

# TEST 13

## SECTION I

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence that follows has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Following 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 availability of oxygen is an essential ----- for animal life, while carbon dioxide is equally ----- for plant life.  
(A) choice. .optional  
(B) duplication. .selective  
(C) conversion. .exchangeable  
(D) condition. .necessary  
(E) luxury. .harmful
2. Prudery actually draws attention to the vice it is supposed to -----; the very act that forbids speech or prohibits sight ----- what is hidden.  
(A) condemn. .distorts  
(B) monitor. .signals  
(C) repress. .dramatizes  
(D) obviate. .fosters  
(E) divulge. .conceals
3. After thirty years of television, people have become "speed watchers"; consequently, if the camera lingers, the interest of the audience -----.  
(A) broadens (B) begins (C) varies  
(D) flags (E) clears
4. Compared mathematically to smoking and driving, almost everything else seems relatively risk-free, ----- almost nothing seems worth regulating.  
(A) yet (B) since (C) so  
(D) even though (E) as long as
5. Ironically, Carver's precision in sketching lives on the edge of despair ensures that his stories will sometimes be read too narrowly, much as Dickens' social-reformer role once caused his broader concerns to be -----.  
(A) ignored (B) reinforced (C) contradicted  
(D) diminished (E) diversified
6. The demise of the rigorous academic curriculum in high school resulted, in part, from the progressive rhetoric that ----- the study of subjects previously thought ----- as part of school learning.  
(A) advocated. .necessary  
(B) enhanced. .indispensable  
(C) restricted. .impractical  
(D) undermined. .popular  
(E) sanctioned. .inappropriate
7. While some see in practical jokes a wish for mastery in miniature over a world that seems very -----, others believe that the jokes' purpose is to disrupt, by reducing all transactions to -----.  
(A) dubious. .confusion  
(B) disorderly. .symmetry  
(C) harmonious. .dissonance  
(D) unruly. .chaos  
(E) turbulent. .uniformity

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

8. ATHLETE : TROPHY :: (A) detective : badge  
(B) presenter : award (C) soldier : medal  
(D) bettor : stake (E) musician : instrument
9. ARTICULATE : UNCLEAR ::  
(A) assign : unencumbered  
(B) elaborate : sketchy  
(C) explain : lucid  
(D) grieve : somber  
(E) march : planned
10. INVENTORY : STOCK :: (A) calculation : ledger  
(B) poll : balloting (C) survey : territory  
(D) census : population (E) petition : names
11. LOGIC : REASONING ::  
(A) sensitivity : morality  
(B) arrogance : leadership  
(C) ethics : behavior  
(D) creativity : enthusiasm  
(E) bravery : charisma
12. MIMICRY : CAMOUFLAGE ::  
(A) photosynthesis : pollination  
(B) territoriality : migration  
(C) hibernation : generation  
(D) mutation : variation  
(E) digestion : rumination
13. APPREHENSION : TERROR ::  
(A) interest : conspiracy  
(B) affection : adoration  
(C) indifference : animosity  
(D) reluctance : termination  
(E) anxiety : faith
14. LUMBER : GRACE :: (A) dissemble : pretense  
(B) relent : energy (C) castigate : justice  
(D) waver : resolution (E) insinuate : subtlety
15. CAUSTIC : EAT AWAY ::  
(A) hormone : inhibit  
(B) reagent : bind  
(C) explosive : destroy  
(D) synthetic : substitute  
(E) desiccant : dry
16. MALINGERER : DUTY ::  
(A) scholar : pedantry (B) recluse : humanity  
(C) rebel : responsibility (D) miser : wealth  
(E) patron : criticism

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.

Classical physics defines the vacuum as a state of absence: a vacuum is said to exist in a region of space if there is nothing in it. In the quantum field theories that describe the physics of elementary particles, the vacuum becomes somewhat more complicated. Even in empty space, particles can appear spontaneously as a result of fluctuations of the vacuum. For example, an electron and a positron, or antielectron, can be created out of the void. Particles created in this way have only a fleeting existence; they are annihilated almost as soon as they appear, and their presence can never be detected directly. They are called virtual particles in order to distinguish them from real particles, whose lifetimes are not constrained in the same way, and which can be detected. Thus it is still possible to define the vacuum as a space that has no real particles in it.

One might expect that the vacuum would always be the state of lowest possible energy for a given region of space. If an area is initially empty and a real particle is put into it, the total energy, it seems, should be raised by at least the energy equivalent of the mass of the added particle. A surprising result of some recent theoretical investigations is that this assumption is not invariably true. There are conditions under which the introduction of a real particle of finite mass into an empty region of space can reduce the total energy. If the reduction in energy is great enough, an electron and a positron will be spontaneously created. Under these conditions the electron and positron are not a result of vacuum fluctuations but are real particles, which exist indefinitely and can be detected. In other words, under these conditions the vacuum is an unstable state and can decay into a state of lower energy; i.e., one in which real particles are created.

The essential condition for the decay of the vacuum is the presence of an intense electric field. As a result of the decay of the vacuum, the space permeated by such a field can be said to acquire an electric charge, and it can be called a charged vacuum. The particles that materialize in the space make the charge manifest. An electric field of sufficient intensity to create a charged vacuum is likely to be found in only one place: in the immediate vicinity of a superheavy atomic nucleus, one with about twice as many protons as the heaviest natural nuclei known. A nucleus that large cannot be stable, but it might be possible to assemble one next to a vacuum for long enough to observe the decay of the vacuum. Experiments attempting to achieve this are now under way.

17. Which of the following titles best describes the passage as a whole?
  - (A) The Vacuum: Its Fluctuations and Decay
  - (B) The Vacuum: Its Creation and Instability
  - (C) The Vacuum: A State of Absence
  - (D) Particles That Materialize in the Vacuum
  - (E) Classical Physics and the Vacuum
18. According to the passage, the assumption that the introduction of a real particle into a vacuum raises the total energy of that region of space has been cast into doubt by which of the following?
  - (A) Findings from laboratory experiments
  - (B) Findings from observational field experiments
  - (C) Accidental observations made during other experiments
  - (D) Discovery of several erroneous propositions in accepted theories
  - (E) Predictions based on theoretical work
19. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists are currently making efforts to observe which of the following events?
  - (A) The decay of a vacuum in the presence of virtual particles
  - (B) The decay of a vacuum next to a superheavy atomic nucleus
  - (C) The creation of a superheavy atomic nucleus next to an intense electric field
  - (D) The creation of a virtual electron and a virtual positron as a result of fluctuations of a vacuum
  - (E) The creation of a charged vacuum in which only real electrons can be created in the vacuum's region of space

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Physicists' recent investigations of the decay of the vacuum, as described in the passage, most closely resemble which of the following hypothetical events in other disciplines?

- (A) On the basis of data gathered in a carefully controlled laboratory experiment, a chemist predicts and then demonstrates the physical properties of a newly synthesized polymer.
- (B) On the basis of manipulations of macroeconomic theory, an economist predicts that, contrary to accepted economic theory, inflation and unemployment will both decline under conditions of rapid economic growth.
- (C) On the basis of a rereading of the texts of Jane Austen's novels, a literary critic suggests that, contrary to accepted literary interpretations, Austen's plots were actually metaphors for political events in early nineteenth-century England.
- (D) On the basis of data gathered in carefully planned observations of several species of birds, a biologist proposes a modification in the accepted theory of interspecies competition.
- (E) On the basis of a study of observations incidentally recorded in ethnographers' descriptions of non-Western societies, an anthropologist proposes a new theory of kinship relations.

21. According to the passage, the author considers the reduction of energy in an empty region of space to which a real particle has been added to be

- (A) a well-known process
- (B) a frequent occurrence
- (C) a fleeting aberration
- (D) an unimportant event
- (E) an unexpected outcome

22. According to the passage, virtual particles differ from real particles in which of the following ways?

- I. Virtual particles have extremely short lifetimes.
- II. Virtual particles are created in an intense electric field.
- III. Virtual particles cannot be detected directly.

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

23. The author's assertions concerning the conditions that lead to the decay of the vacuum would be most weakened if which of the following occurred?

- (A) Scientists created an electric field next to a vacuum, but found that the electric field was not intense enough to create a charged vacuum.
- (B) Scientists assembled a superheavy atomic nucleus next to a vacuum, but found that no virtual particles were created in the vacuum's region of space.
- (C) Scientists assembled a superheavy atomic nucleus next to a vacuum, but found that they could not then detect any real particles in the vacuum's region of space.
- (D) Scientists introduced a virtual electron and a virtual positron into a vacuum's region of space, but found that the vacuum did not then fluctuate.
- (E) Scientists introduced a real electron and a real positron into a vacuum's region of space, but found that the total energy of the space increased by the energy equivalent of the mass of the particles.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Simone de Beauvoir's work greatly influenced Betty Friedan's—indeed, made it possible. Why, then, was it Friedan who became the prophet of women's emancipation in the United States? Political conditions, as well as a certain anti-intellectual bias, prepared Americans and the American media to better receive Friedan's deradicalized and highly pragmatic *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963, than Beauvoir's theoretical reading of women's situation in *The Second Sex*. In 1953 when *The Second Sex* first appeared in translation in the United States, the country had entered the silent, fearful fortress of the anticommunist McCarthy years (1950-1954), and Beauvoir was suspected of Marxist sympathies. Even *The Nation*, a generally liberal magazine, warned its readers against "certain political leanings" of the author. Open acknowledgement of the existence of women's oppression was too radical for the United States in the fifties, and Beauvoir's conclusion, that change in women's economic condition, though insufficient by itself, "remains the basic factor" in improving women's situation, was particularly unacceptable.

24. According to the passage, one difference between *The Feminine Mystique* and *The Second Sex* is that Friedan's book
- (A) rejects the idea that women are oppressed
  - (B) provides a primarily theoretical analysis of women's lives
  - (C) does not reflect the political beliefs of its author
  - (D) suggests that women's economic condition has no impact on their status
  - (E) concentrates on the practical aspects of the question of women's emancipation
25. The author quotes from *The Nation* most probably in order to
- (A) modify an earlier assertion
  - (B) point out a possible exception to her argument
  - (C) illustrate her central point
  - (D) clarify the meaning of a term
  - (E) cite an expert opinion
26. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is not a factor in the explanation of why *The Feminine Mystique* was received more positively in the United States than was *The Second Sex*?
- (A) By 1963 political conditions in the United States had changed.
  - (B) Friedan's book was less intellectual and abstract than Beauvoir's.
  - (C) Readers did not recognize the powerful influence of Beauvoir's book on Friedan's ideas.
  - (D) Friedan's approach to the issue of women's emancipation was less radical than Beauvoir's.
  - (E) American readers were more willing to consider the problem of the oppression of women in the sixties than they had been in the fifties.
27. According to the passage, Beauvoir's book asserted that the status of women
- (A) is the outcome of political oppression
  - (B) is inherently tied to their economic condition
  - (C) can be best improved under a communist government
  - (D) is a theoretical, rather than a pragmatic, issue
  - (E) is a critical area of discussion in Marxist economic theory

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

**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.

**Answer:** Some of the questions require you to distinguish the shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. **STERILIZE:** (A) uncover (B) irritate  
(C) contaminate (D) operate (E) agitate
29. **INADVERTENT:** (A) well known  
(B) quite similar (C) fortunate  
(D) normal (E) intentional
30. **SUBLIMINAL:** (A) adroit (B) gentle  
(C) downcast (D) able to be manipulated  
(E) at a perceptible level
31. **PLACATE:** (A) avert (B) antagonize  
(C) procure (D) subside (E) revolt
32. **INUNDATE:** (A) drain (B) erupt (C) exit  
(D) decelerate (E) disturb
33. **FLOURISH:**  
(A) lack of consistency  
(B) lack of embellishment  
(C) lack of sense  
(D) lack of spontaneity  
(E) lack of substance

34. **SUMMARILY:**  
(A) after long deliberation  
(B) with benevolent intent  
(C) in general disagreement  
(D) under close scrutiny  
(E) from questionable premises
35. **STOLID:** (A) excitable (B) friendly  
(C) slender (D) brittle (E) weak
36. **IDYLL:**  
(A) negative appraisal  
(B) pedestrian argument  
(C) object created for a purpose  
(D) experience fraught with tension  
(E) action motivated by greed
37. **ASPERITY:**  
(A) failure of imagination  
(B) brevity of speech  
(C) sureness of judgment  
(D) mildness of temper  
(E) lack of beauty
38. **DESULTORY:**  
(A) highly inimical  
(B) cheerfully accepted  
(C) strongly highlighted  
(D) lightly considered  
(E) strictly methodical

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. Aspartame, a new artificial sugar substitute, is only \_\_\_\_\_ replacement for saccharin because, unlike saccharin, it breaks down and loses its sweetening characteristics at high temperatures, making it \_\_\_\_\_ for baking.  
(A) an interim. .ideal  
(B) an apparent. .excellent  
(C) a potential. .versatile  
(D) a significant. .problematic  
(E) a partial. .unsuitable
2. Trapped thousands of years ago in Antarctic ice, recently discovered air bubbles are \_\_\_\_\_ time capsules filled with information for scientists who chart the history of the atmosphere.  
(A) inconsequential (B) broken (C) veritable  
(D) resplendent (E) impenetrable
3. In the days before the mass marketing of books, censorship was \_\_\_\_\_ source of \_\_\_\_\_, which helped the sale of the book and inspired Ralph Waldo Emerson to remark: "Every burned book enlightens the world."  
(A) a respected. .opinion  
(B) a constant. .guidance  
(C) a prime. .publicity  
(D) an unnoticed. .opposition  
(E) an unpromising. .criticism
4. It was not only the \_\_\_\_\_ of geologists that \_\_\_\_\_ earlier development of the revolutionary idea that the Earth's continents were moving plates; classical physicists, who could not then explain the mechanism, had declared continental movement impossible.  
(A) indecisiveness. .challenged  
(B) radicalism. .deterred  
(C) conservatism. .hindered  
(D) assumptions. .hastened  
(E) resistance. .mandated
5. Although often extremely critical of the medical profession as a whole, people are rarely willing to treat their personal doctors with equal \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) impetuosity (B) sarcasm (C) mockery  
(D) contempt (E) condescension
6. Aalto, like other modernists, believed that form follows function; consequently, his furniture designs asserted the \_\_\_\_\_ of human needs, and the furniture's form was \_\_\_\_\_ human use.  
(A) universality. .refined by  
(B) importance. .relegated to  
(C) rationale. .emphasized by  
(D) primacy. .determined by  
(E) variability. .reflected in
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ acceptance of contemporary forms of social behavior has misled a few into believing that values in conflict with the present age are for all practical purposes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) casual. .reliable  
(B) superficial. .trenchant  
(C) complacent. .superseded  
(D) cautious. .redemptive  
(E) plaintive. .redundant

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

8. TEACHER : CERTIFICATION ::  
(A) driver : license (B) officer : handcuffs  
(C) librarian : book (D) mechanic : tool  
(E) architect : blueprint
9. FOOD : NOURISH :: (A) organ : secrete  
(B) fluids : circulate (C) cells : degenerate  
(D) antibodies : protect (E) fats : saturate
10. HACK : CARVE :: (A) grind : polish  
(B) snip : mince (C) hew : fell  
(D) whet : blunt (E) gouge : engrave
11. DETOXYFY : POISON :: (A) determine : certainty  
(B) destabilize : deviance (C) disguise : costume  
(D) dissolve : liquid (E) dehydrate : water
12. SUPERIMPOSE : ABOVE ::  
(A) permeate : beside (B) focus : around  
(C) insert : between (D) splice : below  
(E) fuse : behind
13. TAMPER : ADJUST ::  
(A) misrepresent : communicate  
(B) warp : deform  
(C) confess : tell  
(D) mar : deface  
(E) undermine : stop
14. METAPHOR : LITERAL ::  
(A) biography : accurate  
(B) melody : spoken  
(C) poem : rhythmic  
(D) anthem : patriotic  
(E) ballet : intricate
15. COURAGE : RASHNESS ::  
(A) generosity : prodigality  
(B) temperance : modesty  
(C) mettle : spirit  
(D) honor : humility  
(E) compassion : contempt
16. PRESCIENCE : FUTURE ::  
(A) irrationality : sanity  
(B) predictability : past  
(C) irascibility : emotions  
(D) erudition : esoterica  
(E) talkativeness : loquacity

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.

One of the questions of interest in the study of the evolution of spiders is whether the weaving of orb webs evolved only once or several times. About half the 35,000 known kinds of spiders make webs; a third of the web weavers make orb webs. Since most orb weavers belong either to the Araneidae or the Uloboridae families, the origin of the orb web can be determined only by ascertaining whether the families are related.

Recent taxonomic analysis of individuals from both families indicates that the families evolved from different ancestors, thereby contradicting Wiehle's theory. This theory postulates that the families must be related, based on the assumption that complex behavior, such as web building, could evolve only once. According to Kullman, web structure is the only characteristic that suggests a relationship between families. The families differ in appearance, structure of body hair, and arrangement of eyes. Only Uloborids lack venom glands. Further identification and study of characteristic features will undoubtedly answer the question of the evolution of the orb web.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) settle the question of whether orb webs evolved once or more than once
  - (B) describe scientific speculation concerning an issue related to the evolution of orb webs
  - (C) analyze the differences between the characteristic features of spiders in the Araneidae and Uloboridae families
  - (D) question the methods used by earlier investigators of the habits of spiders
  - (E) demonstrate that Araneidae spiders are not related to Uloboridae spiders
18. It can be inferred from the passage that all orb-weaving spiders belong to types of spiders that
- (A) lack venom glands
  - (B) are included either in the Uloboridae or Araneidae families
  - (C) share few characteristic features with other spider types
  - (D) comprise less than a third of all known types of spiders
  - (E) are more recently evolved than other types of spiders

19. According to the passage, members of the Araneidae family can be distinguished from members of the Uloboridae family by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the presence of venom glands
  - (B) the type of web they spin
  - (C) the structure of their body hair
  - (D) the arrangement of their eyes
  - (E) their appearance
20. Which of the following statements, if true, most weakens Wiehle's theory that complex behavior could evolve only once?
- (A) Horses, introduced to the New World by the Spaniards, thrived under diverse climatic conditions.
  - (B) Plants of the Palmaceae family, descendants of a common ancestor, evolved unique seed forms even though the plants occupy similar habitats throughout the world.
  - (C) All mammals are descended from a small, rodentlike animal whose physical characteristics in some form are found in all its descendants.
  - (D) Plants in the Cactaceae and Euphorbiaceae families, although they often look alike and have developed similar mechanisms to meet the rigors of the desert, evolved independently.
  - (E) The Cuban anole, which was recently introduced in the Florida wilds, is quickly replacing the native Florida chameleon because the anole has no competitors.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

"Popular art" has a number of meanings, impossible to define with any precision, which range from folklore to junk. The poles are clear enough, but the middle tends to blur. The Hollywood Western of the 1930's, for example, has elements of folklore, but is closer to junk than to high art or folk art. There can be great trash, just as there is bad high art. The musicals of George Gershwin are great popular art, never aspiring to high art. Schubert and Brahms, however, used elements of popular music—folk themes—in works clearly intended as high art. The case of Verdi is a different one: he took a popular genre—bourgeois melodrama set to music (an accurate definition of nineteenth-century opera)—and, without altering its fundamental nature, transmuted it into high art. This remains one of the greatest achievements in music, and one that cannot be fully appreciated without recognizing the essential trashiness of the genre.

As an example of such a transmutation, consider what Verdi made of the typical political elements of nineteenth-century opera. Generally in the plots of these operas, a hero or heroine—usually portrayed only as an individual, unfettered by class—is caught between the immoral corruption of the aristocracy and the doctrinaire rigidity or secret greed of the leaders of the proletariat. Verdi transforms this naïve and unlikely formulation with music of extraordinary energy and rhythmic vitality, music more subtle than it seems at first hearing. There are scenes and arias that still sound like calls to arms and were clearly understood as such when they were first performed. Such pieces lend an immediacy to the otherwise veiled political message of these operas and call up feelings beyond those of the opera itself.

Or consider Verdi's treatment of character. Before Verdi, there were rarely any characters at all in musical drama, only a series of situations which allowed the singers to express a series of emotional states. Any attempt to find coherent psychological portrayal in these operas is misplaced ingenuity. The only coherence was the singer's vocal technique: when the cast changed, new arias were almost always substituted, generally adapted from other operas. Verdi's characters, on the other hand, have genuine consistency and integrity, even if, in many cases, the consistency is that of pasteboard melodrama. The integrity of the character is achieved through the music: once he had become established, Verdi did not rewrite his music for different singers or countenance alterations or substitutions of somebody else's arias in one of his operas, as every eighteenth-century composer had done. When he revised an opera, it was only for dramatic economy and effectiveness.

21. The author refers to Schubert and Brahms in order to suggest
  - (A) that their achievements are no less substantial than those of Verdi
  - (B) that their works are examples of great trash
  - (C) the extent to which Schubert and Brahms influenced the later compositions of Verdi
  - (D) a contrast between the conventions of nineteenth-century opera and those of other musical forms
  - (E) that popular music could be employed in compositions intended as high art
22. According to the passage, the immediacy of the political message in Verdi's operas stems from the
  - (A) vitality and subtlety of the music
  - (B) audience's familiarity with earlier operas
  - (C) portrayal of heightened emotional states
  - (D) individual talents of the singers
  - (E) verisimilitude of the characters
23. According to the passage, all of the following characterize musical drama before Verdi EXCEPT
  - (A) arias tailored to a particular singer's ability
  - (B) adaptation of music from other operas
  - (C) psychological inconsistency in the portrayal of characters
  - (D) expression of emotional states in a series of dramatic situations
  - (E) music used for the purpose of defining a character

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. It can be inferred that the author regards Verdi's revisions to his operas with
- (A) regret that the original music and texts were altered
  - (B) concern that many of the revisions altered the plots of the original work
  - (C) approval for the intentions that motivated the revisions
  - (D) puzzlement, since the revisions seem largely insignificant
  - (E) enthusiasm, since the revisions were aimed at reducing the conventionality of the operas' plots
25. According to the passage, one of Verdi's achievements within the framework of nineteenth-century opera and its conventions was to
- (A) limit the extent to which singers influenced the musical composition and performance of his operas
  - (B) use his operas primarily as forums to protest both the moral corruption and dogmatic rigidity of the political leaders of his time
  - (C) portray psychologically complex characters shaped by the political environment surrounding them
  - (D) incorporate elements of folklore into both the music and plots of his operas
  - (E) introduce political elements into an art form that had traditionally avoided political content
26. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first paragraph of the passage to the passage as a whole?
- (A) It provides a group of specific examples from which generalizations are drawn later in the passage.
  - (B) It leads to an assertion that is supported by examples later in the passage.
  - (C) It defines terms and relationships that are challenged in an argument later in the passage.
  - (D) It briefly compares and contrasts several achievements that are examined in detail later in the passage.
  - (E) It explains a method of judging a work of art, a method that is used later in the passage.
27. It can be inferred that the author regards the independence from social class of the heroes and heroines of nineteenth-century opera as
- (A) an idealized but fundamentally accurate portrayal of bourgeois life
  - (B) a plot convention with no real connection to political reality
  - (C) a plot refinement unique to Verdi
  - (D) a symbolic representation of the position of the bourgeoisie relative to the aristocracy and the proletariat
  - (E) a convention largely seen as irrelevant by audiences

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. PERISH: (A) move on (B) survive  
(C) come after (D) transgress (E) strive
29. UNPREDICTABLE: (A) sensitive  
(B) compliant (C) dependable (D) mature  
(E) laudable
30. TRIBUTE: (A) denunciation (B) torment  
(C) betrayal (D) menace (E) penalty
31. FINESSE: (A) indecision  
(B) heavy-handedness (C) extroversion  
(D) extravagance (E) competitiveness
32. SAP: (A) reinstate (B) condone (C) bolster  
(D) satiate (E) facilitate
33. CONVOLUTED: (A) symmetrical  
(B) separate (C) straightforward  
(D) completely flexible (E) consistently calm
34. MITIGATE: (A) exacerbate (B) preponderate  
(C) accelerate (D) elevate (E) extrapolate
35. TORPOR: (A) rigidity (B) randomness  
(C) agility (D) obscurity (E) vigor
36. ZENITH: (A) decline (B) anticlimax  
(C) foundation (D) nadir (E) abyss
37. VENAL: (A) pleasant (B) clever  
(C) healthy (D) unstinting (E) incorruptible
38. PERIPATETIC: (A) stationary (B) enclosed  
(C) discrete (D) essential (E) careful

# FOR GENERAL TEST 13 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	97	1	E	91
2	D	62	2	C	74
3	D	63	3	C	80
4	C	60	4	C	61
5	A	47	5	D	55
6	E	47	6	D	50
7	D	45	7	C	41
8	C	95	8	A	98
9	B	85	9	D	92
10	D	76	10	E	84
11	C	71	11	E	79
12	D	58	12	C	73
13	B	65	13	A	37
14	D	48	14	B	47
15	E	34	15	A	36
16	B	18	16	D	29
17	A	53	17	B	67
18	E	73	18	D	29
19	B	59	19	B	79
20	B	51	20	D	65
21	E	63	21	E	76
22	E	62	22	A	59
23	C	37	23	E	55
24	C	50	24	C	64
25	C	63	25	A	23
26	C	35	26	B	40
27	B	69	27	B	29
28	E	95	28	B	91
29	E	84	29	C	88
30	E	86	30	A	83
31	B	68	31	B	80
32	A	51	32	C	53
33	B	46	33	C	63
34	A	38	34	A	44
35	A	36	35	E	34
36	D	33	36	D	25
37	D	24	37	E	28
38	E	13	38	A	25

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	82	1	A	87
2	D	82	2	C	80
3	B	80	3	B	90
4	B	76	4	D	78
5	A	74	5	A	77
6	C	72	6	B	76
7	B	76	7	C	74
8	A	74	8	A	44
9	B	60	9	A	56
10	C	48	10	D	48
11	A	63	11	B	45
12	A	70	12	C	37
13	D	39	13	D	33
14	D	43	14	B	38
15	D	28	15	D	21
16	C	86	16	D	90
17	B	79	17	A	87
18	C	85	18	D	76
19	B	66	19	C	81
20	D	63	20	C	65
21	A	89	21	A	97
22	C	88	22	C	85
23	C	70	23	E	57
24	D	61	24	B	80
25	D	49	25	D	63
26	D	71	26	D	69
27	D	48	27	B	73
28	E	38	28	B	63
29	B	33	29	E	54
30	A	29	30	A	47

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	85	1	E	81
2	D	59	2	A	87
3	A	85	3	B	82
4	D	83	4	E	73
5	C	51	5	A	70
6	E	43	6	C	58
7	E	64	7	D	72
8	B	80	8	A	90
9	C	73	9	C	53
10	E	64	10	D	80
11	C	83	11	B	53
12	B	60	12	B	37
13	C	61	13	B	62
14	D	66	14	E	36
15	C	38	15	C	56
16	A	55	16	B	47
17	D	71	17	A	49
18	E	38	18	E	30
19	A	21	19	D	50
20	D	48	20	C	46
21	E	34	21	A	49
22	B	19	22	D	26
23	D	37	23	B	45
24	A	35	24	C	52
25	A	42	25	C	40

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