

TEST 23

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. The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly —, most frequently by human intervention.
(A) celebrated (B) predicted (C) observed
(D) disturbed (E) questioned
2. There is some — the fact that the author of a book as sensitive and informed as *Indian Artisans* did not develop her interest in Native American art until adulthood, for she grew up in a region rich in American Indian culture.
(A) irony in (B) satisfaction in
(C) doubt about (D) concern about
(E) presumptuousness in
3. Ecology, like economics, concerns itself with the movement of valuable — through a complex network of producers and consumers.
(A) commodities (B) dividends
(C) communications (D) nutrients
(E) artifacts
4. Observable as a tendency of our culture is a — of — psychoanalysis: we no longer feel that it can solve our emotional problems.
(A) divergence..certainty about
(B) confrontation..enigmas in
(C) withdrawal..belief in
(D) defense..weaknesses in
(E) failure..rigor in
5. The struggle of the generations is one of the obvious constants of human affairs; therefore, it may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is — critical.
(A) perennially (B) disturbingly
(C) uniquely (D) archetypally
(E) capiously
6. Rhetoric often seems to — over reason in a heated debate, with both sides — in hyperbole.
(A) cloud..subsiding
(B) prevail..yielding
(C) triumph..engaging
(D) reverberate..clamoring
(E) trample..tangling
7. Melodramas, which presented stark oppositions between innocence and criminality, virtue and corruption, good and evil, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world — of —.
(A) bereft..theatricality
(B) composed..adversity
(C) full..circumstantiality
(D) deprived..polarity
(E) devoid..neutrality

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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. NURTURE:CHILD ::

- (A) cultivate:crop (B) quench:fire
(C) marvel:infant (D) secure:possession
(E) delimit:obligation

9. SAW:CARPENTER :: (A) brush:painter
(B) typewriter:author (C) trowel:bricklayer
(D) wagon:farmer (E) scissors:tailor

10. EPITAPH:TOMBSTONE ::

- (A) pedestal:statue (B) prologue:play
(C) melody:song (D) salutation:letter
(E) motto:shield

11. SIMPER:SMILE :: (A) babble:talk

- (B) thought:blank (C) look:espy
(D) leer:ogle (E) wink:eye

12. EGG:CHICKEN :: (A) pearl:oyster

- (B) roe:salmon (C) shell:clam
(D) skin:shark (E) tusk:walrus

13. GLIMMER:DAZZLE ::

- (A) delineate:disclaim (B) recede:abandon
(C) recite:harangue (D) muse:reflect
(E) murmur:resound

14. RESCIND:LAW ::

- (A) postpone:performance
(B) withdraw:candidacy
(C) default:debt
(D) demote:hierarchy
(E) retire:position

15. ENTANGLE:INVOLVE :: (A) caution:fear

- (B) compel:force (C) grill:question
(D) replicate:copy (E) waver:adhere

16. ALCHEMY:SCIENCE ::

- (A) sideshow:carnival (B) forgery:imitation
(C) burlesque:comedy (D) ploy:tactic
(E) nostrum:remedy

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.

A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without any sensory cues from the outside

- (5) world, and such "biological clocks" clearly contribute to their "compass sense." For example, they can use the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds
- (10) navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators use stars and planets, but this would demand of the animals a fantastic map sense. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine
- (20) their geographic location by detecting variations in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field.

17. The main idea of the passage is that

- (A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does
- (B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood
- (C) the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense
- (D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense
- (E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

18. It can be inferred from the passage that if the flock of birds described in lines 8-12 were navigating by compass sense alone, they would, after the storm, fly

- (A) east (B) north (C) northwest
(D) south (E) southeast

19. In maintaining that migrating animals would need "a fantastic map sense" (line 17) to determine their geographic position by celestial navigation, the author intends to express

- (A) admiration for the ability of the migrants
- (B) skepticism about celestial navigation as an explanation
- (C) certainty that the phenomenon of migration will remain mysterious
- (D) interest in a new method of accounting for over-water migration
- (E) surprise that animals apparently navigate in much the same way that human beings do

20. Of the following descriptions of migrating animals, which most strongly suggests that the animals are depending on magnetic cues to orient themselves?

- (A) Pigeons can properly readjust their course even when flying long distances through exceedingly dense fogs.
- (B) Bison are able to reach their destination by passing through a landscape that has been partially altered by a recent fire.
- (C) Elephants are able to find grounds that some members of the herd have never seen before.
- (D) Swallows are able to return to a given spot at the same time every year.
- (E) Monarch butterflies coming from different parts of North America are able to arrive at the same location each winter.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works—yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process

some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

21. The author of the passage objects to criticism of Black fiction like that by Addison Gayle because it
- (A) emphasizes purely literary aspects of such fiction
 - (B) misinterprets the ideological content of such fiction
 - (C) misunderstands the notions of Black identity contained in such fiction
 - (D) substitutes political for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction
 - (E) ignores the interplay between Black history and Black identity displayed in such fiction
22. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
 - (B) comparing various critical approaches to a subject
 - (C) discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
 - (D) summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism
 - (E) explaining the theoretical background of a certain kind of criticism

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. The author of the passage believes that *Black Fiction* would have been improved had Rosenblatt
- (A) evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black fiction
 - (B) attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
 - (C) explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
 - (D) established a basis for placing Black fiction within its own unique literary tradition
 - (E) assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically
24. The author's discussion of *Black Fiction* can be best described as
- (A) pedantic and contentious
 - (B) critical but admiring
 - (C) ironic and deprecating
 - (D) argumentative but unfocused
 - (E) stilted and insincere
25. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be LEAST likely to approve of which of the following?
- (A) An analysis of the influence of political events on the personal ideology of Black writers
 - (B) A critical study that applies sociopolitical criteria to autobiographies by Black authors
 - (C) A literary study of Black poetry that appraises the merits of poems according to the political acceptability of their themes
 - (D) An examination of the growth of a distinct Black literary tradition within the context of Black history
 - (E) A literary study that attempts to isolate aesthetic qualities unique to Black fiction
26. The author of the passage uses all of the following in the discussion of Rosenblatt's book EXCEPT
- (A) rhetorical questions
 - (B) specific examples
 - (C) comparison and contrast
 - (D) definition of terms
 - (E) personal opinion
27. The author of the passage refers to James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* most probably in order to
- (A) point out affinities between Rosenblatt's method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism
 - (B) clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage
 - (C) qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt's book made in the first paragraph of the passage
 - (D) illustrate the affinities among Black novels disclosed by Rosenblatt's literary analysis
 - (E) give a specific example of one of the accomplishments of Rosenblatt's work

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. INFINITY:

- (A) bounded space
- (B) physical repulsion
- (C) inadequate measurement
- (D) weak charge
- (E) small miscalculation

29. TRUCE: (A) resumed fighting

- (B) false pretenses
- (C) genuine grievances
- (D) nonmilitary service
- (E) tactical error

30. DAMPED: (A) phonetic (B) flexible

- (C) amplified
- (D) concentrated
- (E) variable

31. TURBULENT: (A) obverse (B) extensive

- (C) serial
- (D) pacific
- (E) deflated

32. LUCID: (A) vague (B) cynical
(C) tedious (D) unreliable (E) improper

33. EBULLIENCE: (A) pomposity (B) sterility
(C) awkwardness (D) careful organization
(E) calm restraint

34. CAPRICIOUS: (A) deductive
(B) meaningful (C) steadfast (D) limited
(E) straightforward

35. IMPASSIVE: (A) overwrought
(B) long-winded (C) pompous
(D) energetic (E) adept

36. TORTUOUS: (A) gently inclined
(B) logically accurate (C) surmountable
(D) sparse (E) direct

37. TOUT: (A) placate (B) misrepresent
(C) withhold consent (D) cast aspersions on
(E) deny the relevance of

38. PROMPT: (A) betray (B) check
(C) sway (D) complicate (E) defer

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. In the current research program, new varieties of apple trees are evaluated under different agricultural ——— for tree size, bloom density, fruit size, ——— to various soils, and resistance to pests and disease.
(A) circumstances..proximity
(B) regulations..conformity
(C) conditions..adaptability
(D) auspices..susceptibility
(E) configurations..propensity
2. At first, I found her gravity rather intimidating; but, as I saw more of her, I found that ——— was very near the surface.
(A) seriousness (B) confidence
(C) laughter (D) poise (E) determination
3. Even though in today's Soviet Union the ——— the Muslim clergy have been accorded power and privileges, the Muslim laity and the rank-and-file clergy still have little ——— to practice their religion.
(A) practitioners among..opportunity
(B) dissidents within..obligation
(C) adversaries of..inclination
(D) leaders of..latitude
(E) traditionalists among..incentive
4. The proponents of recombinant DNA research have decided to ——— federal regulation of their work; they hope that by making this compromise they can forestall proposed state and local controls that might be even stiffer.
(A) protest (B) institute (C) deny
(D) encourage (E) disregard
5. It is to the novelist's credit that all of the episodes in her novel are presented realistically, without any ——— or playful supernatural tricks.
(A) elucidation (B) discrimination
(C) artlessness (D) authenticity
(E) whimsy
6. Our new tools of systems analysis, powerful though they may be, lead to ——— theories, especially, and predictably, in economics and political science, where productive approaches have long been highly ———.
(A) pragmatic..speculative
(B) inelegant..efficacious
(C) explanatory..intuitional
(D) wrongheaded..convergent
(E) simplistic..elusive
7. Nineteenth-century scholars, by examining earlier geometric Greek art, found that classical Greek art was not a magical ——— or a brilliant ——— blending Egyptian and Assyrian art, but was independently evolved by Greeks in Greece.
(A) stratagem..appropriation
(B) exemplar..synthesis
(C) conversion..annexation
(D) paradigm..construct
(E) apparition..amalgam

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. ANXIOUS: REASSURANCE ::
(A) resentful: gratitude
(B) perplexed: clarification
(C) inured: imagination
(D) vociferous: suppression
(E) abstemious: indulgence
9. STANZA: POEM :: (A) pirouette: ballet
(B) rhyme: verse (C) duet: chorus
(D) act: opera (E) mimicry: pantomime
10. COIN: DENOMINATION :: (A) book: title
(B) officer: rank (C) house: architecture
(D) doctor: profession (E) tree: wood
11. EMBELLISH: AUSTERE ::
(A) condense: illusive (B) alter: remarkable
(C) train: clumsy (D) adulterate: pure
(E) refine: unique
- * 12. PORTFOLIO: SECURITIES ::
(A) assessment: taxes
(B) computer: programs
(C) insurance: risks
(D) résumé: careers
(E) dossier: reports
13. EXHORT: SUGGEST :: (A) crave: accept
(B) goad: direct (C) instruct: teach
(D) tamper: adjust (E) conspire: plan
14. CLAY: PORCELAIN :: (A) glass: china
(B) fire: ash (C) slag: iron
(D) flax: linen (E) sand: sediment
15. SERMON: HOMILETICS ::
(A) argument: logic (B) baseball: athletics
(C) word: language (D) student: pedagogy
(E) album: philately
16. MATRIX: NUMBERS :: (A) gas: molecules
(B) volume: liquid (C) crystal: atoms
(D) interaction: reagents (E) stratum: layer

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 molecules of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere affect the heat balance of the Earth by acting as a one-way screen. Although these molecules allow radiation at visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions radiated from the Earth's surface, radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space. For the Earth to maintain a constant average temperature, such emissions from the planet must balance incoming solar radiation. If there were no carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, heat would escape from the Earth much more easily. The surface temperature would be so much lower that the oceans might be a solid mass of ice.

Today, however, the potential problem is too much carbon dioxide. The burning of fossil fuels and the clearing of forests have increased atmospheric carbon dioxide by about 15 percent in the last hundred years, and we continue to add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Could the increase in carbon dioxide cause a global rise in average temperature, and could such a rise have serious consequences for human society? Mathematical models that allow us to calculate the rise in temperature as a function of the increase indicate that the answer is probably yes.

Under present conditions a temperature of -18°C can be observed at an altitude of 5 to 6 kilometers above the Earth. Below this altitude (called the radiating level), the temperature increases by about 6°C per kilometer approaching the Earth's surface, where the average temperature is about 15°C . An increase in the amount of carbon dioxide means that there are more molecules of carbon dioxide to absorb infrared radiation. As the capacity of the atmosphere to absorb infrared radiation increases, the radiating level and the temperature of the surface must rise.

One mathematical model predicts that doubling the atmospheric carbon dioxide would raise the global mean surface temperature by 2.5°C . This model assumes that the atmosphere's relative humidity remains constant and the temperature decreases with altitude at a rate of 6.5°C per kilometer. The assumption of constant relative humidity is important, because water vapor in the atmosphere is another efficient absorber of radiation at infrared wavelengths. Because warm air can hold more moisture than cool air, the relative humidity will be constant only if the

amount of water vapor in the atmosphere increases as the temperature rises. Therefore, more infrared radiation would be absorbed and reradiated back to the Earth's surface. The resultant warming at the surface could be expected to melt snow and ice, reducing the Earth's reflectivity. More solar radiation would then be absorbed, leading to a further increase in temperature.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) warn of the dangers of continued burning of fossil fuels
 - (B) discuss the significance of increasing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
 - (C) explain how a constant temperature is maintained on the Earth's surface
 - (D) describe the ways in which various atmospheric and climatic conditions contribute to the Earth's weather
 - (E) demonstrate the usefulness of mathematical models in predicting long-range climatic change
18. According to the passage, the greatest part of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is
- (A) concentrated in the infrared spectrum
 - (B) concentrated at visible wavelengths
 - (C) absorbed by carbon dioxide molecules
 - (D) absorbed by atmospheric water vapor
 - (E) reflected back to space by snow and ice

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. According to the passage, atmospheric carbon dioxide performs all of the following functions EXCEPT
- (A) absorbing radiation at visible wavelengths
 - (B) absorbing infrared radiation
 - (C) absorbing outgoing radiation from the Earth
 - (D) helping to retain heat near the Earth's surface
 - (E) helping to maintain a constant average temperature on the Earth's surface
20. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and its consequences?
- (A) Incredulous
 - (B) Completely detached
 - (C) Interested but skeptical
 - (D) Angry yet resigned
 - (E) Objective yet concerned
21. It can be concluded from information contained in the passage that the average temperature at an altitude of 1 kilometer above the Earth is about
- (A) 15°C
 - (B) 9°C
 - (C) 2.5°C
 - (D) -12°C
 - (E) -18°C
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the construction of the mathematical model mentioned in the passage involved the formulation of which of the following?
- (A) An assumption that the amount of carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere would in reality steadily increase
 - (B) An assumption that human activities are the only agencies by which carbon dioxide is added to the atmosphere
 - (C) Assumptions about the social and political consequences of any curtailment of the use of fossil fuels
 - (D) Assumptions about the physical conditions that are likely to prevail during the period for which the model was made
 - (E) Assumptions about the differential behavior of carbon dioxide molecules at the various levels of temperature calculated in the model
23. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the last hundred years?
- (A) Fossil fuels were burned for the first time.
 - (B) Greater amounts of land were cleared than at any time before.
 - (C) The average temperature at the Earth's surface has become 2°C cooler.
 - (D) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased measurably.
 - (E) The amount of farmland worldwide has doubled.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Some modern anthropologists hold that biological evolution has shaped not only human morphology but also human behavior. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints—ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that “come naturally” in archetypal situations in any culture. Our “frailties”—emotions and motives such as rage, fear, greed, gluttony, joy, lust, love—may be a very mixed assortment, but they share at least one immediate quality: we are, as we say, “in the grip” of them. And thus they give us our sense of constraints.

Unhappily, some of those frailties—our need for ever-increasing security among them—are presently maladaptive. Yet beneath the overlay of cultural detail, they, too, are said to be biological in direction, and therefore as natural to us as are our appendixes. We would need to comprehend thoroughly their adaptive origins in order to understand how badly they guide us now. And we might then begin to resist their pressure.

24. The primary purpose of the passage is to present

- (A) a position on the foundations of human behavior and on what those foundations imply
- (B) a theory outlining the parallel development of human morphology and of human behavior
- (C) a diagnostic test for separating biologically determined behavior patterns from culture-specific detail
- (D) a practical method for resisting the pressures of biologically determined drives
- (E) an overview of those human emotions and motives that impose constraints on human behavior

25. The author implies that control to any extent over the “frailties” that constrain our behavior is thought to presuppose

- (A) that those frailties are recognized as currently beneficial and adaptive
- (B) that there is little or no overlay of cultural detail that masks their true nature
- (C) that there are cultures in which those frailties do not “come naturally” and from which such control can be learned
- (D) a full understanding of why those frailties evolved and of how they function now
- (E) a thorough grasp of the principle that cultural detail in human behavior can differ arbitrarily from society to society

26. Which of the following most probably provides an appropriate analogy from human morphology for the “details” versus “constraints” distinction made in the passage in relation to human behavior?

- (A) The ability of most people to see all the colors of the visible spectrum as against most people’s inability to name any but the primary colors
- (B) The ability of even the least fortunate people to show compassion as against people’s inability to mask their feelings completely
- (C) The ability of some people to dive to great depths as against most people’s inability to swim long distances
- (D) The psychological profile of those people who are able to delay gratification as against people’s inability to control their lives completely
- (E) The greater lung capacity of mountain peoples that helps them live in oxygen-poor air as against people’s inability to fly without special apparatus

27. It can be inferred that in his discussion of maladaptive frailties the author assumes that

- (A) evolution does not favor the emergence of adaptive characteristics over the emergence of maladaptive ones
- (B) any structure or behavior not positively adaptive is regarded as transitory in evolutionary theory
- (C) maladaptive characteristics, once fixed, make the emergence of other maladaptive characteristics more likely
- (D) the designation of a characteristic as being maladaptive must always remain highly tentative
- (E) changes in the total human environment can outpace evolutionary change

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. PRESS: (A) excel (B) desire
(C) act (D) require (E) withdraw
29. INNOCENCE: (A) punishment (B) verdict
(C) corrosion (D) guilt (E) conflict
30. ELABORATE: (A) criticize (B) simplify
(C) imbue (D) expel (E) confuse
31. PERSISTENCE: (A) inequality
(B) inconstancy (C) irrelevance
(D) incompetence (E) intemperance
32. SKEPTICISM: (A) plausibility
(B) audacity (C) reason (D) argument
(E) conviction

33. REACTANT:
(A) by-product (B) low-grade ore
(C) inert material (D) inorganic substance
(E) nonradioactive element
34. CODA: (A) prelude (B) crescendo
(C) solo (D) refrain (E) improvisation
35. HACKNEYED: (A) useful (B) admissible
(C) ornate (D) meticulous (E) original
36. MACERATE:
(A) harden by drying
(B) influence by lying
(C) cover by painting
(D) cure by medicating
(E) assess by observing
37. GLIB: (A) illiterate (B) inexplicit
(C) verbose (D) perfunctory (E) labored
38. IMPUGN: (A) revoke (B) discharge
(C) champion (D) console (E) restore

FOR GENERAL TEST 23 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	D	90	1	C	91
2	A	75	2	C	60
3	A	74	3	D	58
4	C	70	4	D	45
5	C	56	5	E	53
6	C	65	6	E	38
7	E	40	7	E	36
8	A	89	8	B	82
9	E	66	9	D	75
10	E	54	10	B	62
11	A	48	11	D	54
12	B	54	12	E	49
13	E	53	13	B	44
14	B	45	14	D	47
15	C	33	15	A	45
16	E	21	16	C	42
17	B	74	17	B	78
18	A	54	18	B	60
19	B	69	19	A	56
20	A	64	20	E	82
21	D	76	21	B	62
22	A	41	22	D	38
23	E	42	23	D	85
24	B	77	24	A	35
25	C	45	25	D	52
26	D	53	26	E	11
27	E	47	27	E	15
28	A	91	28	E	90
29	A	81	29	D	93
30	C	75	30	B	81
31	D	70	31	B	80
32	A	67	32	E	64
33	E	51	33	C	61
34	C	33	34	A	41
35	A	27	35	E	32
36	E	28	36	A	31
37	D	24	37	E	22
38	B	16	38	C	21

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	C	91	1	A	88
2	C	86	2	C	92
3	A	85	3	B	84
4	B	77	4	A	85
5	A	76	5	C	76
6	B	68	6	B	72
7	B	53	7	A	67
8	D	77	8	C	66
9	C	68	9	A	59
10	A	66	10	C	53
11	D	57	11	B	57
12	D	19	12	D	54
13	B	45	13	C	48
14	A	38	14	D	43
15	D	33	15	A	27
16	C	96	16	D	94
17	C	92	17	E	91
18	D	90	18	B	91
19	B	86	19	C	89
20	D	75	20	B	82
21	A	88	21	A	70
22	D	52	22	D	63
23	B	64	23	E	75
24	E	18	24	A	22
25	B	50	25	E	39
26	C	70	26	B	73
27	C	54	27	C	60
28	E	37	28	A	72
29	C	27	29	D	52
30	D	37	30	D	36

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P+	Number	Answer	P+
1	D	53	1	B	67
2	A	92	2	E	67
3	C	85	3	C	53
4	E	73	4	A	75
5	B	71	5	D	70
6	C	66	6	D	42
7	D	49	7	E	82
8	E	74	8	E	80
9	C	94	9	B	56
10	A	65	10	D	62
11	E	40	11	A	67
12	B	76	12	C	45
13	C	55	13	B	85
14	D	81	14	E	47
15	A	68	15	A	42
16	E	71	16	D	64
17	A	47	17	E	56
18	B	58	18	A	44
19	A	54	19	E	21
20	A	31	20	D	17
21	D	38	21	C	29
22	E	19	22	B	33
23	D	47	23	C	49
24	C	40	24	D	39
25	B	34	25	B	35

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