

# TEST 1

## 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. Nonviolent demonstrations often create such tensions that a community that has constantly refused to ----- its injustices is forced to correct them: the injustices can no longer be -----.  
(A) acknowledge. .ignored  
(B) decrease. .verified  
(C) tolerate. .accepted  
(D) address. .eliminated  
(E) explain. .discussed
2. Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has oscillated between ----- and condescension; but in general later writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary -----.  
(A) dismissal. .admirers  
(B) adoration. .contemporaries  
(C) disapproval. .readers  
(D) indifference. .followers  
(E) approbation. .precursors  
*literature*
3. There are, as yet, no vegetation types or ecosystems whose study has been ----- to the extent that they no longer ----- ecologists.  
(A) perfected. .hinder  
(B) exhausted. .interest  
(C) prolonged. .require  
(D) prevented. .challenge  
(E) delayed. .benefit
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 technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counterproductive.  
(A) foreseen (B) attacked (C) ascertained  
(D) exacerbated (E) analyzed
6. Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible -----: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftmanship and sequencing.  
(A) sincerity (B) efficiency (C) virtuosity  
(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. .foreshadowed  
(B) logic. .enhanced  
(C) rigidity. .betrayed  
(D) uncertainty. .alleviated  
(E) cowardice. .highlighted

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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. SEDATIVE : DROWSINESS ::  
(A) epidemic : contagiousness  
(B) vaccine : virus  
(C) laxative : drug  
(D) anesthetic : numbness  
(E) therapy : psychosis
9. LAWYER : COURTROOM ::  
(A) participant : team  
(B) commuter : train  
(C) gladiator : arena  
(D) senator : caucus  
(E) patient : ward
10. CURIOSITY : KNOW ::  
(A) temptation : conquer  
(B) starvation : eat  
(C) wanderlust : travel  
(D) humor : laugh  
(E) survival : live
11. FRUGAL : MISERLY ::  
(A) confident : arrogant  
(B) courageous : pugnacious  
(C) famous : aggressive  
(D) rash : foolhardy  
(E) quiet : timid
12. ANTIDOTE : POISON ::  
(A) cure : recovery  
(B) narcotic : sleep  
(C) stimulant : relapse  
(D) tonic : lethargy  
(E) resuscitation : breathing
13. STYGIAN : DARK ::  
(A) abysmal : low  
(B) cogent : contentious  
(C) fortuitous : accidental  
(D) reckless : threatening  
(E) cataclysmic : doomed
14. WORSHIP : SACRIFICE ::  
(A) generation : pyre  
(B) burial : mortuary  
(C) weapon : centurion  
(D) massacre : invasion  
(E) prediction : augury
15. EVANESCENT : DISAPPEAR ::  
(A) transparent : penetrate  
(B) onerous : struggle  
(C) feckless : succeed  
(D) illusory : exist  
(E) pliant : yield
16. UPBRAID : REPROACH ::  
(A) dote : like  
(B) lag : stray  
(C) vex : please  
(D) earn : desire  
(E) recast : explain

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.

Line  
(5)  
It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average cycle of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and x-radiation 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. Invariably, however, the relation is weak, and commonly of dubious statistical significance.

(10)  
(15) Effects of solar variability over longer terms have also been sought. The absence of recorded sunspot activity in the notes kept by European observers in the late seventeenth 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 span 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  
(20)  
(25) studies, however, failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle, or even to confirm the cycle's past existence.

If consistent and reliable geological or archaeological evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant  
(30)  
(35) 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  
(40) 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  
(45) 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  
(50) magnetic field runs down more quickly. Thus, the characteristics of the solar-activity cycle could be expected to change over a long period of time. Modern solar observations span 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 37-55, 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 cycles of 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 predicated 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 span 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 currently 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 45-52.
  - (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 increases and decreases in cycles with periodicities of approximately 11 years.
  - (C) In the distant past cyclical climatic 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 2 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 solar-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 locate possible links between solar periodicity and terrestrial climate are based on which of the following assumptions?
- (A) The solar-activity cycle existed in its present form 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 varies 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 ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line  
(5) 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 regulate 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  
(10) 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,  
(15) we must also admit that it is not unreasonable to investigate the relative merits of different languages or of 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 to whom the word "his" refers the first time it is used.
- (C) It is unclear to whom the word "his" refers the second time it is used.
- (D) The meaning of "took" is ambiguous.
- (E) It is unclear to whom "He" refers.

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. FALLACY: (A) personal philosophy  
(B) imaginative idea (C) unconfirmed theory  
(D) tentative opinion (E) valid argument
29. DIVULGE: (A) keep secret  
(B) evaluate by oneself (C) refine  
(D) restore (E) copy
30. BOYCOTT: (A) extort (B) underwrite  
(C) underbid (D) stipulate (E) patronize
31. ADULTERATION: (A) consternation  
(B) purification (C) normalization  
(D) approximation (E) rejuvenation
32. DEPOSITION: (A) process of congealing  
(B) process of distilling (C) process of eroding  
(D) process of evolving (E) process of condensing
33. ENERVATE: (A) recuperate (B) resurrect  
(C) renovate (D) gather (E) strengthen
34. LOQUACIOUS: (A) tranquil (B) skeptical  
(C) morose (D) taciturn (E) witty
35. REPINE: (A) intensify (B) excuse  
(C) express joy (D) feel sure (E) rush forward
36. VENERATION: (A) derision (B) blame  
(C) avoidance (D) ostracism (E) defiance
37. INVETERATE: (A) casual (B) public  
(C) satisfactory (D) trustworthy  
(E) sophisticated
38. UNDERMINE: (A) submerge (B) supersede  
(C) overhaul (D) undergird (E) intersperse

## 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 senator's reputation, though ——— by false allegations of misconduct, emerged from the ordeal ———.  
(A) shaken. .unscathed  
(B) destroyed. .intact  
(C) damaged. .impaired  
(D) impugned. .unclear  
(E) tarnished. .sullied
2. This poetry is not ———; it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than is poetry with strictly regional themes.  
(A) familiar (B) democratic (C) technical  
(D) complex (E) provincial
3. Experienced employers recognize that business students who can ——— 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. .revert (B) assimilate. .adhere  
(C) impose. .refer (D) disregard. .incline  
(E) advocate. .relate
4. Poe's ——— reviews of contemporary fiction, which often find great merit in otherwise ——— literary gems, must make us respect his critical judgment in addition to his well-known literary talent.  
(A) thorough. .completed  
(B) petulant. .unpopular  
(C) insightful. .unappreciated  
(D) enthusiastic. .acclaimed  
(E) harsh. .undeserving
5. The significance of the Magna Carta lies not in its ——— provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.  
(A) specific (B) revolutionary (C) implicit  
(D) controversial (E) finite
6. The theory of cosmic evolution states that the universe, having begun in a state of simplicity and ———, has ——— into great variety.  
(A) equilibrium. .modulated  
(B) homogeneity. .differentiated  
(C) contrast. .metamorphosed  
(D) proportion. .accelerated  
(E) intelligibility. .developed
7. Not wishing to appear ———, the junior member of the research group refrained 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) censorious. .undercutting  
(E) moralistic. .observing

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. FRAGILE : BREAK ::  
(A) invisible : see  
(B) erratic : control  
(C) flammable : burn  
(D) noxious : escape  
(E) industrial : manufacture
9. MUTTER : INDISTINCT ::  
(A) demand : obedient  
(B) plead : obligatory  
(C) flatter : commendable  
(D) drone : monotonous  
(E) confirm : proven
10. FAULTFINDER : CRITICIZE ::  
(A) luminary : recognize  
(B) athlete : cheer  
(C) arbitrator : mediate  
(D) pharmacist : prescribe  
(E) dawdler : toil
11. PEST : IRKSOME ::  
(A) salesclerk : courteous  
(B) expert : proficient  
(C) enigma : unexpected  
(D) leader : nondescript  
(E) accuser : indicted
12. PROLOGUE : NOVEL ::  
(A) preamble : statute  
(B) sketch : drawing  
(C) movement : symphony  
(D) index : book  
(E) blueprint : building
13. EXPAND : VOLUME ::  
(A) ascend : flight  
(B) proliferate : number  
(C) bend : flexibility  
(D) cool : temperature  
(E) deflect : heading
14. CONTIGUOUS : ABUT ::  
(A) possible : occur  
(B) simultaneous : coincide  
(C) comprehensive : except  
(D) synthetic : create  
(E) constant : stabilize
15. SUITCASE : LUGGAGE ::  
(A) gift : package  
(B) necklace : garment  
(C) room : house  
(D) hat : millinery  
(E) faucet : sink
16. PROHIBITIVE : PURCHASE ::  
(A) preventive : heal  
(B) laudatory : praise  
(C) admonitory : fear  
(D) peremptory : dispute  
(E) imperative : comply

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.

Line  
(5) 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 nineteenth century, when women began to enter factories, Jules Simon, a French politician, warned  
(10) 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 that made possible the recruitment of "the whole female sex . . . into public industry." Observers thus differed  
(15) concerning the social desirability of mechanization's effects, but they agreed that it would transform women's lives.

Historians, particularly those investigating the history  
(20) of women, now seriously question this assumption of transforming power. They conclude that such 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  
(25) women in textile mills during the Industrial Revolution was largely an extension of an older pattern of employment of young, single women as 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 1880's created a new class of "dead-end" jobs, thenceforth considered "women's work." The  
(30) increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth 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 single women workers,  
(40) previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

Women's work has changed considerably in the past  
(45) 200 years, moving from the household to the office or the 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  
(50) as a group, jobs that require relatively low levels of skill and offer women little opportunity for advancement all persist, while women's household labor remains demanding. Recent historical investigation has led to a major revision of the notion that technology is always  
(55) inherently revolutionary in its effects on society. Mechanization may even have slowed 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 effects of the mechanization of women's work have not borne out the frequently held assumption that new technology is inherently revolutionary.
- (B) Recent studies have shown that mechanization revolutionizes a society's traditional values and the customary roles of its members.
- (C) Mechanization has caused the nature of women's work to change since the Industrial Revolution.
- (D) The mechanization of work creates whole new classes of jobs that did not previously exist.
- (E) The mechanization of women's work, while extremely revolutionary in its effects, has not, on the whole, had the deleterious 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) telephone
- (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 those historians who study the history of women?
- (A) Their work provides insights important to those examining 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 mechanization 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.

(This passage is excerpted from an article that was published in 1982.)

Warm-blooded animals have elaborate physiological controls to maintain constant body temperature (in humans, 37° C). Why then during sickness should temperature rise, apparently increasing stress on the infected organism? It has long been known that the level of serum iron in animals falls during infection. Garibaldi first suggested a relationship between fever and iron. He found that microbial synthesis of siderophores—substances that bind iron—in bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* declined at environmental temperatures above 37° C and stopped at 40.3° C. Thus, fever would make it more difficult for an infecting bacterium 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. Kluger reported that of iguanas infected with the potentially lethal bacterium *A. hydrophilia*, more survived at temperatures of 42° C than at 37° C, even though healthy animals prefer the lower temperature. When animals at 42° C were injected with an iron solution, however, mortality rates increased significantly. Research to determine whether similar phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals is sorely needed.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with attempts to determine
- (A) the role of siderophores in the synthesis of serum iron
  - (B) new treatments for infections that are caused by *A. hydrophilia*
  - (C) the function of fever in warm-blooded animals
  - (D) the mechanisms that ensure constant body temperature
  - (E) iron utilization in cold-blooded animals

25. According to the passage, Garibaldi determined which of the following?
- (A) That serum iron is produced through microbial synthesis
  - (B) That microbial synthesis of siderophores in warm-blooded animals is more efficient at higher temperatures
  - (C) That only iron bound to other substances can be used by bacteria
  - (D) That there is a relationship between the synthesis of siderophores in bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* and environmental temperature
  - (E) That bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* require iron as a nutrient

26. Which of the following can be inferred about warm-blooded animals solely on the basis of information in the passage?

- (A) The body temperatures of warm-blooded animals cannot be easily controlled in the laboratory.
- (B) Warm-blooded animals require more iron in periods of stress than they do at other times.
- (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 animal.
- (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 animals' body temperature
- (B) Injecting the animals with an iron solution
- (C) Administering a medication that makes serum iron unavailable to bacteria
- (D) Providing the animals with reduced-iron diets
- (E) Keeping the animals 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 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. PERTAIN: (A) be apathetic (B) be illegitimate  
(C) be irrevocable (D) be incongruous  
(E) be irrelevant
29. FREQUENCY: (A) unity (B) rarity  
(C) gradualness (D) persistency  
(E) moderation
30. AMALGAMATE: (A) study (B) circulate  
(C) reduce (D) endure (E) separate
31. ARRHYTHMIC: (A) timely (B) subordinate  
(C) terminal (D) lacking precision  
(E) exhibiting regularity
32. BLITHE: (A) conceited (B) dim (C) sturdy  
(D) laconic (E) grave
33. POLEMICAL: (A) imitative (B) lavish  
(C) conciliatory (D) attractive (E) modest
34. PRECIPITATE: (A) deliberate (B) determined  
(C) dissident (D) desperate (E) divided
35. DEFERENCE: (A) aversion (B) resignation  
(C) suspicion (D) inattention (E) contempt
36. UNTOWARD: (A) direct (B) decisive  
(C) necessary (D) favorable and anticipated  
(E) confident and prepared
37. OPPROBRIOUS: (A) meretricious  
(B) innocuous (C) invulnerable  
(D) irreproachable (E) ambitious
38. VERITABLE: (A) impetuous (B) pernicious  
(C) inefficacious (D) disastrous (E) specious

# FOR GENERAL TEST 1 ONLY

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

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	90	1	A	84
2	B	82	2	E	86
3	B	81	3	B	87
4	E	77	4	C	80
5	D	70	5	A	74
6	C	62	6	B	71
7	C	28	7	C	68
8	D	96	8	C	98
9	C	85	9	D	76
10	C	46	10	C	70
11	A	46	11	B	63
12	A	46	12	A	60
13	A	39	13	B	48
14	E	36	14	B	48
15	E	35	15	D	26
16	A	26	16	D	35
17	C	63	17	A	58
18	B	63	18	D	97
19	A	64	19	B	89
20	C	75	20	D	51
21	E	64	21	B	66
22	D	46	22	A	33
23	D	51	23	B	48
24	B	62	24	C	74
25	A	59	25	D	70
26	E	52	26	A	51
27	B	66	27	C	48
28	E	89	28	E	89
29	A	86	29	B	87
30	E	76	30	E	69
31	B	78	31	E	58
32	C	41	32	E	30
33	D	37	33	C	44
34	D	36	34	A	25
35	C	35	35	E	31
36	A	29	36	D	36
37	A	18	37	D	25
38	D	21	38	E	19

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 7		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	85	1	C	94
2	C	84	2	A	80
3	B	79	3	C	85
4	D	76	4	B	76
5	C	57	5	A	64
6	D	70	6	B	67
7	B	69	7	B	72
8	D	52	8	D	69
9	B	52	9	A	34
10	A	50	10	C	38
11	A	42	11	D	19
12	D	26	12	D	59
13	C	57	13	C	42
14	B	52	14	D	28
15	A	35	15	B	40
16	E	75	16	B	88
17	E	86	17	E	80
18	D	81	18	B	77
19	A	83	19	A	74
20	B	63	20	C	71
21	B	92	21	B	84
22	C	90	22	D	58
23	B	71	23	D	54
24	E	58	24	E	63
25	D	71	25	A	34
26	C	47	26	D	51
27	D	32	27	C	52
28	E	44	28	B	32
29	A	19	29	E	49
30	E	47	30	D	57

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	C	88	1	A	91
2	C	87	2	D	81
3	E	92	3	D	72
4	E	86	4	C	83
5	C	81	5	D	79
6	A	65	6	E	75
7	A	45	7	A	76
8	B	89	8	B	76
9	B	66	9	A	70
10	E	52	10	C	59
11	C	81	11	E	56
12	D	89	12	B	48
13	D	68	13	C	34
14	A	47	14	A	67
15	A	44	15	B	78
16	B	62	16	E	58
17	A	45	17	A	26
18	D	50	18	D	25
19	D	37	19	B	60
20	D	60	20	B	54
21	D	23	21	C	55
22	E	30	22	C	40
23	B	54	23	D	69
24	C	51	24	B	56
25	E	30	25	C	60

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