

TEST 16

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. Dreams are — in and of themselves, but, when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the dreamer.
(A) uninformative
(B) startling
(C) harmless
(D) unregulated
(E) uncontrollable
2. The Muses are — deities: they avenge themselves without mercy on those who weary of their charms.
(A) rueful (B) ingenuous (C) solicitous
(D) vindictive (E) dispassionate
3. Without the psychiatrist's promise of confidentiality, trust is — and the patient's communication limited; even though confidentiality can thus be seen to be precious in therapy, moral responsibility sometimes requires a willingness to — it.
(A) implicit..extend
(B) ambiguous..apply
(C) prevented..uphold
(D) assumed..examine
(E) impaired..sacrifice
4. Having fully embraced the belief that government by persuasion is preferable to government by —, the leaders of the movement have recently — most of their previous statements supporting totalitarianism.
(A) intimidation..issued
(B) participation..moderated
(C) proclamation..codified
(D) demonstration..deliberated
(E) coercion..repudiated
5. The powers and satisfactions of primeval people, though few and meager, were — their few and simple desires.
(A) simultaneous with
(B) commensurate with
(C) substantiated by
(D) circumscribed by
(E) ruined by
6. Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role in life on Earth because of the possibility of — resulting from the carbon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules.
(A) deviation
(B) stability
(C) reproduction
(D) variety
(E) invigoration
7. Whereas the art critic Vasari saw the painting entitled the *Mona Lisa* as an original and wonderful — feat, the reproduction of a natural object, the aesthetes saw it as — that required deciphering.
(A) collaborative..an aberration
(B) historical..a symbol
(C) technical..a hieroglyph
(D) mechanical..an imitation
(E) visual..an illusion

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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. REFLECTION:LIGHT :: (A) emotion:feeling
(B) echo:sound (C) film:scene
(D) microphone:hearing (E) iris:vision
9. CARVE:TURKEY :: (A) slice:cake
(B) peel:peach (C) mince:onion
(D) core:apple (E) stew:prune
10. GEM:TURQUOISE :: (A) stone:magenta
(B) flower:violet (C) pear:orange
(D) lettuce:green (E) vine:cherry
11. PARQUET:WOOD :: (A) potpourri:medley
(B) collage:tapestry (C) color:painting
(D) linoleum:marble (E) mosaic:glass
12. IMPLACABLE:APPEASE ::
(A) impregnable:defy
(B) inconsistent:persuade
(C) indomitable:subdue
(D) imperturbable:mollify
(E) intractable:understand
13. 'HOMOGENIZATION:UNIFORM ::
(A) coagulation:brittle
(B) combustion:flammable
(C) digestion:edible
(D) putrefaction:rotten
(E) fermentation:liquid
14. SELFLESSNESS:ALTRUIST ::
(A) pragmatism:philanthropist
(B) expertise:connoisseur
(C) indiscretion:misanthrope
(D) enthusiasm:dilettante
(E) imperviousness:fanatic
15. AESTHETICS:BEAUTY ::
(A) ethics:etiquette
(B) epistemology:knowledge
(C) logistics:truth
(D) rhetoric:reasoning
(E) theology:morals
16. CORNUCOPIA:ABUNDANCE ::
(A) fortune:success (B) mace:authority
(C) ensign:ship (D) unicorn:myth
(E) medal:badge

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

Whether the languages of the ancient American peoples were used for expressing abstract universal concepts can be clearly answered in the case of Nahuatl. Nahuatl, like Greek and German, is a language that allows the formation of extensive compounds. By the combination of radicals or semantic elements, single compound words can express complex conceptual relations, often of an abstract universal character.

The *tlamatinime* ("those who know") were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec coinages. Of these forms the most characteristic in Nahuatl is the juxtaposition of two words that, because they are synonyms, associated terms, or even contraries, complement each other to evoke one single idea. Used as metaphor, the juxtaposed terms connote specific or essential traits of the being they refer to, introducing a mode of poetry as an almost habitual form of expression.

17. A main purpose of the passage is to
- (A) delineate the function of the *tlamatinime* in Nahuatl society
 - (B) explain the abstract philosophy of the Nahuatl thinkers
 - (C) argue against a theory of poetic expression by citing evidence about the Nahuatl
 - (D) explore the rich metaphorical heritage the Nahuatl received from the Toltecs
 - (E) describe some conceptual and aesthetic resources of the Nahuatl language

18. According to the passage, some abstract universal ideas can be expressed in Nahuatl by
- (A) taking away from a word any reference to particular instances
 - (B) removing a word from its associations with other words
 - (C) giving a word a new and opposite meaning
 - (D) putting various meaningful elements together in one word
 - (E) turning each word of a phrase into a poetic metaphor
19. It can be inferred solely from the information in the passage that
- (A) there are many languages that, like Greek or German, allow extensive compounding
 - (B) all abstract universal ideas are ideas of complex relations
 - (C) some record or evidence of the thought of the *tlamatinime* exists
 - (D) metaphors are always used in Nahuatl to express abstract conceptual relationships
 - (E) the abstract terms of the Nahuatl language are habitually used in poetry

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Many theories have been formulated to explain the role of grazers such as zooplankton in controlling the amount of planktonic algae (phytoplankton) in lakes. The first theories of such grazer control were merely based on observations of negative correlations between algal and zooplankton numbers. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers had removed most of the algae. The converse observation, of the absence of grazers in areas of high phytoplankton concentration, led Hardy to propose his principle of animal exclusion, which hypothesized that phytoplankton produced a repellent that excluded grazers from regions of high phytoplankton concentration. This was the first suggestion of algal defenses against grazing.

Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research. Increasingly, as in the individual studies of Lund, Round, and Reynolds, researchers began to stress the importance of environmental factors such as temperature, light, and water movements in controlling algal numbers. These environmental factors were amenable to field monitoring and to simulation in the laboratory. Grazing was believed to have some effect on algal numbers, especially after phytoplankton growth rates declined at the end of bloom periods, but grazing was considered a minor component of models that predicted algal population dynamics.

The potential magnitude of grazing pressure on freshwater phytoplankton has only recently been determined empirically. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers. The high estimates of grazing pressure postulated by these researchers were not fully accepted, however, until the grazing rates of zooplankton were determined directly in the field, by means of new experimental techniques. Using a specially prepared feeding chamber, Haney was able to record zooplankton grazing rates in natural field conditions. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of

daily phytoplankton production. Cladocerans had higher grazing rates than copepods, usually accounting for 80 percent of the community grazing rate. These rates varied seasonally, reaching the lowest point in the winter and early spring. Haney's thorough research provides convincing field evidence that grazers can exert significant pressure on phytoplankton population.

20. The author most likely mentions Hardy's principle of animal exclusion in order to
 - (A) give an example of one theory about the interaction of grazers and phytoplankton
 - (B) defend the first theory of algal defenses against grazing
 - (C) support the contention that phytoplankton numbers are controlled primarily by environmental factors
 - (D) demonstrate the superiority of laboratory studies of zooplankton feeding rates to other kinds of studies of such rates
 - (E) refute researchers who believed that low numbers of phytoplankton indicated the grazing effect of low numbers of zooplankton
21. It can be inferred from the passage that the "first theories" of grazer control mentioned in line 4 would have been more convincing if researchers had been able to
 - (A) observe high phytoplankton numbers under natural lake conditions
 - (B) discover negative correlations between algae and zooplankton numbers from their field research
 - (C) understand the central importance of environmental factors in controlling the growth rates of phytoplankton
 - (D) make verifiable correlations of cause and effect between zooplankton and phytoplankton numbers
 - (E) invent laboratory techniques that would have allowed them to bypass their field research concerning grazer control

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22. Which of the following, if true, would call into question Hardy's principle of animal exclusion?
- (A) Zooplankton are not the only organisms that are affected by phytoplankton repellents.
 - (B) Zooplankton exclusion is unrelated to phytoplankton population density.
 - (C) Zooplankton population density is higher during some parts of the year than during others.
 - (D) Net phytoplankton are more likely to exclude zooplankton than are nanoplankton.
 - (E) Phytoplankton numbers can be strongly affected by environmental factors.
23. The author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the pressure of grazers on phytoplankton numbers?
- I. Grazing pressure can vary according to the individual type of zooplankton.
 - II. Grazing pressure can be lower in nutrient-poor lakes than in bog lakes.
 - III. Grazing tends to exert about the same pressure as does temperature.
- (A) I only (B) III only (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only (E) I, II, and III
24. The passage supplies information to indicate that Hargrave and Geen's conclusion regarding the grazing pressure exerted by zooplankton on phytoplankton numbers was most similar to the conclusion regarding grazing pressure reached by which of the following researchers?
- (A) Hardy (B) Lund (C) Round
 - (D) Reynolds (E) Haney
25. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which many of the early researchers on grazer control could have improved their data would have been to
- (A) emphasize the effects of temperature, rather than of light, on phytoplankton
 - (B) disregard nanoplankton in their analysis of phytoplankton numbers
 - (C) collect phytoplankton of all sizes before analyzing the extent of phytoplankton concentration
 - (D) recognize that phytoplankton other than net phytoplankton could be collected in a net
 - (E) understand the crucial significance of net phytoplankton in the diet of zooplankton
26. According to the passage, Hargrave and Geen did which of the following in their experiments?
- (A) They compared the grazing rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory with the natural grazing rates of these species.
 - (B) They hypothesized about the population density of grazers in natural habitats by using data concerning the population density of grazers in the laboratory.
 - (C) They estimated the community grazing rates of zooplankton in the laboratory by using data concerning the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton.
 - (D) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by using data concerning the known population density of phytoplankton.
 - (E) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by using laboratory data concerning the grazing rates of individual zooplankton species.
27. Which of the following is a true statement about the zooplankton numbers and zooplankton grazing rates observed in Haney's experiments?
- (A) While zooplankton numbers began to decline in August, zooplankton grazing rates began to increase.
 - (B) Although zooplankton numbers were high in May, grazing rates did not become high until January.
 - (C) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were higher in December than in November.
 - (D) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were lower in March than in June.
 - (E) Both zooplankton numbers and grazing rates were highest in February.

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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. EXCESSIVE: (A) too soon
(B) too little (C) with care
(D) of interest (E) on demand
29. VICTOR: (A) victim (B) enemy
(C) opponent (D) underling (E) loser
30. AUDACIOUS: (A) timid
(B) mute (C) visible
(D) disciplined (E) cultivated
31. AUTONOMY:
(A) friendliness
(B) dependence
(C) recalcitrance
(D) receptiveness to change
(E) lack of principles
32. EXTEMPORANEOUS: (A) additional
(B) skillful (C) planned
(D) confined (E) calm
33. DISTEND: (A) constrict
(B) concentrate (C) deteriorate
(D) fold (E) weaken
34. ASSUAGE: (A) generate
(B) intensify (C) segregate
(D) disjoin (E) extract
35. CLINCH: (A) treat gently
(B) divide carelessly (C) grow less weary
(D) make more doubtful (E) lose sight of
36. PROFLIGACY: (A) frugality
(B) paucity (C) insensitivity
(D) legitimacy (E) tenacity
37. PUISSANCE: (A) powerlessness
(B) baseness (C) liberality
(D) skepticism (E) knowledge
38. RAVE: (A) flak (B) flop
(C) cant (D) pan (E) snub

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. As late as 1891 a speaker assured his audience that since profitable farming was the result of natural ability rather than —, an education in agriculture was —.
(A) instruction..vital
(B) effort..difficult
(C) learning..useless
(D) science..intellectual
(E) luck..senseless
2. In spite of the — nature of Scotland's terrain, its main roads are surprisingly free from severe —.
(A) rocky..weather
(B) mountainous..grades
(C) uncharted..flooding
(D) unpredictable..damage
(E) landlocked..slipperiness
3. Walpole's art collection was huge and fascinating, and his novel *The Castle of Otranto* was never out of print; none of this mattered to the Victorians, who — him as, at best, —.
(A) dismissed..insignificant
(B) judged..worthwhile
(C) revered..talented
(D) reviled..meager
(E) taunted..dangerous
4. Since the author frequently — other scholars, his objection to disputes is not only irrelevant but also —.
(A) supports..overbearing
(B) provokes..frightening
(C) quotes..curious
(D) ignores..peevish
(E) attacks..surprising
5. Longdale and Stern discovered that mitochondria and chloroplasts — a long, identifiable sequence of DNA; such a coincidence could be — only by the transfer of DNA between the two systems.
(A) manufacture..accomplished
(B) reveal..repeated
(C) exhibit..determined
(D) share..explained
(E) maintain..contradicted
6. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable — the possibility that increasing levels of atmospheric CO₂ can cause long-term warming effects.
(A) interest in
(B) uncertainty about
(C) enthusiasm for
(D) worry about
(E) experimentation on
7. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the — of society, the conventionality of academe.
(A) ethos
(B) idealism
(C) romance
(D) paradoxes
(E) commonplaces

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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. OATH:PROMISE :: (A) contract:agreement
(B) deed:attorney (C) title:estate
(D) job:loyalty (E) truce:warfare
9. NEEDLE:KNIT :: (A) loom:weave
(B) soap:wash (C) bed:sleep
(D) bait:fish (E) match:fire
10. MAIL:MAILBOX :: (A) medicine:treatment
(B) laundry:hamper (C) gasoline:pump
(D) coat:factory (E) toothpaste:cleanliness
11. ASTRINGENT:PUCKER ::
(A) speed:collision (B) consolation:sorrow
(C) proposition:solution (D) spark:ignition
(E) texture:surface
12. HEMORRHAGE:BLEEDING ::
(A) vertigo:dizziness (B) asthma:respiration
(C) obesity:food (D) anemia:vitality
(E) tension:pain
13. INDULGE:ASCETIC ::
(A) adapt:mutineer (B) sacrifice:politician
(C) restrain:libertine (D) defy:traitor
(E) stint:benefactor
14. LURK:WAIT :: (A) abscond:depart
(B) bilk:cheat (C) topple:stabilize
(D) deplete:drain (E) boost:elevate
15. INTERESTED:AGOG ::
(A) persistent:daunted
(B) careful:meticulous
(C) curious:questioning
(D) blithe:willful
(E) occupied:engaged
16. DOGMA:ICONOCLAST ::
(A) authority:subordinate
(B) patriotism:coward
(C) ideology:rebel
(D) responsibility:renegade
(E) convention:maverick

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

Hydrogeology is a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere. The hydrologic cycle, a major topic in this science, is the complete cycle of phenomena through which water passes, beginning as atmospheric water vapor, passing into liquid and solid form as precipitation, thence along and into the ground surface, and finally again returning to the form of atmospheric water vapor by means of evaporation and transpiration.

- (5) The term "geohydrology" is sometimes erroneously used as a synonym for "hydrogeology." Geohydrology is concerned with underground water. There are many formations that contain water but are not part of the hydrologic cycle because of geologic changes that have isolated them underground. These systems are properly termed geohydrologic but not hydrogeologic. Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associate the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.
- (10)
- (15)
- (20)

17. The author's primary purpose is most probably to

(A) present a hypothesis
(B) refute an argument
(C) correct a misconception
(D) predict an occurrence
(E) describe an enigma

18. It can be inferred that which of the following is most likely to be the subject of study by a geohydrologist?

(A) Soft, porous rock being worn away by a waterfall
(B) Water depositing minerals on the banks of a gorge through which the water runs
(C) The trapping of water in a sealed underground rock cavern through the action of an earthquake
(D) Water becoming unfit to drink through the release of pollutants into it from a manufacturing plant
(E) The changing course of a river channel as the action of the water wears away the rocks past which the river flows

19. The author refers to "many formations" (line 16) primarily in order to

(A) clarify a distinction
(B) introduce a subject
(C) draw an analogy
(D) emphasize a similarity
(E) resolve a conflict

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- The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the
- (5) closing of the internal frontier—that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system. Not only was Turner's thesis influential at the time, it was later adopted and elaborated
- (10) by other scholars, such as John D. Hicks in *The Populist Revolt* (1931). Actually, however, new lands were taken up for farming in the United States throughout and beyond the nineteenth century. In the 1890's, when agrarian discontent
- (15) had become most acute, 1,100,000 new farms were settled, which was 500,000 more than had been settled during the previous decade. After 1890, under the terms of the Homestead Act and its successors, more new land was taken up for
- (20) farming than had been taken up for this purpose in the United States up until that time. It is true that a high proportion of the newly farmed land was suitable only for grazing and dry farming, but agricultural practices had become suffi-
- (25) ciently advanced to make it possible to increase the profitability of farming by utilizing even these relatively barren lands.

- The emphasis given by both scholars and statesmen to the presumed disappearance of the
- (30) American frontier helped to obscure the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened and
- (35) the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed. An extensive network of telegraph and telephone communications was spun: Europe was connected by submarine cable with the United States in 1866 and with
- (40) South America in 1874. By about 1870 improvements in agricultural technology made possible the full exploitation of areas that were most suitable for extensive farming on a mechanized basis. Huge tracts of land were being settled and
- (45) farmed in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and in the American West, and these areas were joined with one another and with the countries of Europe into an interdependent market system. As a consequence, agrarian depressions no
- (50) longer were local or national in scope, and they struck several nations whose internal frontiers had not vanished or were not about to vanish. Between the early 1870's and the 1890's, the mounting agrarian discontent in America paral-
- (55) leled the almost uninterrupted decline in the prices of American agricultural products on foreign markets. Those staple-growing farmers

in the United States who exhibited the greatest discontent were those who had become most dependent on foreign markets for the sale of their products. Insofar as Americans had been deterred from taking up new land for farming, it was because market conditions had made this period a perilous time in which to do so.

20. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) showing that a certain interpretation is better supported by the evidence than is an alternative explanation
- (B) developing an alternative interpretation by using sources of evidence that formerly had been unavailable
- (C) questioning the accuracy of the evidence that most scholars have used to counter the author's own interpretation
- (D) reviewing the evidence that formerly had been thought to obscure a valid interpretation
- (E) presenting evidence in support of a controversial version of an earlier interpretation
21. According to the author, changes in the conditions of international trade resulted in an
- (A) underestimation of the amount of new land that was being farmed in the United States
- (B) underutilization of relatively small but rich plots of land
- (C) overexpansion of the world transportation network for shipping agricultural products
- (D) extension of agrarian depressions beyond national boundaries
- (E) emphasis on the importance of market forces in determining the prices of agricultural products

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22. The author implies that the change in the state of the American farmer's morale during the latter part of the nineteenth century was traceable to the American farmer's increasing perception that the
- (A) costs of cultivating the land were prohibitive within the United States
 - (B) development of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States occurred at the expense of the American farmer
 - (C) American farming system was about to run out of the new farmland that was required for its expansion
 - (D) prices of American agricultural products were deteriorating especially rapidly on domestic markets
 - (E) proceeds from the sales of American agricultural products on foreign markets were unsatisfactory
23. According to the passage, which of the following occurred prior to 1890?
- (A) Frederick J. Turner's thesis regarding the American frontier became influential.
 - (B) The Homestead Act led to an increase in the amount of newly farmed land in the United States.
 - (C) The manufacturers of technologically advanced agricultural machinery rapidly increased their marketing efforts.
 - (D) Direct lines of communication were constructed between the United States and South America.
 - (E) Technological advances made it fruitful to farm extensively on a mechanized basis.
24. The author implies that, after certain territories and countries had been joined into an interdependent market system in the nineteenth century, agrarian depressions within that system
- (A) spread to several nations, excluding those in which the internal frontier remained open
 - (B) manifested themselves in several nations, including those in which new land remained available for farming
 - (C) slowed down the pace of new technological developments in international communications and transportation
 - (D) affected the local and national prices of the nonagricultural products of several nations
 - (E) encouraged several nations to sell more of their agricultural products on foreign markets
25. The author provides information concerning newly farmed lands in the United States (lines 11-27) as evidence in direct support of which of the following?
- (A) A proposal by Frederick J. Turner that was later disputed by John D. Hicks
 - (B) An elaboration by John D. Hicks of a thesis that formerly had been questioned by Frederick J. Turner.
 - (C) The established view that was disputed by those scholars who adopted the thesis of Frederick J. Turner
 - (D) The thesis that important changes occurred in the nature of international trade during the second half of the nineteenth century
 - (E) The view that the American frontier did not become closed during the nineteenth century or soon thereafter
26. The author implies that the cause of the agrarian discontent was
- (A) masked by the vagueness of the official records on newly settled farms
 - (B) overshadowed by disputes on the reliability of the existing historical evidence
 - (C) misidentified as a result of influential but erroneous theorizing
 - (D) overlooked because of a preoccupation with market conditions
 - (E) undetected because visible indications of the cause occurred so gradually and sporadically
27. The author's argument implies that, compared to the yearly price changes that actually occurred on foreign agricultural markets during the 1880's, American farmers would have most preferred yearly price changes that were
- (A) much smaller and in the same direction
 - (B) much smaller but in the opposite direction
 - (C) slightly smaller and in the same direction
 - (D) similar in size but in the opposite direction
 - (E) slightly greater and in the same direction

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. CONTAMINATE: (A) distill (B) embellish
(C) purify (D) ameliorate (E) rehabilitate
29. FOCUS: (A) equate (B) diffuse
(C) permit (D) dissect (E) abstract
30. UNDERMINE: (A) originate (B) plan
(C) smooth (D) reinforce (E) resume
31. FLUKE:
(A) reexamined opinion
(B) expected occurrence
(C) observed experiment
(D) burst of insight
(E) lack of judgment
32. PREEN: (A) envelop (B) offend
(C) confine (D) antagonize (E) rumple
33. DIN: (A) resonance (B) weakness
(C) hush (D) uninhabitable place
(E) unobstructed view
34. QUIESCENCE: (A) strong conviction
(B) restless activity (C) rapid decline
(D) ambivalence (E) discourtesy
35. OBDURATE: (A) fluent (B) demonstrative
(C) duplicitous (D) complaisant
(E) ineffectual
36. SALUBRIOUS:
(A) unhealthy (B) unpalatable
(C) insipid (D) steadily weakening
(E) awkwardly located
37. BALEFUL: (A) beneficent
(B) undemanding (C) eloquent
(D) enticing (E) extroverted
38. VERDANT: (A) tranquil (B) ominous
(C) lucid (D) tepid (E) sere

FOR GENERAL TEST 16 ONLY

Answer Key and Percentages* of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly

VERBAL ABILITY					
Section 1			Section 4		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	A	87	1	C	85
2	D	69	2	B	74
3	E	60	3	A	84
4	E	64	4	E	54
5	B	54	5	D	64
6	D	50	6	B	61
7	C	36	7	E	34
8	B	92	8	A	94
9	A	76	9	A	75
10	B	67	10	B	77
11	E	63	11	D	57
12	C	52	12	A	62
13	D	45	13	C	54
14	B	46	14	A	40
15	B	27	15	B	45
16	B	16	16	E	26
17	E	70	17	C	89
18	D	78	18	C	88
19	C	41	19	A	70
20	A	47	20	A	28
21	D	55	21	D	54
22	B	38	22	E	42
23	C	52	23	E	22
24	E	67	24	B	53
25	C	56	25	E	51
26	E	31	26	C	54
27	D	52	27	D	47
28	B	94	28	C	90
29	E	90	29	B	82
30	A	66	30	D	81
31	B	76	31	B	75
32	C	57	32	E	56
33	A	54	33	C	51
34	B	48	34	B	39
35	D	29	35	D	44
36	A	36	36	A	35
37	A	30	37	A	24
38	D	24	38	E	18

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY					
Section 2			Section 5		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	90	1	A	85
2	D	86	2	C	93
3	C	93	3	D	85
4	A	86	4	A	86
5	A	76	5	B	81
6	B	84	6	D	66
7	C	76	7	B	74
8	B	65	8	A	62
9	B	36	9	C	64
10	A	63	10	B	57
11	D	49	11	D	47
12	B	52	12	B	46
13	A	61	13	A	41
14	D	43	14	C	35
15	C	38	15	C	27
16	D	93	16	D	94
17	B	88	17	D	85
18	B	83	18	B	85
19	C	71	19	E	70
20	E	65	20	C	68
21	D	75	21	E	76
22	B	69	22	C	75
23	D	35	23	C	43
24	B	27	24	B	49
25	E	8	25	E	61
26	E	58	26	C	73
27	C	53	27	E	51
28	A	37	28	A	45
29	D	35	29	A	38
30	D	32	30	B	37

ANALYTICAL ABILITY					
Section 3			Section 6		
Number	Answer	P +	Number	Answer	P +
1	B	60	1	B	83
2	D	77	2	E	79
3	E	66	3	A	89
4	C	81	4	C	82
5	A	80	5	A	67
6	B	49	6	D	60
7	C	81	7	B	78
8	C	79	8	E	59
9	D	66	9	E	80
10	E	58	10	E	59
11	C	62	11	D	49
12	B	70	12	A	52
13	B	47	13	C	50
14	D	55	14	D	68
15	B	56	15	B	36
16	E	30	16	B	41
17	A	36	17	B	63
18	D	26	18	A	36
19	A	43	19	E	22
20	C	43	20	D	54
21	C	41	21	C	31
22	A	19	22	E	11
23	E	25	23	D	38
24	E	33	24	D	24
25	E	27	25	C	41

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