

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 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. Heavily perfumed white flowers, such as gardenias, were favorites with collectors in the eighteenth century, when ----- was valued much more highly than it is today.  
(A) scent (B) beauty (C) elegance  
(D) color (E) variety
2. In a most impressive demonstration, Pavarotti sailed through Verdi's "Celeste Aida," normally a tenor's -----, with the casual enthusiasm of a folk singer performing one of his favorite -----.  
(A) pitfall. .recitals (B) glory. .chorales  
(C) nightmare. .ballads (D) delight. .chanteys  
(E) routine. .composers
3. Dependence on foreign sources of heavy metals, though -----, remains ----- for United States foreign policy.  
(A) deepening. .a challenge  
(B) diminishing. .a problem  
(C) excessive. .a dilemma  
(D) debilitating. .an embarrassment  
(E) unavoidable. .a precedent
4. Cynics believe that people who ----- compliments do so in order to be praised twice.  
(A) bask in (B) give out (C) despair of  
(D) gloat over (E) shrug off
5. Although nothing could be further from the truth, freight railroads have been ----- of ----- the nation's shift from oil to coal by charging exorbitant fees to transport coal.  
(A) accused. .impeding  
(B) proud. .accelerating  
(C) guilty. .delaying  
(D) conscious. .contributing to  
(E) wary. .interfering 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 adamant 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. .debates  
(D) engendering. .speculation  
(E) resolving. .rumors

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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. PEDIATRICS : CHILDREN ::  
(A) dermatology : skin  
(B) pathology : medicine  
(C) meteorology : forecasts  
(D) neurology : psychologists  
(E) ecology : environmentalists
9. CREASE : FOLDING :: (A) serration : braiding  
(B) hole : perforating (C) dent : weakening  
(D) break : setting (E) gouge : cracking
10. DAGGER : SCABBARD ::  
(A) bow : quiver  
(B) pistol : holster  
(C) lasso : saddle  
(D) rifle : sight  
(E) spear : shaft
11. SUBPOENA : WITNESS ::  
(A) suborn : judge  
(B) tax : worker  
(C) elect : officer  
(D) conscript : soldier  
(E) hire : laborer
12. LUBRICATE : ABRASION ::  
(A) burnish : decomposition  
(B) vent : distillation  
(C) tamp : adhesion  
(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) hoax : cognitive  
(C) gaffe : social (D) feint : martial  
(E) perjury : legislative
15. PLUCK : QUIT :: (A) verve : flinch  
(B) gall : skimp (C) pride : grovel  
(D) charm : smile (E) poise : waver
16. PARENTHESIS : EXPLANATION ::  
(A) synopsis : affectation  
(B) apostrophe : annotation  
(C) synthesis : interpolation  
(D) ellipsis : omission  
(E) asterisk : exaggeration

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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 use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy used, thus apparently contradicting the principle of energy conservation.

- Heat pumps circulate a fluid refrigerant that cycles alternatively 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, (15) as a high-pressure, cooled liquid, confronts a flow restriction which causes the pressure to drop. As the pressure falls, the refrigerant expands and partially vaporizes, becoming chilled. It then passes through a second heat exchanger, the evaporator, (20) 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 each is in contact with a different body of air: (25) 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 function. This flow-reversal capability allows heat (30) pumps either to heat or cool room air.

- Now, if under certain conditions a heat pump puts out more thermal energy than it consumes in electrical energy, has the law of energy conservation been challenged? No, not even remotely: the (35) additional input of thermal energy into the circulating refrigerant via the evaporator accounts for the difference in the energy equation.

- Unfortunately, there is one real problem. The (40) heating capacity of a heat pump decreases as the outdoor temperature falls. The drop in capacity is caused by the lessening amount of refrigerant mass moved through the compressor at one time. The heating capacity is proportional to this mass flow (45) rate: the less the mass of refrigerant being compressed, the less the thermal load it can transfer through the heat-pump cycle. The volume flow rate of refrigerant vapor through the single-speed rotary compressor used in heat pumps is approximately constant. But cold refrigerant vapor entering a compressor is at lower pressure than warmer (50) vapor. Therefore, the mass of cold refrigerant—and thus the thermal energy it carries—is less than

- if the refrigerant vapor were warmer before compression. (55)

Here, then, lies a genuine drawback of heat pumps: in extremely cold climates—where the most heat is needed—heat pumps are least able to supply enough heat.

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, their 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

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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 appreciated 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 genuine 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

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All of Françoise Duparc's surviving paintings blend portraiture and genre. Her subjects appear to be acquaintances whom she has asked to pose; she has captured both their self-consciousness and the spontaneity of their everyday activities, the depiction of which characterizes genre painting. But genre painting, especially when it portrayed members of the humblest classes, was never popular in eighteenth-century France. The Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, who also chose such themes, were largely ignored. Their present high standing is due to a different, more democratic political climate and to different aesthetic values: we no longer require artists to provide ideal images of humanity for our moral edification but rather regard such idealization as a falsification of the truth. Duparc gives no improving message and discreetly refrains from judging her subjects. In brief, her works neither elevate nor instruct. This restraint largely explains her lack of popular success during her lifetime, even if her talent did not go completely unrecognized by her eighteenth-century French contemporaries.

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) Acknowledgement of her technical expertise but dismissal of her subject matter as trivial
  - (C) Agreement with assessments made in her own time but acknowledgements of the exceptional quality of a few of her paintings
  - (D) Placement of her among the foremost artists of her century
  - (E) A reclassification 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 his work
  - (E) A formal portrait of an eighteenth-century king
27. The argument of the passage best supports which of the following contentions concerning judgments of artistic work?
- (A) Aesthetic judgments can be influenced by the political beliefs of those making the judgment.
  - (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 painting.
  - (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 a portrait painter can have.

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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) tranquillity (C) immunity  
(D) correlation (E) meditation
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. PRECURSORY: (A) derivative (B) ephemeral  
(C) original (D) essential (E) solid
33. PERENNIAL: (A) predictable (B) latent  
(C) engrossing (D) infertile (E) fleeting
34. DISPARATE: (A) homogeneous  
(B) cumulative (C) invariable  
(D) cooperative (E) cogent
35. FULMINATION: (A) repetition (B) addition  
(C) ratification (D) praise (E) escape
36. EBULLIENCE: (A) confusion (B) pretension  
(C) introspection (D) absentmindedness  
(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

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 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) striving 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, Shipler was as little subject to the ----- of conscience after he acted as he was motivated by its ----- before he acted.  
(A) rewards. .chastisement  
(B) balm. .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) condoned. .experience  
(C) incorporated. .behavior  
(D) released. .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) descry. .innovative  
(B) regret. .insignificant  
(C) perpetuate. .tentative  
(D) enjoy. .authoritative  
(E) savor. .heterodox
6. Broadway audiences have become inured 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) condescension. .disinclined  
(C) histrionics. .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

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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) itinerary : journeys  
(B) inventory : merchandise (C) roster : audience  
(D) slate : incumbents (E) manifest : debts
9. INEVITABLE : CHANCE ::  
(A) absolute : variability (B) candid : openness  
(C) certain : regularity (D) relaxed : diligence  
(E) sincere : hesitancy
10. DART : MISSILE :: (A) skiff : boat  
(B) planet : star (C) page : volume  
(D) finger : thumb (E) car : truck
11. DECIBEL : SOUND :: (A) gallon : water  
(B) lumen : light (C) band : signal  
(D) weight : mineral (E) scale : music
12. STICKLER : APPROXIMATION ::  
(A) leader : guidance  
(B) connoisseur : anachronism  
(C) sluggard : indolence  
(D) purist : adulteration  
(E) scientist : theorizing
13. SYNONYMOUS : MEANING ::  
(A) interchangeable : function  
(B) equivocal : interpretation  
(C) coincidental : cause  
(D) ambidextrous : skill  
(E) bilingual : language
14. INSIPID : INVENTION ::  
(A) ironic : gravity (B) realistic : originality  
(C) generic : artistry (D) foppish : affection  
(E) prosaic : imagination
15. STREAM : EDDY :: (A) trend : anomaly  
(B) shove : punch (C) assault : defeat  
(D) force : motion (E) illness : symptom
16. PIRATE : TAKE :: (A) burgle : steal  
(B) forge : copy (C) renege : promise  
(D) liberate : free (E) retreat : withdraw

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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.

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 as 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 benefits are 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 sites, 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 expected uptake of phosphate
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 such research
  - (B) Lack of immediate application of such research
  - (C) Lack of a method for identifying mycorrhizal fungi
  - (D) Difficulties surrounding laboratory production of specimens for study
  - (E) Difficulties ensuing 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 increases may be independent of mycorrhizal infection.
  - (E) It is unlikely that a satisfactory explanation can be found to account for the increase.

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- In the early 1950's, historians who studied preindustrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the preindustrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto 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 aridly 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 acted as "a point of entry into the mental world of the poor." Historians such as Le Roy 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 societies that have 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 countries 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, 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 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 criminal acts, and we strongly suspect that the relationship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to compare rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the 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 apportioned 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 based 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

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24. The author mentions Le Roy Ladurie (line 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 overestimated.
  - (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 century 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 investigation
  - (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-twentieth-century historians
  - (E) an article urging the adoption of historical methods by the legal profession

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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. DOMINATE :

- (A) have no ability to
- (B) have no control over
- (C) be irreconcilable
- (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) hallow (B) hamper  
(C) hurdle (D) hide (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) underrate  
(C) apply pressure (D) offer encouragement  
(E) withhold information

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

35. MANIPULATIVE: (A) impassioned  
(B) lethargic (C) inept  
(D) guileless (E) unaltered

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

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

38. DIATRIBE: (A) encomium (B) epitome  
(C) euphemism (D) epistle (E) epigram

# FOR GENERAL TEST 5 ONLY

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

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	89	1	C	93
2	C	75	2	E	75
3	B	76	3	C	63
4	E	69	4	A	66
5	A	75	5	E	65
6	E	41	6	E	51
7	B	10	7	E	15
8	A	83	8	B	85
9	B	70	9	A	80
10	B	71	10	A	54
11	D	56	11	B	51
12	D	57	12	D	52
13	A	61	13	A	37
14	C	38	14	E	30
15	C	29	15	A	27
16	D	29	16	B	26
17	C	73	17	B	83
18	C	55	18	E	35
19	A	60	19	D	65
20	C	43	20	A	57
21	E	18	21	D	61
22	C	64	22	B	39
23	A	56	23	C	66
24	C	58	24	A	59
25	A	37	25	C	73
26	D	75	26	C	50
27	A	55	27	B	50
28	B	90	28	B	93
29	D	88	29	A	92
30	B	76	30	B	80
31	D	42	31	C	74
32	A	46	32	C	57
33	E	47	33	E	53
34	A	40	34	E	35
35	D	25	35	D	42
36	E	27	36	B	29
37	E	24	37	E	23
38	B	21	38	A	21

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	85	1	A	92
2	C	82	2	B	91
3	B	85	3	B	87
4	B	76	4	A	78
5	A	75	5	D	84
6	A	75	6	A	88
7	A	69	7	D	85
8	D	59	8	C	77
9	B	62	9	J	79
10	A	54	10	C	64
11	C	58	11	C	65
12	C	49	12	C	63
13	D	42	13	D	57
14	B	42	14	D	45
15	D	26	15	A	28
16	A	94	16	C	87
17	A	84	17	A	80
18	E	81	18	A	85
19	D	76	19	E	83
20	B	73	20	B	83
21	C	93	21	D	86
22	E	85	22	B	57
23	C	76	23	A	49
24	B	82	24	E	36
25	D	38	25	E	23
26	C	58	26	D	69
27	C	45	27	D	62
28	B	50	28	A	58
29	C	50	29	C	63
30	D	26	30	D	44

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	D	78	1	B	93
2	D	86	2	C	71
3	A	90	3	D	57
4	D	70	4	A	69
5	C	68	5	B	76
6	B	60	6	D	66
7	E	66	7	B	59
8	A	86	8	C	87
9	C	67	9	A	86
10	A	81	10	E	77
11	C	69	11	E	44
12	E	58	12	E	51
13	C	82	13	D	42
14	D	24	14	C	58
15	D	48	15	E	21
16	B	32	16	A	41
17	E	36	17	C	36
18	B	54	18	A	23
19	B	38	19	A	30
20	C	42	20	E	39
21	E	22	21	E	16
22	E	18	22	C	32
23	A	49	23	E	61
24	D	39	24	B	64
25	E	26	25	D	68

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