

TEST 14

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. Psychology has slowly evolved into an ——— scientific discipline that now functions autonomously with the same privileges and responsibilities as other sciences.
(A) independent (B) unusual
(C) outmoded (D) uncontrolled
(E) inactive
2. A major goal of law, to deter potential criminals by punishing wrongdoers, is not served when the penalty is so seldom invoked that it ——— to be a ——— threat.
(A) tends . . . serious
(B) appears . . . real
(C) ceases . . . credible
(D) fails . . . deceptive
(E) seems . . . coercive
3. When people are happy, they tend to give ——— interpretations of events they witness: the eye of the beholder is ——— by the emotions of the beholder.
(A) charitable . . . colored
(B) elaborate . . . disquieted
(C) conscientious . . . deceived
(D) vague . . . sharpened
(E) coherent . . . confused
4. Even those who disagreed with Carmen's views rarely faulted her for expressing them, for the positions she took were as ——— as they were controversial.
(A) complicated (B) political
(C) subjective (D) commonplace
(E) thoughtful
5. New research on technology and public policy focuses on how seemingly ——— design features, generally overlooked in most analyses of public works projects or industrial machinery, actually ——— social choices of profound significance.
(A) insignificant . . . mask
(B) inexpensive . . . produce
(C) innovative . . . represent
(D) ingenious . . . permit
(E) inopportune . . . hasten
6. Paradoxically, Robinson's excessive denials of the worth of early works of science fiction suggest that she has become quite ——— them.
(A) reflective about (B) enamored of
(C) skeptical of (D) encouraged by
(E) offended by
7. Cézanne's delicate watercolor sketches often served as ——— of a subject, a way of gathering fuller knowledge before the artist's final engagement of the subject in an oil painting.
(A) an abstraction
(B) an enhancement
(C) a synthesis
(D) a reconnaissance
(E) a transcription

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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. HAMMER : CARPENTER ::
(A) brick : mason (B) road : driver
(C) kitchen : cook (D) letter : secretary
(E) knife : butcher
9. EMBRACE : AFFECTION ::
(A) jeer : sullenness
(B) glower : ridicule
(C) frown : displeasure
(D) cooperation : respect
(E) flattery : love
10. PLUMMET : FALL :: (A) radiate : glow
(B) converge : attract (C) flounder : move
(D) swerve : turn (E) flow : ebb
11. GRAZING : FORAGERS ::
(A) skipping : readers
(B) strolling : prisoners
(C) weeding : gardeners
(D) stalking : hunters
(E) resting : pickers
12. TEXT : EXTEMPORIZE ::
(A) score : improvise
(B) style : decorate
(C) exhibit : demonstrate
(D) diagram : realize
(E) sketch : outline
13. PERTINENT : RELEVANCE ::
(A) insistent : rudeness
(B) benevolent : perfection
(C) redundant : superfluity
(D) prevalent : universality
(E) aberrant : uniqueness
14. ASSERT : BELABOR ::
(A) tend : fuss (B) refine : temper
(C) describe : demean (D) resemble : portray
(E) contaminate : purge
15. TRANSGRESSION : MORALITY ::
(A) mistake : probity (B) invitation : hospitality
(C) gift : generosity (D) presumption : propriety
(E) misconception : curiosity
16. BLOWHARD : BOASTFUL ::
(A) cynic : perspicacious
(B) highbrow : grandiloquent
(C) exhibitionist : embarrassed
(D) misanthrope : affected
(E) toady : obsequious

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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.

Ragtime is a musical form that synthesizes folk melodies and musical techniques into a brief quadrille-like structure, designed to be played—exactly as written—on the piano. A strong analogy exists between European composers like Ralph Vaughan Williams, Edvard Grieg, and Anton Dvořák who combined folk tunes and their own original materials in larger compositions and the pioneer ragtime composers in the United States. Composers like Scott Joplin and James Scott were in a sense collectors or musicologists, collecting dance and folk music in Black communities and consciously shaping it into brief suites or anthologies called piano rags.

It has sometimes been charged that ragtime is mechanical. For instance, Wilfred Mellers comments, “rags were transferred to the pianola roll and, even if not played by a machine, should be played like a machine, with meticulous precision.” However, there is no reason to assume that ragtime is inherently mechanical simply because commercial manufacturers applied a mechanical recording method to ragtime, the only way to record pianos at that date. Ragtime is not a mechanical precision, and it is not precision limited to the style of performance. It arises from ragtime’s following a well-defined form and obeying simple rules within that form.

The classic formula for the piano rag disposes three to five themes in sixteen-bar strains, often organized with repeats. The rag opens with a bright, memorable strain or theme, followed by a similar theme, leading to a trio of marked lyrical character, with the structure concluded by a lyrical strain that parallels the rhythmic developments of the earlier themes. The aim of the structure is to rise from one theme to another in a stair-step manner, ending on a note of triumph or exhilaration. Typically, each strain is divided into two 8-bar segments that are essentially alike, so the rhythmic-melodic unit of ragtime is only eight bars of 2/4 measure. Therefore, themes must be brief with clear, sharp melodic figures. Not concerned with development of musical themes, the ragtime composer instead sets a theme down intact, in finished form, and links it to various related themes. Tension in ragtime compositions arises from a polarity between two basic ingredients: a continuous bass—called by jazz musicians a boom-chick bass—in the pianist’s left hand, and its melodic, syncopated counterpart in the right hand.

Ragtime remains distinct from jazz both as an instrumental style and as a genre. Ragtime style stresses a pattern of repeated rhythms, not the constant inventions and variations of jazz. As a genre, ragtime requires strict attention to structure, not inventiveness or virtuosity. It exists as a tradition, a set of conventions, a body of written scores, separate from the individual players associated with it. In this sense ragtime is more akin to folk music of the nineteenth century than to jazz.

17. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To contrast ragtime music and jazz
- (B) To acknowledge and counter significant adverse criticisms of ragtime music
- (C) To define ragtime music as an art form and describe its structural characteristics
- (D) To review the history of ragtime music and analyze ragtime’s effect on listeners
- (E) To explore the similarities between ragtime music and certain European musical compositions

18. According to the passage, each of the following is a characteristic of ragtime compositions that follow the classic ragtime formula EXCEPT

- (A) syncopation
- (B) well-defined melodic figures
- (C) rising rhythmic-melodic intensity
- (D) full development of musical themes
- (E) a bass line distinct from the melodic line

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19. According to the passage, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Anton Dvořák, and Scott Joplin are similar in that they all
- (A) conducted research into musicological history
 - (B) wrote original compositions based on folk tunes
 - (C) collected and recorded abbreviated piano suites
 - (D) created intricate sonata-like musical structures
 - (E) explored the relations between Black music and continental folk music
20. The author rejects the argument that ragtime is a mechanical music because that argument
- (A) overlooks the precision required of the ragtime player
 - (B) does not accurately describe the sound of ragtime pianola music
 - (C) confuses the means of recording and the essential character of the music
 - (D) exaggerates the influence of the performance style of professional ragtime players on the reputation of the genre
 - (E) improperly identifies commercial ragtime music with the subtler classic ragtime style
21. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that the most important feature of ragtime music is its
- (A) commercial success
 - (B) formal structure
 - (C) emotional range
 - (D) improvisational opportunities
 - (E) role as a forerunner of jazz
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the essential nature of ragtime has been obscured by commentaries based on
- (A) the way ragtime music was first recorded
 - (B) interpretations of ragtime by jazz musicians
 - (C) the dance fashions that were contemporary with ragtime
 - (D) early reviewers' accounts of characteristic structure
 - (E) the musical sources used by Scott Joplin and James Scott
23. Which of the following is most nearly analogous in source and artistic character to a ragtime composition as described in the passage?
- (A) Symphonic music derived from complex jazz motifs
 - (B) An experimental novel based on well-known cartoon characters
 - (C) A dramatic production in which actors invent scenes and improvise lines
 - (D) A ballet whose disciplined choreography is based on folk-dance steps
 - (E) A painting whose abstract shapes evoke familiar objects in a natural landscape

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Line
(5) Echolocating bats emit sounds in patterns—characteristic of each species—that contain both frequency-modulated (FM) and constant-frequency (CF) signals. The broadband FM signals and the narrowband CF signals travel out to a target, reflect from it, and return to the hunting bat. In this process of transmission and reflection, the sounds are changed, and the changes in the echoes enable the bat to perceive features of the target.

(10) The FM signals report information about target characteristics that modify the timing and the fine frequency structure, or spectrum, of echoes—for example, the target's size, shape, texture, surface structure, and direction in space. Because of their narrow bandwidth, CF
(15) signals portray only the target's presence and, in the case of some bat species, its motion relative to the bat's. Responding to changes in the CF echo's frequency, bats of some species correct in flight for the direction and velocity of their moving prey.

24. According to the passage, the information provided to the bat by CF echoes differs from that provided by FM echoes in which of the following ways?

- (A) Only CF echoes alert the bat to moving targets.
- (B) Only CF echoes identify the range of widely spaced targets.
- (C) Only CF echoes report the target's presence to the bat.
- (D) In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to judge whether it is closing in on its target.
- (E) In some species, CF echoes enable the bat to discriminate the size of its target and the direction in which the target is moving.

25. According to the passage, the configuration of the target is reported to the echolocating bat by changes in the

- (A) echo spectrum of CF signals
- (B) echo spectrum of FM signals
- (C) direction and velocity of the FM echoes
- (D) delay between transmission and reflection of the CF signals
- (E) relative frequencies of the FM and the CF echoes

26. The author presents the information concerning bat sonar in a manner that could be best described as

- (A) argumentative (B) commendatory
- (C) critical (D) disbelieving (E) objective

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

- (A) A fact is stated, a process is outlined, and specific details of the process are described.
- (B) A fact is stated, and examples suggesting that a distinction needs correction are considered.
- (C) A fact is stated, a theory is presented to explain that fact, and additional facts are introduced to validate the theory.
- (D) A fact is stated, and two theories are compared in light of their explanations of this fact.
- (E) A fact is stated, a process is described, and examples of still another process are illustrated in detail.

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. CONSTRAIN: (A) release (B) sever
(C) abandon (D) unload (E) agree
29. SQUAT: (A) dim and dark (B) tall and thin
(C) misty and vague (D) sharp and shrill
(E) flat and narrow
30. OPAQUENESS: (A) opalescence (B) clarity
(C) density (D) magnetism (E) latency
31. COMELINESS:
(A) disagreement
(B) humiliation
(C) ambition
(D) unattractiveness
(E) shortsightedness
32. PROFUNDITY: (A) speciousness
(B) solicitude (C) succinctness
(D) superficiality (E) solidarity
33. BURGEON: (A) subside (B) esteem
(C) placate (D) tempt (E) wean
34. SINEWY: (A) new (B) weak
(C) corrupt (D) subtle (E) substantial
35. EXHAUSTIVE: (A) incomplete (B) energetic
(C) strong (D) indecisive (E) conserving
36. PINE: (A) fall apart (B) become invigorated
(C) become enraged (D) move ahead
(E) stand firm
37. OBSTINACY: (A) persuasiveness
(B) tractability (C) antipathy
(D) neutrality (E) magnanimity
38. EXACT: (A) deny (B) judge (C) deprive
(D) forgive (E) establish

SECTION 6

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. Though it would be — to expect Barnard to have worked out all of the limitations of his experiment, he must be — for his neglect of quantitative analysis.
(A) unjust . . . pardoned
(B) impudent . . . dismissed
(C) unrealistic . . . criticized
(D) pointless . . . examined
(E) inexcusable . . . recognized
2. The hierarchy of medical occupations is in many ways a — system; its strata remain — and the practitioners in them have very little vertical mobility.
(A) health . . . skilled
(B) delivery . . . basic
(C) regimental . . . flexible
(D) training . . . inferior
(E) caste . . . intact
- *3. Noting the murder victim's flaccid musculature and pearllike figure, she deduced that the unfortunate fellow had earned his living in some — occupation.
(A) treacherous
(B) prestigious
(C) ill-paying
(D) illegitimate
(E) sedentary
4. In Germany her startling powers as a novelist are widely —, but she is almost unknown in the English-speaking world because of the difficulties of — her eccentric prose.
(A) ignored . . . editing
(B) admired . . . translating
(C) espoused . . . revealing
(D) obscured . . . comprehending
(E) dispersed . . . transcribing
5. Liberty is not easy, but far better to be an — fox, hungry and threatened on its hill, than a — canary, safe and secure in its cage.
(A) unfriendly . . . fragile
(B) aging . . . young
(C) angry . . . content
(D) imperious . . . lethargic
(E) unfettered . . . well-fed
6. Remelting old metal cans rather than making primary aluminum from bauxite ore shipped from overseas saves producers millions of dollars in — and production costs.
(A) distribution
(B) salvage
(C) storage
(D) procurement
(E) research
7. Johnson never — to ignore the standards of decent conduct mandated by company policy if — compliance with instructions from his superiors enabled him to do so, whatever the effects on his subordinates.
(A) deigned . . . tacit
(B) attempted . . . halfhearted
(C) intended . . . direct
(D) scrupled . . . literal
(E) wished . . . feigned

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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. SHOULDER : ROADWAY ::
(A) margin : page (B) cord : weaving
(C) socket : bulb (D) curtain : scenery
(E) handle : pitcher
9. TADPOLE : FROG :: (A) worm : beetle
(B) caterpillar : butterfly (C) carrion : vulture
(D) calf : horse (E) drone : honeybee
10. CIRCUMFERENCE : CIRCLE ::
(A) degree : angle
(B) area : cube
(C) perimeter : rectangle
(D) height : cylinder
(E) arc : ellipse
11. HEDONIST : PLEASURE ::
(A) humanist : pride
(B) ascetic : tolerance
(C) stoic : sacrifice
(D) recluse : privacy
(E) idealist : compromise
12. NONCONFORMIST : NORM ::
(A) pessimist : rule (B) extremist : conviction
(C) criminal : motive (D) deviant : dogma
(E) heretic : orthodoxy
13. INVEST : CAPITAL :: (A) gamble : stake
(B) tax : income (C) play : sport
(D) race : record (E) create : product
14. PREEN : SELF-SATISFACTION ::
(A) fume : anger
(B) inhibit : spontaneity
(C) regret : guilt
(D) resent : cooperation
(E) brood : resolution
15. DIGRESSIVE : STATEMENT ::
(A) connotative : definition
(B) slanderous : slur
(C) tangential : presupposition
(D) biased : opinion
(E) circuitous : route
16. CHICANERY : CLEVER ::
(A) expertise : knowledgeable
(B) certainty : doubtful
(C) gullibility : skeptical
(D) machination : heedless
(E) tactlessness : truthful

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.

The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments. Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility. And the discoveries of the social sciences, once isolated and labeled, are quickly absorbed into conventional wisdom, whereupon they lose their distinctiveness as scientific advances.

This underappreciation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Models from economics and demography become the definitive tools for examining the financial base of social security. Yet this rush into practical applications is itself quite understandable: public policy must continually be made, and policymakers rightly feel that even tentative findings and untested theories are better guides to decision-making than no findings and no theories at all.

17. The author is primarily concerned with

- (A) advocating a more modest view, and less widespread utilization, of the social sciences
- (B) analyzing the mechanisms for translating discoveries into applications in the social sciences
- (C) dissolving the air of paradox inherent in human beings studying themselves
- (D) explaining a peculiar dilemma that the social sciences are in
- (E) maintaining a strict separation between pure and applied social science

18. Which of the following is a social science discipline that the author mentions as being possibly overutilized?

- (A) Conventional theories of social change
- (B) Game theory
- (C) Decision-making theory
- (D) Economic theories of international alliances
- (E) Systems analysis

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, when speaking of the "overutilization" (line 11) of the social sciences, the author is referring to the

- (A) premature practical application of social science advances
- (B) habitual reliance on the social sciences even where common sense would serve equally well
- (C) practice of bringing a greater variety of social science disciplines to bear on a problem than the nature of the problem warrants
- (D) use of social science constructs by people who do not fully understand them
- (E) tendency on the part of social scientists to recast everyday truths in social science jargon

20. The author confronts the claim that the social sciences are being overutilized with

- (A) proof that overextensions of social science results are self-correcting
- (B) evidence that some public policy is made without any recourse to social science findings or theories
- (C) a long list of social science applications that are perfectly appropriate and extremely fruitful
- (D) the argument that overutilization is by and large the exception rather than the rule
- (E) the observation that this practice represents the lesser of two evils under existing circumstances

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The term "Ice Age" may give a wrong impression. The epoch that geologists know as the Pleistocene and that spanned the 1.5 to 2.0 million years prior to the current geologic epoch was not one long continuous glaciation, but a period of oscillating climate with ice advances punctuated by times of interglacial climate not very different from the climate experienced now. Ice sheets that derived from an ice cap centered on northern Scandinavia reached southward to Central Europe. And beyond the margins of the ice sheets, climatic oscillations affected most of the rest of the world; for example, in the deserts, periods of wetter conditions (pluvials) contrasted with drier, interpluvial periods. Although the time involved is so short, about 0.04 percent of the total age of the Earth, the amount of attention devoted to the Pleistocene has been incredibly large, probably because of its immediacy, and because the epoch largely coincides with the appearance on Earth of humans and their immediate ancestors.

There is no reliable way of dating much of the Ice Age. Geological dates are usually obtained by using the rates of decay of various radioactive elements found in minerals. Some of these rates are suitable for very old rocks but involve increasing errors when used for young rocks; others are suitable for very young rocks and errors increase rapidly in older rocks. Most of the Ice Age spans a period of time for which no element has an appropriate decay rate.

Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an early classification of Alpine glaciation suggested the existence there of four glaciations, named the Günz, Mindel, Riss, and Würm. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits. Yet this succession was forced willy-nilly onto the glaciated parts of Northern Europe, where there are partial successions of true glacial ground moraines and interglacial deposits, with hopes of ultimately piecing them together to provide a complete Pleistocene succession. Eradication of the Alpine nomenclature is still proving a Herculean task.

There is no conclusive evidence about the relative length, complexity, and temperatures of the various glacial and interglacial periods. We do not know whether we live in a postglacial period or an interglacial period. The chill truth seems to be that we are already past the optimum climate of postglacial time. Studies of certain fossil distributions and of the pollen of certain temperate plants suggest decreases of a degree or two in both summer and winter temperatures and, therefore, that we may be in the declining climatic phase leading to glaciation and extinction.

21. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
 - (A) searching for an accurate method of dating the Pleistocene epoch
 - (B) discussing problems involved in providing an accurate picture of the Pleistocene epoch
 - (C) declaring opposition to the use of the term "Ice Age" for the Pleistocene epoch
 - (D) criticizing fanciful schemes about what happened in the Pleistocene epoch
 - (E) refuting the idea that there is no way to tell if we are now living in an Ice Age
22. The "wrong impression" (line 1) to which the author refers is the idea that the
 - (A) climate of the Pleistocene epoch was not very different from the climate we are now experiencing
 - (B) climate of the Pleistocene epoch was composed of periods of violent storms
 - (C) Pleistocene epoch consisted of very wet, cold periods mixed with very dry, hot periods
 - (D) Pleistocene epoch comprised one period of continuous glaciation during which Northern Europe was covered with ice sheets
 - (E) Pleistocene epoch had no long periods during which much of the Earth was covered by ice

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23. According to the passage, one of the reasons for the deficiencies of the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" (lines 32-33) is that it was
- (A) derived from evidence that was only tangentially related to times of actual glaciation
 - (B) based primarily on fossil remains rather than on actual living organisms
 - (C) an abstract, imaginative scheme of how the period might have been structured
 - (D) based on unmethodical examinations of randomly chosen glacial biological remains
 - (E) derived from evidence that had been haphazardly gathered from glacial deposits and inaccurately evaluated
24. Which of the following does the passage imply about the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" (lines 32-33)?
- (A) It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
 - (B) It represents the best possible scientific practice, given the tools available at the time.
 - (C) It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
 - (D) It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
 - (E) It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that an important result of producing an accurate chronology of events of the Pleistocene epoch would be a
- (A) clearer idea of the origin of the Earth
 - (B) clearer picture of the Earth during the time that humans developed
 - (C) clearer understanding of the reasons for the existence of deserts
 - (D) more detailed understanding of how radioactive dating of minerals works
 - (E) firmer understanding of how the northern polar ice cap developed
26. The author refers to deserts primarily in order to
- (A) illustrate the idea that an interglacial climate is marked by oscillations of wet and dry periods
 - (B) illustrate the idea that what happened in the deserts during the Ice Age had far-reaching effects even on the ice sheets of Central and Northern Europe
 - (C) illustrate the idea that the effects of the Ice Age's climatic variations extended beyond the areas of ice
 - (D) support the view that during the Ice Age sheets of ice covered some of the deserts of the world
 - (E) support the view that we are probably living in a postglacial period
27. The author would regard the idea that we are living in an interglacial period as
- (A) unimportant
 - (B) unscientific
 - (C) self-evident
 - (D) plausible
 - (E) absurd

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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. INSTINCT: (A) hallucination (B) reservation
(C) irrational fear (D) learned response
(E) unobtainable desire
29. SENSATION:
(A) sketchy account
(B) recurring phenomenon
(C) unfinished story
(D) unnoticed event
(E) well-received effort
30. TRANQUILLITY: (A) leniency (B) virtue
(C) pandemonium (D) morbidity
(E) eclecticism
31. PLASTICITY: (A) purity (B) solidity
(C) rigidity (D) sternness (E) massiveness
32. RIFT: (A) bondage (B) capitulation
(C) fidelity (D) consistency (E) reconciliation
33. DESICCATE: (A) lactate (B) hydrate
(C) make appetizing (D) allow to putrify
(E) start to accelerate
34. ERUDITION: (A) boorishness (B) prescience
(C) ignorance (D) wealth (E) simplicity
35. AFFABLE: (A) sentimental (B) disobedient
(C) irascible (D) equivocal (E) underhanded
36. APOCRYPHAL: (A) authenticated
(B) annotated (C) famous (D) restored
(E) sophisticated
37. RECALCITRANT: (A) trustworthy
(B) expectant (C) extravagant (D) capable
(E) amenable
38. HALCYON: (A) future (B) healthy
(C) inane (D) extraordinary (E) miserable

FOR GENERAL TEST 14 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	97	1	C	88
2	A	83	2	E	84
3	A	74	3	E	76
4	A	51	4	B	95
5	A	43	5	E	58
6	B	41	6	O	67
7	B	26	7	O	9
8	C	92	8	A	92
9	C	80	9	B	89
10	O	50	10	C	83
11	D	56	11	O	62
12	A	33	12	E	55
13	A	43	13	A	48
14	A	41	14	A	43
15	O	28	15	E	34
16	E	20	16	E	21
17	C	83	17	O	68
18	D	65	18	B	77
19	B	81	19	A	39
20	C	64	20	E	53
21	B	76	21	B	67
22	A	56	22	O	31
23	O	68	23	A	37
24	O	39	24	A	44
25	B	66	25	B	59
26	E	74	26	C	44
27	A	60	27	O	70
28	A	88	28	O	86
29	B	84	29	O	80
30	B	72	30	C	85
31	O	57	31	C	66
32	O	50	32	E	49
33	A	42	33	B	54
34	B	34	34	C	42
35	A	39	35	C	46
36	B	32	36	A	39
37	B	37	37	E	37
38	O	28	38	E	26

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	90	1	B	86
2	B	91	2	B	83
3	A	79	3	A	87
4	C	85	4	A	80
5	D	74	5	B	82
6	C	83	6	B	63
7	A	80	7	A	81
8	B	65	8	A	67
9	B	79	9	C	66
10	A	69	10	O	70
11	A	57	11	C	49
12	D	59	12	C	35
13	B	54	13	B	49
14	D	25	14	D	41
15	C	16	15	C	26
16	D	79	16	A	95
17	D	79	17	O	69
18	B	74	18	B	90
19	A	84	19	O	87
20	E	72	20	B	60
21	B	91	21	C	91
22	O	65	22	O	74
23	C	71	23	E	62
24	E	61	24	E	71
25	A	44	25	D	33
26	C	53	26	E	60
27	A	56	27	B	60
28	A	52	28	B	52
29	D	52	29	C	48
30	B	49	30	A	45

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	87	1	E	88
2	B	89	2	E	83
3	C	81	3	O	51
4	C	60	4	B	77
5	C	74	5	C	80
6	E	29	6	C	82
7	O	87	7	C	92
8	B	75	8	C	90
9	B	56	9	B	74
10	A	92	10	A	57
11	O	80	11	B	54
12	B	81	12	E	61
13	A	69	13	A	92
14	C	65	14	A	33
15	E	75	15	O	15
16	A	58	16	O	55
17	A	34	17	C	76
18	C	61	18	A	67
19	C	41	19	C	62
20	O	33	20	A	41
21	E	31	21	E	45
22	E	28	22	E	34
23	A	65	23	B	62
24	C	53	24	O	45
25	C	38	25	O	45

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