

TEST 7

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. Her ——— should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.
(A) intemperance (B) intolerance
(C) apprehension (D) diffidence
(E) frugality
2. Natural selection tends to eliminate genes that cause inherited diseases, acting most strongly against the most severe diseases; consequently, hereditary diseases that are ——— would be expected to be very ———, but, surprisingly, they are not.
(A) lethal..rare
(B) untreated..dangerous
(C) unusual..refractory
(D) new..perplexing
(E) widespread..acute
3. Unfortunately, his damaging attacks on the ramifications of the economic policy have been ——— by his wholehearted acceptance of that policy's underlying assumptions.
(A) supplemented (B) undermined
(C) wasted (D) diverted (E) redeemed
4. During the opera's most famous aria the tempo chosen by the orchestra's conductor seemed ———, without necessary relation to what had gone before.
(A) tedious (B) melodious (C) capricious
(D) compelling (E) cautious
5. In the machinelike world of classical physics, the human intellect appears ———, since the mechanical nature of classical physics does not ——— creative reasoning, the very ability that had made the formulation of classical principles possible.
(A) anomalous..allow for
(B) abstract..speak to
(C) anachronistic..deny
(D) enduring..value
(E) contradictory..exclude
6. During the 1960's assessments of the family shifted remarkably, from general endorsement of it as a worthwhile, stable institution to widespread ——— it as an oppressive and bankrupt one whose ——— was both imminent and welcome.
(A) flight from..restitution
(B) fascination with..corruption
(C) rejection of..vogue
(D) censure of..dissolution
(E) relinquishment of..ascent
7. Documenting science's ——— philosophy would be ———, since it is almost axiomatic that many philosophers use scientific concepts as the foundations for their speculations.
(A) distrust of..elementary
(B) influence on..superfluous
(C) reliance on..inappropriate
(D) dependence on..difficult
(E) differences from..impossible

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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. SCALPEL:SURGEON ::
(A) laser:agronomist
(B) magnet:ecologist
(C) syringe:geologist
(D) telescope:astronomer
(E) microscope:geometrician
9. APPLE:FRUIT :: (A) egg:chicken
(B) rung:chair (C) wool:fabric
(D) fuse:dynamite (E) wick:candle
10. ENVELOPE:LETTER :: (A) scarf:hat
(B) box:bag (C) crate:produce
(D) neck:head (E) blood:heart
11. PANEGYRIC:EULOGIZE ::
(A) ballad:stigmatize (B) ode:criticize
(C) lampoon:satirize (D) tirade:entertain
(E) treatise:dispute
12. OVERDOSE:PRESCRIPTION ::
(A) deprivation:materialism
(B) indiscretion:convention
(C) affliction:sympathy
(D) adventure:expedition
(E) drug:medicine
13. FRESCO:WALL :: (A) fountain:courtyard
(B) parquet:floor (C) thatch:roof
(D) statuary:passage (E) gargoyle:gutter
14. HAMMER:ANVIL :: (A) knocker:door
(B) stick:gong (C) hand:drum
(D) pestle:mortar (E) gavel:lectern
15. RELEVANT:CRUCIAL ::
(A) marginal:unique
(B) perceptible:obvious
(C) apparent:real
(D) peripheral:central
(E) possible:desirable
16. PERFUNCTORILY:INSPIRATION ::
(A) insolently:veneration
(B) ardently:passion
(C) phlegmatically:composure
(D) surreptitiously:obsession
(E) haltingly:reluctance

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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.

Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extrasocial symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art argues courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.

17. The passage suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to
- (A) rid themselves of pride
 - (B) transcend the human condition
 - (C) differentiate clearly between good and evil
 - (D) avoid social conflicts
 - (E) act rationally
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author admires great comic artists primarily for their
- (A) ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil
 - (B) ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behavior
 - (C) ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behavior
 - (D) insistence on confronting the truth about the human condition
 - (E) insistence on condemning human faults and weaknesses
19. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?
- (A) A sequence of observations leading to a prediction
 - (B) A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage
 - (C) A series of assertions related to one general subject
 - (D) A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples
 - (E) A succession of ideas moving from specific to general

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It has long been known that the rate of oxidative metabolism (the process that uses oxygen to convert food into energy) in any animal has a profound effect on its living patterns. The high metabolic rate of small animals, for example, gives them sustained power and activity per unit of weight, but at the cost of requiring constant consumption of food and water. Very large animals, with their relatively low metabolic rates, can survive well on a sporadic food supply, but can generate little metabolic energy per gram of body weight. If only oxidative metabolic rate is considered, therefore, one might assume that smaller, more active, animals could prey on larger ones, at least if they attacked in groups. Perhaps they could if it were not for anaerobic glycolysis, the great equalizer.

Anaerobic glycolysis is a process in which energy is produced, without oxygen, through the breakdown of muscle glycogen into lactic acid and adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the energy provider. The amount of energy that can be produced anaerobically is a function of the amount of glycogen present—in all vertebrates about 0.5 percent of their muscles' wet weight. Thus the anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the size of the animal. If, for example, some predators had attacked a 100-ton dinosaur, normally torpid, the dinosaur would have been able to generate almost instantaneously, via anaerobic glycolysis, the energy of 3,000 humans at maximum oxidative metabolic energy production. This explains how many large species have managed to compete with their more active neighbors: the compensation for a low oxidative metabolic rate is glycolysis.

There are limitations, however, to this compensation. The glycogen reserves of any animal are good, at most, for only about two minutes at maximum effort, after which only the normal oxidative metabolic source of energy remains. With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen resynthesis. During this process the enormous energy debt that the animal has run up through anaerobic glycolysis must be repaid, a debt that is proportionally much greater for the larger vertebrates than for the smaller ones. Whereas the tiny shrew can replace in minutes the glycogen used for maximum effort, for example, the gigantic dinosaur would have required more than three weeks. It might seem that this interminably long recovery time in a large vertebrate would prove a grave disadvantage for survival. Fortunately, muscle glycogen is used only when needed and even then only in whatever quantity is necessary. Only in times of panic or during mortal combat would the entire reserves be consumed.

20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) refute a misconception about anaerobic glycolysis
 - (B) introduce a new hypothesis about anaerobic glycolysis
 - (C) describe the limitations of anaerobic glycolysis
 - (D) analyze the chemistry of anaerobic glycolysis and its similarity to oxidative metabolism
 - (E) explain anaerobic glycolysis and its effects on animal survival
21. According to the author, glycogen is crucial to the process of anaerobic glycolysis because glycogen
 - (A) increases the organism's need for ATP
 - (B) reduces the amount of ATP in the tissues
 - (C) is an inhibitor of the oxidative metabolic production of ATP
 - (D) ensures that the synthesis of ATP will occur speedily
 - (E) is the material from which ATP is derived
22. According to the author, a major limitation of anaerobic glycolysis is that it can
 - (A) produce in large animals more lactic acid than the liver can safely reconvert
 - (B) necessitate a dangerously long recovery period in large animals
 - (C) produce energy more slowly than it can be used by large animals
 - (D) consume all of the available glycogen regardless of need
 - (E) reduce significantly the rate at which energy is produced by oxidative metabolism

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23. The passage suggests that the total anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the vertebrate's size because
- (A) larger vertebrates conserve more energy than smaller vertebrates
 - (B) larger vertebrates use less oxygen per unit weight than smaller vertebrates
 - (C) the ability of a vertebrate to consume food is a function of its size
 - (D) the amount of muscle tissue in a vertebrate is directly related to its size
 - (E) the size of a vertebrate is proportional to the quantity of energy it can utilize
24. The author suggests that, on the basis of energy production, a 100-ton dinosaur would have been markedly vulnerable to which of the following?
- I. Repeated attacks by a single smaller, more active adversary
 - II. Sustained attack by numerous smaller, more active adversaries
 - III. An attack by an individual adversary of similar size
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the time required to replenish muscle glycogen following anaerobic glycolysis is determined by which of the following factors?
- I. Rate of oxidative metabolism
 - II. Quantity of lactic acid in the body fluids
 - III. Percentage of glucose that is returned to the muscles
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
26. The author is most probably addressing which of the following audiences?
- (A) College students in an introductory course on animal physiology
 - (B) Historians of science investigating the discovery of anaerobic glycolysis
 - (C) Graduate students with specialized training in comparative anatomy
 - (D) Zoologists interested in prehistoric animals
 - (E) Biochemists doing research on oxidative metabolism
27. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) The disadvantage of a low oxidative metabolic rate in large animals can be offset by their ability to convert substantial amounts of glycogen into energy.
 - (B) The most significant problem facing animals that have used anaerobic glycolysis for energy is the resynthesis of its by-product, glucose, into glycogen.
 - (C) The benefits to animals of anaerobic glycolysis are offset by the profound costs that must be paid.
 - (D) The major factor ensuring that a large animal will triumph over a smaller animal is the large animal's ability to produce energy via anaerobic glycolysis.
 - (E) The great differences that exist in metabolic rates between species of small animals and species of large animals can have important effects on the patterns of their activities.

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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. FLUSTERED: (A) mute (B) calm
(C) heavy (D) ingrained (E) courageous
29. ENDORSE: (A) provoke criticism
(B) receive payment (C) submit unwillingly
(D) oppose publicly (E) perform quickly
30. EXPIRE: (A) evolve (B) stabilize
(C) come to life (D) grow to fruition
(E) bring to light
31. METAMORPHOSIS:
(A) relief from strain
(B) continuation without change
(C) cyclical motion
(D) dogmatic persistence
(E) varied activity

32. MOROSE: (A) overawed (B) agitated
(C) cherubic (D) decisive (E) cheerful
33. INDELIBILITY: (A) availability
(B) comprehensibility (C) decidability
(D) erasability (E) retractability
34. SPIRITUAL: (A) eclectic (B) figurative
(C) ephemeral (D) immoral (E) corporeal
35. DISPATCH: (A) serenity (B) leisureliness
(C) heedlessness (D) irregularity
(E) aversion
36. FERMENT: (A) solidity (B) purity
(C) lucidity (D) transparency
(E) tranquillity
37. FACETIOUS: (A) lugubrious
(B) contentious (C) ingenuous
(D) prodigious (E) audacious
38. CRAVEN: (A) indifferent
(B) presumptuous (C) valorous
(D) scrupulous (E) petulant

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. The spellings of many Old English words have been _____ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.
(A) preserved (B) shortened
(C) preempted (D) revised (E) improved
2. The sheer diversity of tropical plants represents a seemingly _____ source of raw materials, of which only a few have been utilized.
(A) exploited (B) quantifiable
(C) controversial (D) inexhaustible
(E) remarkable
3. For centuries animals have been used as _____ for people in experiments to assess the effects of therapeutic and other agents that might later be used in humans.
(A) benefactors (B) companions
(C) examples (D) precedents
(E) surrogates
4. Social tensions among adult factions can be _____ by politics, but adolescents and children have no such _____ for resolving their conflict with the exclusive world of adults.
(A) intensified..attitude
(B) complicated..relief
(C) frustrated..justification
(D) adjusted..mechanism
(E) revealed..opportunity
5. The state is a network of exchanged benefits and beliefs, _____ between rulers and citizens based on those laws and procedures that are _____ to the maintenance of community.
(A) a compromise..inimical
(B) an interdependence..subsidiary
(C) a counterpoint..incidental
(D) an equivalence..prerequisite
(E) a reciprocity..conductive
6. Far from viewing Jefferson as a skeptical but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960's portrayed him as _____ thinker, eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy while censoring ideas he did not like.
(A) an adventurous (B) a doctrinaire
(C) an eclectic (D) a judicious
(E) a cynical
7. To have true disciples, a thinker must not be too _____: any effective intellectual leader depends on the ability of other people to _____ thought processes that did not originate with them.
(A) popular..dismiss
(B) methodical..interpret
(C) idiosyncratic..reenact
(D) self-confident..revitalize
(E) pragmatic..discourage

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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. ADULT:CHILD :: (A) horse:mare
(B) cat:kitten (C) swine:sow
(D) human:animal (E) cow:herd
9. CLOT:DISSOLVED ::
(A) enthusiast:influenced
(B) cartoon:distorted
(C) crowd:dispersed
(D) chain:disengaged
(E) disciple:inspired
10. GLOSSARY:TEXT ::
(A) bibliography:source
(B) abstract:dissertation
(C) legend:map
(D) index:catalog
(E) abbreviation:footnote
11. FERVOR:ZEALOT ::
(A) antipathy:philanthropist
(B) improvidence:spendthrift
(C) concision:politician
(D) determination:ecologist
(E) nonchalance:acrobat
12. SHARD:POTTERY :: (A) flint:stone
(B) flange:wheel (C) cinder:coal
(D) fragment:bone (E) tare:grain
13. FERTILIZE:GROW :: (A) immunize:resist
(B) nourish:enrich (C) heat:burn
(D) graft:multiply (E) prune:dwarf
14. ATTENTIVE:OFFICIOUS ::
(A) doubtful:ambiguous
(B) absorbed:engrossed
(C) refined:snobbish
(D) magisterial:authoritative
(E) impromptu:spontaneous
15. EXORBITANT:MODERATION ::
(A) dispassionate:equanimity
(B) macabre:interest
(C) perfidious:loyalty
(D) brilliant:gullibility
(E) lavish:extravagance
16. BLANDISHMENT:COAX ::
(A) medal:honor (B) budget:save
(C) diary:reminisce (D) concert:play
(E) plea:threaten

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Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The dark regions in the starry night sky are not pockets in the universe that are devoid of stars as had long been thought. Rather, they are dark because of interstellar dust that hides the stars behind it. Although its visual effect is so pronounced, dust is only a minor constituent of the material, extremely low in density, that lies between the stars. Dust accounts for about one percent of the total mass of interstellar matter. The rest is hydrogen and helium gas, with small amounts of other elements. The interstellar material, rather like terrestrial clouds, comes in all shapes and sizes. The average density of interstellar material in the vicinity of our Sun is 1,000 to 10,000 times less than the best terrestrial laboratory vacuum. It is only because of the enormous interstellar distances that so little material per unit of volume becomes so significant. Optical astronomy is most directly affected, for although interstellar gas is perfectly transparent, the dust is not.

17. According to the passage, which of the following is a direct perceptual consequence of interstellar dust?

(A) Some stars are rendered invisible to observers on Earth.
(B) Many visible stars are made to seem brighter than they really are.
(C) The presence of hydrogen and helium gas is revealed.
(D) The night sky appears dusty at all times to observers on Earth.
(E) The dust is conspicuously visible against a background of bright stars.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the density of interstellar material is

(A) higher where distances between the stars are shorter
(B) equal to that of interstellar dust
(C) unusually low in the vicinity of our Sun
(D) independent of the incidence of gaseous components
(E) not homogeneous throughout interstellar space

19. It can be inferred from the passage that it is because space is so vast that

(A) little of the interstellar material in it seems substantial
(B) normal units of volume seem futile for measurements of density
(C) stars can be far enough from Earth to be obscured even by very sparsely distributed matter
(D) interstellar gases can, for all practical purposes, be regarded as transparent
(E) optical astronomy would be of little use even if no interstellar dust existed

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- In his 1976 study of slavery in the United States, Herbert Gutman, like Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese, has rightly stressed the slaves' achievements. But unlike these historians, Gut-
- (5) man gives plantation owners little credit for these achievements. Rather, Gutman argues that one must look to the Black family and the slaves' extended kinship system to understand how crucial achievements, such as the maintenance of a cultural heritage and the development of a communal consciousness, were possible. His findings compel attention.

- Gutman recreates the family and extended kinship structure mainly through an ingenious use of what any historian should draw upon, quantifiable data, derived in this case mostly from plantation birth registers. He also uses accounts of ex-slaves to probe the human reality behind his statistics. These sources indicate that
- (20) the two-parent household predominated in slave quarters just as it did among freed slaves after emancipation. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly
- (25) on plantations where sale was infrequent, was very much for stable monogamy. In less conclusive fashion Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese had already indicated the predominance of two-parent households; however, only Gutman
- (30) emphasizes the preference for stable monogamy and points out what stable monogamy meant for the slaves' cultural heritage. Gutman argues convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of—and so
- (35) was crucial in sustaining—the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression from one generation to another, a heritage that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences.

- (40) Gutman's examination of other facets of kinship also produces important findings. Gutman discovers that cousins rarely married, an exogamous tendency that contrasted sharply with the endogamy practiced by the plantation owners. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against
- (50) unions with close kin. This taboo against cousins' marrying is important, argues Gutman, because it is one of many indications of a strong awareness among slaves of an extended kinship network. The fact that distantly related kin
- (55) would care for children separated from their families also suggests this awareness. When blood relationships were few, as in newly created plantations in the Southwest, "fictive" kinship

- arrangements took their place until a new pattern of consanguinity developed. Gutman presents convincing evidence that this extended kinship structure—which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century—provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves.

- (65) In sum, Gutman's study is significant because it offers a closely reasoned and original explanation of some of the slaves' achievements, one that correctly emphasizes the resources that slaves themselves possessed.

20. According to the passage, Fogel, Engerman, Genovese, and Gutman have all done which of the following?

- I. Discounted the influence of plantation owners on slaves' achievements.
- II. Emphasized the achievements of slaves.
- III. Pointed out the prevalence of the two-parent household among slaves.
- IV. Showed the connection between stable monogamy and slaves' cultural heritage.

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

21. With which of the following statements regarding the resources that historians ought to use would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?

- (A) Historians ought to make use of written rather than oral accounts.
- (B) Historians should rely primarily on birth registers.
- (C) Historians should rely exclusively on data that can be quantified.
- (D) Historians ought to make use of data that can be quantified.
- (E) Historians ought to draw on earlier historical research but they should do so in order to refute it.

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22. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression is best supported by the information presented in the passage?
- (A) The heritage was formed primarily out of the experiences of those slaves who attempted to preserve the stability of their families.
 - (B) The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of those slaves who married their cousins.
 - (C) The heritage was formed more out of the African than out of the American experiences of slaves.
 - (D) The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of only a single generation of slaves.
 - (E) The heritage was formed primarily out of slaves' experiences of interdependence on newly created plantations in the Southwest.
23. It can be inferred from the passage that, of the following, the most probable reason why a historian of slavery might be interested in studying the type of plantations mentioned in line 25 is that this type would
- (A) give the historian access to the most complete plantation birth registers
 - (B) permit the historian to observe the kinship patterns that had been most popular among West African tribes
 - (C) provide the historian with evidence concerning the preference of freed slaves for stable monogamy
 - (D) furnish the historian with the opportunity to discover the kind of marital commitment that slaves themselves chose to have
 - (E) allow the historian to examine the influence of slaves' preferences on the actions of plantation owners
24. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the West African rules governing marriage mentioned in lines 46-50 EXCEPT:
- (A) The rules were derived from rules governing fictive kinship arrangements.
 - (B) The rules forbade marriages between close kin.
 - (C) The rules are mentioned in Herbert Gutman's study.
 - (D) The rules were not uniform in all respects from one West African tribe to another.
 - (E) The rules have been considered to be a possible source of slaves' marriage preferences.
25. Which of the following statements concerning the marriage practices of plantation owners during the period of Black slavery in the United States can most logically be inferred from the information in the passage?
- (A) These practices began to alter sometime around the mid-eighteenth century.
 - (B) These practices varied markedly from one region of the country to another.
 - (C) Plantation owners usually based their choice of marriage partners on economic considerations.
 - (D) Plantation owners often married earlier than slaves.
 - (E) Plantation owners often married their cousins.
26. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) The author compares and contrasts the work of several historians and then discusses areas for possible new research.
 - (B) The author presents his thesis, draws on the work of several historians for evidence to support his thesis, and concludes by reiterating his thesis.
 - (C) The author describes some features of a historical study and then uses those features to put forth his own argument.
 - (D) The author summarizes a historical study, examines two main arguments from the study, and then shows how the arguments are potentially in conflict with one another.
 - (E) The author presents the general argument of a historical study, describes the study in more detail, and concludes with a brief judgment of the study's value.
27. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
- (A) The Influence of Herbert Gutman on Historians of Slavery in the United States
 - (B) Gutman's Explanation of How Slaves Could Maintain a Cultural Heritage and Develop a Communal Consciousness
 - (C) Slavery in the United States: New Controversy About an Old Subject
 - (D) The Black Heritage of Folklore, Music, and Religious Expression: Its Growing Influence
 - (E) The Black Family and Extended Kinship Structure: How They Were Important for the Freed Slave

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. ACCELERATE: (A) swerve (B) arouse
(C) dispel (D) reject (E) retard
29. JABBER: (A) tickle (B) argue
(C) stroke (D) speak slowly
(E) joke inaptly
30. WARMONGER: (A) commentator
(B) liaison (C) lobbyist
(D) emissary (E) pacifist
31. FLUENT: (A) insensitive
(B) inappropriate (C) derogatory
(D) halting (E) hypocritical
32. DISSONANCE: (A) concord
(B) confederacy (C) collusion
(D) consent (E) contract
33. SAVANT:
(A) flatterer
(B) bore
(C) unlearned person
(D) unprincipled individual
(E) misunderstood advisor
34. BREACH: (A) garner (B) solder
(C) keep silent (D) move forward
(E) give approval
35. TORTUOUS: (A) enduring (B) informal
(C) cautious (D) simplistic
(E) straightforward
36. PLETHORA: (A) vacuousness
(B) narrowness (C) choice
(D) dearth (E) confusion
37. POSTURE: (A) walk clumsily
(B) behave naturally (C) impose arbitrarily
(D) publicize widely (E) explain carefully
38. GOSSAMER: (A) sincere (B) taciturn
(C) intense (D) awkward (E) ponderous

FOR GENERAL TEST 7 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 2		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	E	63	1	A	87
2	A	68	2	D	75
3	B	67	3	E	70
4	C	62	4	D	59
5	A	58	5	E	60
6	D	57	6	B	40
7	B	51	7	C	21
8	D	90	8	B	94
9	C	91	9	C	86
10	C	80	10	C	51
11	C	45	11	B	46
12	B	32	12	D	50
13	B	46	13	A	45
14	D	36	14	C	30
15	B	40	15	C	32
16	A	21	16	A	15
17	E	54	17	A	83
18	D	52	18	E	48
19	C	62	19	C	51
20	E	74	20	C	63
21	E	66	21	D	66
22	B	72	22	D	23
23	D	49	23	D	52
24	A	30	24	A	53
25	E	39	25	E	58
26	A	44	26	E	52
27	A	35	27	B	59
28	B	84	28	E	90
29	D	77	29	D	81
30	C	82	30	E	79
31	B	82	31	D	78
32	E	74	32	A	53
33	D	52	33	C	47
34	E	45	34	B	33
35	B	36	35	E	41
36	E	27	36	D	32
37	A	21	37	B	31
38	C	33	38	E	26

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	C	90	1	D	93
2	B	85	2	A	90
3	A	86	3	C	88
4	B	81	4	C	89
5	C	72	5	A	84
6	A	75	6	B	84
7	D	68	7	C	71
8	A	56	8	A	73
9	D	64	9	B	59
10	C	53	10	D	59
11	B	46	11	B	57
12	A	36	12	A	44
13	C	42	13	B	33
14	D	28	14	C	40
15	C	27	15	D	25
16	B	92	16	E	86
17	B	84	17	D	79
18	C	87	18	C	76
19	E	96	19	D	64
20	D	60	20	B	73
21	A	87	21	C	80
22	D	62	22	A	68
23	B	89	23	C	30
24	C	66	24	B	71
25	A	48	25	A	17
26	D	55	26	E	57
27	E	50	27	D	32
28	A	48	28	B	34
29	E	47	29	B	41
30	B	27	30	E	33

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 5			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	86	1	C	65
2	C	72	2	D	52
3	E	41	3	C	87
4	B	89	4	B	58
5	D	73	5	D	86
6	C	54	6	E	91
7	B	84	7	A	81
8	C	57	8	D	75
9	B	59	9	D	54
10	E	51	10	E	77
11	A	42	11	E	62
12	D	42	12	B	80
13	E	67	13	A	57
14	A	57	14	C	67
15	B	44	15	E	24
16	D	42	16	D	51
17	A	36	17	E	39
18	D	32	18	A	44
19	E	16	19	D	52
20	A	16	20	A	18
21	C	35	21	C	32
22	D	17	22	E	28
23	C	57	23	A	45
24	A	32	24	B	42
25	B	34	25	A	32

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