

## Test 9

## SECTION 2

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

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

1. If the theory is self-evidently true, as its proponents assert, then why does ----- it still exist among well informed people?
  - (A) support for
  - (B) excitement about
  - (C) regret for
  - (D) resignation about
  - (E) opposition to
2. Although the ----- of cases of measles has -----, researchers fear that eradication of the disease, once believed to be imminent, may not come soon.
  - (A) occurrence. .continued
  - (B) incidence. .declined
  - (C) prediction. .resumed
  - (D) number. .increased
  - (E) study. .began
3. Nothing ----- his irresponsibility better than his ----- delay in sending us the items he promised weeks ago.
  - (A) justifies. .conspicuous
  - (B) characterizes. .timely
  - (C) epitomizes. .unnecessary
  - (D) reveals. .conscientious
  - (E) conceals. .inexplicable
4. The author did not see the ----- inherent in her scathing criticism of a writing style so similar to her own.
  - (A) disinterest
  - (B) incongruity
  - (C) pessimism
  - (D) compliment
  - (E) symbolism
5. Whereas the Elizabethans struggled with the transition from medieval ----- experience to modern individualism, we confront an electronic technology that seem likely to reverse the trend, rendering individualism obsolete and interdependence mandatory.
  - (A) literary
  - (B) intuitive
  - (C) corporate
  - (D) heroic
  - (E) spiritual
6. Our biological uniqueness requires that the effects of substance must be verified by ----- experiments, even after thousands of tests of the effects of that substance on animals.
  - (A) controlled
  - (B) random
  - (C) replicated
  - (D) human
  - (E) evolutionary
7. Today water is more ----- in landscape architecture than ever before, because technological advances have made it easy, in some instances even -----, to install water features in public places.
  - (A) conspicuous. .prohibitive
  - (B) sporadic. .effortless
  - (C) indispensable. .intricate
  - (D) ubiquitous. .obligatory
  - (E) controversial. .unnecessary

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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. TERROR : FEAR ::  
(A) craving : desire  
(B) inclination : liking  
(C) sympathy : empathy  
(D) urgency : lack  
(E) alibi : excuse
9. FEED : HUNGER ::  
(A) reassure : uneasiness  
(B) penetrate : inclusion  
(C) abandon : desolation  
(D) transfer : location  
(E) fertilize : growth
10. PESTLE : GRIND ::  
(A) scissors : sharpen  
(B) spice : flavor  
(C) spoon : stir  
(D) hammer : swing  
(E) fan : rotate
11. DISSEMBLE : HONESTY ::  
(A) smile : amiability  
(B) snub : politeness  
(C) disagree : error  
(D) flee : furtiveness  
(E) elate : exuberance
12. SYNOPSIS : CONCISENESS ::  
(A) distillate : purity  
(B) mutation : viability  
(C) replication : precedence  
(D) illusion : quickness  
(E) icon : charity
13. MEDIATION : COMPROMISE ::  
(A) exclamation : remark  
(B) approbation : acclaim  
(C) election : legislation  
(D) prosecution : conviction  
(E) conclusion : evaluation
14. DEMOGRAPHY : POPULATION ::  
(A) agronomy : farm  
(B) astronomy : planets  
(C) chemistry : heat  
(D) meteorology : weather  
(E) genetics : adaption
15. EQUIVOCATION : TRUTH ::  
(A) rhetoric : persuasion  
(B) obfuscation : clarity  
(C) metaphor : description  
(D) repetition : boredom  
(E) conciliation : appeasement
16. CRAVEN : ADMIRABLE ::  
(A) unruly : energetic  
(B) listless : attractive  
(C) deft : awkward  
(D) trifling : amusing  
(E) volatile : passionate

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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 questions. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Bracken fern has been spreading from its woodland strongholds for centuries, but the rate of encroachment into open countryside has lately increased alarmingly through-  
 out northern and western Britain. A tough competitor,  
 (5) bracken reduces the value of grazing land by crowding out other vegetation. The fern is itself poisonous to livestock, and also encourages proliferation of sheep ticks, which not only attack sheep but also transmit diseases. No less important to some people are bracken's effects on threatened  
 (10) habitats and on the use of uplands for recreational purposes, even though many appreciate its beauty.

Biological controls may be the only economic solution. One potentially cheap and self-sustaining method of halting the spread of bracken is to introduce natural enemies of the  
 (15) plant. Initially unrestrained by predators of their own, foreign predators are likely to be able to multiply rapidly and overwhelm intended targets. Because bracken occurs throughout the world, there is plenty of scope for this approach. Two candidates, both moths from the Southern  
 (20) Hemisphere, are now being studied.

Of course, biological control agents can safely be released only if it can be verified that they feed solely on the target weed. The screening tests have so far been fraught with difficulties. The first large shipment of moths  
 (25) succumbed to a disease. Growing enough bracken indoors is difficult, and the moths do not readily exploit cut stems. These are common problems with rearing insects for biological control.

Other problems can be foreseen. Policymakers need to  
 (30) consider many factors and opinions such as the cost of control compared to existing methods, and the impact of the clearance of bracken on the landscape, wildlife, and vegetation. In fact, scientists already have much of the information needed to assess the impact of biological  
 (35) control of bracken, but it is spread among many individuals, organizations, and government bodies. The potential gains for the environment are likely to outweigh the losses because few plants, insects, mammals, and birds live associated only with bracken, and many would benefit  
 (40) from a return of other vegetation or from a more diverse mosaic of habitats. But legal consequences of attempts at biological control present a potential minefield. For example, many rural tenants still have the right of "estovers"—the right to cut bracken as bedding for livestock and other  
 (45) uses. What would happen if they were deprived of these rights? Once a biological control agent is released, it is difficult to control its spread. What consideration is due landowners who do not want to control bracken? According to law, the release of biological control agents must be  
 (50) authorized by the secretary of state for the environment. But Britain lacks the legal and administrative machinery to assemble evidence for and against release.

17. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Studies suggest that biological control of bracken will not be technically feasible.
- (B) Although biological control appears to be the best solution to bracken infestation, careful assessment of the consequences is required.
- (C) Environmentalists are hoping that laboratory technicians will find a way to raise large numbers of moths in captivity.
- (D) Bracken is currently the best solution to the proliferation of nonnative moth species.
- (E) Even after researchers discover the most economical method of pest control, the government has no authority to implement a control program.

18. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about sheep ticks?

- (A) They increase where bracken spreads.
- (B) They are dangerous only to sheep.
- (C) They are especially adapted to woodland.
- (D) They have no natural enemies.
- (E) They cause disease among bracken.

19. The author cites all of the following as disadvantages of bracken encroachment EXCEPT:

- (A) Bracken is poisonous to farm animals.
- (B) Bracken inhibits the growth of valuable vegetation.
- (C) Bracken indirectly helps spread certain diseases.
- (D) Bracken is aesthetically objectionable.
- (E) Bracken disturbs habitats that some people would like to protect.

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20. The final paragraph can best be described as
- (A) a summation of arguments presented in previous paragraphs
  - (B) the elimination of competing arguments to strengthen a single remaining conclusion
  - (C) an enumeration of advantages to biological control
  - (D) an expansion of the discussion from the particular example of bracken control to the general problem of government regulation
  - (E) an overview of the variety of factors requiring further assessment
21. It can be inferred from the passage that it is advantageous to choose as the biological control agent a predator that is foreign to the targeted environment for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Conservation groups prefer not to favor one native species over another.
  - (B) All local predators have already been overwhelmed by the target species.
  - (C) Local predators cannot be effectively screened since they already exist in the wild.
  - (D) There is little risk of an artificially introduced foreign predator multiplying out of control.
  - (E) Native predator species are generally limited by their own predators.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the screening tests performed on the biological control agent are designed primarily to determine
- (A) its effectiveness in eliminating the target species
  - (B) the response of local residents to its introduction
  - (C) the risk it poses to species other than the target
  - (D) its resistance to the stress of shipment
  - (E) the likelihood of its survival indoors
23. As it is discussed in the passage, the place of bracken within the forest habitat can best be described as
- (A) rapidly expanding
  - (B) the subject of controversy
  - (C) well established
  - (D) circumscribed by numerous predators
  - (E) a significant nutrient source

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Allen and Wolkowitz's research challenges the common claim that homework—waged labor performed at home for a company—is primarily a response to women workers' needs and preferences. By focusing on a limited geographical area (5) in order to gather in-depth information, the authors have avoided the methodological pitfalls that have plagued earlier research on homework. Their findings disprove accepted notions about homeworkers: that they are unqualified for other jobs and that they use homework as a short-term strategy (10) for dealing with child care.

The authors conclude that the persistence of homework cannot be explained by appeal to such notions, for, in fact, homeworkers do not differ sharply from other employed women. Most homeworkers would prefer to work outside the (15) home but are constrained from doing so by lack of opportunity. In fact, homework is driven by employers' desires to minimize fixed costs: homeworkers receive no benefits and are paid less than regular employees.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) advocating a controversial theory
- (B) presenting and challenging the results of a study
- (C) describing a problem and proposing a solution
- (D) discussing research that opposes a widely accepted belief
- (E) comparing several explanations for the same phenomenon

25. According to the passage, which of the following has been generally believed about homework?

- (A) The benefits of homework accrue primarily to employers rather than to homeworkers.
- (B) Homework is prevalent predominantly in rural areas.
- (C) Homework is primarily a response to the preferences of women workers.
- (D) Few homeworkers rely on homework for the majority of their family income.
- (E) Most homework is seasonal and part-time rather than full-time and year-round.

26. Allen and Wolkowitz's research suggests that each of the following is true of most homeworkers EXCEPT:

- (A) They do not necessarily resort to homework as a strategy for dealing with child care.
- (B) Their family situations are not unlike those of other employed women.
- (C) They are as well qualified as women who work outside the home.
- (D) They perform professional-level duties rather than manual tasks or piecework.
- (E) They do not prefer homework to employment outside the home.

27. The passage suggests which of the following about previous research on homework?

- (A) It was conducted primarily with women who did not have extensive household responsibilities or care for small children at home.
- (B) It was conducted with homeworkers and companies over a large geographical area.
- (C) It indicated that women homeworkers had numerous opportunities to work outside the home.
- (D) It indicated that homeworkers usually work for companies that are close to their homes.
- (E) It indicated that homework was financially advantageous to large companies.

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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. FLIPPANCY :  
(A) temperance  
(B) reliability  
(C) seriousness  
(D) inflexibility  
(E) reticence
29. FACETIOUS :  
(A) uncomplicated  
(B) prideful  
(C) earnest  
(D) laconic  
(E) forbearing
30. BUNGLE :  
(A) bring off  
(B) bail out  
(C) give in  
(D) pull through  
(E) put together
31. STODGY :  
(A) nervous  
(B) incisive  
(C) exciting  
(D) talkative  
(E) happy
32. INIMITABLE :  
(A) enviable  
(B) reparable  
(C) amicable  
(D) unwieldy  
(E) commonplace
33. SERE :  
(A) lush  
(B) obstinate  
(C) immersed  
(D) fortunate  
(E) antiquated
34. VACUOUS :  
(A) courteous  
(B) exhilarated  
(C) modest  
(D) intelligent  
(E) emergent
35. PEDESTRIAN :  
(A) concise  
(B) attractive  
(C) mobile  
(D) delicate  
(E) imaginative
36. APPOSITE :  
(A) disposable  
(B) adjacent  
(C) vicarious  
(D) parallel  
(E) extraneous
37. BOMBAST :  
(A) kindness  
(B) nonthreatening motion  
(C) great effort  
(D) down-to-earth language  
(E) good-natured approval
38. LIMPID :  
(A) unfading  
(B) coarse  
(C) elastic  
(D) murky  
(E) buoyant

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.