

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. Though some of the information the author reveals about Russian life might surprise Americans, her major themes are ——— enough.
(A) familiar (B) thorough (C) vital
(D) original (E) interesting
2. In the early twentieth century, the discovery of radium ——— the popular imagination; not only was its discoverer, Marie Curie, idolized, but its market value ——— that of the rarest gemstone.
(A) stormed. .sank to
(B) horrified. .approached
(C) taxed. .was equal to
(D) enflamed. .exceeded
(E) escaped. .was comparable to
3. The president's secretary and his chief aide adored him, and both wrote obsessively ——— personal memoirs about him; unfortunately, however, ——— does not make for true intimacy.
(A) fatuous. .frankness
(B) devoted. .idolatry
(C) garrulous. .confidentiality
(D) candid. .discretion
(E) rancorous. .criticism
4. Despite claims that his philosophy can be traced to ——— source, the philosophy in fact draws liberally on several traditions and methodologies and so could justifiably be termed ———.
(A) a particular. .consistent
(B) a schematic. .multifaceted
(C) a dominant. .cogent
(D) an authoritative. .derivative
(E) a single. .eclectic
5. Du Bois' foreign trips were the highlight, not the ———, of his travels; he was habitually on the go across and around the United States.
(A) idiosyncrasy (B) result (C) precursor
(D) culmination (E) totality
6. Business forecasts usually prove reasonably accurate when the assumption that the future will be much like the past is ———; in times of major ——— in the business environment, however, forecasts can be dangerously wrong.
(A) specified. .discontinuities
(B) questioned. .surges
(C) contradicted. .improvements
(D) entertained. .risks
(E) satisfied. .shifts
7. It is almost always desirable to increase the yield of a crop if ——— increases are not also necessary in energy, labor, and other inputs of crop production.
(A) predetermined (B) commensurate
(C) compatible (D) measured (E) equivocal

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. MISER : STINGY :: (A) porter : strong
(B) rebel : idle (C) sage : docile
(D) friend : snide (E) loner : solitary
9. AQUEDUCT : WATER :: (A) capillary : saliva
(B) artery : blood (C) esophagus : breath
(D) corridor : aircraft (E) tanker : fluids
10. ENZYME : CATALYST :: (A) vaccine : allergy
(B) bacterium : microbe (C) gland : muscle
(D) vein : organ (E) neuron : corpuscle
11. LIEN : CLAIM ::
(A) brief : investigation
(B) mortgage : interest
(C) foreclosure : pleading
(D) garnishment : presumption
(E) subpoena : command
12. VERBOSITY : WORDS ::
(A) harmoniousness : relationships
(B) floridness : embellishments
(C) interrogation : answers
(D) supposition : proposals
(E) condemnation : acts
13. QUIXOTIC : IDEALISTIC ::
(A) churlish : polite
(B) whimsical : steady
(C) disinterested : impartial
(D) touchy : sensitive
(E) central : random
14. PREEMPT : PRECEDENCE ::
(A) dissemble : diplomacy
(B) superintend : culpability
(C) preside : arbitration
(D) acquire : possession
(E) divest : implication
15. MALINGER : AIL :: (A) study : learn
(B) qualify : achieve (C) sneer : respect
(D) flatter : appreciate (E) clash : resolve
16. ARBOREAL : TREES :: (A) terrestrial : plains
(B) amphibious : rivers (C) herbaceous : plants
(D) subterranean : caves (E) sidereal : stars

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.

Zooplankton, tiny animals adapted to an existence in the ocean, have evolved clever mechanisms for obtaining their food, miniscule phytoplankton (plant plankton). A very specialized feeding adaptation in zooplankton is that of the tadpolelike appendicularian who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus equipped with filters that capture and concentrate phytoplankton. The balloon, a transparent structure that varies in design according to the type of appendicularian inhabiting it, also protects the animal and helps to keep it afloat. Water containing phytoplankton is pumped by the appendicularian's muscular tail into the balloon's incurrent filters, passes through the feeding filter where the appendicularian sucks the food into its mouth, and then goes through an exit passage. Found in all the oceans of the world, including the Arctic Ocean, appendicularians tend to remain near the water's surface where the density of phytoplankton is greatest.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of appendicularians?
- (A) They are exclusively carnivorous.
 - (B) They have more than one method of obtaining food.
 - (C) They can tolerate frigid water.
 - (D) They can disguise themselves by secreting mucus.
 - (E) They are more sensitive to light than are other zooplankton.

18. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) explaining how appendicularians obtain food
 - (B) examining the flotation methods of appendicularians
 - (C) mapping the distribution of appendicularians around the world
 - (D) describing how appendicularians differ from other zooplankton
 - (E) comparing the various types of balloons formed by appendicularians
19. According to the passage, all of the following are descriptive of appendicularians EXCEPT
- (A) tailed
 - (B) vegetarian
 - (C) small-sized
 - (D) single-celled
 - (E) ocean-dwelling
20. The passage suggests that appendicularians tend to remain in surface waters because they
- (A) prefer the warmer water near the surface
 - (B) are unable to secrete mucus at the lower levels of the ocean
 - (C) use the contrast of light and shadow at the surface to hide from predators
 - (D) live in balloons that cannot withstand the water pressure deeper in the ocean
 - (E) eat food that grows more profusely near the surface

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Students of United States history, seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements, have thoroughly investigated the mid-nineteenth-century American economic and social conditions that affected the status of women. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period. Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism in the United States have been obscured because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities occurring within the United States, they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe. American feminist activists who have been described as "solitary" and "individual theorists" were in reality connected to a movement—utopian socialism—which was already popularizing feminist ideas in Europe during the two decades that culminated in the first women's rights conference held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Thus, a complete understanding of the origins and development of nineteenth-century feminism in the United States requires that the geographical focus be widened to include Europe and that the detailed study already made of social conditions be expanded to include the ideological development of feminism.

The earliest and most popular of the utopian socialists were the Saint-Simonians. The specifically feminist part of Saint-Simonianism has, however, been less studied than the group's contribution to early socialism. This is regrettable on two counts. By 1832 feminism was the central concern of Saint-Simonianism and entirely absorbed its adherents' energy; hence, by ignoring its feminism, European historians have misunderstood Saint-Simonianism. Moreover, since many feminist ideas can be traced to Saint-Simonianism, European historians' appreciation of later feminism in France and the United States remained limited.

Saint-Simon's followers, many of whom were women, based their feminism on an interpretation of his project to reorganize the globe by replacing brute force with the rule of spiritual powers. The new world order would be ruled together by a male, to represent reflection, and a female, to represent sentiment. This complementarity reflects the fact that, while the Saint-Simonians did not reject the belief that there were innate differences between men and women, they nevertheless foresaw an equally important social and political role for both sexes in their utopia.

Only a few Saint-Simonians opposed a definition of sexual equality based on gender distinction. This minority believed that individuals of both sexes were born similar in capacity and character, and they ascribed male-female differences to socialization and education. The envisioned result of both currents of thought, however, was that women would enter public life in the new age and that sexual equality would reward men as well as women with an improved way of life.

21. It can be inferred that the author considers those historians who describe early feminists in the United States as "solitary" to be
 - (A) insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminist thought
 - (B) overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848
 - (C) not focused narrowly enough in their geographical scope
 - (D) insufficiently aware of the ideological consequences of the Seneca Falls conference
 - (E) insufficiently concerned with the social conditions out of which feminism developed
22. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women's rights?
 - (A) It was primarily a product of nineteenth-century Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
 - (B) It was the work of American activists who were independent of feminists abroad.
 - (C) It was the culminating achievement of the utopian socialist movement.
 - (D) It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism.
 - (E) It was the final manifestation of the women's rights movement in the United States in the nineteenth century.
23. The author's attitude toward most European historians who have studied the Saint-Simonians is primarily one of
 - (A) approval of the specific focus of their research
 - (B) disapproval of their lack of attention to the issue that absorbed most of the Saint-Simonians' energy after 1832
 - (C) approval of their general focus on social conditions
 - (D) disapproval of their lack of attention to links between the Saint-Simonians and their American counterparts
 - (E) disagreement with their interpretation of the Saint-Simonian belief in sexual equality

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. The author mentions all of the following as characteristic of the Saint-Simonians EXCEPT:

- (A) The group included many women among its members.
- (B) The group believed in a world that would be characterized by sexual equality.
- (C) The group was among the earliest European socialist groups.
- (D) Most members believed that women should enter public life.
- (E) Most members believed that women and men were inherently similar in ability and character.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the Saint-Simonians envisioned a utopian society having which of the following characteristics?

- (A) It would be worldwide.
- (B) It would emphasize dogmatic religious principles.
- (C) It would most influence the United States.
- (D) It would have armies composed of women rather than of men.
- (E) It would continue to develop new feminist ideas.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that study of Saint-Simonianism is necessary for historians of American feminism because such study

- (A) would clarify the ideological origins of those feminist ideas that influenced American feminism
- (B) would increase understanding of a movement that deeply influenced the utopian socialism of early American feminists
- (C) would focus attention on the most important aspect of Saint-Simonian thought before 1832
- (D) promises to offer insight into a movement that was a direct outgrowth of the Seneca Falls conference of 1848
- (E) could increase understanding of those ideals that absorbed most of the energy of the earliest American feminists

27. According to the passage, which of the following would be the most accurate description of the society envisioned by most Saint-Simonians?

- (A) A society in which women were highly regarded for their extensive education
- (B) A society in which the two genders played complementary roles and had equal status
- (C) A society in which women did not enter public life
- (D) A social order in which a body of men and women would rule together on the basis of their spiritual power
- (E) A social order in which distinctions between male and female would not exist and all would share equally in political power

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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. TOY: (A) think over seriously
(B) admire overtly (C) use sporadically
(D) praise unstintingly (E) covet irrationally
29. QUACK: (A) hard worker (B) true believer
(C) honest practitioner (D) careful employee
(E) experienced planner
30. FRINGE: (A) center (B) proximity
(C) breadth (D) outlet (E) continuity
31. FALLACIOUS: (A) safe (B) valid
(C) energetic (D) diverted (E) persuasive
32. CRYPTIC: (A) resonant (B) superficial
(C) unobjectionable (D) self-explanatory
(E) other-directed
33. RENT: (A) in abeyance (B) occupied
(C) undeserved (D) turned down
(E) made whole
34. CONSIDER: (A) activate (B) infer
(C) table (D) encourage (E) deter
35. TENUOUS: (A) finite (B) embedded
(C) convinced (D) substantial (E) proximate
36. MERCURIAL: (A) earthy (B) honest
(C) thoughtful (D) clumsy (E) constant
37. OPPROBRIUM: (A) good repute
(B) fair recompense (C) fidelity
(D) exposure (E) patience
38. VENERATION: (A) derision (B) blame
(C) avoidance (D) ostracism (E) defiance

SECTION 7
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. Job failure means being fired from a job, being asked to resign, or leaving — to protect yourself because you had very strong evidence that one of the first two was —.
(A) voluntarily. .impending
(B) abruptly. .significant
(C) knowingly. .operative
(D) understandably. .pertinent
(E) eventually. .intentional
2. The tone of Jane Carlyle's letter is guarded, and her feelings are always — by the wit and pride that made — plea for sympathy impossible for her.
(A) masked. .a direct
(B) bolstered. .a needless
(C) controlled. .a circumspect
(D) enhanced. .an intentional
(E) colored. .an untimely
3. French folktales almost always take place within the basic — that correspond to the — setting of peasant life: on the one hand, the household and village and on the other, the open road.
(A) contexts. .hierarchical
(B) structures. .personal
(C) frameworks. .dual
(D) chronologies. .generic
(E) narratives. .ambivalent
4. Nurturing the Royal Ballet's artistic growth while preserving its institutional stability has been difficult, because the claims of the latter seem inescapably to — development; apparently, attaining artistic success is simpler than — it.
(A) ensure. .promoting
(B) inhibit. .perpetuating
(C) undermine. .resurrecting
(D) modify. .appreciating
(E) supplement. .confining
5. Inspired interim responses to hitherto unknown problems, New Deal economic strategems became — as a result of bureaucratization, their flexibility and adaptability destroyed by their transformation into rigid policies.
(A) politicized
(B) consolidated
(C) ossified
(D) ungovernable
(E) streamlined
6. Biologists — isolated oceanic islands like the Galapagos, because, in such small, laboratory-like settings, the rich hurly-burly of continental plant and animal communities is reduced to a scientifically — complexity.
(A) explore. .diverse
(B) desert. .manageable
(C) exploit. .intimidating
(D) reject. .intricate
(E) prize. .tractable
7. The startling finding that variations in the rate of the Earth's rotation depend to an — degree on the weather has necessitated a complete — of the world's time-keeping methods.
(A) unexpected. .overhaul
(B) anticipated. .recalibration
(C) indeterminate. .rejection
(D) unobservable. .review
(E) estimated. .acceptance

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. ORCHESTRA : INSTRUMENTAL ::
(A) choir : vocal (B) pianist : discordant
(C) trio : harmonic (D) singer : sacred
(E) band : martial
9. TROPHY : CONTESTANT :: (A) baton : runner
(B) pride : parent (C) book : bibliography
(D) loan : cashier (E) honors : student
10. LISTENER : EAVESDROPPER ::
(A) spectator : game (B) viewer : gazer
(C) observer : spy (D) speaker : chatterbox
(E) leader : demagogue
11. FIDGET : NERVOUSNESS :: (A) cringe : dread
(B) stall : frustration (C) regale : amusement
(D) doubt : consternation (E) nag : annoyance
12. DORMANT : INACTIVITY ::
(A) stark : ornateness (B) malleable : plasticity
(C) prone : uprightness (D) infuriating : tedium
(E) slack : excess
13. WFT : PLUMMET :: (A) skim : glide
(B) dream : captivate (C) toss : catch
(D) flail : assault (E) meander : dash
14. PRUDISH : PROPRIETY ::
(A) fanatical : violence
(B) authoritative : evidence
(C) finicky : quality
(D) obstinate : accuracy
(E) fearful : comfort
15. POSEUR : SINCERITY :: (A) brat : insolence
(B) flirt : decency (C) grouch : patience
(D) recluse : gregariousness (E) rogue : empathy
16. MORALISTIC : PRINCIPLED ::
(A) simplistic : unsophisticated
(B) pedantic : learned
(C) positivistic : empirical
(D) dogmatic : prejudiced
(E) fantastic : imaginative

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.

Historically, a cornerstone of classical empiricism has been the notion that every true generalization must be confirmable by specific observations. In classical empiricism, the truth of "All balls are red," for example, is assessed by inspecting balls; any observation of a *non* red ball refutes unequivocally the proposed generalization.

For W.V.O. Quine, however, this constitutes an overly "narrow" conception of empiricism. "All balls are red," he maintains, forms one strand within an entire web of statements (our knowledge); individual observations can be referred only to this web as a whole. As new observations are collected, he explains, they must be integrated into the web. Problems occur only if a contradiction develops between a new observation, say, "That ball is blue," and the preexisting statements. In that case, he argues, *any* statement or combination of statements (not merely the "offending" generalization, as in classical empiricism) can be altered to achieve the fundamental requirement, a system free of contradictions, even if, in some cases, the alteration consists of labeling the new observation a "hallucination."

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with presenting
- (A) criticisms of Quine's views on the proper conceptualization of empiricism
 - (B) evidence to support Quine's claims about the problems inherent in classical empiricism
 - (C) an account of Quine's counterproposal to one of the traditional assumptions of classical empiricism
 - (D) an overview of classical empiricism and its contributions to Quine's alternate understanding of empiricism
 - (E) a history of classical empiricism and Quine's reservations about it
18. According to Quine's conception of empiricism, if a new observation were to contradict some statement already within our system of knowledge, which of the following would be true?
- (A) The new observation would be rejected as untrue.
 - (B) Both the observation and the statement in our system that it contradicted would be discarded.
 - (C) New observations would be added to our web of statements in order to expand our system of knowledge.
 - (D) The observation or some part of our web of statements would need to be adjusted to resolve the contradiction.
 - (E) An entirely new field of knowledge would be created.

19. As described in the passage, Quine's specific argument against classical empiricism would be most strengthened if he did which of the following?
- (A) Provided evidence that many observations are actually hallucinations.
 - (B) Explained why new observations often invalidate preexisting generalizations.
 - (C) Challenged the mechanism by which specific generalizations are derived from collections of particular observations.
 - (D) Mentioned other critics of classical empiricism and the substance of their approaches.
 - (E) Gave an example of a specific generalization that has not been invalidated despite a contrary observation.
20. It can be inferred from the passage that Quine considers classical empiricism to be "overly 'narrow'" (lines 7-8) for which of the following reasons?
- I. Classical empiricism requires that our system of generalizations be free of contradictions.
 - II. Classical empiricism demands that in the case of a contradiction between an individual observation and a generalization, the generalization must be abandoned.
 - III. Classical empiricism asserts that every observation will either confirm an existing generalization or initiate a new generalization.
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Line
(5) Until recently astronomers have been puzzled by the fate of red giant and supergiant stars. When the core of a giant star whose mass surpasses 1.4 times the present mass of our Sun (M_{\odot}) exhausts its nuclear fuel, it is unable to support its own weight and collapses into a tiny neutron star. The gravitational energy released during this implosion of the core blows off the remainder of the star in a gigantic explosion, or a supernova. Since around 50 percent of all stars are believed to begin their lives with masses greater than $1.4 M_{\odot}$, we might expect that one out of every two stars would die as a supernova. But in fact, only one star in thirty dies such a violent death. The rest expire much more peacefully as planetary nebulas. Apparently most massive stars manage to lose sufficient material that their masses drop below the critical value of $1.4 M_{\odot}$ before they exhaust their nuclear fuel.

(10) Evidence supporting this view comes from observations of IRC + 10216, a pulsating giant star located 700 light-years away from Earth. A huge rate of mass loss ($1 M_{\odot}$ every 10,000 years) has been deduced from infrared observations of ammonia (NH_3) molecules located in the circumstellar cloud around IRC + 10216. Recent microwave observations of carbon monoxide (CO) molecules indicate a similar rate of mass loss and demonstrate that the escaping material extends outward from the star for a distance of at least one light-year. Because we know the size of the cloud around IRC + 10216 and can use our observations of either NH_3 or CO to measure the outflow velocity, we can calculate an age for the circumstellar cloud. IRC + 10216 has apparently expelled, in the form of molecules and dust grains, a mass equal to that of our entire Sun within the past ten thousand years. This implies that some stars can shed huge amounts of matter very quickly and thus may never expire as supernovas. Theoretical models as well as statistics on supernovas and planetary nebulas suggest that stars that begin their lives with masses around $6 M_{\odot}$ shed sufficient material to drop below the critical value of $1.4 M_{\odot}$. IRC + 10216, for example, should do this in a mere 50,000 years from its birth, only an instant in the life of a star.

(45) But what place does IRC + 10216 have in stellar evolution? Astronomers suggest that stars like IRC + 10216 are actually "protoplanetary nebulas"—old giant stars whose dense cores have almost but not quite rid themselves of the fluffy envelopes of gas around them. Once the star has lost the entire envelope, its exposed core becomes the central star of the planetary nebula and heats and ionizes the last vestiges of the envelope as it flows away into space. This configuration is a full-fledged planetary nebula, long familiar to optical astronomers.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) offer a method of calculating the age of circumstellar clouds
 - (B) describe the conditions that result in a star's expiring as a supernova
 - (C) discuss new evidence concerning the composition of planetary nebulas
 - (D) explain why fewer stars than predicted expire as supernovas
 - (E) survey conflicting theories concerning the composition of circumstellar clouds
22. The passage implies that at the beginning of the life of IRC + 10216, its mass was approximately
 - (A) $7.0 M_{\odot}$
 - (B) $6.0 M_{\odot}$
 - (C) $5.0 M_{\odot}$
 - (D) $1.4 M_{\odot}$
 - (E) $1.0 M_{\odot}$
23. The view to which line 18 refers serves to
 - (A) reconcile seemingly contradictory facts
 - (B) undermine a previously held theory
 - (C) take into account data previously held to be insignificant
 - (D) resolve a controversy
 - (E) question new methods of gathering data
24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following in the discussion of the rate at which IRC + 10216 loses mass?
 - (A) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC + 10216 consists only of CO and NH_3 molecules.
 - (B) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC + 10216 consists of material expelled from that star.
 - (C) The age of a star is equal to that of its circumstellar cloud.
 - (D) The rate at which IRC + 10216 loses mass varies significantly from year to year.
 - (E) Stars with a mass greater than $6 M_{\odot}$ lose mass at a rate faster than stars with a mass less than $6 M_{\odot}$ do.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

25. According to information provided by the passage, which of the following stars would astronomers most likely describe as a planetary nebula?
- (A) A star that began its life with a mass of $5.5 M_{\odot}$, has exhausted its nuclear fuel, and has a core that is visible to astronomers
 - (B) A star that began its life with a mass of $6 M_{\odot}$, lost mass at a rate of $1 M_{\odot}$ per 10,000 years, and exhausted its nuclear fuel in 40,000 years
 - (C) A star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel, has a mass of $1.2 M_{\odot}$, and is surrounded by a circumstellar cloud that obscures its core from view
 - (D) A star that began its life with a mass greater than $6 M_{\odot}$, has just recently exhausted its nuclear fuel, and is in the process of releasing massive amounts of gravitational energy
 - (E) A star that began its life with a mass of $5.5 M_{\odot}$, has yet to exhaust its nuclear fuel, and exhibits a rate of mass loss similar to that of IRC + 10216
26. Which of the following statements would be most likely to follow the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Supernovas are not necessarily the most spectacular events that astronomers have occasion to observe.
 - (B) Apparently, stars that have a mass of greater than $6 M_{\odot}$ are somewhat rare.
 - (C) Recent studies of CO and NH_3 in the circumstellar clouds of stars similar to IRC + 10216 have led astronomers to believe that the formation of planetary nebulas precedes the development of supernovas.
 - (D) It appears, then, that IRC + 10216 actually represents an intermediate step in the evolution of a giant star into a planetary nebula.
 - (E) Astronomers have yet to develop a consistently accurate method for measuring the rate at which a star exhausts its nuclear fuel.
27. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?
- (A) New Methods of Calculating the Age of Circumstellar Clouds
 - (B) New Evidence Concerning the Composition of Planetary Nebulas
 - (C) Protoplanetary Nebula: A Rarely Observed Phenomenon
 - (D) Planetary Nebulas: An Enigma to Astronomers
 - (E) The Diminution of a Star's Mass: A Crucial Factor in Stellar Evolution

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. SEND: (A) drop (B) lift (C) attempt
(D) receive (E) locate
29. INTERLOCKING: (A) independent
(B) internal (C) peripheral
(D) sequential (E) variable
30. REFLECT: (A) diffuse (B) polarize
(C) absorb (D) focus (E) propagate
31. LACKLUSTER: (A) necessary (B) descriptive
(C) radiant (D) organized (E) mature
32. ZENITH: (A) shortest line (B) furthest edge
(C) lowest point (D) roughest curve
(E) smallest surface
33. ENGENDER: (A) enumerate (B) emulate
(C) exculpate (D) eradicate (E) encapsulate
34. ANOMALOUS: (A) veracious
(B) precise
(C) essential
(D) conforming to an established rule
(E) proceeding in a timely fashion
35. GRIEVOUS: (A) slight (B) stereotyped
(C) solicitous (D) sophisticated (E) sparkling
36. PRECIPITATE: (A) desperate (B) determined
(C) dissident (D) deliberate (E) divided
37. PROLIXITY: (A) intense devotion
(B) vehement protest (C) serious offense
(D) exact measurement (E) extreme brevity
38. DISABUSE: (A) afflict with pain
(B) lead into error (C) force into exile
(D) remove from grace (E) free from obligation

FOR GENERAL TEST 9 ONLY
Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	A	85	1	A	95
2	D	71	2	A	79
3	B	74	3	A	79
4	E	59	4	B	64
5	E	51	5	C	45
6	E	40	6	E	58
7	B	37	7	A	50
8	E	83	8	A	90
9	B	87	9	A	88
10	B	54	10	C	83
11	E	58	11	A	59
12	B	42	12	A	54
13	D	35	13	E	57
14	D	44	14	C	48
15	D	28	15	D	36
16	E	11	16	B	31
17	C	64	17	B	63
18	A	84	18	D	61
19	D	79	19	E	45
20	E	90	20	A	14
21	A	74	21	D	61
22	B	38	22	B	65
23	B	53	23	A	40
24	E	47	24	B	49
25	A	57	25	A	22
26	A	49	26	D	61
27	B	67	27	E	47
28	A	77	28	D	94
29	C	78	29	A	88
30	A	79	30	C	76
31	B	73	31	C	79
32	D	56	32	C	75
33	E	38	33	D	51
34	C	33	34	D	44
35	D	35	35	A	32
36	E	34	36	D	26
37	A	22	37	E	33
38	A	29	38	B	15

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	C	88	1	B	81
2	B	83	2	C	85
3	B	81	3	B	81
4	A	84	4	B	81
5	A	87	5	A	89
6	A	71	6	A	87
7	B	74	7	C	87
8	A	76	8	D	68
9	A	77	9	A	72
10	D	59	10	B	65
11	D	52	11	D	67
12	C	44	12	A	63
13	D	50	13	C	50
14	C	33	14	C	49
15	D	29	15	B	30
16	C	88	16	D	85
17	A	78	17	B	77
18	A	64	18	A	74
19	E	64	19	C	71
20	C	64	20	D	57
21	D	87	21	C	79
22	A	83	22	C	75
23	C	63	23	C	40
24	B	59	24	E	42
25	D	38	25	D	35
26	E	52	26	A	53
27	B	48	27	C	39
28	D	43	28	E	52
29	E	33	29	E	32
30	E	28	30	B	49

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	C	78	1	B	81
2	B	78	2	D	74
3	D	60	3	C	86
4	C	51	4	E	69
5	D	55	5	E	78
6	A	28	6	C	87
7	D	93	7	C	65
8	D	62	8	E	77
9	A	45	9	D	79
10	A	91	10	C	47
11	E	65	11	A	68
12	E	29	12	E	66
13	D	28	13	B	64
14	D	54	14	A	37
15	C	64	15	D	62
16	B	44	16	B	39
17	E	19	17	B	48
18	A	62	18	A	13
19	B	56	19	D	51
20	D	49	20	C	61
21	B	56	21	E	35
22	E	31	22	E	51
23	E	50	23	C	44
24	D	40	24	B	33
25	E	42	25	A	31

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