
<td>colloquy</td>
<td>creed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purgative</td>
<td>informal discussion</td>
<td>system of religious or ethical belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavalcade</td>
<td>collusion</td>
<td>crevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procession; parade</td>
<td>conspiring in a fraudulent scheme</td>
<td>crack; fissure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censor</td>
<td>comestible</td>
<td>criterion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overseer of morals; person who reads to eliminate inappropriate remark</td>
<td>something fit to be eaten</td>
<td>standard used in judging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centaur</td>
<td>comity</td>
<td>crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mythical figure, half man and half horse</td>
<td>courtesy; civility</td>
<td>hag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centurion</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>crux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman army officer</td>
<td>agreement; contract</td>
<td>crucial point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebration</td>
<td>compilation</td>
<td>cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thought</td>
<td>listing of statistical information in tabular or book form</td>
<td>style of cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cessation</td>
<td>complement</td>
<td>culmination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopping</td>
<td>that which completes</td>
<td>attainment of highest point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cession</td>
<td>compunction</td>
<td>cupidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yielding to another; ceding</td>
<td>remorse</td>
<td>greed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chagrin</td>
<td>conception</td>
<td>cynic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vexation; disappointment</td>
<td>beginning; forming of an idea</td>
<td>one who is skeptical or distrustful of human motives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalice</td>
<td>conclave</td>
<td>dais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goblet; consecrated cup</td>
<td>private meeting</td>
<td>raised platform for guests of honor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chameleoin</td>
<td>concomitant</td>
<td>dastard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lizard that changes color in different situations</td>
<td>that which accompanies</td>
<td>coward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charisma</td>
<td>condiments</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divine gift; great popular charm or appeal of a political leader</td>
<td>seasonings; spices</td>
<td>scarcity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charlatan</td>
<td>conglomeration</td>
<td>decadence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quack; pretender to knowledge</td>
<td>mass of material sticking together</td>
<td>decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chasm</td>
<td>congruence</td>
<td>declivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abyss</td>
<td>correspondence of parts; harmonious relationship</td>
<td>downward slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis</td>
<td>connotation</td>
<td>decoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>framework and working parts of an automobile</td>
<td>suggested or implied meaning of an expression</td>
<td>lure or bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chattel</td>
<td>consanguinity</td>
<td>defamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal property</td>
<td>kinship</td>
<td>harming a person's reputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chauvinist</td>
<td>consensus</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blindly devoted patriot</td>
<td>general agreement</td>
<td>failure to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicanery</td>
<td>constraint</td>
<td>defection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trickery</td>
<td>compulsion; repression of feelings</td>
<td>desertion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiropodist</td>
<td>connotation</td>
<td>deference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one who treats disorders of the feet</td>
<td>suggested or implied meaning of an expression</td>
<td>courteous regard for another's wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circlet</td>
<td>consanguinity</td>
<td>delineation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small ring; band</td>
<td>kinship</td>
<td>portrayal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citadel</td>
<td>context</td>
<td>delirium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortress</td>
<td>writings preceding and following the passage quoted</td>
<td>mental disorder marked by confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clairvoyant</td>
<td>contemplation</td>
<td>delusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortuneteller</td>
<td>self-restraint; sexual chastity</td>
<td>false belief; hallucination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claustrophobia</td>
<td>contortions</td>
<td>demagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fear of being locked in</td>
<td>twistings; distortions</td>
<td>person who appeals to people's prejudice; false leader of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clavicle</td>
<td>contraband</td>
<td>denomination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collarbone</td>
<td>illegal trade; smuggling</td>
<td>destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleft</td>
<td>contumely</td>
<td>denizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split</td>
<td>bruise</td>
<td>inhabitant of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clemency</td>
<td>deformity</td>
<td>deposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disposition to be lenient; mildness, as of the weather</td>
<td>这个</td>
<td>testimony under oath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliché</td>
<td>determination</td>
<td>depravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrase dulled in meaning by repetition</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>corruption; wickedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clique</td>
<td>distortion</td>
<td>depredation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small exclusive group</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>plundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloister</td>
<td>contumely</td>
<td>derision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monastery or convent</td>
<td>scornful insolence; insult</td>
<td>ridicule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coadjutor</td>
<td>contrivance</td>
<td>dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistant; colleague</td>
<td>vehicle; transfer</td>
<td>one who studies the skin and its diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cockade</td>
<td>coquette</td>
<td>despotsim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decoration worn on hat</td>
<td>flirt</td>
<td>tyranny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cog</td>
<td>cemetery</td>
<td>desuetude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth projecting from a wheel</td>
<td></td>
<td>disused condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognizance</td>
<td>cortege</td>
<td>detergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>procession</td>
<td>cleansing agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognomen</td>
<td>coterie</td>
<td>detonation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family name</td>
<td>group that meets socially; select circle</td>
<td>explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohesion</td>
<td>counterpart</td>
<td>detraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force which keeps parts together</td>
<td>a thing that completes another; things very much alike</td>
<td>slandering; aspersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohorts</td>
<td>covenant</td>
<td>detriment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armed band</td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>belief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
diadem :: crown
dialectic :: art of debate
dichotomy :: branching into two parts
dictum :: authoritative and weighty statement
diffidence :: shyness
diffusion :: wordiness; spreading in all directions like a gas
dilapidation :: ruin because of neglect
dilemma :: problem; choice of two unsatisfactory alternatives
dilettante :: aimless follower of the arts; amateur; dabbler
diminution :: lessening; reduction in size
dint :: means; effort
dipsomaniac :: on who has a strong craving for intoxicating liquor
disavowal :: denial; disclaiming
discretion :: prudence; ability to adjust actions to circumstances
disparity :: difference; condition of inequality

dispersion :: scattering

disquisition :: a formal systematic inquiry
dissection :: analysis; cutting apart in order to examine
dissertation :: formal essay
dissonance :: discord
dissuasion :: advice against
distortion :: twisting out of shape
diva :: operatic singer; prima donna
diversity :: variety; dissimilitude
divination :: foreseeing the future with aid of magic
docket :: program as for trial; book where such entries are made
doggerel :: poor verse
dolt :: stupid person
domicile :: home
dotage :: senility
dregs :: sediment; worthless residue
dross :: waste matter; worthless impurities

drudgery :: menial work
duplicity :: double-dealing; hypocrisy
duress :: forcible restraint, especially unlawfully
eccentricity :: oddity; idiosyncrasy
ecstasy :: rapture; joy; any overpowering emotion
efficacy :: power to produce desired effect
eggy :: dummy

effrontery :: shameless boldness

effusion :: pouring forth
egoism :: excessive interest in one's self
egotism :: conceit; vanity
egress :: exit

ejaculation :: exclamation
elation :: a rise in spirits; exaltation
embezzlement :: stealing
emetic :: substance causing vomiting
emolument :: salary; compensation
enclave :: territory enclosed within an alien land
encroachment :: gradual intrusion
endearmment :: fond statement
endive :: species of leafy plant used in salads
enigma :: puzzle
ennui :: boredom
enormity :: hugeness (in a bad sense)
entity :: real being
entree :: entrance
entrepreneur :: businessman; contractor
epicure :: connaisseur of food and drink
epicurean :: person who devotes himself to pleasure of the senses
epigram :: witty thought or saying, usually short
epilogue :: short speech at conclusion of dramatic work
epitaph :: inscription in memory of a dead person
epithet :: descriptive word or phrase
epitome :: summary; concise abstract
epoch :: period of time
equanimity :: calmness of temperament
equestrian :: rider on horseback

equinoc :: period of equal days and nights; the beginning of Spring and Autumn

equipage :: horse-drawn carriage
equity :: fairness; justice
escapade :: prank; flighty conduct
escutcheon :: shield-shaped surface on which coat of arms is placed
espionage :: spying
espirit de corps :: comradeship; spirit

eulogy :: praise
euphemism :: mild expression in place of an unpleasant one

ewer :: water pitcher
exaction :: exorbitant demand; extortion
exchequer :: treasury
exigency :: urgent situation
exodus :: departure
expatriate :: exile; someone who has withdrawn from his native land
expediency :: that which is advisable or practical
expostulation :: remonstrance
extradition :: surrender of prisoner by one state to another

extrovert :: person interested mostly in external objects and actions
facade :: front of the building
facet :: small plane surface of a gem; a side
faction :: party; clique; dissension
factotum :: party; person who does all kinds of work
fanaticism :: excessive zeal

fancier :: breeder or dealer of animals
fatalism :: belief that events are determined by forces beyond one's control
fauna :: animals of a period or region
faux pas :: an error or slip in manners or behavior
fealty :: loyalty; faithfulness

fecundity :: fertility; fruitfulness
feint :: trick; shift; sham blow
ferment :: agitation; commotion
fervor :: glowing ardor

fetish :: object supposed to possess magical powers; an object of special devotion
fiasco :: total failure
fiat :: command

fidelity :: loyalty

figment :: invention; imaginary thing
finale :: conclusion
finesse :: delicate skill
fissure :: crevice
flair :: talent
flick :: light stroke as with a whip
flippancy :: trifling gaiety
flora :: plants of a region or era
flotilla :: small fleet
flotsam :: drifting wreckage
fluctuation :: wavering
fluency :: smoothness of speech
flux :: flowing; series of changes
foible :: weakness; slight fault
foray :: raid
forbearance :: patience
foible :: weakness; slight fault
fray :: brawl
freebooter :: buccaneer
fresco :: painting on plaster (usually fresh)
freshet :: sudden flood
friction :: clash in opinion; rubbing against
frieze :: ornamental band on a wall
frugality :: thrift
fruition :: bearing of fruit; fulfillment; realization
functionary :: official
furor :: frenzy; great excitement
fusion :: union; coalition
gaff :: hook; barbed fishing spear
galleon :: large sailing ship
gamester :: gambler
gamut :: entire range
garrulity :: talkativeness
gauntlet :: leather glove
gazette :: official periodical publication
generality :: vague statement
geniality :: cheerfulness; kindliness; sympathy
genre :: style of art illustrating scenes of common life
gentiility :: those of gentle birth; refinement
gentry :: people of standing; class of people just below nobility
gesticulation :: motion; gesture
gibbet :: gallows
gig :: two-wheeled carriage
gist :: essence
gloaming :: twilight
gnome :: dwarf; underground spirit
gourmand :: epicure; person who takes excessive pleasure in food and drink
haughtiness :: pride; arrogance
hauteur :: haughtiness
hawser :: large rope
hedonism :: belief that pleasure is the sole aim in life
heresy :: opinion contrary to popular belief; opinion contrary to accepted relig
heretic :: person who maintains opinions contrary to the doctrines of the church
hermitage :: home of hermit
hiatus :: gap; pause
hierarchy :: body divided into ranks
hieroglyphic :: picture writing
hilarity :: boisterous mirth
hireling :: one who serves for hire (usually contemptuously)
hogshead :: large barrel
holocaust :: destruction by fire
holster :: pistol case
homily :: sermon; serious warning
hostelry :: inn
hubbub :: confused uproar
humility :: humbleness of spirit
humus :: substance formed by decaying vegetable matter
hybrid :: mongrel; mixed breed
hypochondriac :: person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about ill
ideology :: ideas of a group people
idiom :: special usage in language
idiosyncrasy :: peculiarity; eccentricity
idolatry :: worship of idols; excessive admiration
illusion :: misleading vision
imbecility :: weakness of mind
imbroglgio :: a complicated situation; perplexity; entanglement
immobility :: state of being immovable
impasse :: predicament from which there is no escape
imputability :: calmness
impetus :: moving force
impunity :: freedom from punishment
infringement :: using the intelligent and educated classes (often used derogatorily)
interim :: meantime
interment :: burial
intimidation :: fear
introvert :: one who is introspective
innuendo :: hint; insinuation
insolvency :: bankruptcy; lack of ability to repay debts
insomnia :: wakefulness; inability to sleep
inviolability :: security from being destroyed, corrupted or profaned
inviolability :: security from being destroyed, corrupted or profaned
iota :: very small quantity
jargon :: language used by special group; gibberish
jeopardy :: exposure to death or danger
jingoism :: extremely aggressive and militant patriotism
jubilation :: rejoicing
| junket | a merry feast or picnic |
| junta | group of men joined in political intrigue; cabal |
| ken | range of knowledge |
| kiosk | summerhouse; open pavilion |
| kismet | fate |
| kith | familiar friends |
| kleptomaniac | person who has a compulsive desire to steal |
| knavery | rascality |
| knell | tolling of a bell at a funeral; sound of the funeral bell |
| knoll | little round hill |
| labyrinth | maze |
| lackey | footman; toady |
| lagniappe | trifling present given to a customer |
| lagoon | shallow body of water near a sea; lake |
| laity | laymen; persons not connected with the clergy |
| lapidary | worker in precious stones |
| largess | generous gift |
| lassitude | languor; weariness |
| latitude | freedom from narrow limitations |
| lesion | unhealthy change in structure; injury |
| levity | lightness |
| lexicon | dictionary |
| liaison | officer who acts as go-between for two armies |
| libertine | debauched person; roué |
| libretto | text of an opera |
| lieu | instead of |
| litigation | lawsuit |
| lode | metal-bearing vein |
| longevity | long life |
| lout | clumsy person |
| lucre | money |
| luster | shine; gloss |
| machinations | schemes |
| madrigal | pastoral song |
| maelstrom | whirlpool |
| magnate | person of prominence or influence |
| magnitude | greatness; extent |
| malediction | curse |
| malefactor | criminal |
| malingerer | one who feigns illness to escape duty |
| mall | public walk |
| manifesto | declaration; statement of policy |
| marauder | raider; intruder |
| marrow | soft tissue filling the bones |
| martinet | strict disciplinarian |
| matricide | murder of a mother by a child |
| matrix | mold or die |
| mausoleum | monumental tomb |
| maxim | proverb; a truth pithily stated |
| meditation | reflection; thought |
| medley | mixture |
| meelee | fight |
| memento | token; reminder |
| mendiant | beggar |
| mentor | teacher |
| meringue | pastry decoration made of white of eggs |
| mesa | high, flat-topped hill |
| metamorphosis | change of form |
| metropolis | large city |
| mettle | courage; spirit |
| mews | group of stables built around a courtyard |
| mien | demeanor; bearing |
| mirage | unreal reflection; optical illusion |
| misadventure | mischance; ill luck |
| misanthrope | one who hates mankind |
| misapprehension | error; misunderstanding |
| miscegenation | intermarriage between races |
| miscellany | mixture of writing on various subjects |
| miscliche | ill luck |
| miscreant | wretch; villain |
| misdemeanor | minor crime |
| misgivings | doubts |
| mishap | accident |
| misnomer | wrong name; incorrect designation |
| misogyny | hater of women |
| missile | object to be thrown or projected |
| mite | very small object or creature; small coin |
| mode | prevailing style |
| modicum | limited quantity |
| modulation | toning down; changing from one key to another |
| moiety | half; part |
| moodiness | fits of depression or gloom |
| mores | customs |
| mortician | undertaker |
| mote | small speck |
| motif | theme |
| mountebank | charlatan; boastful pretender |
| multiplicity | state of being numerous |
| murkiness | darkness; gloom |
| myriad | very large number |
| nadir | lowest point |
| naiveté | quality of being unsophisticated |
| natation | swimming |
| nave | main body of a church |
| necrology | obituary notice; list of the dead |
| necromancy | black magic; dealings with the dead |
| negation | denial |
| nemesis | revenging agent |
| neophyte | recent convert; beginner |
| nepotism | favoritism to a relative |
| nexus | connection |
| nib | beak; pen point |
| nicety | precision; minute distinction |
| nonchalance | indifference; lack of interest |
| nonentity | nonexistence; person of no importance |
| non sequitor | a conclusion that does not follow from the facts stated |
| nosegay | fragrant bouquet |
| nostalgia | homesickness; longing for the past |
| novice | beginner |
| numismatist | person who collects coins |
| oaf | stupid, awkward person |
| obeisance | bow |
| obelisk | tall column tapering and ending in a pyramid |
| obituary | death notice |
| obliquity | departure from right principle; perversity |
| oblivion | forgetfulness |
| obloquy | slander; disgrace; infamy |
| obsession | fixed idea; continued brooding |
oculist :: physician who specializes in treatment of the eyes
oligarchy :: government by a few
onomatopoeia :: words formed in imitation of natural sounds
onslaught :: vicious assault
opiate :: sleep producer; deadener of pain
optician :: maker and seller of eyeglasses
optometrist :: one who fits glasses to remedy visual defects
opulence :: wealth
oratorio :: dramatic poem set to music
ordinance :: decree
orifice :: mouthlike opening; small opening
ornithologist :: scientific student of birds
pacifist :: one opposed to force; antimilitarist
paean :: song of praise or joy
palaver :: discussion; misleading speech; chatter
palette :: board on which painter mixes pigments
pallet :: small, poor bed
panacea :: cure-all; remedy for all diseases
pandemonium :: wild tumult
panegyric :: formal praise
panorama :: comprehensive view; unobstructed view in all directions
pantomime :: acting without dialogue
papyrus :: ancient paper made from stem of papyrus plant
parable :: short, simple story teaching a moral
paradox :: statement that looks false but is actually correct
paragon :: model of perfection
parallelism :: state of being parallel; similarity
paranoia :: chronic form of insanity marked by delusions grandeur
paraphernalia :: equipment; odds and ends
parasite :: animal or plant living on another; toady; sycophant
paregoric :: medicine that eases pain
pariah :: social outcast
parlance :: language; idiom
parley :: conference
parody :: humorous imitation; travesty
paroxysm :: fit or attack of pain, laughter, rage
paricide :: person who murders his own father; murder of a father
partiality :: inclination; bias
parvenu :: upstart; newly rich person
patricide :: person who murders his father; murder of a father
patrimony :: inheritance from father
paucity :: scarcity
penance :: self-imposed punishment for sin
penchant :: strong inclination; liking
penumbra :: partial shadow in an eclipse
penury :: extreme poverty
perception :: striking one object against another sharply
perdition :: damnation; complete ruin
perfidy :: violation of a trust
perimeter :: outer boundary
periphery :: edge, especially of a round surface
perjury :: false testimony while under oath
persiflage :: flippant conversation; banter
perturbation :: agitation
perusal :: reading
perversion :: corruption; turning from right to wrong
perversity :: stubborn maintenance of a wrong cause
pessimism :: belief that life is basically bad or evil; gloominess
phial :: small bottle
philanthropist :: lover of mankind; doer of good
philistine :: narrow-minded person; uncultured person
philology :: study of language
physiognomy :: face
pinnacle :: peak
pique :: irritation; resentment
pittance :: a small allowance or wage
plagiarism :: theft of another’s ideas or writings passed off as original
platitude :: trite remark; commonplace statement
plethora :: excess; overabundance
podiatrist :: doctor who treats ailments of the feet
podium :: pedestal; raised platform
poltroon :: coward
polygamist :: one who has more than one spouse at a time
portent :: sign; omen; forewarning
posterity :: descendants; future generations
postulate :: self-evident truth
potentate :: monarch; sovereign
potion :: dose of liquid
potpourri :: heterogeneous mixture; medley
poultice :: soothing application applied to sore and inflamed portions of the body
preamble :: introductory statement
precedent :: something preceding in time
precept :: practical rule guiding conduct
precursor :: forerunner
predilection :: partiality; preference
prelude :: introduction; forerunner
premonition :: forewarning
presentiment :: premonition; foreboding
presumption :: arrogance; effrontery
probity :: uprightness; incorruptibility
proscis :: long snout; nose
proclivity :: inclination; natural tendency
profusion :: lavish expenditure; overabundant condition
progenitor :: ancestor
progeny :: children; offspring
prognosis :: forecasted course of a disease; prediction
promontory :: headland
propensity :: natural inclination
propriety :: fitness; correct conduct
prosody :: the art of versification
protégé :: person under the protection and support of a patron
protocol :: diplomatic etiquette
provender :: dry food; fodder
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Spanish Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proviso :: stipulation</td>
<td>rostrum :: plataforma para hablar; pulpito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provocation :: cause for anger or retaliation</td>
<td>rote :: repetición</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximity :: nearness</td>
<td>rotundity :: redondez; sonorosidad de la voz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy :: authorized agent</td>
<td>rubble :: fragmentos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudonym :: pen name</td>
<td>drive :: truquito; estratega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psyche :: soul; mind</td>
<td>saga :: mito escandinavo; cualquier leyenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychiatrist :: a doctor who treats mental diseases</td>
<td>sangfroid :: frío en una situación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulchritude :: beauty; comeliness</td>
<td>satiety :: condición de estar lleno; repleción</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purgatory :: place of spiritual expiation</td>
<td>savant :: sabio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purport :: intention; meaning</td>
<td>savoir faire :: tacto; poesía; sofisticación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purveyor :: furnisher of foodstuffs; caterer</td>
<td>scavenger :: recogedor de desperdicios; animal que come carnicero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purview :: scope</td>
<td>schism :: división; división</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyromaniac :: person with an insane desire to set things on fire</td>
<td>scintilla :: raspadura; trozo; último bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quack :: charlatan; impostor</td>
<td>scion :: descendiente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualms :: misgivings</td>
<td>secession :: secesión; retirada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quandary :: dilemma</td>
<td>seine :: red de pescar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quai :: dock; landing place</td>
<td>semblance :: apariencia; guisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quietude :: tranquility</td>
<td>senility :: anciano; anciano de cuello de botella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintessence :: purest and highest embodiment</td>
<td>sepulcher :: sepulcro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quip :: taunt</td>
<td>serendipity :: regocijo por hallar cosas valiosas no buscadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quirk :: startling twist; caprice</td>
<td>serenity :: calma; placidez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qui vie :: wide awake; expectant</td>
<td>severance :: división; separación</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ragamuffin :: person wearing tattered clothes</td>
<td>shambles :: charnel house; escenario de la matanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramification :: branching out; subdivision</td>
<td>sheaf :: manojo de cañas; cualquier manojo de cosas empiladas juntas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramp :: slope; inclined plane</td>
<td>sherbet :: helado de sabor; jalea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rancor :: bitterness; hatred</td>
<td>shibboleth :: eslogan; contraseña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapprochement :: reconciliation</td>
<td>shoal :: asiento de peces; manantial de agua salada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ratiocination :: reasoning; act of drawing conclusions from premises</td>
<td>silt :: sedimento depositado por el agua corriente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realm :: kingdom; sphere</td>
<td>simile :: comparación de un objeto con otro, usando la palabra como</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rebate :: discount</td>
<td>sincere :: buena posición con un poco de responsabilidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recession :: withdrawal; retreat</td>
<td>sock :: lengua de venado; traguillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recipient :: receiver</td>
<td>sol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reclusion :: hermit</td>
<td>sojourn :: viaje temporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reclusion :: hermit</td>
<td>solemnisism :: construcción que es flagrantemente incorrecta gramaticalmente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reconnaissance :: survey of enemy by soldiers; reconnoitering</td>
<td>sooth :: zuma de la lengua; mentira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recourse :: resorting to help when in trouble</td>
<td>soothsayer :: adivino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recorant :: coward; betrayer of faith</td>
<td>sotil :: engrosamiento de la piel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recrimination :: countercharges</td>
<td>spade :: lanza; garrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectitude :: uprightness</td>
<td>spade :: lanza; garrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redress :: remedy; compensation</td>
<td>spade :: lanza; garrote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflection :: slight refreshment</td>
<td>specific :: específico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refectory :: dining hall</td>
<td>specific :: específico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refraction :: bending of a ray of light</td>
<td>specific :: específico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refutation :: disproof of opponents’ arguments</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regatta :: boat or yacht race</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regeneration :: spiritual rebirth</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regime :: method or system of government</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regimen :: prescribed diet and habits</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relevancy :: pertinence; reference to the case in hand</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reminiscence :: recollection</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remnant :: remainder</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rendezvous :: meeting place</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renegade :: deserter; apostate</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renunciation :: giving up; renouncing</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repARATION :: amends; compensation</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repartee :: clever reply</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repercussion :: rebound; reverberation; reaction</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repertoire :: list of works of music, drama, etc., a performer is prepared to presen</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replica :: copy</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository :: storehouse</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reprieve :: temporary stay</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reprisal :: retaliation</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repugnance :: loathing</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiem :: mass for the dead; dirge</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requisite :: necessary requirement</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rescission :: abrogation; annulment</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reprieve :: delay in punishment; interval of relief; rest</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restitution :: reparation; indemnification</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reticence :: reserve; uncommunicativeness; inclination to be silent</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retinue :: following; attendants</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retraction :: withdrawal</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retribution :: vengeance; compensation; punishment for offenses</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revelry :: boisterous merrymaking</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverie :: dream; musing</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revulsion :: sudden violent change of feeling; reaction</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhetoric :: art of effective communication; insincere language</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rift :: opening; break</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rigor :: severity</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rime :: white frost</td>
<td>spasm :: convulsión</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
soliloquy :: talking to oneself
solstice :: point at which the sun is farthest from the equator
somnambulist :: sleepwalker
soupcon :: suggestion; hint; taste
spangle :: small metallic piece sewn to clothing for ornamentation
stamina :: strength; staying power
statute :: law
stein :: beer mug
stint :: supply; allotted amount; assigned portion of work
stipend :: pay for services
stoic :: person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain
stratagem :: deceptive scheme
striction :: critical comments; severe and adverse criticism
stupor :: state of apathy; daze; lack of awareness
suavity :: urbanity; polish
subaltern :: subordinate
subsistence :: existence; means of support; livelihood
subterfuge :: pretense; evasion
subtlety :: nicety; cunning; guile; delicacy
succor :: aid; assistance; relief
summation :: act of finding the total; summary
superfluity :: excess; overabundance
surcease :: cessation
surveillance :: watching; guarding
sustenance :: means of support, food, nourishment
synthesis :: combining parts into a whole
talisman :: charm
tantrum :: fit of petulance; caprice
tedium :: boredom; weariness
temerity :: boldness; rashness
tempo :: speed of music
tenet :: doctrine; dogma
tenure :: holding of an office; time during which such an office is held
terminus :: last stop of railroad
theocracy :: government of a community by religious leaders
thrall :: slave; bondage
threnody :: song of lamentation; dirge
throes :: violent anguish
timidity :: lack of self-confidence or courage
tirade :: extended scolding; denunciation
tithe :: tax of one-tenth
toga :: Roman outer robe
tome :: large volume
topography :: physical features of a region
torso :: trunk of statue with head and limbs missing; human trunk
tract :: pamphlet; a region of indefinite size
tranquillity :: calmness; peace
transgression :: violation of a law; sin
transition :: going from one state of action to another
travail :: painful labor
travesty :: comical parody; treatment aimed at making something appear ridiculous
treatise :: article treating a subject systematically and thoroughly
tremor :: trembling; slight quiver
trepidation :: fear; trembling agitation
tribulation :: distress; suffering
tribunal :: court of justice
trident :: three-pronged spear
triumph :: group of three works
troth :: pledge of good faith especially in betrothal
triumph :: self-evident truth
trumpey :: objects that are showy, valueless, deceptive
tryst :: meeting
tumbrel :: a farm tipcart
turbine :: state of violent agitation
turnkey :: jailer
turpitude :: depravity
tutelage :: guardianship; training
tyro :: beginner; novice
ultimatum :: last demand; warning
ubrorage :: resentment; anger; sense of injury or insult
unanimity :: complete agreement
unction :: the act of anointing with oil
unguent :: ointment
union :: unity of pitch; complete accord
usury :: lending money at illegal rates of interest
vacillation :: fluctuation; wavering
vagary :: caprice; whim
vanguard :: forerunners; advance forces
vantage :: position giving an advantage
vellum :: parchment
veneer :: thin layer; cover
vent :: a small opening; outlet
verbiage :: pompous array of words
verdigris :: a green coating on copper which has been exposed to the weather
verity :: truth; reality
vertex :: summit
vertigo :: dizziness
vestige :: trace; remains
viand :: food
vicissitude :: change of fortune
victruals :: food
vigilance :: watchfulness
viper :: poisonous snake
virago :: shrew
virtuoso :: highly skilled artist
virus :: disease communicator
visage :: face; appearance
vogue :: popular fashion
volition :: act of making a conscious choice
votary :: follower of a cult
whit :: smallest speck
witticism :: witty saying; facetious remark
wizardry :: sorcery; magic
wont :: custom; habitual procedure
wraith :: ghost; phantom of a living person
zealot :: fanatic; person who shows excessive zeal
zenith :: point directly overhead in the sky; summit
zephyr :: gentle breeze; west wind
aberration :: wandering or staying away; in optics, failure of rays to focus
abnegation :: repudiation; self-sacrifice
acerbity :: bitterness of speech and temper
acquiescence :: submission; compliance
adjunct :: something attached to but holding an inferior position
admonition :: warning
advent :: arrival
aegis :: shield; defense
aeon :: long period of time; an age
affidavit :: written statement made under oath
afflatus :: inspiration
agenda :: items of business at a meeting
agitation :: strong feeling; excitement
agronomist :: scientist engaged in the management of land
alliteration :: repetition of beginning sound in poetry
amazon :: female warrior
amortization :: act of reducing a debt through partial payments
anachronism :: an error involving time in a story
animus :: hostile feeling or intent
aphasia :: loss of speech due to injury
apiary :: a place where bees are kept
apologue :: moral fable
archetype :: prototype; primitive pattern
archives :: public records; place where public records are kept
arroyo :: gully
astigmatism :: eye defect which prevents proper focus
atavism :: resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents
atelier :: workshop; studio
aureole :: sun's corona; halo
auscultation :: act of listening to the heart or lungs to discover abnormalities
avatar :: incarnation
avocation :: secondary or minor occupation
bassoon :: reed instrument of the woodwind family
benignity :: state of being kind, benign, gracious
benison :: blessing
bereavement :: state of being deprived of something valuable or beloved
billingsgate :: vituperation; abusive language
breviary :: book containing the daily prayers
bugaboo :: bugbear; object of baseless terror
bureaucracy :: government by bureaus
buskin :: thick-soled half boot worn by actors of Greek tragedy
calligraphy :: beautiful writing; excellent penmanship
carafe :: glass water bottle; decanter
carillon :: a set of bells capable of being played
cartographer :: maker of maps or charts
caryatid :: sculptured column of a female figure
caste :: one of the hereditary classes in Hindu society
casuistry :: subtle or sophisticated reasoning resulting in minute distinctions
catalyst :: agent which brings about a chemical change while it remains unchanged
caucus :: private meeting of members of a party to select officers or determine
celerity :: speed; rapidity
chirocromancy :: art of telling fortunes by reading the hand; palmystry
choreography :: art of dancing
circumlocution :: indirect or roundabout expression
codicil :: supplement to the body of a will
colander :: utensil with perforated bottom used for straining
compendium :: brief comprehensive summary
complicity :: participation; involvement
conch :: large seashell
concordat :: agreement, usually between the papal authority and the secular
codex :: a small book
conduit :: aqueduct; passageway for fluids
conjecture :: surmise; guess
cordon :: extended line of men or fortifications to prevent access or egress
cormorant :: greedy, rapacious bird
correlation :: mutual relationship
credo :: creed
crescendo :: increase in the volume of sound in a musical passage
cruet :: small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, etc.
crypt :: secret recess or vault, usually used for burial
cubicle :: small chamber used for sleeping
cui-de-sac :: blind alley; trap
culvert :: artificial channel for water
curator :: superintendent; manager
cuninquecenton :: churlish, miserly individual
cynosure :: the object of general attention
debacle :: breaking up; downfall
debenture :: bond issued to secure a loan
decrepit :: state of collapse caused by illness or old age
demesne :: domain; land over which a person has full sovereignty
denotation :: meaning; distinguishing by name
denouement :: outcome; distinguishing by name
diatribe :: bitter scolding; invective
dishabille :: in a state of undress
duenna :: attendant of young female
chaperone
durance :: restraint; imprisonment
eclat :: brilliance; glory
ecclesiast :: selection of elements from various sets of opinions or systems
effluvium :: noxious smell
ephemera :: correction of errors; improvement
emollient :: soothing or softening remedy
encomium :: praise; eulogy
entomology :: study of insects
erudition :: high degree of knowledge and learning
ethnology :: study of man
etymology :: study of derivation, structure and development of words
excision :: act of cutting away
exegesis :: explanation, especially of Biblical passages
expletive :: interjection; profane oath
fanfare :: call by bugles or trumpets
floe :: mass of floating ice
fracas :: brawl; melee
frond :: fern leaf; palm or banana leaf
culvert :: support on which a lever rests
galaxy :: the Milky Way; any collection of brilliant personalities
gamble :: opening in chess in which a piece is sacrificed
gargoyle :: waterspout carved in grotesque figures on building
gasconade :: bluster; boastfulness
gastronomy :: science of preparing and serving good food
genealogy :: record of descent; lineage
glossary :: brief explanation of words used in the text
gratuity :: tip
grimace :: a facial distortion to show feeling such as pain, disgust, etc.
hackles :: hairs on back and neck of a dog
hegira :: flight, especially Mohammed's flight from Mecca to the Medina
hoax :: trick; practical joke
hoysen :: boisterous girl
hummock :: small hill
husbandry :: frugality; thrift; agriculture
hustings :: meetings particularly to choose candidates
hyperbole :: exaggeration; overstatement
imprimatur :: permission to print or publish a book
incantation :: singing or chanting of magic spells; magical formula
incarnation :: act of assuming a human body and human nature
incidence :: falling on a body; a casual occurrence
inebriety :: habitual intoxication
inertia :: state of being inert or indisposed to move
ingenue :: an artless girl; an actress who plays such parts
integument :: outer covering or skin
interstices :: chinks; crevices
intransigence :: state of stubborn unwillingness to compromise
irony :: hidden sarcasm or satire
isotope :: varying form of an element
itinerary :: plan of a trip
jeremiad :: lament; complaint
juncture :: crisis; joining point
jurisprudence :: science of law
kaleidoscope :: tube in which patterns are made by the reflection in mirrors
langou :: lassitude; depression
larceny :: theft
lechery :: gross lewdness; lustfulness
lectern :: reading desk
lexicographer :: compiler of a dictionary
libido :: emotional urges behind human activity
limbo :: region near heaven or hell where certain souls are kept; a prison
litany :: supplicatory prayer
litotes :: understatement for emphasis
lubricity :: slipperness; evasiveness
malcontent :: person dissatisfied with existing state of affairs
mammal :: a vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young
mandate :: order; charge
marsupial :: one of a family of mammals that nurse their offspring in a pouch
mayhem :: injury to body
melange :: medley; miscellany
metaphor :: implied comparison
miasma :: swamp gas; odor of decaying matter
microcosm :: small world
milieu :: environment; means of expression
millennium :: thousand-year period; period of happiness and prosperity
minaret :: slender tower attached to a mosque
mio :: a servile dependent
molecule :: the smallest part of a homogeneous substance
momentum :: quantity of motion of a moving body; impetus
moor :: marshy wasteland
moratorium :: legal delay of payment
mugwump :: defector from a party
murrain :: plague; cattle disease
nirvana :: the ideal state in Buddhist teachings
nuance :: shade of difference in meaning or color
obbruption :: severe rebuke; scolding
oblation :: the Eucharist; pious donation
obsidian :: black volcanic rock
obstetrician :: physician specializing in delivery of babies
Occident :: the West
odium :: repugnance; dislike
offal :: waste; garbage
offertory :: collection of money at religious ceremony
onus :: burden; responsibility
opportunism :: individual who sacrifices principles for expediency by taking advantage
opprobrium :: infamy; vilification
opus :: work
orientation :: act of finding oneself in society
orison :: prayer
ornithology :: study of birds
orthography :: correct spelling
pachyderm :: thick-skinned animal
paddock :: saddling enclosure at race track; lot for exercising horses
palimpsest :: parchment used for second time after original writing has been erased
palliation :: act of making less severe or violent
panoply :: full set of armor
paramour :: illicit lover
paranoiac :: mentally unsound person suffering from delusions
parapet :: low wall at edge of roof or balcony
parity :: equality; close resemblance
parlour :: delivery; childbirth
pastiche :: imitation of another's style in musical composition or in writing
patina :: green crust on old bronze works; tone slowly taken by varnished paint
patois :: local or provincial dialect
peculation :: embezzlement; theft
pedant :: scholar who overemphasizes book learning or technicalities
pediment :: triangular part above columns in Greek buildings
peregrination :: journey
perigee :: point of moon's orbit when it is nearest the earth
peristyle :: series of columns surrounding a building or yard
peroration :: conclusion of an oration
perquisite :: any gain above stipulated salary
perspicuity :: clearness of expression; freedom from ambiguity
phobia :: morbid fear
plebiscite :: expression of the will of a people by direct election
polemic :: controversy; argument in support of point of view
polity :: form of government of nation or state
porphyry :: igneous rock containing feldspar or quartz crystals
preciosity :: overrefinement in art or speech
preponderance :: superiority of power, quantity, etc.
Big Book List

Here is a list of words which have appeared in the "Big Book". The number besides them indicates their frequency of occurrence in the book.

| abate 3 | aphoristic 2 | benign 2 | cogent 6 | contention 3 | deluge 2 | dissemble 3 |
| abeyance 3 | apocryphal 2 | blik 2 | cognizance 2 | contentious 2 | demote 3 | dissent 3 |
| abscend 3 | apparition 2 | bizarre 2 | coherent 2 | contingent 2 | demur 2 | dissident 2 |
| abstemious 3 | appraise 3 | blithe 2 | collusion 2 | contrite 2 | denounce 2 | distend 2 |
| abstruse 3 | apprehension 3 | blunder 2 | commensurate 4 | controversial 2 | denunciation 2 | distract 3 |
| absurd 2 | apprise 4 | blush 2 | commentator 2 | convoke 2 | deposition 2 | distraught 2 |
| accorded 2 | approbation 3 | board 2 | commitment 2 | convoluted 2 | deprivation 2 | divest 2 |
| acknowledge 2 | aptitude 2 | bog 2 | complacent 2 | corpuscle 2 | descry 5 | divulge 2 |
| adamant 2 | arable 2 | bogus 2 | complaisant 5 | corroborate 2 | despicable 2 | dormant 2 |
| adept 2 | articulate 3 | bolster 2 | compliment 4 | covert 3 | detached 2 | drab 2 |
| administering 2 | ascetic 2 | bombast 4 | composure 2 | covet 2 | deter 3 | drawl 2 |
| admonish 2 | ascribe 2 | boor 3 | compound 2 | coder 3 | devoid 2 | dread 2 |
| adulation 2 | asperity 3 | brisk 2 | concede 4 | coy 2 | diatribe 5 | drol 2 |
| adumbrate 2 | aspersion 3 | brittle 2 | conceit 2 | crave 2 | dichotomy 2 | drone 2 |
| aesthete 2 | aspiration 3 | brood 2 | concession 3 | craven 2 | diffident 3 | dubious 2 |
| affirm 2 | assess 2 | burgeon 2 | conciliatory 2 | crease 3 | digress 2 | dupe 2 |
| agenda 2 | assuage 2 | burlesque 2 | concur 2 | credulity 2 | dilettante 2 | dwarf 2 |
| aggrandize 2 | astringent 2 | buttress 4 | descend 3 | crockery 2 | din 2 | dwindles 2 |
| aggressive 3 | astute 2 | cajole 2 | conducive 2 | cues 2 | dirge 2 | ebullient 2 |
| agility 2 | atrophy 2 | cant 2 | confidential 2 | culpable 2 | disabuse 4 | eclectic 2 |
| agog 2 | attentive 3 | castigate 4 | confine 2 | curb 3 | disburse 2 | efficacious 2 |
| alacrity 2 | attorney 2 | cavern 2 | conflate 2 | dabble 2 | discomfit 2 | effrontery 3 |
| allegation 2 | augment 2 | censure 2 | confound 3 | dampen 2 | discourse 5 | egalitarian 2 |
| allegiance 2 | austere 4 | censure 2 | confrontation 2 | dazzle 2 | discreet 2 | elicit 2 |
| allusion 4 | authentic 2 | cessation 2 | congruent 3 | debacle 2 | discrete 4 | eloquence 2 |
| ally 2 | avaricious 2 | charter 2 | confer 2 | debilitate 3 | disdain 2 | elucidate 3 |
| ambivalent 2 | aver 5 | chary 2 | conjecture 2 | decorous 2 | disguise 2 | elusive 2 |
| ameliorate 3 | avert 4 | chicanery 3 | conjure 2 | decorum 3 | disinterested 3 | embleshell 2 |
| amenable 2 | avid 2 | circumlocution 3 | conscript 3 | decree 2 | dislodge 2 | embrace 2 |
| anachronistic 2 | awe 2 | circumspect 3 | consensus 2 | decry 2 | dismiss 3 | emissary 2 |
| analgesic 2 | babble 2 | claim 2 | consign 5 | dedication 2 | disparage 2 | encomium 2 |
| anesthetic 4 | bark 2 | clot 2 | console 4 | defer 3 | disparate 2 | encoachment 3 |
| annotate 2 | banal 4 | clumsy 4 | conspicuous 4 | deference 3 | disparity 2 | encumber 2 |
| annul 2 | bask 2 | coagulant 2 | conspire 3 | defiance 2 | dispassionate 3 | endorse 2 |
| anomalous 2 | belie 3 | coax 4 | consternation 3 | defiant 2 | dispel 2 | enervate 2 |
| antiseptic 4 | benevolence 2 | coerce 4 | contend 2 | delineate 2 | disprove 2 | engender 2 |

Information
Please send corrections or additions to - xscyr@yahoo.co.in
All original credits must be attributed to the creator of the “Voca” vocabulary software, (Wooseob Jeong). It was he who typed this entire list. I merely copied it and converted it into PDF.

vivisection :: act of dissecting living animals
warranty :: guarantee; assurance by seller
wastrel :: profligate
welsh :: ring of leaves around stem; ring
yeoman :: man owning small estate; middle-class farmer
yokel :: country bumpkin
| precarious 2 | protracted 2 | refractory 2 | salvation 2 | spine 2 | swindle 2 | varnish 2 |
| precocious 2 | provocation 2 | reinstat 3 | sanctioned 2 | sporadic 2 | syncopated 2 | venerate 2 |
| precipitate 2 | prudence 4 | predilection 4 | pree 2 | prerogative 3 | presumption 2 | predisposition 2 |
| precipitous 4 | precedent 2 | preclude 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | propitiate 4 | prevaricate 3 | protracted 2 | proclamation 3 | rapprovision 2 | protracted 3 |
| preclude 2 | propitiate 4 | prevaricate 3 | protracted 2 | proclamation 3 | rapprovision 2 | protracted 3 |
| precipitation 2 | protect 2 | prescience 2 | presume 2 | prescience 2 | presume 2 | prescience 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| precarious 2 | protracted 2 | refractory 2 | salvation 2 | spine 2 | swindle 2 | varnish 2 |
| precocious 2 | provocation 2 | reinstat 3 | sanctioned 2 | sporadic 2 | syncopated 2 | venerate 2 |
| precipitate 2 | prudence 4 | predilection 4 | pree 2 | prerogative 3 | presumption 2 | predisposition 2 |
| precipitous 4 | precedent 2 | preclude 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| precarious 2 | protracted 2 | refractory 2 | salvation 2 | spine 2 | swindle 2 | varnish 2 |
| precocious 2 | provocation 2 | reinstat 3 | sanctioned 2 | sporadic 2 | syncopated 2 | venerate 2 |
| precipitate 2 | prudence 4 | predilection 4 | pree 2 | prerogative 3 | presumption 2 | predisposition 2 |
| precipitous 4 | precedent 2 | preclude 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| precarious 2 | protracted 2 | refractory 2 | salvation 2 | spine 2 | swindle 2 | varnish 2 |
| precocious 2 | provocation 2 | reinstat 3 | sanctioned 2 | sporadic 2 | syncopated 2 | venerate 2 |
| precipitate 2 | prudence 4 | predilection 4 | pree 2 | prerogative 3 | presumption 2 | predisposition 2 |
| precipitous 4 | precedent 2 | preclude 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |
| preclude 2 | protracted 2 | pree 2 | preen 2 | premise 2 | propitiate 4 | propriety 2 |

**BEST OF LUCK**

**Remember -**

**Winners Never Quit**

**&**

**Quitters Never Win**
Big Book Key

Test01
ABBED CCDCC ADAEE ACBAC EDBBA EBEAE BCEDC AAD
AEBCA BCCDC BABBD DADBD BABCD ACEBE EECAE DDE

Test02
ADACE BDCBE DDEDCC BBEAB ACBCE DBBAC ACADD CCA
CAEBC EBEBC DDEEA BECDA ADAEB CDADC EDBBA DEA

Test03
CCDC EBCDA DEDCB CBDAB EBACD ABEDA CDEBA EBX
ABECOD DADEE BECDD BBECB ABCCA ABCCA CEDCE AAB

Test04
BEBDE EDBAE BCEAE BCBED CDEAB DECBE BBBA A CCA
CAACCB CBCED CAAEA EDBCB DACC BDBDC BABBC AED

Test05
ACBEE EAABB DDAAC DCCAC ECACA DABDB DAEDD EEB
CECAE EEBA EDAEA BDEDA BDCAC BBAE CCEED BEA

Test06
BDBEE BCEDA EDADC ABDAC BAECA BEECA CBABD DED
ADACD DBACE DADDB EEBEC EDBCE AEDAB CBCEC DBE

Test07
EABCA DBDCC CDDBD AEDCE EBDAE AABDC BEDEB EAC
ADEBE BCBEI DADCC AAECC DDDAE EBEDE DACEB DBE

Test08
BAAAC DEAAD BDBDB EACCA BABCE AECEB DCEBB EDA
DABCD DEDBD CEABC ECBAB DCCDE ADAEB CAAC EDC

Test09
ADBEE EBEBB EBDDD ECADE ADBEA EBACA BDECD EAA
AACBC EAAEC ABEDC BCDEA DBABA DEDAC CCDAA DEB

Test10
EDCCB ADBCE DEAEE DEDEA EBCDC BCEBA CDDAD BEA
AABEB EACEC DADDDE BBBD BDECA ABDDA EEBDE CAC

Test11
ACCCD EABDC DEEEE CADBD BDAEB CBDBB AADCE DAE
ADCEC EEBAC DCCDA EBCDA EBADA ABABA CDDEB AAB

Test12
CDDAB DEDBB CCEBA DBCBE DAAB DDAED ECAAB DDC
BBAAC EEBAC DAAAD BDAED BDAEB CCEBE BEADE EBA

Test13
DCCDA EDCBD CDBDE BAEBB ECECA CBCEB BABAA DDE
ECCEC DCADE EACDA DBDBD EAAEC BBEBA BCCAE DEA

Test14
AACA BDECD DADCD EDCBC BADD B EEAB DBB ABD
CEEEE DDAB DDEAE EDBAE BDAAB CDDDC EBCCE AEE
Test15
BCECC EEEBD DDAEA DCACA ACECD ADBCD EDBBC EEC
DABCC CDEBB DACAB DDABD CEBCD BDDEB BECCE BAB

Test16
ADEEB DCBAB ECDBB BEDCA DBCEC EDBEA BCABD AAD
CBAED BEAAB DACAB ECCAA DEEBE CDCBD BECBBD AAE

Test17
CACBE CCCCC AADDE ADDBC EBACB CDACA ADABD AEE
CDDAB BBBCD ACEBE AACEB DBCAB EAAAD DEABE ECD

Test18
CEABD DDBE CCAEC BCACD ECEAD EEEAB CDCBA DCA
EDBAB CBDDA DEABB BEADB CEBDC ADDEA DCEAC DDB

Test19
DDCAA DBDCE CBAEE DDCBA ACBAE EECBC BDEEB CEA
BABBBC EDECA AADDA CCEBE DCDBC ABEDC AEEBD AED

Test20
BDBAC EDCDB EEDCC ABBAD ABECB ABEAA DCACB EED
CABBD EAAED BBEAC ADCEB DDAAE DABAB ACADA BDD

Test21
DCABD ACDDE EBABC DCECA BEACC EDEEC DCEBE DDE
ABDEC BEAAB AEEDB CCAAE DCEBD AEDEE ACBEC AEX

Test22
DADBAC BCAEE BDCDD EAEDA DBBCD EEACC CBEEA DDE
EBDAB CEEBD EBEAD AABAB ADCDA EDAEE BDBCE CAA

Test23
DAACC CEAE CBEBC EBABA DAEBD DEAAC DACEA EDB
CCDDE EEBDB DEDDA CBBAE BDDAD EEEDB BCAEC AEC

Test24
CDABD ABBCD EDBBA EDBEE CADAE DBDCE DDEAD EAC
EEDEE CCCCE ABEEA ABAAA EDBDA EBABD ACDEE CCE

Test25
EBABC DACEB CDDCE DCBAB CDBBA EDEBE EAEDA AAC
BDAEF BEEBD CEDCC BBDAD CACDA CBCCA EEDCA ABED

Test26
BECBA DEBDA CAEBE CBEAE DEDEE DCDBD DECB DAB
EABCC CADAD EBEBA BBEED BADAC CDABD DDACC ABE

Test27
ACACA EEEBE CDACD BDAAA BADEC ADCCE DCDCC ADA
ACEEE DEBED ABBBE BBCAD CDAAB BCDAD EBECB ABE

Korean real tests

Test01
CEEDA DECED BEECB CEACD BAEEA BDBDC ECEBA EAD
CABAB DABDB ACEAD BDBDE CEADD BDDBD ADEEA CCD
Test02
BEDAC DECBD ACAEC ECBED CAEEE DAAAE BCECD EDE
CEBBD BBECC BBBAE DCDCB BEABC CEBAA CDEAC DBB

Test03
BCBCC CCEAA ACEEA AECDD EDDAC BDDDE DCCDE AAD
EEABE ECADD BCDCE DCADB EEEBC AAEBE BBDDD BDA

Test04
BDCEC ACCDC BDCDE EECBB CBACA DDCBA BBCBE DCE
EDEBD EBCDE CBBAA BDECB DABCA ACCEB ECDEE BBE

Test05
DEEEBB EDCA DCCDB ECECE AAAEB ACCCA EDCBE ABB
AACCE DDABB DDDCE CCABC EDEAD BAAEE ABACE CDC

Test06
BDAEE CEBEA DDBEE BECCD CDBDA DCABD BEECA ABA
EBBEE ECBEB DBBEE EDCCA CCAAC EEEBD ABDCC CCE

Test07
EBBCB BBCEB DBBEE BDDDE DAABBB CCBDB BDCCA EDD
EBCBC DAAAC BADBB CBADE ECCDC DBCCA CEAE DDD

Test08
BEEBC DECBC DCECD ABCDE CEDCB ADDDE EDEE
BEEAB DABBC EBDCB BEEAB CBAAE DEEAD DBBED CED

Test09
EAECC CABBA ADDBE EBCBA EAEEA BCAEE CEAAB EDD
CEEDE CDECD ADCBE BEDBC BCAEA ABEAA DDAEE DBB

Test10
BDEAB ACECC CCBAC BAABE CBBDD EDAAD ADCBC ACB
CCBEA BBEED ECAAD DAEBE DCACA CBCBA ACDDDD ACA
dethi.com

Test01
CCBDC ADDBA ABEEB DDEBC ECEDD BAEED DACEB BED
AEBED CBCAC DABBC ECAAD ADBBC DACE DAEBC AEA

Test02
ABDCE DECAD BEEDC BCDAB ACDEE CDDDC EEDCA BCD
ECACD BDBDC EDDAB CDEDE ABDBE ACBEA DDCEB EBA

Test03
CDBBB CDABE DCDDA CCDBA BEECE DBBCE CBABE BDE
DCCDE BEEDE BCCDA CDAAB EECDC EEBAC EDABC CDA

Test04
BECAD CBBEA BDCDD EBEBC CBBDD BEECC ADCDA ABD
CCADE EDCBB CABEC ABADE DABEA DBCCA CBABD BAD
Test05
DCDAB EADA EADEA BADCE BABDE CBCAA BDCAC BBA
ACDCE CDCBD EBACD BBCE ADBEC EBDBB CEABD BEA

Test06 (10-4)
BDCEC ACCDC BDCDE EECBD CBACC DDCBA BBCBE DCE
EDEBD EACDE CBBA ADECB DABCA ACCEB ECDEE BBE

Test07 (10-2)
BEDAC DECB ADCA ECEBD CAEEE DAAAE BCECD ECE
CEBBD BBECC BBBA DCDCC BEABC CEBAA BDEAC DBB

Test08 (10-5)
AACCE DDABB DDDD CCABC EDEAD BAAEE ABACE CDC
EDEEB BDCBB DCDCE ECECE AAAEB ACCCA EDCBE ABB

Test09 (10-7)
EBBCA BBCEB DBBBD DAABB CCDBB BDCDA EDD
EBCCB DDAAC BDADD CBADD EDCDB DBCCA CEADD EDD

Test10
CDADC BECAB BDAEE CABEC BCDAD EBDCB BCEDC DDB
DDECA AEACB BDECA EDEDE DBDAC BEBAE ACDAD AAD

Test11
BBEAA EADDD BBCEA AADBE CDBCD ECCEE DBAAD BEB
CEBBD AEACE CAEDB EEDCB ADEDB DEBAA DCCDA ECA

Test12
ADEDC BDEDB DEDAC ECBAC EEACC DEAED CAEEA BBD

Test13
CEBBE AEEEC BBADA DCAAB ADEBC DABEB ACCCE ABE
EECBC DDBBB CCAAC DBEAA DBDDD ACDAD BDEBC DEC

Test14 (10-01)
CEEEDD DECCB BECEB CDECD BAAEE BDBDC ECEBA EAD
CABAB DABDB ACEAD BBDDCE EEDDD BDDDB ADEEA CCD

Test15 (10-3)
BCBCC CCEAA ACEEA AECDD EDDAC BDDDE DCCDE AAD
EEABE ECADD BCDCE DCADB EEEE BCBBB BBDDDB BBA

Test16 (10-6)
BDAEE CBEBA DDBBE BECCD CDBDA DCABD BEECA ABA
EBBEA ECEEB DBDDB EDCCA CCAAC EEEE ABDDB CCE

Test17 (10-8)
BAECDD CCEDA DDCDA EDDDC AEBEC ADDBB DDDBE CEE
BEEBB DACC EDEDA CCEDC CBECD CBEAE ADBCD EBA

Test18 (10-9)
EAEEDC CADAB ADBEE EBCBA EAEEA BAAEC BCAAB EDD
CEEEE CDECD ADACD BDBCE ABEAA DCDAC BDEBA DDC

Test19 (10-10)
BDEAB ACECC CCBAC BAAEE CBBBD EDAAD ADCBC ACB
CCBEA BBEEB ECAAD DAEBE DCACA CBCBA ACDDB ACA