

## Test 7

## 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.

- Though ----- to some degree, telling a small lie sometimes enables one to avoid ----- another's feelings.
  - necessary. .mollifying
  - regrettable. .harming
  - unfortunate. .exaggerating
  - attractive. .considering
  - difficult. .resisting
- Perhaps because scientists have been so intrigued by dogs' superior senses of smell and hearing, researchers have long ----- their eyesight, assuming that they inhabit a drab, black-and-white world, devoid of color.
  - studied
  - coveted
  - appreciated
  - resented
  - underestimated
- Despite a string of dismal earnings reports, the two-year-old strategy to return the company to profitability is beginning to ----- .
  - falter
  - disappoint
  - compete
  - work
  - circular
- The President reached a decision only after lengthy -----, painstakingly weighing the ----- opinions expressed by cabinet members.
  - deliberation. .divergent
  - confrontation. .unanimous
  - relegation. .consistent
  - speculation. .conciliatory
  - canvassing. .arbitrary
- Although just barely ----- as a writer of lucid prose, Jones was an extremely ----- editor who worked superbly with other writers in helping them improve the clarity of their writing.
  - deficient. .muddling
  - proficient. .contentious
  - adequate. .capable
  - appalling. .competent
  - engaging. .inept
- The accusations we bring against others should be ----- ourselves; they should not ----- complacency and easy judgments on our part concerning our own moral conduct.
  - definitions of. .produce
  - instructions to. .equate
  - denigrations of. .exclude
  - warning to. .justify
  - parodies of. .satirize
- Although the meanings of words may necessarily be liable to change, it does not follow that the lexicographer is therefore unable to render spelling, in a great measure, ----- .
  - arbitrary
  - superfluous
  - interesting
  - flexible
  - constant

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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. ELEGIAC : SORROW ::  
(A) polemical : resolution  
(B) fictional : humor  
(C) devotional : reverence  
(D) didactic : inspiration  
(E) library : emotion
9. ROSTRUM : ORATOR ::  
(A) stage : audience  
(B) bench : judge  
(C) shelf : clerk  
(D) municipality : citizen  
(E) crosswalk : pedestrian
10. MISUNDERSTOOD : CLARIFY ::  
(A) fanatical : espouse  
(B) popular : renounce  
(C) fantastic : shock  
(D) erroneous : retract  
(E) conspicuous : flaunt
11. REFINERY : PETROLEUM ::  
(A) mill : grain  
(B) mine : ore  
(C) warehouse : merchandise  
(D) generator : electricity  
(E) forest : lumber
12. TEDIOUS : ENERGY ::  
(A) avaricious : satisfaction  
(B) fractious : irritation  
(C) disturbing : composure  
(D) improbable : ambition  
(E) informed : intelligence
13. GRACEFUL : MOVEMENT ::  
(A) euphonious : sound  
(B) forbidding : countenance  
(C) ephemeral : duration  
(D) melodramatic : emotion  
(E) vibrant : color
14. BRAVURA : PERFORMANCE ::  
(A) extravagant : expenditure  
(B) elaborate : oration  
(C) foreseeable : outcome  
(D) thorough : analysis  
(E) resplendent : appearance
15. BADGER : BOTHER ::  
(A) persecute : injure  
(B) haunt : remember  
(C) belabor : mention  
(D) quibble : argue  
(E) censure : evaluate
16. CONGRUENT : DIMENSIONS ::  
(A) convenient : time  
(B) coordinate : axis  
(C) conglomerate : parts  
(D) coincident : chance  
(E) coeval : age

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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.

It is possible for students to obtain advanced degrees in English while knowing little or nothing about traditional scholarly methods. The consequences of this neglect of  
 Line traditional scholarship are particularly unfortunate for the  
 (5) study of women writers. If the canon—the list of authors whose works are most widely taught—is ever to include more women, scholars must be well trained in historical scholarship and textual editing. Scholars who do not know how to read early manuscripts, locate rare books, establish  
 (10) a sequence of editions, and so on are bereft of crucial tools for revising the canon.

To address such concerns, an experimental version of the traditional scholarly methods course was designed to raise students' consciousness about the usefulness of  
 (15) traditional learning for any modern critic or theorist. To minimize the artificial aspects of the conventional course, the usual procedure of assigning a large number of small problems drawn from the entire range of historical periods was abandoned, though this procedure has the obvious  
 (20) advantage of at least superficially familiarizing students with a wide range of reference sources. Instead students were engaged in a collective effort to do original work on a neglected eighteenth-century writer, Elizabeth Griffith, to give them an authentic experience of literary scholarship  
 (25) and to inspire them to take responsibility for the quality of their own work.

Griffith's work presented a number of advantages for this particular pedagogical purpose. First, the body of extant scholarship on Griffith was so tiny that it could all  
 (30) be read in a day; thus students spent little time and effort mastering the literature and had a clear field for their own discoveries. Griffith's play *The Platonic Wife* exists in three versions, enough to provide illustrations of editorial issues but not too many for beginning students to manage. In addition, because Griffith was successful in the eighteenth century, as her continued productivity and favorable reviews demonstrate, her exclusion from the canon and virtual disappearance from literary history also helped raise issues concerning the current canon.

The range of Griffith's work meant that each student could become the world's leading authority on a particular Griffith text. For example, a student studying Griffith's *Wife in the Right* obtained a first edition of the play and studied it for some weeks. This student was suitably  
 (40) shocked and outraged to find its title transformed into *A Wife in the Night* in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. Such experiences, inevitable and common in working on a writer to whom so little attention has been paid, serve to vaccinate the student—I hope for a lifetime—against credulous use  
 (50) of reference sources.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - (A) revealing a commonly ignored deficiency
  - (B) proposing a return to traditional terminology
  - (C) describing an attempt to correct a shortcoming
  - (D) assessing the success of a new pedagogical approach
  - (E) predicting a change in a traditional teaching strategy
18. It can be inferred that the author of the passage expects that the experience of the student mentioned as having studied *Wife in the Right* would have which of the following effects?
  - (A) It would lead the student to disregard information found in the *Bibliotheca Britannica*.
  - (B) It would teach the student to question the accuracy of certain kinds of information sources when studying neglected authors.
  - (C) It would teach the student to avoid the use of reference sources in studying neglected authors.
  - (D) It would help the student to understand the importance of first editions in establishing the authorship of plays.
  - (E) It would enhance the student's appreciation of the works of authors not included in the canon.
19. The author of the passage suggests that which of the following is a disadvantage of the strategy employed in the experimental scholarly methods course?
  - (A) Students were not given an opportunity to study women writers outside the canon.
  - (B) Students' original work would not be appreciated by recognized scholars.
  - (C) Little scholarly work has been done on the work of Elizabeth Griffith.
  - (D) Most of the students in the course had had little opportunity to study eighteenth-century literature.
  - (E) Students were not given an opportunity to encounter certain sources of information that could prove useful in their future studies.

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20. Which of the following best states the "particular pedagogical purpose" mentioned in line 28?
- (A) To assist scholars in revising the canon of authors
  - (B) To minimize the trivial aspects of the traditional scholarly methods course
  - (C) To provide students with information about Griffith's work
  - (D) To encourage scholarly rigor in students' own research
  - (E) To reestablish Griffith's reputation as an author
21. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph in relation to the passage as a whole?
- (A) It summarizes the benefits that students can derive from the experimental scholarly methods course.
  - (B) It provides additional reasons why Griffith's work raises issues having to do with the canon of authors.
  - (C) It provides an illustration of the immediate nature of the experiences students can derive from the experimental scholarly methods course.
  - (D) It contrasts the experience of a student in the experimental scholarly methods course with the experience of a student in the traditional course.
  - (E) It provides information that emphasizes the suitability of Griffith's work for inclusion in the canon of authors.
22. It can be inferred that which of the following is most likely to be among the "issues" mentioned in line 38?
- (A) Why has the work of Griffith, a woman writer who was popular in her own century, been excluded from the canon?
  - (B) In what ways did Griffith's work reflect the political climate of the eighteenth century?
  - (C) How was Griffith's work received by literary critics during the eighteenth century?
  - (D) How did the error in the title of Griffith's play come to be made?
  - (E) How did critical reception of Griffith's work affect the quantity and quality of that work?
23. It can be inferred that the author of the passage considers traditional scholarly methods courses to be
- (A) irrelevant to the work of most students
  - (B) inconsequential because of their narrow focus
  - (C) unconcerned about the accuracy of reference sources
  - (D) too superficial to establish important facts about authors
  - (E) too wide-ranging to approximate genuine scholarly activity

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Experiments show that insects can function as pollinators of cycads, rare, palmlike tropical plants. Furthermore, cycads removed from their native habitats—and therefore from insects native to those habitats—are usually infertile. Nevertheless, anecdotal reports of wind pollination in cycads cannot be ignored. The structure of cycads' male cones is quite consistent with the wind dispersal of pollen, clouds of which are released from some of the larger cones. The male cone of *Cycas circinalis*, for example, sheds almost 100 cubic centimeters of pollen, most of which is probably dispersed by wind. Still, many male cycad cones are comparatively small and thus produce far less pollen. Furthermore, the structure of most female cycad cones seems inconsistent with direct pollination by wind. Only in the *Cycas* genus are the females' ovules accessible to airborne pollen, since only in this genus are the ovules surrounded by a loose aggregation of megasporophylls rather than by a tight cone.

24. According to the passage, the size of a male cycad cone directly influences which of the following?

- (A) The arrangement of the male cone's structural elements
- (B) The mechanism by which pollen is released from the male cone
- (C) The degree to which the ovules of female cycads are accessible to airborne pollen
- (D) The male cone's attractiveness to potential insect pollinators
- (E) The amount of pollen produced by the male cone

25. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the structure of cycad cones?

- (A) The structure of cycad cones provides conclusive evidence in favor of one particular explanation of cycad pollination.
- (B) The structure of cycad cones provide evidence concerning what triggers the first step in the pollination process.
- (C) An irresolvable discrepancy exists between what the structure of most male cycad cones suggests about cycad pollination and what the structure of most female cones suggests about dust process
- (D) The structure of male cycad cones rules out a possible mechanism for cycad pollination that is suggested by the structure of most female cycad cones.
- (E) The structure of male cycad cones is consistent with a certain means of cycad pollination, but that means is inconsistent with the structure of most female cycad cones.

26. The evidence in favor of insect pollination of cycads presented in lines 2-4 would be more convincing if which of the following were also true?

- (A) Only a small variety of cycad species can be successfully transplanted.
- (B) Cycads can sometimes be pollinated by means other than wind or insects.
- (C) Insects indigenous to regions to which cycads are transplanted sometimes feed on cycads.
- (D) Winds in the areas to which cycads are usually transplanted are similar to winds in cycads' native habitats.
- (E) The transplantation of cycads from one region to another usually involves the accidental removal and introduction of insects as well.

27. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of scientific investigations of cycad pollination?

- (A) They have not yet produced any systematic evidence of wind pollination in cycads.
- (B) They have so far confirmed anecdotal reports concerning the wind pollination of cycads.
- (C) They have, until recently, produced little evidence in favor of insect pollination in cycads.
- (D) They have primarily been carried out using cycads transplanted from their native habitats.
- (E) They have usually concentrated on describing the physical characteristics of the cycad reproductive system.

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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. PROCRASTINATION :  
(A) diligence  
(B) complacence  
(C) reasonableness  
(D) allegiance  
(E) rehabilitation
29. CIRCUITY :  
(A) straightforwardness  
(B) inventiveness  
(C) authenticity  
(D) insightfulness  
(E) practicality
30. CONCLUDE :  
(A) foster  
(B) frequent  
(C) emanate from  
(D) empower to  
(E) embark on
31. RITE :  
(A) coherent interpretation  
(B) improvised act  
(C) deductive approach  
(D) casual observation  
(E) unnecessary addition
32. BLATANT :  
(A) indecisive  
(B) perceptive  
(C) unobtrusive  
(D) involuntary  
(E) spontaneous
33. PONTIFICATE :  
(A) request rudely  
(B) glance furtively  
(C) behave predictably  
(D) work efficiently  
(E) speak modestly
34. POSIT :  
(A) deceive  
(B) begrudge  
(C) deny  
(D) consent  
(E) reinforce
35. FETTER :  
(A) justify  
(B) comfort  
(C) intrude  
(D) liberate  
(E) optimize
36. SYNERGIC :  
(A) natural in origin  
(B) fragile in structure  
(C) untainted  
(D) inessential  
(E) antagonistic
37. DEPRIVATION :  
(A) sanity  
(B) awareness  
(C) surfeit  
(D) fecundity  
(E) health
38. CORPOREAL :  
(A) unreliable  
(B) unscientific  
(C) indistinguishable  
(D) inanimate  
(E) immaterial

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.