

TEST 22

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. There is perhaps some truth in that waggish old definition of a scholar—a siren that calls attention to a fog without doing anything to — it.

(A) describe
(B) cause
(C) analyze
(D) dispel
(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..deter
(C) site..forebode (D) proportion..typify
(E) surface..hamper

3. The newborn human infant is not a passive figure, nor an 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 —, continued to constitute — political force throughout the century.

(A) error..an inconsequential
(B) retreat..a powerful
(C) disarray..a disciplined
(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..manipulates
(B) reflects..simulates
(C) outstrips..rivals
(D) inhibits..matches
(E) determines..reproduces

6. Scholars' sense of the uniqueness of the central concept of "the state" at the time when political science became an academic field quite naturally led to striving for a correspondingly — mode of study.

(A) thorough
(B) distinctive
(C) dependable
(D) scientific
(E) dynamic

7. Just as astrology was for centuries — faith, countering the strength of established churches, so today believing in astrology is an act of — the professional sciences.

(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

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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. DEPORT : NATION ::
(A) expel : school
(B) boycott : store
(C) confine : prison
(D) colonize : frontier
(E) quarantine : hospital
9. VESSEL : BLOOD :: (A) tank : oil
(B) sewer : plumbing (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 : impenetrable
(B) weakness : durable
(C) blemish : flawless
(D) fallacy : convincing
(E) liability : solvent
14. LIONIZE : ADMIRE ::
(A) authorize : betray
(B) aggrandize : envy
(C) exonerate : suspect
(D) vituperate : despise
(E) emulate : belittle
15. TERSENESS : SUPERFLUOUS ::
(A) randomness : observable
(B) elegance : simple
(C) arbitrariness : just
(D) spontaneity : studied
(E) flexibility : stable
16. SUBMISSION : OBEISANCE ::
(A) dilemma : frustration
(B) fear : foreboding
(C) boredom : listlessness
(D) modesty : blush
(E) affection : embrace

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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.

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 take us; this limit is imposed by our inability to receive sense-data smaller than those conveyed by an individual quantum 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.

- (20) We might think that we could avoid this limitation by using quanta with extremely long wavelengths; such quanta would be sufficiently sensitive to convey extremely delicate sense-data. And these quanta would be useful, as long as we only wanted to measure energy, but 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 millionths of an inch; a yardstick graduated in inches is useless. Quanta with a wavelength of one inch would be, in a sense, measures that are graduated in inches. 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 perception of the world
 - (B) point out the inadequacies of accepted units of measurement
 - (C) criticize attempts to distinguish between perceiving 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 wavelength
 - (E) provide an insufficiently precise means of measuring length and position

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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 syntactically than any it has previously received.
 - (C) A viewer who has not learned, at least intuitively, the conventions of painting, cannot understand perspective in a drawing.
 - (D) A sensitized film will record no detail on a scale that is smaller than the grain of the film.
 - (E) A shadow cast on a screen 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 instrumental aid to observation is entirely reliable
 - (D) exemplify the similarities between packages of energy and varieties of color
 - (E) disparage 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 subject and object 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 an entirely accurate 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 wavelength are essentially graduated in inches.
 - (B) Quanta of one-inch wavelength are not precisely analogous to yardsticks graduated in inches.
 - (C) Quanta of extremely long wavelength, in at least one respect, resemble quanta of shorter wavelength.
 - (D) Quanta of one-inch wavelength and quanta of extremely long wavelength do not differ only in their wavelengths.
 - (E) Quanta of one-inch wavelength must be measured by different standards than quanta of extremely long wavelength.
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 perceiver and perceived
 - (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 strictly scientific ones

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Tillie Olsen's fiction and essays have been widely and rightly acknowledged as major contributions to American literature. Her work has been particularly valued by contemporary feminists.

- (5) Yet few of Olsen's readers realize the extent to which her vision and choice of subject are rooted in an earlier literary heritage—the tradition of radical political thought, mostly socialist and anarchist, of the 1910's and 1920's, and the Old Left tradition of the 1930's. I do not mean that one can adequately explain the eloquence of her work in terms of its political origins, or that left-wing politics were the single most important influence on it. My point is that its central consciousness—its profound understanding of class and gender as shaping influences on people's lives—owes much to that earlier literary heritage, a heritage that, in general, has not been sufficiently valued by most contemporary literary critics.
- (10)
- (15)

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 heritage
- (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 determinate 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.

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. ASCEND: (A) go down (B) take apart
(C) overturn (D) conceal (E) return
29. POROUS: (A) inadmissible (B) intractable
(C) impermeable (D) impalpable
(E) implacable
30. AFFILIATION:
(A) mismanagement
(B) predisposition
(C) dissociation
(D) disagreement
(E) acquaintance
31. INADVERTENCE:
(A) strong character
(B) collective action
(C) careful attention
(D) unpleasant feature
(E) unhesitating obedience
32. BOLSTER: (A) condense
(B) undermine (C) disprove
(D) cancel (E) misinterpret
33. CATALYZE: (A) distort
(B) cool (C) refine
(D) contaminate (E) inhibit
34. WAFFLE: (A) discharge (B) construct
(C) insist harshly (D) praise repeatedly
(E) speak unequivocally
35. DISCRETE:
(A) continuous
(B) external
(C) highly developed
(D) illogically composed
(E) properly described
36. LACONIC: (A) blithe (B) incapable
(C) flagrant (D) garrulous
(E) intransigent
37. DECOROUS: (A) unlikely
(B) uncomfortable (C) unrepentant
(D) unseemly (E) unattractive
38. INCIPIENT: (A) exuberant (B) full-bodied
(C) explicit (D) plentiful (E) full-blown

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. Despite the fact that the two council members belonged to different political parties, they _____ the issue of how to finance the town debt.
(A) complicated (B) avoided
(C) attested to (D) reported 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) moratorium on
(C) reciprocation of
(D) concentration on
(E) development of
3. The notion that cultural and biological influences _____ determine cross-cultural diversity is discredited by the fact that, in countless aspects 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 compensating _____ religious writings, inoffensive to the members of the establishment because of its _____, became important for many women.
(A) involvement with...privacy
(B) attention to...popularity
(C) familiarity with...scarcity
(D) dissatisfaction with...profundity
(E) resistance to...domesticity
5. This final essay, its prevailing kindliness _____ by occasional flashes of savage irony, bespeaks the _____ character of the author.
(A) illuminated...imperturbable
(B) marred...dichotomous
(C) untainted...vindictive
(D) exemplified...chivalrous
(E) diluted...ruthless
6. Although his attempts to appear psychotic were so _____ 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) contrived...believable
(C) clumsy...ludicrous
(D) stylized...distressing
(E) sporadic...premeditated
7. The _____ questions that consistently 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

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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. CLIENTELE : CUSTOMERS ::

- (A) army : 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) fawning : 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) reiterate : belief
- (C) reveal : promise
- (D) precipitate : procedure
- (E) repeal : legislation

14. JUGGERNAUT : CRUSH ::

- (A) quisling : betray
- (B) incubus : hatch
- (C) sphinx : destroy
- (D) sibyl : mislead
- (E) paragon : purify

15. FRUGAL : PENURIOUS ::

- (A) temperate : sober
- (B) ethical : unscrupulous
- (C) cynical : sarcastic
- (D) compliant : obsequious
- (E) loathsome : malevolent

16. DEPART : ABSCOND :: (A) store : secrete

- (B) close : occlude
- (C) speak : harangue
- (D) intervene : interfere
- (E) cover : eclipse

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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.

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 implanted biomaterials and living tissues. 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 from short-term implants. But achieving necessary matches in physical properties across interfaces between living and non-living matter requires knowledge of which molecules control the bonding of cells to each other—an area that we have not yet explored thoroughly. Although recent research has allowed us to stabilize the tissue-biomaterial interface by controlling either the chemical reactions or 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) discovering 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 19-25?

- (A) It has solved one set of 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) discuss the current state of technology in the field of biomaterials
- (C) resolve a research dispute in the field of biomaterials
- (D) predict an ethical crisis for biomaterials researchers
- (E) suggest some practical benefits of biomaterial implants

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Islamic law is a particularly instructive example of "sacred law." Islamic law is a phenomenon so different from all other forms of law—notwithstanding, 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 representatives 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 dispersion 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 paganism 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 norm 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 buttressed by 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 discordance 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 development
21. The passage provides information to answer which of the following questions?
 - (A) Does Islamic law depend on sources 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.

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23. It can be inferred from the passage that the application of Islamic law in Islamic states has
- (A) systematically been opposed by groups who believe it is contrary to their interests
 - (B) suffered irreparably 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 experienced 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 examples 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) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II 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 prescriptions that nonsacred 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 vying for 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 sacred law was not compromised by their incorporation.
 - (D) There was a fundamental shared characteristic in all pre-Islamic legal matter taken over by Islamic law.
 - (E) Although Islam emerged among the Arabs, Islamic law was influenced by ethnically diverse elements.

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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. ASEPTIC: (A) contaminated (B) dispersed
(C) oxidized (D) persistent (E) haphazard
29. QUIESCENCE: (A) impartiality
(B) subtlety (C) indictment
(D) rationality (E) action
30. LUMBER: (A) align (B) squelch
(C) swerve (D) resist (E) glide
31. NUCLEATE: (A) displace (B) scatter
(C) preserve (D) smother (E) deactivate
32. LEVITY: (A) veracity
(B) audacity (C) felicity
(D) gravity (E) depravity
33. DENUNCIATION: (A) suspension
(B) indecision (C) eulogy
(D) catharsis (E) pronouncement
34. TREACHEROUSNESS: (A) intellectuality
(B) faithfulness (C) noteworthiness
(D) pleasantness (E) consideration
35. SOPORIFIC:
(A) artificial nourishment
(B) hallucinatory experience
(C) effective cure
(D) auxiliary
(E) stimulant
36. STYMIE: (A) entreat (B) apprise
(C) foster (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 meeting
(D) luxuriant growth
(E) eccentric character

FOR GENERAL TEST 22 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	D	73	1	E	94
2	A	60	2	B	69
3	D	66	3	D	59
4	B	64	4	A	59
5	C	54	5	B	59
6	B	57	6	C	46
7	C	50	7	E	49
8	A	93	8	E	91
9	E	84	9	B	82
10	C	92	10	D	76
11	B	42	11	E	76
12	D	64	12	B	45
13	C	37	13	E	80
14	D	29	14	A	17
15	D	26	15	D	19
16	E	22	16	A	13
17	A	50	17	A	78
18	E	70	18	C	62
19	D	73	19	B	91
20	A	67	20	B	70
21	D	70	21	A	46
22	B	44	22	D	36
23	B	72	23	C	35
24	C	68	24	D	53
25	C	45	25	A	38
26	E	48	26	E	28
27	E	36	27	D	25
28	A	87	28	A	75
29	C	86	29	E	46
30	C	91	30	E	64
31	C	69	31	B	65
32	B	68	32	D	55
33	E	67	33	C	39
34	E	40	34	B	43
35	A	35	35	E	38
36	D	41	36	C	52
37	D	28	37	A	35
38	E	15	38	A	25

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	92	1	A	93
2	C	96	2	B	78
3	A	86	3	B	87
4	A	90	4	A	81
5	B	89	5	D	85
6	D	82	6	C	79
7	A	73	7	B	77
8	D	74	8	A	68
9	C	67	9	D	59
10	B	75	10	B	56
11	B	74	11	C	61
12	A	53	12	C	51
13	D	46	13	D	50
14	B	45	14	C	33
15	C	33	15	C	29
16	D	88	16	A	83
17	B	83	17	D	78
18	E	78	18	D	83
19	A	72	19	B	87
20	E	69	20	B	73
21	C	88	21	D	91
22	D	85	22	E	94
23	A	57	23	C	31
24	B	47	24	A	70
25	C	38	25	A	51
26	D	53	26	E	59
27	C	48	27	C	44
28	E	29	28	E	43
29	D	31	29	B	42
30	A	36	30	E	39

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	88	1	A	74
2	A	80	2	D	74
3	B	72	3	D	63
4	E	82	4	A	77
5	C	38	5	E	54
6	C	51	6	B	66
7	C	65	7	C	83
8	A	81	8	D	79
9	D	44	9	A	65
10	E	83	10	C	63
11	D	62	11	E	63
12	B	57	12	A	59
13	B	50	13	D	61
14	C	52	14	D	73
15	D	35	15	C	54
16	E	34	16	A	37
17	D	49	17	B	37
18	A	39	18	E	41
19	D	14	19	E	25
20	A	41	20	B	52
21	D	17	21	A	25
22	C	39	22	E	16
23	B	53	23	C	37
24	A	30	24	E	46
25	E	24	25	D	42

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