

SECTION 2

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

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

1. Despite the apparently bewildering complexity of this procedure, the underlying _____ is quite _____.
(A) simplicity. .calculated
(B) principle. .elementary
(C) confusion. .imaginary
(D) purpose. .effective
(E) theory. .modern
2. In television programming, a later viewing time often _____ a more _____ audience and, therefore, more challenging subjects and themes.
(A) requires. .critical (B) evinces. .affluent
(C) implies. .mature (D) eliminates. .realistic
(E) invites. .general
3. The cultivation of the emotion of *natsukashii*, interpretable as "pleasant sorrow," brings Japanese to Kyoto in the spring, not to _____ the cherry blossoms in full bloom but to _____ the fading, falling flowers.
(A) mourn. .exclaim over
(B) honor. .protect
(C) describe. .rejoice over
(D) arrange. .preserve
(E) savor. .grieve over
4. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776) is still worth reading, more to appreciate the current _____ of Smith's valid contributions to economics than to see those contributions as the _____ of present-day economics.
(A) disregard. .outgrowths
(B) reaffirmation. .concerns
(C) relevance. .precursors
(D) acceptance. .byproducts
(E) importance. .vestiges
5. At several points in his discussion, Graves, in effect, _____ evidence when it does not support his argument, tailoring it to his needs.
(A) addresses (B) creates (C) alters
(D) suppresses (E) substitutes
6. Regardless of what _____ theories of politics may propound, there is nothing that requires daily politics to be clear, thorough, and consistent—nothing, that is, that requires reality to conform to theory.
(A) vague (B) assertive (C) casual
(D) vicious (E) tidy
7. Exposure to sustained noise has been claimed to _____ blood pressure regulation in human beings and, particularly, to increase hypertension, even though some researchers have obtained inconclusive results that _____ the relationship.
(A) sharpen. .conflate
(B) increase. .diminish
(C) aggravate. .buttress
(D) disrupt. .neutralize
(E) impair. .obscure

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. SOLDIER : ARMY :: (A) gas : vapor
(B) music : harmony (C) ruler : height
(D) negative : exposure (E) element : compound
9. SLUR : SPEECH :: (A) erase : drawing
(B) smudge : writing (C) confuse : puzzle
(D) crumble : construction (E) decrease : volume
10. LOCOMOTIVE : FLATCAR :: (A) bus : passenger
(B) airplane : cargo (C) bicycle : frame
(D) tugboat : barge (E) automobile : chassis
11. TRICKLE : GUSH :: (A) breathe : exhale
(B) amble : move (C) stain : blotch
(D) warm : sear (E) teach : educate
12. CHARADE : WORD :: (A) symbol : algebra
(B) joke : riddle (C) sign : direction
(D) mime : story (E) lie : truth
13. EPAULET : SHOULDER :: (A) ring : finger
(B) tassel : wrist (C) cravat : waist
(D) sash : neck (E) poncho : arm
14. VERNACULAR : PLACE ::
(A) landmark : tradition (B) code : solution
(C) fingerprint : identity (D) symptom : disease
(E) jargon : profession
15. HEAT : CALORIES ::
(A) liquid : gallons
(B) exercise : energy
(C) steam : pressure
(D) lamp : watts
(E) thermometer : degrees
16. MARTIAL : MILITARY ::
(A) basic : simplistic
(B) classic : musical
(C) cosmic : planetary
(D) runic : mysterious
(E) endemic : patriotic

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.

Eight percent of the Earth's crust is aluminum, and there are hundreds of aluminum-bearing minerals and vast quantities of the rocks that contain them. The best aluminum ore is bauxite, defined as aggregates of aluminous minerals, more or less impure, in which aluminum is present as hydrated oxides. Bauxite is the richest of all those aluminous rocks that occur in large quantities, and it yields alumina, the intermediate product required for the production of aluminum. Alumina also occurs naturally as the mineral corundum, but corundum is not found in large deposits of high purity, and therefore it is an impractical source for making aluminum. Most of the many abundant nonbauxite aluminous minerals are silicates, and, like all silicate minerals, they are refractory, resistant to analysis, and extremely difficult to process. The aluminum silicates are therefore generally unsuitable alternatives to bauxite because considerably more energy is required to extract alumina from them.

17. The author implies that a mineral must either be or readily supply which of the following in order to be classified as an aluminum ore?

- (A) An aggregate
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Alumina
- (D) Corundum
- (E) An aluminum silicate

18. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions regarding aluminous minerals EXCEPT:

- (A) What percentage of the aluminum in the Earth's crust is in the form of bauxite?
- (B) Are aluminum-bearing nonbauxite minerals plentiful?
- (C) Do the aluminous minerals found in bauxite contain hydrated oxides?
- (D) Are aluminous hydrated oxides found in rocks?
- (E) Do large quantities of bauxite exist?

19. The author implies that corundum would be used to produce aluminum if

- (A) corundum could be found that is not contaminated by silicates
- (B) the production of alumina could be eliminated as an intermediate step in manufacturing aluminum
- (C) many large deposits of very high quality corundum were to be discovered
- (D) new technologies were to make it possible to convert corundum to a silicate
- (E) manufacturers were to realize that the world's supply of bauxite is not unlimited

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods, countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof.

- Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology catalog: childhood, work, leisure. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic.
- (15) The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question "Why did it happen?" Prominent among the methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to
- (20) psychohistory.

- Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts. Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psychohistorians intend. They are committed, not just to psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. This commitment precludes a commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by, all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method: that historians be alert to the negative instances that would refute their theses. Psychohistorians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event, that other explanations fall short of the truth.

- Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (in the sense of the proper mode of studying and writing about the past); it also violates the past itself. It denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

20. Which of the following best states the main point of the passage?

- (A) The approach of psychohistorians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.
- (B) Traditional historians can benefit from studying the techniques and findings of psychohistorians.
- (C) Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.
- (D) The psychological assessment of an individual's behavior and attitudes is more informative than the details of his or her daily life.
- (E) History is composed of unique and nonrepeating events that must be individually analyzed on the basis of publicly verifiable evidence.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which traditional history can be distinguished from psychohistory is that traditional history usually

- (A) views past events as complex and having their own individuality
- (B) relies on a single interpretation of human behavior to explain historical events
- (C) interprets historical events in such a way that their specific nature is transcended
- (D) turns to psychological explanations in historical contexts to account for events
- (E) relies strictly on data that are concrete and quantifiable

22. It can be inferred from the passage that the methods used by psychohistorians probably prevent them from

- (A) presenting their material in chronological order
- (B) producing a one-sided picture of an individual's personality and motivations
- (C) uncovering alternative explanations that might cause them to question their own conclusions
- (D) offering a consistent interpretation of the impact of personality on historical events
- (E) recognizing connections between a government's political actions and the aspirations of government leaders

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
- (A) What are some specific examples of the use of psychohistory in historical interpretation?
 - (B) When were the conventions governing the practice of traditional history first established?
 - (C) When do traditional historians consider psychological explanations of historical developments appropriate?
 - (D) What sort of historical figure is best suited for psychohistorical analysis?
 - (E) What is the basic criterion of historical evidence required by traditional historians?
24. The author mentions which of the following as a characteristic of the practice of psychohistorians?
- (A) The lives of historical figures are presented in episodic rather than narrative form.
 - (B) Archives used by psychohistorians to gather material are not accessible to other scholars.
 - (C) Past and current events are all placed within the same deterministic schema.
 - (D) Events in the adult life of a historical figure are seen to be more consequential than are those in the childhood of the figure.
 - (E) Analysis is focused on group behavior rather than on particular events in an individual's life.
25. The author of the passage suggests that psychohistorians view history primarily as
- (A) a report of events, causes, and effects that is generally accepted by historians but which is, for the most part, unverifiable
 - (B) an episodic account that lacks cohesion because records of the role of childhood, work, and leisure in the lives of historical figures are rare
 - (C) an uncharted sea of seemingly unexplainable events that have meaning only when examined as discrete units
 - (D) a record of the way in which a closed set of immutable psychological laws seems to have shaped events
 - (E) a proof of the existence of intricate causal interrelationships between past and present events
26. The author of the passage puts the word "deepest" (line 44) in quotation marks most probably in order to
- (A) signal her reservations about the accuracy of psychohistorians' claims for their work
 - (B) draw attention to a contradiction in the psychohistorians' method
 - (C) emphasize the major difference between the traditional historians' method and that of psychohistorians
 - (D) disassociate her opinion of the psychohistorians' claims from her opinion of their method
 - (E) question the usefulness of psychohistorians' insights into traditional historical scholarship
27. In presenting her analysis, the author does all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Make general statements without reference to specific examples.
 - (B) Describe some of the criteria employed by traditional historians.
 - (C) Question the adequacy of the psychohistorians' interpretation of events.
 - (D) Point out inconsistencies in the psychohistorians' application of their methods.
 - (E) Contrast the underlying assumptions of psychohistorians with those of traditional historians.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

28. GROUP: (A) restrain (B) isolate
(C) confound (D) abandon (E) reveal
29. IMMEDIATE: (A) complex (B) limited
(C) future (D) multiple (E) tiring
30. PERSEVERANCE:
(A) obvious suffering
(B) abnormal tranquillity
(C) lack of promptness
(D) cessation of effort
(E) frequency of occurrence
31. OFF-KEY:
(A) with sensitive phrasing
(B) with a suitable instrument
(C) at the right volume
(D) at a regular beat
(E) at the proper pitch
32. BOLSTER: (A) cancel (B) disconnect
(C) delete (D) decrease support of
(E) lose faith in
33. DEBACLE:
(A) definite agreement
(B) complete success
(C) ungrudging acceptance
(D) unquestionable assumption
(E) frank response
34. ALLEVIATE: (A) transpose (B) exacerbate
(C) fortify (D) rectify (E) proliferate
35. ARTLESSNESS: (A) originality
(B) objectivity (C) cunning
(D) foresight (E) resentment
36. LABILE: (A) intrinsic
(B) differential (C) colorable
(D) restored (E) stable
37. NUGATORY: (A) tasteful (B) unlimited
(C) innovative (D) fashionable
(E) consequential
38. BENT: (A) symmetry (B) rigidity
(C) ineptitude (D) nonchalance
(E) trustworthiness

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. After a slow sales start early in the year, mobile homes have been gaining favor as ——— to increasingly expensive conventional housing.
(A) a reaction (B) an addition
(C) an introduction (D) an alternative
(E) a challenge
2. Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is not an "elementary particle," but is ——— construction.
(A) a complicated (B) a convoluted
(C) a distorted (D) an amorphous
(E) an illusory
3. Considering how long she had yearned to see Italy, her first reaction was curiously ———.
(A) meditative (B) tepid
(C) categorical (D) unoriginal
(E) insightful
4. The successful ——— of an archaeological site requires scientific knowledge as well as cultural ———.
(A) evolution. .awareness
(B) revelation. .depth
(C) reconstruction. .sensitivity
(D) analysis. .aesthetics
(E) synthesis. .understanding
5. As painted by Constable, the scene is not one of bucolic ———; rather it shows a striking emotional and intellectual ———.
(A) intensity. .boredom
(B) complacency. .detachment
(C) serenity. .tension
(D) vitality. .excitement
(E) nostalgia. .placidity
6. Our times seem especially ——— to bad ideas, probably because in throwing off the shackles of tradition, we have ended up being quite ——— untested theories and untried remedies.
(A) impervious. .tolerant of
(B) hostile. .dependent on
(C) hospitable. .vulnerable to
(D) prone. .wary of
(E) indifferent. .devoid of
7. Although he attempted repeatedly to ——— her of her conviction of his insincerity, he was not successful; she remained ——— in her judgment.
(A) remind. .forceful
(B) convince. .unfeigned
(C) exorcise. .indulgent
(D) disabuse. .adamant
(E) free. .unsure

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. DERMATOLOGIST : SKIN :: (A) dentist : organs
(B) optometrist : nerves (C) oncologist : joints
(D) cardiologist : bones (E) podiatrist : feet
9. UNDERSTUDY : STAR ::
(A) patient : surgeon (B) deputy : sheriff
(C) secretary : executive (D) clerk : judge
(E) groom : jockey
10. SUSPICIOUS : PARANOID :: (A) envious : proud
(B) admiring : idolatrous (C) joyous : virtuous
(D) furtive : forthright (E) vicious : deceptive
11. GREENHOUSE : PLANT :: (A) refrigerator : milk
(B) well : water (C) orchard : fruit
(D) incubator : infant (E) tank : fuel
12. ANACHRONISTIC : TIME ::
(A) discordant : sound
(B) dilapidated : construction
(C) disreputable : personality
(D) contagious : illness
(E) nauseating : odor
13. RIVER : GORGE :: (A) glacier : ice
(B) rain : cloud (C) wind : dune
(D) delta : swamp (E) lava : island
14. STIPPLE : DOT :: (A) striate : band
(B) camouflage : target (C) inscribe : drawing
(D) freckle : face (E) wrinkle : angle
15. GOURMAND : APPETITE ::
(A) pedant : simplicity (B) skinflint : thrift
(C) prodigal : energy (D) daredevil : strength
(E) egotist : honesty
16. ROYALTY : PAYMENT :: (A) manuscript : page
(B) gratuity : check (C) dividend : debt
(D) subpoena : writ (E) client : fee

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.

Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it be analyzed in a religious, as well as secular, frame of reference. The appropriateness of such an approach may seem self-evident for a tradition commencing with spirituals and owing its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary, and evangelical fervor to Wesleyan hymnals. But before Wagner a secular outlook that analyzed Black poetry solely within the context of political and social protest was dominant in the field.

It is Wagner who first demonstrated the essential fusion of racial and religious feeling in Afro-American poetry. The two, he argued, form a symbiotic union in which religious feelings are often applied to racial issues and racial problems are often projected onto a metaphysical plane. Wagner found this most eloquently illustrated in the Black spiritual, where the desire for freedom in this world and the hope for salvation in the next are inextricably intertwined.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) contrast the theories of Jean Wagner with those of other contemporary critics
- (B) document the influence of Jean Wagner on the development of Afro-American poetry
- (C) explain the relevance of Jean Wagner's work to the study of Afro-American religion
- (D) indicate the importance of Jean Wagner's analysis of Afro-American poetry
- (E) present the contributions of Jean Wagner to the study of Black spirituals

18. All of the following aspects of Afro-American poetry are referred to in the passage as having been influenced by Wesleyan hymnals EXCEPT

- (A) subject matter (B) word choice
- (C) rhythm (D) structure (E) tone

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, before Wagner, most students of Afro-American poetry did which of the following?

- (A) Contributed appreciably to the transfer of political protest from Afro-American poetry to direct political action.
- (B) Ignored at least some of the historical roots of Afro-American poetry.
- (C) Analyzed fully the aspects of social protest to be found in such traditional forms of Afro-American poetry as the Black spiritual.
- (D) Regarded as unimportant the development of fervent emotionalism in a portion of Afro-American poetry.
- (E) Concentrated on the complex relations between the technical elements in Afro-American poetry and its political content.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Two relatively recent independent developments stand behind the current major research effort on nitrogen fixation, the process by which bacteria symbiotically render leguminous plants independent of nitrogen fertilizer. The one development has been the rapid, sustained increase in the price of nitrogen fertilizer. The other development has been the rapid growth of knowledge of and technical sophistication in genetic engineering. Fertilizer prices, largely tied to the price of natural gas, huge amounts of which go into the manufacture of fertilizer, will continue to represent an enormous and escalating economic burden on modern agriculture, spurring the search for alternatives to synthetic fertilizers. And genetic engineering is just the sort of fundamental breakthrough that opens up prospects of wholly novel alternatives. One such novel idea is that of inserting into the chromosomes of plants discrete genes that are not a part of the plants' natural constitution: specifically, the idea of inserting into nonleguminous plants the genes, if they can be identified and isolated, that fit the leguminous plants to be hosts for nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Hence, the intensified research on legumes.
- (25) Nitrogen fixation is a process in which certain bacteria use atmospheric nitrogen gas, which green plants cannot directly utilize, to produce ammonia, a nitrogen compound plants can use. It is one of nature's great ironies that the availability of nitrogen in the soil frequently sets an upper limit on plant growth even though the plants' leaves are bathed in a sea of nitrogen gas. The leguminous plants—among them crop plants such as soybeans, peas, alfalfa, and clover—have solved the nitrogen supply problem by entering into a symbiotic relationship with the bacterial genus *Rhizobium*; as a matter of fact, there is a specific strain of *Rhizobium* for each species of legume. The host plant supplies the bacteria with food and a protected habitat and receives surplus ammonia in exchange. Hence, legumes can thrive in nitrogen-depleted soil.
- Unfortunately, most of the major food crops—including maize, wheat, rice, and potatoes—cannot. On the contrary, many of the high-yielding hybrid varieties of these food crops bred during the Green Revolution of the 1960's were selected specifically to give high yields in response to generous applications of nitrogen fertilizer. This poses an additional, formidable challenge to plant geneticists: they must work on enhancing fixation within the existing symbioses. Unless they succeed, the yield gains of the Green Revolution will be largely lost even if the genes in legumes that equip those plants to enter into a symbiosis with nitrogen fixers are identified and isolated, and even if the transfer of those gene complexes, once they are found, becomes possible. The overall task looks forbidding, but the stakes are too high not to undertake it.

20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- expose the fragile nature of the foundations on which the high yields of modern agriculture rest
 - argue that genetic engineering promises to lead to even higher yields than are achievable with synthetic fertilizers
 - argue that the capacity for nitrogen-fixing symbioses is transferable to nonleguminous plants
 - explain the reasons for and the objectives of current research on nitrogen-fixing symbioses
 - describe the nature of the genes that regulate the symbiosis between legumes and certain bacteria
21. According to the passage, there is currently no strain of *Rhizobium* that can enter into a symbiosis with
- alfalfa
 - clover
 - maize
 - peas
 - soybeans
22. The passage implies that which of the following is true of the bacterial genus *Rhizobium*?
- Rhizobium* bacteria are found primarily in nitrogen-depleted soils.
 - Some strains of *Rhizobium* are not capable of entering into a symbiosis with any plant.
 - Newly bred varieties of legumes cannot be hosts to any strain of *Rhizobium*.
 - Rhizobium* bacteria cannot survive outside the protected habitat provided by host plants.
 - Rhizobium* bacteria produce some ammonia for their own purposes.
23. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following was the most influential factor in bringing about intensified research on nitrogen fixation?
- The high yields of the Green Revolution
 - The persistent upward surge in natural gas prices
 - The variety of *Rhizobium* strains
 - The mechanization of modern agriculture
 - The environmental ill effects of synthetic fertilizers

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Which of the following situations is most closely analogous to the situation described by the author as one of nature's great ironies (lines 28-32) ?
- (A) That of a farmer whose crops have failed because the normal midseason rains did not materialize and no preparations for irrigation had been made
 - (B) That of a long-distance runner who loses a marathon race because of a wrong turn that cost him twenty seconds
 - (C) That of shipwrecked sailors at sea in a lifeboat, with one flask of drinking water to share among them
 - (D) That of a motorist who runs out of gas a mere five miles from the nearest gas station
 - (E) That of travelers who want to reach their destination as fast and as cheaply as possible, but find that cost increases as travel speed increases
25. According to the passage, the ultimate goal of the current research on nitrogen fixation is to develop
- (A) strains of *Rhizobium* that can enter into symbioses with existing varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes
 - (B) strains of *Rhizobium* that produce more ammonia for leguminous host plants than do any of the strains presently known
 - (C) varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that yield as much as do existing varieties, but require less nitrogen
 - (D) varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that maintain an adequate symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and produce high yields
 - (E) high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice, and other nonlegumes that are genetically equipped to fix nitrogen from the air without the aid of bacteria
26. The author regards the research program under discussion as
- (A) original and extensive but ill-defined as to method
 - (B) necessary and ambitious but vulnerable to failure
 - (C) cogent and worthwhile but severely underfunded
 - (D) prohibitively expensive but conceptually elegant
 - (E) theoretically fascinating but practically useless
27. Most nearly parallel, in its fundamental approach, to the research program described in the passage would be a program designed to
- (A) achieve greater frost resistance in frost-tender food plants by means of selective breeding, thereby expanding those plants' area of cultivation
 - (B) achieve greater yields from food plants by interplanting crop plants that are mutually beneficial
 - (C) find inexpensive and abundant natural substances that could, without reducing yields, be substituted for expensive synthetic fertilizers
 - (D) change the genetic makeup of food plants that cannot live in water with high salinity, using genes from plants adapted to salt water
 - (E) develop, through genetic engineering, a genetic configuration for the major food plants that improves the storage characteristics of the edible portion of the plants
- GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

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

28. EXTINGUISH: (A) smolder (B) defuse
(C) scorch (D) ignite (E) explode
29. DWINDLE: (A) accept (B) esteem
(C) exaggerate (D) combine (E) increase
30. UNEARTH: (A) conform (B) conceal
(C) respect (D) blend (E) plot
31. TESTINESS: (A) devotion (B) patience
(C) methodicalness (D) caution (E) discretion
32. PRECARIOUS: (A) clever (B) recent
(C) anxious (D) clearly intended
(E) firmly grounded
33. FETID: (A) luminous
(B) dense
(C) having a pleasant smell
(D) having a balanced structure
(E) unable to be imitated
34. PREJUDICED: (A) straightforward
(B) unmoved (C) disinterested
(D) sentimental (E) even-tempered
35. TRAVESTY: (A) intentional slight
(B) light burden (C) good rapport
(D) assertion (E) paragon
36. PROSCRIBE: (A) predict (B) sanction
(C) reciprocate (D) delineate (E) codify
37. TRUCULENT: (A) gentle (B) dim
(C) dainty (D) silent (E) pure
38. IMPROBITY: (A) success (B) honesty
(C) paucity (D) likelihood (E) presumption

FOR GENERAL TEST 15 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	88	1	D	85
2	C	79	2	A	85
3	E	73	3	B	75
4	C	58	4	C	49
5	C	75	5	C	54
6	E	30	6	C	49
7	E	32	7	D	47
8	E	90	8	E	90
9	B	87	9	B	73
10	D	72	10	B	70
11	D	55	11	D	67
12	D	59	12	A	62
13	A	50	13	C	42
14	E	36	14	A	47
15	A	32	15	B	39
16	D	8	16	D	25
17	C	46	17	D	51
18	A	68	18	A	47
19	C	77	19	B	33
20	A	61	20	D	63
21	A	35	21	C	92
22	C	62	22	E	21
23	E	43	23	B	57
24	C	65	24	C	50
25	D	45	25	D	38
26	A	43	26	B	68
27	D	38	27	D	38
28	B	90	28	D	91
29	C	89	29	E	84
30	D	80	30	B	81
31	E	77	31	B	79
32	D	74	32	E	62
33	B	51	33	C	61
34	B	50	34	C	33
35	C	28	35	E	31
36	E	34	36	B	25
37	E	21	37	A	29
38	C	14	38	B	20

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	89	1	B	85
2	A	93	2	B	87
3	B	86	3	D	82
4	C	92	4	A	84
5	A	88	5	C	82
6	A	80	6	B	77
7	A	79	7	C	72
8	C	63	8	A	73
9	B	59	9	D	69
10	A	64	10	C	61
11	D	54	11	B	50
12	C	69	12	B	65
13	D	63	13	D	47
14	B	40	14	C	45
15	B	28	15	A	27
16	D	83	16	B	94
17	A	83	17	C	95
18	B	77	18	C	82
19	B	79	19	E	80
20	D	69	20	B	73
21	B	93	21	C	95
22	D	73	22	C	72
23	A	47	23	A	58
24	E	33	24	B	32
25	C	36	25	E	19
26	C	67	26	D	73
27	D	63	27	E	50
28	E	44	28	A	59
29	C	33	29	D	42
30	E	28	30	A	33

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	89	1	B	95
2	D	76	2	C	74
3	B	65	3	A	74
4	C	68	4	E	81
5	D	64	5	C	73
6	C	71	6	E	81
7	D	62	7	C	72
8	E	67	8	D	68
9	E	88	9	A	59
10	B	93	10	E	54
11	E	54	11	D	84
12	B	81	12	D	40
13	A	44	13	A	43
14	B	63	14	B	53
15	A	63	15	C	60
16	E	64	16	C	70
17	A	53	17	B	87
18	B	52	18	E	52
19	B	26	19	A	38
20	E	30	20	C	48
21	D	21	21	D	25
22	D	28	22	B	22
23	A	48	23	D	46
24	C	23	24	D	39
25	B	22	25	A	25

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