

TEST 8

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. Even though formidable winters are the norm in the Dakotas, many people were unprepared for the _____ of the blizzard of 1888.
(A) inevitability (B) ferocity (C) importance
(D) probability (E) mildness
2. As the first streamlined car, the Airflow represented a _____ in automotive development, and although its sales were _____, it had an immense influence on automobile design.
(A) milestone. .disappointing
(B) breakthrough. .significant
(C) regression. .unimportant
(D) misjudgment. .calculable
(E) revolution. .tolerable
3. While nurturing parents can compensate for adversity, cold or inconsistent parents may _____ it.
(A) exacerbate (B) neutralize (C) eradicate
(D) ameliorate (E) relieve
4. The architects of New York's early skyscrapers, hinting here at a twelfth-century cathedral, there at a fifteenth-century palace, sought to legitimize the city's social strivings by _____ a history the city did not truly _____.
(A) revealing. .deserve
(B) displaying. .desire
(C) evoking. .possess
(D) preserving. .experience
(E) flouting. .believe
5. Actual events in the history of life on Earth are accidental in that any outcome embodies just one _____ among millions; yet each outcome can be _____ interpreted.
(A) coincidence. .randomly
(B) relationship. .predictably
(C) fact. .readily
(D) happening. .uniquely
(E) possibility. .rationally
6. Although some of her fellow scientists _____ the unorthodox laboratory methodology that others found innovative, unanimous praise greeted her experimental results: at once pioneering and _____.
(A) ignored. .untrustworthy
(B) complimented. .foreseeable
(C) welcomed. .mundane
(D) decried. .unexceptionable
(E) attacked. .inconclusive
7. Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry mistook for simplemindedness the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such _____.
(A) astonishment (B) vexation (C) allusion
(D) innocence (E) cunning

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. MICROSCOPE : SMALL ::
(A) telescope : distant
(B) monocle : single
(C) lens : refracted
(D) camera : photographic
(E) periscope : military
9. EXHIBITION : PAINTING ::
(A) concert : symphony
(B) accompaniment : melody
(C) audition : chorus
(D) improvisation : solo
(E) rehearsal : orchestra
10. STERILIZATION : MICROORGANISMS ::
(A) amnesty : deserters
(B) defamation : enemies
(C) inoculation : vaccine
(D) deforestation : trees
(E) assassination : murderers
11. RUFFLE : SHIRT ::
(A) rafter : roof
(B) molding : cabinet
(C) gate : path
(D) curb : sidewalk
(E) shade : window
12. EMIGRATE : EXILE ::
(A) select : organize
(B) appoint : nominate
(C) capture : imprison
(D) enlist : conscript
(E) contribute : deduct
13. BARRAGE : EXPLOSIVES ::
(A) cacophony : sounds
(B) deluge : rain
(C) vista : sights
(D) grenade : bombs
(E) volcano : lava
14. WARY : GULLED ::
(A) passionate : moved
(B) taciturn : goaded
(C) loquacious : befriended
(D) vigilant : ambushed
(E) shrill : satisfied
15. WILLFULNESS : HEADSTRONG ::
(A) glibness : astute
(B) determination : attentive
(C) elegance : grandiose
(D) subservience : fawning
(E) anxiety : pessimistic
16. UNTENABLE : DEFENDED ::
(A) valuable : insured
(B) fordable : crossed
(C) unjustifiable : forgiven
(D) unpretentious : admired
(E) invulnerable : injured

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

Line
(13) Because of its accuracy in outlining the Earth's subsurface, the seismic-reflection method remains the most important tool in the search for petroleum reserves. In field practice, a subsurface is mapped by arranging a series of wave-train sources, such as small dynamite explosions, in a grid pattern. As each source is activated, it generates a wave train that moves downward at a speed determined uniquely by the rock's elastic characteristics. As rock interfaces are crossed, the elastic characteristics encountered generally change abruptly, which causes part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments. The seismic records must be processed to correct for positional differences between the source and the receiver, (10) for unrelated wave trains, and for multiple reflections from the rock interfaces. Then the data acquired at each of the specific source locations are combined to generate a physical profile of the subsurface, which can eventually be used to select targets for drilling. (15)

17. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing an important technique
- (B) discussing a new method
- (C) investigating a controversial procedure
- (D) announcing a significant discovery
- (E) promoting a novel application

18. According to the passage, in the seismic-reflection method all of the following have a significant effect on the signal detected by the seismic instruments EXCEPT the

- (A) presence of unrelated wave trains
- (B) placement of the seismic instruments
- (C) number of sources in the grid pattern
- (D) nature of the reflectivity of the rock interfaces
- (E) properties of rocks through which the wave train has traveled

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the seismic-reflection method would be likely to yield an inaccurate physical profile of the subsurface in which of the following circumstances?

- (A) If the speed at which the wave train moved downward changed
- (B) If the receiver were not positioned directly at the wave-train source.
- (C) If the rock on one side of a rock interface had similar elastic characteristics to those of the rock on the other side.
- (D) If the seismic records obtained for the different sources in a grid were highly similar to each other
- (E) If there were no petroleum deposits beneath the area defined by the grid of wave-train sources

20. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) A method is criticized, and an alternative is suggested.
- (B) An illustration is examined, and some errors are exposed.
- (C) An assertion is made, and a procedure is outlined.
- (D) A series of examples is presented, and a conclusion is drawn.
- (E) A hypothesis is advanced, and supporting evidence is supplied.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Modern archaeological finds can still contribute much to the study of ancient literature. For example, forty years ago a survey of the early Greek dramatist Aeschylus' plays would have started with *The Suppliant Women*. Many factors internal to the play, but perhaps most especially the prominence of the chorus (which in this play has the main role), led scholars to consider it one of Aeschylus' earlier works. The consensus was that here was a drama truly reflecting an early stage in the evolution of tragedy out of choral lyric. The play was dated as early as the 490's B.C., in any event, well before Aeschylus' play *The Persians* of 472 B.C. Then, in 1952, a fragment of papyrus found at Oxyrhynchus was published stating the official circumstances and results of a dramatic contest. The fragment announced that Aeschylus won first prize with his Danaid tetralogy, of which *The Suppliant Women* is the opening play, and defeated Sophocles in the process. Sophocles did not compete in any dramatic contest before 468 B.C., when he won his first victory. Hence, except by special pleading (e.g., that the tetralogy was composed early in Aeschylus' career but not produced until the 460's B.C.), the Danaid tetralogy must be put after 468 B.C. In addition, a few letters in the fragment suggest the name Archedemides, archon in 463 B.C., thus perhaps tying the plays to that precise date, almost exactly halfway between Aeschylus' *Seven Against Thebes* of 467 B.C. and his *Oresteia*.

The implication of the papyrus administered a severe shock to the vast majority of classical scholars, who had confidently asserted that not only the role of the chorus but also language, metrics, and characterization all pointed to an early date. The discovery has resulted in no less than a total reevaluation of every chronological criterion that has been applied to or derived from Aeschylus' plays. The activity has been brisk, and a new creed has now spread. The prominence of the chorus in *The Suppliant Women* now is seen not as a sign of primitivism but as analogous to the massive choral songs of the *Oresteia*. Statistics have been formulated, or reformulated, to show that stylistically *The Suppliant Women* does actually occupy a position after *The Persians* and *Seven Against Thebes*, which now become the "primitive" plays, and before the *Oresteia*. While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct, the one papyrus fragment raises the specter that another may be unearthed, showing, for instance, that it was a posthumous production of the Danaid tetralogy which bested Sophocles, and throwing the date once more into utter confusion. This is unlikely to happen, but it warns us that perhaps the most salutary feature of the papyrus scrap is its message of the extreme difficulty of classifying and categorizing rigidly the development of a creative artist.

21. The author of the passage focuses primarily on
 - (A) discussing a series of modern archaeological finds and their impact on the study of Greek literature
 - (B) recounting the effect of one archaeological find on modern ideas concerning a particular author's work
 - (C) giving a definitive and coherent account of the chronology of a particular author's work
 - (D) illustrating the many varieties of difficulties involved in establishing facts concerning ancient literature
 - (E) determining the exact value of archaeological finds in relation to the history of ancient literature
22. With respect to the study of ancient literature, which of the following statements best expresses the author's main point concerning modern archaeological finds?
 - (A) They can profoundly alter accepted views of ancient literary works, and can encourage flexibility in the way scholars look at the creative development of any artist.
 - (B) They can be severely shocking and can have a revivifying effect on the study of ancient literature, which has recently suffered from a lack of interest on the part of scholars.
 - (C) They can raise more questions than they answer and can be unreliable sources of information.
 - (D) They generally confirm scholars' ideas about ancient literary works and allow them to dispense with inferences drawn from the works' internal structure.
 - (E) They often undermine scholarly consensus in certain areas and create utter confusion concerning an author's work.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. According to the passage, in the absence of definite knowledge concerning the dates of composition of ancient literary works, literary historians do which of the following when trying to establish the chronology of an author's work?
- (A) Make assumptions about a single work's date of composition if such assumptions would not seriously affect interpretations of other works by the same author.
 - (B) Draw inferences concerning the date of a work's composition based on evidence internal to that work and on the author's other works.
 - (C) Ignore the date of a work's composition which is supplied by archaeological research when literary factors internal to the work contradict that date.
 - (D) Refrain from speculation concerning a work's date of composition unless archaeological finds produce information concerning it.
 - (E) Estimate the date of a work's composition without attempting to relate it to the author's development as an artist.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following plays or groups of plays is considered the latest in the date of its composition?
- (A) *The Persians* (B) The Danaid tetralogy
 - (C) *The Oresteia* (D) *Seven Against Thebes*
 - (E) *The Suppliant Women*
25. With which of the following statements regarding the chronological criteria mentioned in lines 33-34 would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Such criteria, whether applied to or derived from the plays, should only be used to confirm already existing knowledge.
 - (B) Such criteria, although derived from reliable external and internal evidence, should be changed continually to avoid rigidity in thinking.
 - (C) Such criteria, based on statistical analysis, are inherently more reliable than those of forty years ago.
 - (D) Such criteria, even when unsupported by external evidence, can resolve most questions.
 - (E) Such criteria, based on often ambiguous internal evidence, can lead to erroneous reconstructions of the chronology of an author's work.
26. The author's attitude toward the "activity" mentioned in line 35 and its consequences can best be described as one of
- (A) amused tolerance (B) mocking envy
 - (C) grave doubt (D) angry disapproval
 - (E) unrestrained enthusiasm
27. The allusion to the hypothetical papyrus fragment in lines 45-49 does which of the following?
- (A) Supports an argument concerning the date of *The Suppliant Women*.
 - (B) Refutes the views of the majority of scholars concerning the Oxyrhynchus papyrus find.
 - (C) Predicts the future results of archaeological research proposed in the passage.
 - (D) Undermines the validity of the currently accepted chronology of Aeschylus' works.
 - (E) Qualifies the author's agreement with the "new creed" developed since the Oxyrhynchus papyrus find.

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. SHALLOW: (A) arbitrary (B) painstaking
(C) profound (D) restive (E) contrite
29. IMMUNE: (A) toxic (B) virulent
(C) convalescent (D) having little energy
(E) having no resistance
30. PROPAGATE:
(A) hesitate to join
(B) hope to prosper
(C) decide to accept
(D) begin to falter
(E) fail to multiply
31. LULL:
(A) pronounced interest
(B) intense discussion
(C) speedy resolution
(D) increased activity
(E) enhanced performance
32. PERPETUAL: (A) antecedent (B) coincident
(C) intermittent (D) precipitous
(E) languorous
33. ACCOLADE: (A) guarded emotion
(B) scarce resource (C) temporization
(D) repercussion (E) criticism
34. GAMBOL: (A) admit (B) plod
(C) ruin (D) follow (E) fret
35. REFUTATION: (A) approval (B) verification
(C) amplification (D) concurrence
(E) computation
36. REQUITE: (A) incite (B) applaud
(C) consume quickly (D) make inhospitable
(E) leave unrepaid
37. REVERE: (A) imitate (B) dismiss
(C) confuse (D) profane (E) disgrace
38. MOLLIFY: (A) ire (B) commence
(C) abate (D) oppose (E) infuse

SECTION 5

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. This project is the first step in a long-range plan of research whose _____ goal, still many years off, is the creation of a new prototype.
(A) cooperative (B) reasoned (C) original
(D) ultimate (E) intentional
2. Eric was frustrated because, although he was adept at making lies sound _____, when telling the truth, he _____ the power to make himself believed.
(A) plausible. .lacked (B) convincing. .held
(C) honest. .found (D) true. .acquired
(E) logical. .claimed
3. In certain forms of discourse such as the parable, the central point of a message can be effectively communicated even though this point is not _____.
(A) preferred (B) explicit (C) inferable
(D) discerned (E) illustrated
4. Always circumspect, she was reluctant to make judgments, but once arriving at a conclusion, she was _____ in its defense.
(A) nonplussed (B) obsequious
(C) intransigent (D) deferential
(E) negligent
5. The techniques now available to livestock breeders will continue to be _____, but will probably be _____ by new ones under development.
(A) fruitful. .reversed
(B) refined. .upgraded
(C) inconvenient. .reassessed
(D) used. .supplemented
(E) harmless. .improved
6. Any population increase beyond a certain level necessitates greater _____ vegetable foods; thus, the ability of a society to choose meat over cereals always arises, in part, from _____ the number of people.
(A) reliance on. .replenishing
(B) production of. .estimating
(C) spending on. .concealing
(D) recourse to. .limiting
(E) attention to. .varying
7. Ethologists are convinced that many animals survive through learning—but learning that is _____ their genetic programming, learning as thoroughly _____ as the most instinctive of behavioral responses.
(A) superseded by. .primitive
(B) compatible with. .transient
(C) complementary to. .familiar
(D) derived from. .inventive
(E) dictated by. .stereotyped

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. OSTRICH : BIRD ::
(A) caterpillar : moth
(B) lizard : frog
(C) bud : leaf
(D) tiger : cat
(E) gust : storm
9. WARDROBE : CLOTHES ::
(A) stove : crockery
(B) bookcase : books
(C) drawer : shelves
(D) pantry : medicine
(E) necklace : earrings
10. PRACTICING : EXPERTISE ::
(A) thinking : logic
(B) writing : clarity
(C) growing : health
(D) exercising : strength
(E) eating : nutrition
11. ARTERY : PLAQUE ::
(A) river : levee
(B) track : switch
(C) channel : silt
(D) information : flow
(E) tunnel : wall
12. ANECDOTE : STORY ::
(A) film : theater
(B) chapter : novel
(C) lyric : song
(D) joke : parody
(E) skit : play
13. SUPPLANT : REPLACE ::
(A) snatch : take
(B) beg : invite
(C) convict : accuse
(D) savor : gulp
(E) miss : lose
14. ALLERGY : REACTION ::
(A) rash : body
(B) lancet : instrument
(C) antihistamine : symptom
(D) cocoon : skeleton
(E) pollen : flower
15. APHORISTIC : TERSE ::
(A) eloquent : ornate
(B) esoteric : important
(C) hyperbolic : exaggerated
(D) metaphorical : fantastic
(E) equivocal : straightforward
16. ZEALOUS : ENTHUSIASTIC ::
(A) pedantic : educated
(B) flamboyant : stylish
(C) cautious : prudent
(D) pious : virtuous
(E) idolatrous : devoted

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.

Scholars often fail to see that music played an important role in the preservation of African culture in the United States. They correctly note that slavery stripped some cultural elements from Black people—their political and economic systems—but they underestimate the significance of music in sustaining other African cultural values. African music, unlike the music of some other cultures, was based on a total vision of life in which music was not an isolated social domain. In African culture music was pervasive, serving not only religion, but all phases of life, including birth, death, work, and play. The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that that community perceives as essential. Music, like art in general, was so inextricably a part of African culture that it became a crucial means of preserving the culture during and after the dislocations of slavery.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) analyze the impact that slavery had on African political and economic systems
- (B) review the attempt of recent scholarship to study the influence of African music on other music
- (C) correct the failure of some scholars to appreciate the significance of music in African culture
- (D) survey the ways by which people attempt to preserve their culture against the effects of oppression
- (E) compare the relative importance of music with that of other art forms in culture

18. In line 9, the phrase “isolated social domain” refers to

- (A) African music in relation to contemporary culture as a whole
- (B) music as it may be perceived in non-African cultures
- (C) a feature of African music that aided in transmitting African cultural values
- (D) an aspect of the African cultural legacy
- (E) the influence of music on contemporary culture

19. Which of the following statements concerning the function of African music can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) It preserved cultural values because it was thoroughly integrated into the lives of the people.
- (B) It was more important in the development of African religious life than in other areas of culture.
- (C) It was developed in response to the loss of political and economic systems.
- (D) Its pervasiveness in African culture hindered its effectiveness in minimizing the impact of slavery.
- (E) Its isolation from the economic domains of life enabled it to survive the destructive impact of slavery.

20. According to the author, scholars would err in drawing which of the following conclusions?

- I. Slavery stripped the slaves of their political and economic systems.
 - II. African music was similar to all other traditions of music in that it originated in a total vision of life.
 - III. Music was a crucial part of the African cultural legacy.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Traditionally, pollination by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process marked by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used. Because the potential hazards pollen grains are subject to as they are transported over long distances are enormous, wind-pollinated plants have, in the view above, compensated for the ensuing loss of pollen through happenstance by virtue of producing an amount of pollen that is one to three orders of magnitude greater than the amount produced by species pollinated by insects.

However, a number of features that are characteristic of wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste. For example, many wind-pollinated species fail to release pollen when wind speeds are low or when humid conditions prevail. Recent studies suggest another way in which species compensate for the inefficiency of wind pollination. These studies suggest that species frequently take advantage of the physics of pollen motion by generating specific aerodynamic environments within the immediate vicinity of their female reproductive organs. It is the morphology of these organs that dictates the pattern of airflow disturbances through which pollen must travel. The speed and direction of the airflow disturbances can combine with the physical properties of a species' pollen to produce a species-specific pattern of pollen collision on the surfaces of female reproductive organs. Provided that these surfaces are strategically located, the consequences of this combination can significantly increase the pollen-capture efficiency of a female reproductive organ.

A critical question that remains to be answered is whether the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated species are evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination or are merely fortuitous. A complete resolution of the question is as yet impossible since adaptation must be evaluated for each species within its own unique functional context. However, it must be said that, while evidence of such evolutionary adaptations does exist in some species, one must be careful about attributing morphology to adaptation. For example, the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on ovule-bearing pine cones, where the female reproductive organs of conifers are located, is important to the production of airflow patterns that spiral over the cone's surfaces, thereby passing airborne pollen from one scale to the next. However, these patterns cannot be viewed as an adaptation to wind pollination because the spiral arrangement occurs in a number of non-wind-pollinated plant lineages and is regarded as a characteristic of vascular plants, of which conifers are only one kind, as a whole. Therefore, the spiral arrangement is not likely to be the result of a direct adaptation to wind pollination.

21. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing
 - (A) the current debate on whether the morphological attributes of wind-pollinated plants are evolutionary adaptations
 - (B) the kinds of airflow patterns that permit wind-pollinated plants to capture pollen most efficiently
 - (C) the ways in which the reproductive processes of wind-pollinated plants are controlled by random events
 - (D) a recently proposed explanation of a way in which wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste
 - (E) a specific morphological attribute that permits one species of wind-pollinated plant to capture pollen
22. The author suggests that explanations of wind pollination that emphasize the production of vast quantities of pollen to compensate for the randomness of the pollination process are
 - (A) debatable and misleading
 - (B) ingenious and convincing
 - (C) accurate but incomplete
 - (D) intriguing but controversial
 - (E) plausible but unverifiable
23. According to the passage, the "aerodynamic environments" mentioned in line 23, when they are produced, are primarily determined by the
 - (A) presence of insects near the plant
 - (B) physical properties of the plant's pollen
 - (C) shape of the plant's female reproductive organs
 - (D) amount of pollen generated by the plant
 - (E) number of seeds produced by the plant
24. According to the passage, true statements about the release of pollen by wind-pollinated plants include which of the following?
 - I. The release can be affected by certain environmental factors.
 - II. The amount of pollen released increases on a rainy day.
 - III. Pollen is sometimes not released by plants when there is little wind.
 - (A) II only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

25. The passage suggests that the recent studies cited in lines 19-21 have not done which of the following?
- (A) Made any distinctions between different species of wind-pollinated plants.
 - (B) Considered the physical properties of the pollen that is produced by wind-pollinated plants.
 - (C) Indicated the general range within which plant-generated airflow disturbances are apt to occur.
 - (D) Included investigations of the physics of pollen motion and its relationship to the efficient capture of pollen by the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants.
 - (E) Demonstrated that the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants are usually evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination.
26. It can be inferred from the passage that the claim that the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on an ovule-bearing pine cone is an adaptation to wind pollination would be more convincing if which of the following were true?
- (A) Such an arrangement occurred only in wind-pollinated plants.
 - (B) Such an arrangement occurred in vascular plants as a whole.
 - (C) Such an arrangement could be shown to be beneficial to pollen release.
 - (D) The number of bracts could be shown to have increased over time.
 - (E) The airflow patterns over the cone's surfaces could be shown to be produced by such arrangements.
27. Which of the following, if known, is likely to have been the kind of evidence used to support the view described in the first paragraph?
- (A) Wind speeds need not be very low for wind-pollinated plants to fail to release pollen.
 - (B) The female reproductive organs of plants often have a sticky surface that allows them to trap airborne pollen systematically.
 - (C) Grasses, as well as conifers, generate specific aerodynamic environments within the immediate vicinity of their reproductive organs.
 - (D) Rain showers often wash airborne pollen out of the air before it ever reaches an appropriate plant.
 - (E) The density and size of an airborne pollen grain are of equal importance in determining whether that grain will be captured by a plant.

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. IMPROMPTU: (A) carefully rehearsed
(B) widely recognized (C) narrowly focused
(D) purposely vague (E) unwittingly funny
29. BALLOON: (A) regain completely
(B) decrease slowly (C) respond rapidly
(D) survey thoroughly (E) request humbly
30. AVID: (A) independent (B) inquisitive
(C) forgetful (D) swift (E) indifferent
31. MOROSE: (A) fast-talking (B) quick-witted
(C) lighthearted (D) casual (E) charming
32. ANOMALY:
(A) predicted occurrence
(B) temporary solution
(C) easy problem
(D) continuous process
(E) constant interference
33. NEOLOGISM: (A) syllogism (B) idealism
(C) archaism (D) paternalism (E) ostracism
34. RAREFY: (A) condense (B) conceive
(C) consign (D) conduct (E) confound
35. CAUSTIC: (A) nonflammable (B) anesthetic
(C) antiseptic (D) convoluted (E) innocuous
36. SOLVENT: (A) catalyst (B) detergent
(C) reactant (D) lubricant (E) precipitant
37. ESTIMABLE: (A) recalcitrant (B) mendacious
(C) infamous (D) obstinate (E) stingy
38. PRODIGALITY: (A) disinterest (B) guilt
(C) passivity (D) penury (E) perfidy

FOR GENERAL TEST 8 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	94	1	D	94
2	A	94	2	A	93
3	A	71	3	B	80
4	C	64	4	C	56
5	E	55	5	D	78
6	D	43	6	D	40
7	E	53	7	E	15
8	A	90	8	D	93
9	A	79	9	B	84
10	D	69	10	D	90
11	B	59	11	C	61
12	D	44	12	E	58
13	B	41	13	A	53
14	D	31	14	B	38
15	D	27	15	C	29
16	E	27	16	E	19
17	A	92	17	E	86
18	C	53	18	B	49
19	C	34	19	A	88
20	C	84	20	B	54
21	B	58	21	D	27
22	A	68	22	C	47
23	B	81	23	C	71
24	C	59	24	D	81
25	E	49	25	E	40
26	A	34	26	A	58
27	E	23	27	D	32
28	C	87	28	A	92
29	E	84	29	B	93
30	E	60	30	E	82
31	D	75	31	C	68
32	C	76	32	A	64
33	E	58	33	C	57
34	B	37	34	A	33
35	B	45	35	E	40
36	E	37	36	E	37
37	D	26	37	C	25
38	A	20	38	D	29

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	93	1	A	91
2	C	83	2	B	82
3	C	83	3	A	82
4	A	87	4	B	74
5	D	89	5	D	68
6	A	78	6	A	77
7	B	77	7	D	70
8	D	74	8	A	61
9	D	56	9	C	46
10	B	60	10	D	47
11	D	68	11	C	49
12	A	38	12	C	35
13	C	47	13	B	26
14	C	27	14	C	37
15	A	20	15	C	26
16	E	81	16	D	93
17	B	80	17	D	81
18	A	63	18	A	80
19	D	57	19	B	75
20	E	49	20	B	70
21	E	92	21	D	70
22	D	71	22	B	56
23	A	71	23	B	66
24	C	55	24	A	56
25	B	37	25	E	34
26	A	62	26	C	57
27	C	44	27	E	45
28	E	41	28	C	40
29	E	32	29	B	32
30	D	27	30	E	15

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 7		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	E	91	1	E	80
2	B	80	2	C	77
3	D	90	3	E	72
4	D	77	4	A	62
5	E	79	5	D	61
6	C	68	6	C	51
7	A	69	7	B	79
8	C	81	8	B	67
9	D	57	9	A	83
10	D	78	10	C	81
11	A	61	11	E	86
12	D	64	12	D	82
13	B	77	13	B	64
14	A	70	14	B	46
15	E	62	15	E	50
16	C	53	16	C	49
17	B	35	17	A	44
18	A	49	18	D	52
19	D	32	19	B	55
20	A	63	20	D	28
21	E	46	21	E	25
22	B	31	22	E	18
23	B	44	23	D	63
24	B	59	24	D	73
25	B	41	25	C	59

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