

## Test 3

## 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.

- In some cultures the essence of magic is its traditional integrity: it can be efficient only if it has been ----- without loss from primeval times to the present practitioner.
  - conventionalized
  - realized
  - transmitted
  - manipulated
  - aggrandized
- Although skeptics say financial problems will probably ----- our establishing a base on the Moon, supporters of the project remain -----, saying that human curiosity should overcome such pragmatic constraints.
  - beset. .disillusioned
  - hasten. .hopeful
  - postpone. .pessimistic
  - prevent. .enthusiastic
  - allow. .unconvinced
- Before the Second World War, academics still questioned whether the body of literature produced in the United States truly ----- a ----- literature or whether such literature was only a provincial branch of English literature.
  - symbolized. .local
  - constituted. .national
  - defined. .historical
  - outlined. .good
  - captured. .meaningful
- Many more eighteenth-century novels were written by women than by men, but this dominance has, until very recently, been regarded merely as ----- fact, a bit of arcane knowledge noted only by bibliographers.
  - a controversial
  - a statistical
  - an analytical
  - an explicit
  - an unimpeachable
- All ----- biological traits fall into one of two categories: those giving their possessors greater ----- the environment and those rendering them more independent of it.
  - widespread. .detachment from
  - beneficial. .control over
  - successful. .freedom from
  - neutral. .compatibility with
  - harmful. .advantage in
- One of archaeology's central dilemmas is now to reconstruct the ----- of complex ancient societies from meager and often ----- physical evidence.
  - riddles. .obsolete
  - details. .irrefutable
  - intricacies. .equivocal
  - patterns. .flawless
  - configuration. .explicit
- Just as the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny ----- teaching in this area.
  - prevent
  - defy
  - replicate
  - inform
  - use

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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. ILLUMINATE : DARKNESS ::  
(A) educate : ignorance  
(B) enlighten : scholarship  
(C) liberate : freedom  
(D) patronize : dignity  
(E) protest : oppression
9. INSTRUMENTALIST : ORCHESTRA ::  
(A) dancer : choreographer  
(B) actor : troupe  
(C) conductor : baton  
(D) singer : composition  
(E) director : play
10. BOWL : RECEPTACLE ::  
(A) painting : masterpiece  
(B) brick : mortar  
(C) tumbler : crystal  
(D) can : load  
(E) bicycle : vehicle
11. CAVERN : SPELUNKER ::  
(A) wood : carpenter  
(B) horse : jockey  
(C) machine : mechanic  
(D) star : astronomer  
(E) ocean : diver
12. LIKEN : SIMILARITY ::  
(A) classify : hierarchy  
(B) hesitate : reluctance  
(C) discriminate : difference  
(D) argue : debate  
(E) vacillate : decision
13. INSTIGATOR : INCITE ::  
(A) accomplice : threaten  
(B) adjudicator : quarrel  
(C) employee : strike  
(D) bully : browbeat  
(E) lawyer : enact
14. GLACIAL : COLD ::  
(A) opaque : lucid  
(B) viscid : liquid  
(C) massive : lengthy  
(D) profound : deep  
(E) misshapen : flexible
15. NEPOTISM : RELATIVE ::  
(A) cronyism : friend  
(B) elitism : leader  
(C) narcissism : self  
(D) recidivism : criminal  
(E) jingoism : patriot
16. LAW : CRIMINALITY ::  
(A) ritual : orthodoxy  
(B) leadership : submission  
(C) consensus : factionalism  
(D) lesson : falsehood  
(E) rehabilitation : vacillation

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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.

National character is not formally considered by social scientists in discussing economic and social development today. They believe that people differ and  
*Line* that these differences should be taken into account  
 (5) somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that supposedly define different national characters. Anthropologists and others are on  
 (10) much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups. The  
 (15) situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about characters since such judgments are overly dependent on impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the  
 (20) national characters of two countries.

17. The author's main point in the passage is that national character

- (A) is too elusive to merit attention by anthropologists and other social scientists.
- (B) is of greater interest to social scientists today than it has been in the past
- (C) is still too difficult to describe with the precision required by many social scientists
- (D) has become increasingly irrelevant because of the complexity of modern life
- (E) can be described more accurately by anthropologists than by other social scientists

18. Given the information in the passage, which of the following is NOT true of modern nation-states?

- (A) They are complex.
- (B) They are heterogeneous.
- (C) They are of interest to social scientists.
- (D) They lack cultural norms.
- (E) They differ from one another in terms of national character.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the social scientists mentioned in lines 1-7 would agree with which of the following statements?

- I. It is extremely difficult to create models that account for both economic and social development.
- II. Models of economic and social development would be improved by the inclusion of adequate descriptions of national character.
- III. It is important to supplement formal models of economic and social development with qualitative impressions of national character.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) II and III only

20. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) A problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.
- (B) A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.
- (C) A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.
- (D) recent development is described and then analyzed.
- (E) A dispute is summarized and one side defended.

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One of the simplest and best known kinds of crystal is the ionic salt of which a typical example is sodium chloride, or ordinary table salt. The fundamental components of an ionic salt are ions: atoms or molecules (5) that have become electrically charged by gaining or losing one or more electrons. In forming sodium chloride for example, sodium atoms give up an electron (thereby becoming positively charged) and chlorine atoms gain an electron (thereby becoming negatively (10) charged). The ions are attracted to one another by their opposite charges, and they stack together compactly like tightly packed spheres.

Recently, scientists at Michigan State University created a new kind of crystal called an electride. In (15) electrides, the anions (negative ions) are completely replaced by electrons, which are trapped in naturally formed cavities within a framework of regularly stacked cations (positive ions). Electrides are the first examples of ionic salts in which all these anionic sites (20) are occupied solely by electrons.

Unlike other types of anions, anionic electrons do not behave as if they were simple charged spheres. In particular, because of their low mass and their tendency to interact with one another over great distances, they (25) cannot be "pinned down" to any one location. Instead, they wander close to and among the atoms lining the cavity and interact with electrons in nearby cavities, perhaps changing places with them.

The properties of an electride depend largely on the (30) distance between the cavities that hold trapped electrons. When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. When they are closer together, they begin to display properties associated with large ensembles of identical particles. When (35) they are still closer, the ensemble properties dominate and the electrons "delocalize": they are no longer tightly bound within individual cavities but are more or less free to pass through the spaces within the framework of positive ions. (40)

By synthesizing electrides from a variety of materials, one can vary the geometry of the anionic cavities and their relation to the surrounding cations. The resulting properties may make it possible for electrides (45) to become a basis for economically useful new materials and devices. For instance, because the electrons in some electrides are very weakly bound, these crystals could be effective as photosensitive detectors, in which an impinging photon liberates an electron, resulting in (50) a small electric current. The same weak binding could also make electrides useful in solar-energy converters and as cathodes in batteries. One obstacle is the tendency of electrides to decompose through reaction with air and water. Researchers are seeking ways to increase their stability.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- (A) a way to isolate electrons
- (B) the characteristics of a new kind of crystal
- (C) the structure of all ionic salt
- (D) commercial uses or electrides
- (E) the properties of ions

22. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) introducing a variant on the standard atomic theory
- (B) describing how chlorine atoms can become negatively charged
- (C) describing some early research at Michigan State University
- (D) presenting the identifying properties of an electride
- (E) providing background for the technical discussion to follow

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the differences between the behavior of anionic electrons and normal anions result from which of the following features of electrons as compared to normal anions?

- I. The much lower mass of electrons
- II. The much greater tendency of electrons to interact with one another over large distances
- III. The much greater likelihood of electrons to remain trapped in naturally formed anionic cavities

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) II and III only

24. According to the passage, the defining characteristic of an electride is which of the following?

- (A) Its positive ions are of particularly low mass.
- (B) Its ions possess identical electrical stacked ions.
- (C) It contains a framework of regularly stacked ions.
- (D) Its ions demonstrate strong mutual attraction.
- (E) Its negative ions consist solely of electrons.

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25. It can be inferred from the passage that anions behaving as "simple charged spheres"(line 22) could be expected to
- (A) readily lose electrons and become positively charged
  - (B) move freely in and out of their cavities
  - (C) respond to photons by liberating electrons
  - (D) stack with other anions to create a regular framework
  - (E) remain fixed relative to their cations
26. It can be inferred from the passage that an electrider behaves most like a normal ionic crystal when the electrider has which of the following features?
- (A) The anionic cavities are widely separated.
  - (B) All of the trapped electrons are able to delocalize.
  - (C) The trapped electrons are liberated by impinging photons.
  - (D) The ions are tightly packed together.
  - (E) Most of the cations have lost their electrical charge.
27. With which of the following statements regarding electrideres would the author most likely agree?
- (A) They have proven themselves to be of great commercial value.
  - (B) Their future commercial value is promising but uncertain.
  - (C) They are interesting but of no practical value.
  - (D) They have commercial value mainly in solar energy applications.
  - (E) Their principal importance will lie in scientific research.
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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. VERSATILE :  
(A) challenging accepted beliefs  
(B) having limited applications  
(C) making clear distinctions  
(D) excessive  
(E) unreliable
29. EXCRETE :  
(A) choose selectively  
(B) coalesce tightly  
(C) ingest  
(D) impair  
(E) restrain
30. CIRCUMVENTION :  
(A) plain language  
(B) needed action  
(C) careless inattention  
(D) primary means  
(E) direct encounter
31. PREPOSTEROUS :  
(A) monotonous  
(B) philosophical  
(C) commonsensical  
(D) pusillanimous  
(E) unpretentious
32. VOLITION :  
(A) ineligibility to negotiate  
(B) inability to choose  
(C) indifference to shock  
(D) indignity of frustration  
(E) inadequacy in socializing
33. EXHILARATE :  
(A) sadden  
(B) invalidate  
(C) minimize  
(D) demean  
(E) incriminate
34. DISGORGE :  
(A) inter  
(B) swallow  
(C) solidify  
(D) replace  
(E) include
35. SUMMARY :  
(A) tenuous  
(B) extenuating  
(C) nominal  
(D) austere  
(E) protracted
36. VIRTUOSITY :  
(A) immorality  
(B) mediocrity  
(C) timidity  
(D) inconstancy  
(E) virulence
37. SUBLIME :  
(A) weak  
(B) austere  
(C) simple  
(D) base  
(E) abnormal
38. SEMINAL :  
(A) oblique  
(B) provincial  
(C) incomplete  
(D) fluctuating  
(E) derivative

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.