

TEST 18

SECTION I

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. Physicists rejected the innovative experimental technique because, although it — some problems, it also produced new —.
(A) clarified..data
(B) eased..interpretations
(C) resolved..complications
(D) caused..hypotheses
(E) revealed..inconsistencies
- * 2. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, — both the strength to work and many of the specific skills they once possessed.
(A) regaining (B) denying (C) pursuing
(D) insuring (E) losing
3. The pressure of population on available resources is the key to understanding history; consequently, any historical writing that takes no cognizance of — facts is — flawed.
(A) demographic..intrinsically
(B) ecological..marginally
(C) cultural..substantively
(D) psychological..philosophically
(E) political..demonstratively
4. It is puzzling to observe that Jones's novel has recently been criticized for its — structure, since commentators have traditionally argued that its most obvious — is its relentlessly rigid, indeed schematic, framework.
(A) attention to..preoccupation
(B) speculation about..characteristic
(C) parody of..disparity
(D) violation of..contradiction
(E) lack of..flaw
5. It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be —.
(A) predictable (B) unexpected
(C) admirable (D) explicit (E) confusing
6. The characterization of historical analysis as a form of fiction is not likely to be received — by either historians or literary critics, who agree that history and fiction deal with — orders of experience.
(A) quietly..significant
(B) enthusiastically..shifting
(C) passively..unusual
(D) sympathetically..distinct
(E) contentiously..realistic
7. For some time now, — has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.
(A) rationality
(B) flexibility
(C) diffidence
(D) disinterestedness
(E) insincerity

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. STUDY:LEARN :: (A) pervade:encompass
(B) search:find (C) gather:win
(D) agree:keep (E) accumulate:raise
9. CORRAL:HORSES :: (A) den:lions
(B) meadow:sheep (C) herd:cattle
(D) nest:birds (E) coop:chickens
10. LULLABY:SONG ::
(A) narrative:volume
(B) lecture:tutor
(C) paragraph:page
(D) diatribe:discourse
(E) invective:compliment
11. DIE:SHAPING :: (A) glue:attaching
(B) anchor:sailing (C) drill:boring
(D) pedal:propelling (E) ink:printing
12. MERCENARY:MONEY ::
(A) vindictive:revenge
(B) scholarly:library
(C) immaculate:cleanliness
(D) thirsty:water
(E) belligerent:invasion
13. AUTHORITATIVENESS:PUNDITS ::
(A) dedication:signatories
(B) sobriety:executors
(C) sensitivity:literati
(D) recklessness:warriors
(E) allegiance:partisans
14. STRUT:WING :: (A) lever:handle
(B) axle:wheel (C) buttress:wall
(D) beam:rivet (E) well:pipe
15. FAWN:IMPERIOUSNESS ::
(A) equivocate:directness
(B) elaborate:originality
(C) boggle:imagination
(D) manipulate:repression
(E) coddle:permissiveness
16. TROUBLED:DISTRAUGHT ::
(A) annoyed:disillusioned
(B) disturbed:interrupted
(C) covetous:rapacious
(D) outmoded:ostentatious
(E) tranquil:placid

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 evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

- (10) The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention—that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

- (40) The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, innerdirected, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human

- (55) consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

17. The author is primarily concerned with
 (A) disproving the view that herbivores are less intelligent than carnivores
 (B) describing a relationship between animals' intelligence and their ecological roles
 (C) establishing a direct link between early large mammals and their modern counterparts
 (D) analyzing the ecological basis for the dominance of some carnivores over other carnivores
 (E) demonstrating the importance of hormones in mental activity
18. The author refers to a hungry lizard (line 55) primarily in order to
 (A) demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals
 (B) broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example
 (C) make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
 (D) provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
 (E) offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
- (A) past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
 - (B) attention is more highly focused
 - (C) muscular coordination is less highly developed
 - (D) there is less need for competition among species
 - (E) environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator
20. The sensitivity described in lines 56-61 is most clearly an example of
- (A) "free-floating awareness" (lines 16-17)
 - (B) "flooding of impulses in the brain stem" (lines 29-30)
 - (C) "the holding of consistent images" (lines 31-32)
 - (D) "integration of details with perceived ends and purposes" (lines 37-38)
 - (E) "silk-thin veils of tranquility" (line 64)
21. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as
- (A) superior and condescending
 - (B) lighthearted and jocular
 - (C) apologetic and conciliatory
 - (D) wistful and tender
 - (E) respectful and admiring
22. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- I. Why is an aroused herbivore usually fearful?
 - II. What are some of the degrees of attention in large mammals?
 - III. What occurs when the stimulus that causes arousal of a mammal is removed?
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
23. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
- (A) Interplay of predator and prey
 - (B) Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands
 - (C) Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles
 - (D) Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species
 - (E) Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores
24. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT
- (A) the production of adrenaline
 - (B) the production of norepinephrine
 - (C) a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli
 - (D) an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
 - (E) an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made, but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

25. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- (A) They formed a distinct upper class.
- (B) Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- (C) Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- (D) Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- (E) Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

26. The author's attitude toward Pessen's presentation of statistics can be best described as

- (A) disapproving
- (B) shocked
- (C) suspicious
- (D) amused
- (E) laudatory

27. Which of the following best states the author's main point?

- (A) Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social and economic structure of early nineteenth-century America.
- (B) Tocqueville's analysis of the United States in the Jacksonian era remains the definitive account of this period.
- (C) Pessen's study is valuable primarily because it shows the continuity of the social system in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.
- (D) The social patterns and political power of the extremely wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 are well documented.
- (E) Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic system in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

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. **BOISTEROUS:** (A) grateful (B) angry
(C) clever (D) frightened (E) quiet
29. **EMIT:** (A) absorb (B) demand
(C) mistake (D) prevent (E) require
30. **METAMORPHOSE:** (A) move ahead
(B) remain unaltered (C) descend slowly
(D) examine in haste (E) prepare in advance
31. **ALLY:** (A) mediator (B) felon
(C) adversary (D) inventor
(E) conspirator
32. **OFFHAND:**
(A) accurate
(B) universal
(C) appropriate
(D) premeditated
(E) disputatious
33. **BROACH:** (A) keep track of
(B) lay claim to (C) close off (D) soothe
(E) simplify
34. **GIST:** (A) artificial manner
(B) trivial point (C) informal procedure
(D) eccentric method (E) singular event
35. **DIVESTITURE:** (A) acquisition
(B) promotion (C) subsidization
(D) consultation (E) monopolization
36. **EXTANT:** (A) extensive (B) extraneous
(C) extricable (D) extinct (E) extra
37. **TRACTABILITY:** (A) infertility
(B) implausibility (C) incorrigibility
(D) impenetrability (E) indefatigability
38. **NOISOME:**
(A) attractively fragrant
(B) subtly flattering
(C) consistently patient
(D) softly glowing
(E) gradually diminishing

SECTION 4
Time—30 minutes
38 Questions

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

1. The — of mass literacy coincided with the first industrial revolution; in turn, the new expansion in literacy, as well as cheaper printing, helped to nurture the — of popular literature.
(A) building..mistrust
(B) reappearance..display
(C) receipt..source
(D) selection..influence
(E) emergence..rise
2. Although ancient tools were — preserved, enough have survived to allow us to demonstrate an occasionally interrupted but generally — progress through prehistory.
(A) partially..noticeable
(B) superficially..necessary
(C) unwittingly..documented
(D) rarely..continual
(E) needlessly..incessant
3. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so — that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.
(A) permanently (B) imperceptibly
(C) irregularly (D) precariously
(E) slightly
4. Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or — signs of adolescent anxiety.
(A) prophetic (B) normal
(C) monotonous (D) virtual
(E) typical
5. An investigation that is — can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.
(A) timely (B) unguided (C) consistent
(D) uncomplicated (E) subjective
6. Like many eighteenth-century scholars who lived by cultivating those in power, Winckelmann neglected to neutralize, by some — gesture of comradeship, the resentment his peers were bound to feel because of his — the high and mighty.
(A) quixotic..intrigue with
(B) enigmatic..familiarity with
(C) propitiatory..involvement with
(D) salutary..questioning of
(E) unfeigned..sympathy for
7. In a — society that worships efficiency, it is difficult for a sensitive and idealistic person to make the kinds of — decisions that alone spell success as it is defined by such a society.
(A) bureaucratic..edifying
(B) pragmatic..hardheaded
(C) rational..well-intentioned
(D) competitive..evenhanded
(E) modern..dysfunctional

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. TABLECLOTH:TABLE :: (A) tent:ground
(B) shirt:hanger (C) window:sill
(D) sheet:mattress (E) cloud:earth
9. CANVAS:PAINTER :: (A) leather:shoe
(B) brush:palette (C) chisel:wood
(D) marble:sculptor (E) hammer:carpenter
10. MANSION:RESIDENCE ::
(A) limousine:automobile
(B) chandelier:candle
(C) tuxedo:wardrobe
(D) diamond:rhinestone
(E) yacht:harbor
11. DOOR:ROOM :: (A) rudder:anchor
(B) boat:ship (C) patio:terrace
(D) hatch:hold (E) basement:attic
12. CHOREOGRAPHY:DANCE ::
(A) ceremony:sermon
(B) agenda:advertisement
(C) poetry:recitation
(D) instrumentation:conductor
(E) plot:story
13. EVAPORATE:VAPOR ::
(A) petrify:stone (B) centrifuge:liquid
(C) saturate:fluid (D) corrode:acid
(E) incinerate:fire
14. ASSUAGE:SORROW ::
(A) retaliate:antipathy
(B) dampen:ardor
(C) entrust:reliability
(D) counsel:reluctance
(E) withhold:appreciation
15. NUMB:INSENSIBLE :: (A) reflect:luminous
(B) burnish:lustrous (C) heckle:raucous
(D) repulse:odious (E) braid:sinuous
16. AUDACIOUS:TREPIDATION ::
(A) refractory:intransigence
(B) laconic:volubility
(C) sordid:aspiration
(D) cursory:accumulation
(E) derisive:subordination

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.

"I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most intense." Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly

- (5) been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realistic as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary: literary critics' cavalier dismissal of Woolf's social vision will not withstand scrutiny.

- (10) In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on people's lives, how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates. Most of her novels are rooted in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

- Woolf's focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense antipathy to propaganda in art. The pictures of reformers in her novels are usually satiric or sharply critical. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. (Her *Writer's Diary* notes: "the only honest people are the artists," whereas "these social reformers and philanthropists . . . harbor . . . discreditable desires under the disguise of loving their kind. . . .") Woolf detested what she called "preaching" in fiction, too, and criticized novelist D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

- Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a contemplative, not an active art. She describes phenomena and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues; it is the reader's work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art.

- Woolf's literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As she put it

in *The Common Reader*, "It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore." Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch—a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

- (60) 17. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (A) Poetry and Satire as Influences on the Novels of Virginia Woolf
(B) Virginia Woolf: Critic and Commentator on the Twentieth-Century Novel
(C) Trends in Contemporary Reform Movements as a Key to Understanding Virginia Woolf's Novels
(D) Society as Allegory for the Individual in the Novels of Virginia Woolf
(E) Virginia Woolf's Novels: Critical Reflections on the Individual and on Society
18. In the first paragraph of the passage, the author's attitude toward the literary critics mentioned can best be described as
- (A) disparaging
(B) ironic
(C) facetious
(D) skeptical but resigned
(E) disappointed but hopeful
19. It can be inferred from the passage that Woolf chose Chaucer as a literary model because she believed that
- (A) Chaucer was the first English author to focus on society as a whole as well as on individual characters
(B) Chaucer was an honest and forthright author, whereas novelists like D. H. Lawrence did not sincerely wish to change society
(C) Chaucer was more concerned with understanding his society than with calling its accepted mores into question
(D) Chaucer's writing was greatly, if subtly, effective in influencing the moral attitudes of his readers
(E) her own novels would be more widely read if, like Chaucer, she did not overtly and vehemently criticize contemporary society

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the most probable reason Woolf realistically described the social setting in the majority of her novels was that she
- (A) was aware that contemporary literary critics considered the novel to be the most realistic of literary genres
 - (B) was interested in the effect of a person's social milieu on his or her character and actions
 - (C) needed to be as attentive to detail as possible in her novels in order to support the arguments she advanced in them
 - (D) wanted to show that a painstaking fidelity in the representation of reality did not in any way hamper the artist
 - (E) wished to prevent critics from charging that her novels were written in an ambiguous and inexact style
21. Which of the following phrases best expresses the sense of the word "contemplative" as it is used in lines 43-44 of the passage?
- (A) Gradually elucidating the rational structures underlying accepted mores
 - (B) Reflecting on issues in society without prejudice or emotional commitment
 - (C) Avoiding the aggressive assertion of the author's perspective to the exclusion of the reader's judgment
 - (D) Conveying a broad view of society as a whole rather than focusing on an isolated individual consciousness
 - (E) Appreciating the world as the artist sees it rather than judging it in moral terms
22. The author implies that a major element of the satirist's art is the satirist's
- (A) consistent adherence to a position of lofty disdain when viewing the foibles of humanity
 - (B) insistence on the helplessness of individuals against the social forces that seek to determine an individual's fate
 - (C) cynical disbelief that visionaries can either enlighten or improve their societies
 - (D) fundamental assumption that some ambiguity must remain in a work of art in order for it to reflect society and social mores accurately
 - (E) refusal to indulge in polemic when presenting social mores to readers for their scrutiny
23. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
- (A) Have literary critics ignored the social criticism inherent in the works of Chekhov and Chaucer?
 - (B) Does the author believe that Woolf is solely an introspective and visionary novelist?
 - (C) What are the social causes with which Woolf shows herself to be sympathetic in her writings?
 - (D) Was D. H. Lawrence as concerned as Woolf was with creating realistic settings for his novels?
 - (E) Does Woolf attribute more power to social environment or to historical forces as shapers of a person's life?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

It is a popular misconception that nuclear fusion power is free of radioactivity; in fact, the deuterium-tritium reaction that nuclear scientists are currently exploring with such zeal produces both alpha particles and neutrons. (The neutrons are used to produce tritium from a lithium blanket surrounding the reactor.) Another common misconception is that nuclear fusion power is a virtually unlimited source of energy because of the enormous quantity of deuterium in the sea. Actually, its limits are set by the amount of available lithium, which is about as plentiful as uranium in the Earth's crust. Research should certainly continue on controlled nuclear fusion, but no energy program should be premised on its existence until it has proven practical. For the immediate future, we must continue to use hydroelectric power, nuclear fission, and fossil fuels to meet our energy needs. The energy sources already in major use are in major use for good reason.

24. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) criticize scientists who believe that the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction can be made feasible as an energy source
 - (B) admonish scientists who have failed to correctly calculate the amount of lithium available for use in nuclear fusion reactors
 - (C) defend the continued short-term use of fossil fuels as a major energy source
 - (D) caution against uncritical embrace of nuclear fusion power as a major energy source
 - (E) correct the misconception that nuclear fusion power is entirely free of radioactivity
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the current state of public awareness concerning nuclear fusion power?
- (A) The public has been deliberately misinformed about the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear fusion power.
 - (B) The public is unaware of the principal advantage of nuclear fusion over nuclear fission as an energy source.
 - (C) The public's awareness of the scientific facts concerning nuclear fusion power is somewhat distorted and incomplete.
 - (D) The public is not interested in increasing its awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear fusion power.
 - (E) The public is aware of the disadvantages of nuclear fusion power but not of its advantages.
26. The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- (A) What is likely to be the principal source of deuterium for nuclear fusion power?
 - (B) How much incidental radiation is produced in the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction?
 - (C) Why are scientists exploring the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction with such zeal?
 - (D) Why must the tritium for nuclear fusion be synthesized from lithium?
 - (E) Why does the deuterium-tritium reaction yield both alpha particles and neutrons?
27. Which of the following statements concerning nuclear scientists is most directly suggested in the passage?
- (A) Nuclear scientists are not themselves aware of all of the facts surrounding the deuterium-tritium fusion reaction.
 - (B) Nuclear scientists exploring the deuterium-tritium reaction have overlooked key facts in their eagerness to prove nuclear fusion practical.
 - (C) Nuclear scientists may have overestimated the amount of lithium actually available in the Earth's crust.
 - (D) Nuclear scientists have not been entirely dispassionate in their investigation of the deuterium-tritium reaction.
 - (E) Nuclear scientists have insufficiently investigated the lithium-to-tritium reaction in nuclear fusion.

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. PERSEVERE: (A) put into (B) send out
(C) take away (D) give up
(E) bring forward
29. WATERPROOF: (A) soggy (B) natural
(C) unglazed (D) viscous (E) permeable
30. AMALGAMATE: (A) separate (B) fixate
(C) terminate (D) calibrate (E) correlate
31. PUNGENCY: (A) boredom (B) redundancy
(C) unresponsiveness (D) blandness
(E) insignificance
32. ANARCHY: (A) courtesy (B) hope
(C) order (D) neutrality (E) importance
33. INCURSION: (A) loss of respect
(B) lack of resolve (C) reparation
(D) relapse (E) retreat
34. ABROGATE: (A) uphold (B) defer
(C) discuss secretly (D) admit willingly
(E) read thoroughly
35. HAPLESS: (A) excited (B) elated
(C) fortunate (D) completely self-reliant
(E) assured of success
36. AVER: (A) collect (B) augment
(C) placate (D) deny (E) encourage
37. SEDULOUS: (A) presumptuous
(B) ponderous (C) treacherous
(D) careless (E) useless
38. INSULARITY:
(A) overzealousness
(B) cosmopolitanism
(C) susceptibility
(D) willing hospitality
(E) knowledgeable consideration

FOR GENERAL TEST 18 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	C	87	1	E	88
2	E	86	2	D	80
3	A	66	3	B	79
4	E	61	4	A	69
5	B	52	5	B	69
6	D	44	6	C	51
7	D	18	7	B	41
8	B	91	8	D	94
9	E	76	9	D	87
10	D	50	10	A	81
11	C	51	11	D	70
12	A	38	12	E	59
13	E	41	13	A	42
14	C	38	14	B	37
15	A	27	15	B	22
16	C	14	16	B	30
17	B	83	17	E	66
18	C	79	18	A	50
19	A	54	19	D	54
20	D	55	20	B	71
21	E	78	21	C	40
22	C	60	22	E	38
23	A	75	23	B	42
24	E	52	24	D	70
25	D	76	25	C	84
26	E	29	26	A	51
27	E	60	27	D	19
28	E	86	28	D	86
29	A	78	29	E	84
30	B	81	30	A	80
31	C	77	31	D	71
32	D	66	32	C	57
33	C	51	33	E	44
34	B	55	34	A	39
35	A	42	35	C	38
36	D	34	36	D	29
37	C	26	37	D	28
38	A	24	38	B	20

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	87	1	A	91
2	A	87	2	B	94
3	D	82	3	C	93
4	B	83	4	B	87
5	B	84	5	D	96
6	C	82	6	A	85
7	A	72	7	C	75
8	C	74	8	B	70
9	B	59	9	A	77
10	C	44	10	B	51
11	D	59	11	D	53
12	C	64	12	C	59
13	A	47	13	A	61
14	D	42	14	C	55
15	B	27	15	D	41
16	E	89	16	C	87
17	C	84	17	D	81
18	B	87	18	E	86
19	B	79	19	B	86
20	A	42	20	A	71
21	E	93	21	B	85
22	D	62	22	C	56
23	A	60	23	E	59
24	D	58	24	A	21
25	B	46	25	C	26
26	D	50	26	A	62
27	C	40	27	D	45
28	B	39	28	D	32
29	E	33	29	C	32
30	A	27	30	E	34

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	C	81	1	D	35
2	B	93	2	C	79
3	C	89	3	E	84
4	A	96	4	A	60
5	D	89	5	B	43
6	A	82	6	C	51
7	E	48	7	B	77
8	B	76	8	B	67
9	C	71	9	A	63
10	A	58	10	C	72
11	E	89	11	D	45
12	D	39	12	B	45
13	C	65	13	E	35
14	A	58	14	A	63
15	B	71	15	C	53
16	D	60	16	E	45
17	D	72	17	D	48
18	B	56	18	D	43
19	A	52	19	C	76
20	E	24	20	B	52
21	A	32	21	C	42
22	D	27	22	D	24
23	C	67	23	B	50
24	D	39	24	E	47
25	E	21	25	A	22

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