

## Test 2

## 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. According to the newspaper critic, the performances at the talent contest last night ----- from acceptable to excellent.
  - (A) varied
  - (B) receded
  - (C) swept
  - (D) averaged
  - (E) declined
2. For more than a century, geologists have felt comfortable with the idea that geological processes, although very -----, are also ----- and so are capable of shaping the Earth, given enough time.
  - (A) minute. .sporadic
  - (B) slow. .steady
  - (C) complex. .discernible
  - (D) unpredictable. .constant
  - (E) ponderous. .intermittent
3. While not ----- with the colorfully obvious forms of life that are found in a tropical rain forest, the desert is ----- to a surprisingly large number of species.
  - (A) brimming. .foreign
  - (B) endowed. .detrimental
  - (C) imbued. .hostile
  - (D) teeming. .host
  - (E) confronted. .home
4. Speakers and listeners are often at odds: language that is easy for the receiver to understand is often difficult to -----, and that which is easily formulated can be hard to -----.
  - (A) estimate. .confirm
  - (B) transmit. .defend
  - (C) produce. .comprehend
  - (D) suppress. .ignore
  - (E) remember. .forget
5. The current demand for quality in the schools seems to ask not for the development of information and active citizens, but for disciplined and productive workers with abilities that contribute to civic life only -----, if at all.
  - (A) indirectly
  - (B) politically
  - (C) intellectually
  - (D) sensibly
  - (E) sequentially
6. Because of its lack of theaters, the city came, ironically, to be viewed as an ----- theater town, and that reputation led entrepreneurs to believe that it would be ----- to build new theaters there.
  - (A) unprofitable. .risky
  - (B) untapped. .pointless
  - (C) unappreciated. .difficult
  - (D) unlikely. .appropriate
  - (E) unimpressed. .shrewd
7. He felt it would be -----, in view of the intense ----- that would likely follow, to make the sacrifice required in order to gain such little advantage.
  - (A) charitable. .growth
  - (B) welcomed. .prejudice
  - (C) futile. .encouragement
  - (D) academic. .acclaim
  - (E) unrealistic. .turmoil

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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. SMALL : MINUSCULE ::
  - (A) yielding : spring
  - (B) crucial : disastrous
  - (C) moist : saturated
  - (D) rectangular : square
  - (E) central : local
9. MOLT : FEATHERS ::
  - (A) shed : hair
  - (B) decay : teeth
  - (C) mildew : humidity
  - (D) plane : shavings
  - (E) cry : eyes
10. YOKEL : SOPHISTICATION ::
  - (A) nomad : direction
  - (B) huckster : salesmanship
  - (C) extrovert : pragmatism
  - (D) coward : courage
  - (E) gambler : luck
11. POROUS : LIQUID ::
  - (A) flimsy : material
  - (B) transparent : light
  - (C) flexible : plastic
  - (D) malleable : shape
  - (E) open-minded : opinion
12. IRK : ENRAGE ::
  - (A) whisper : mumble
  - (B) wait : anticipate
  - (C) invite : entertain
  - (D) soothe : calm
  - (E) suggest : urge
13. COUNTERMAND : ORDER ::
  - (A) trespass : property
  - (B) criticize : judgment
  - (C) renovate : improvement
  - (D) accuse : punishment
  - (E) revoke : license
14. FETID : SMELL ::
  - (A) textured : touch
  - (B) practical : miserliness
  - (C) luxurious : money
  - (D) ugly : appearance
  - (E) anxious : excitement
15. VOLATILE : EVAPORATE ::
  - (A) heavy : collapse
  - (B) essential : generate
  - (C) soluble : dissolve
  - (D) absorbent : melt
  - (E) nutritious : eat
16. CRESCENDO : SOUND ::
  - (A) mute : tone
  - (B) acceleration : tempo
  - (C) syncopation : rhythm
  - (D) wavelength : pitch
  - (E) quantity : quality

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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

Many philosophers disagree over the definition of morality, but most disputants fall into one of two categories: egocentrics, who define morality

Line as the pursuit of self-fulfillment, and socio-

(5) centrics, who define morality as an individual's obligations to society. Where does the truth lie? Fortunately, the stem of the word "morality" provides some clues. The word "mores" originally referred to the customs of preliterate cultures.

(10) Mores, which embodied each culture's ideal principles for governing every citizen, were developed in the belief that the foundation of a community lies in the cultivation of individual powers to be placed in service to the community.

(15) These mores were concerned with such skills as food-gathering and warfare as well as an individual's relationships with others. Thus, I submit "morality" must be concerned with what is honored by the community at large. However, self-

(20) fulfillment is important to morality because unfulfilled citizens, no matter how virtuous, cannot perform the duties morality assigns them.

17. The primary purpose of this passage is to

- (A) summarize an argument
- (B) resolve a dispute
- (C) trace a word's origin
- (D) prove a hypothesis
- (E) initiate a debate

18. According to the passage, mores in preliterate cultures concerned such skills as warfare and food-gathering because these skills were

- (A) characteristic of an individual's self-fulfillment
- (B) examples of a culture's traditions
- (C) manifestations of an individual's ideals
- (D) demonstrations of an individual's contributions to the community
- (E) examples of a community's governing

principles

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding sociocentrics and egocentrics?

- (A) The position of the sociocentrics is stronger than that of the egocentrics
- (B) The positions of the egocentrics and sociocentrics are of equal merit
- (C) There is no merit in the position of the egocentrics
- (D) Neither position contributes very much to an understanding of the definition of morality
- (E) The dispute between the egocentrics and sociocentrics is based on trivial issues

20. With which of the following statements regarding the relationship between the individual and morality would the author be most likely to agree?

- (A) Failure in social obligations is the price of success in individual endeavors
- (B) The unfulfilled citizen cannot fulfill his moral obligations to the community.
- (C) Morality is unconcerned with conflicts among citizens.
- (D) The unfulfilled citizen is without virtue.
- (E) Wealth harms a citizen's moral standing in the community.

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(This passage was written in 1975)

The complications frequently accompanying diabetes, such as impairment of vision and of kidney function, are

now thought to result from the lack of continuous control of blood glucose concentrations. The healthy

(5) pancreas, in response to increases in blood glucose concentration, releases small quantities of insulin throughout the day and thereby maintains the concentration within physiological limits (normoglycemia). But the diabetic generally receives only one large dose (10) daily. The diabetic's blood glucose concentration can thus fluctuate greatly during the interval between doses, and it has been suggested that the complications result from the periods of high concentrations of blood glucose (hyperglycemia). Many investigators thus (15) believe that restoration of normoglycemia might halt the progression of such complications and perhaps even reverse them.

There are three primary techniques that have been investigated for restoration of normoglycemia. They (20) are: transplantation of whole, healthy pancreases; transplantation of islets of Langerhans, that portion of the pancreas that actually secretes insulin; and implanta-

tion of artificial pancreases. There has, in fact, been a great deal of success in the development of these (25) techniques and each seems on the whole promising. Nonetheless, it will undoubtedly be many years before any one of them is accepted as treatment for diabetes.

To many people, the obvious approach would seem to be simply to transplant pancreases from cadavers in (30) the same manner that kidneys and other organs are routinely transplanted. That was the rationale in 1966 when the first recorded pancreas transplant was performed. Between 1966 and 1975, there were forty six pancreas transplants in forty-five other patients in (35) the United States and five other countries. But only one of these patients is still alive with a functioning graft and surgeons have found that the procedure is not as simple as they once thought.

The surviving patient has required no insulin since (40) the operation. Another patient survived 638 days without requiring insulin. And one patient survived a transplantation for more than a year, but died when he chose not to take the immunosuppressive drugs. These results, though meager, suggest that the procedure has (45) the potential for success.

The rest of the patients, however, either rejected the transplant or died within a short period. There does not

appear to be any technical problem with the procedure. Rather, most of the patients were already so severely debilitated by the complications of diabetes that they could not withstand the surgery and the immunosuppressive regimen required to prevent rejection. More than half of the patients, furthermore, also required a kidney transplant. Most investigators now agree that the (55) simultaneous transplantation of both organs is too great a shock to the patient and greatly increases the total risk.

21. Which of the following best states one of the main conclusions of the passage?

- (A) Although the techniques for pancreas transplants appear to be theoretically correct, there are problems that must be solved before the operation can be used as a treatment for diabetes.
- (B) Although the techniques for pancreas transplants are still being developed, the experimental results show that the operation will be a successful treatment for diabetes in the near future.
- (C) Although pancreas transplants are reliable, many diabetics are reluctant to undergo the operation because of the side effects of immunosuppressive drugs.
- (D) Although pancreas transplants alone are not generally successful, the operation can be used in conjunction with other procedures to treat diabetes.
- (E) Although pancreas transplants have not been successful in treating diabetes, research indicates that other procedures may soon be developed.

22. According to the passage, widely spaced doses of insulin can cause

- (A) reversal of normal kidney function
- (B) delay in the onset of diabetes
- (C) radical changes in the concentration of blood glucose
- (D) restoration of normoglycemia
- (E) marked variations in the islets of Langerhans

23. According to the passage, a periodic high

concentration of blood glucose in diabetics is a possible cause of

- (A) deterioration of the pancreas
- (B) damage to the eyes and kidneys
- (C) rejection of transplanted organs
- (D) inadequate secretion of insulin
- (E) increased production of blood cells

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24. It can be inferred from the passage that one of the important contributing causes of the failure of most pancreas transplants has been the

- (A) reluctance of patients to cooperate with physicians
- (B) imperfect techniques used in the operations
- (C) scarcity or immunosuppressive drugs
- (D) unavailability of health, pancreases
- (E) weakened condition of the patients

25. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

- I. What is hyperglycemia?
- II. What is one cause of hyperglycemia?
- III. What are some of the organs that can be adversely affected by hyperglycemia?

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

26. On the basis of the information in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the islets of Langerhans?

- I. They are important for the normal control of blood glucose concentration.
- II. They can be transplanted independently of other pancreatic cells.
- III. They regulate immunosuppressive reactions.

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

27. The passage suggests that the author considers the data concerning the success of pancreas transplants to be

- (A) invalid
- (B) indirect
- (C) inaccurate
- (D) insufficient
- (E) inappropriate

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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. MICROSCOPIC :  
(A) predominant  
(B) salient  
(C) dilated  
(D) elephantine  
(E) universal
29. LURCH :  
(A) divide equally  
(B) relate dishonestly  
(C) formulate hypothetically  
(D) progress smoothly  
(E) accomplish handily
30. CURTAIL :  
(A) coax  
(B) include  
(C) prolong  
(D) elevate  
(E) externalize
31. SEPTIC :  
(A) stable  
(B) glistening  
(C) of unknown cause  
(D) uniform in composition  
(E) free of infection
32. LIABILITY :  
(A) sanction  
(B) profusion  
(C) enormity  
(D) criminality  
(E) immunity
33. RESILIENCE :  
(A) stillness  
(B) emptiness  
(C) uncertainty  
(D) inelasticity  
(E) ineffectiveness
34. FEIGNED :  
(A) cheerful  
(B) free  
(C) genuine  
(D) amused  
(E) relaxed
35. FALLACY :  
(A) valid reasoning  
(B) supporting testimony  
(C) plausible hypothesis  
(D) unqualified assertion  
(E) intricate argumentation
36. DEFT :  
(A) crumpling  
(B) awkward  
(C) close  
(D) sane  
(E) quiet
37. RANKLE :  
(A) entice  
(B) condone  
(C) pacify  
(D) recruit  
(E) extend
38. COUNTENANCE :  
(A) remove from office  
(B) apprise of developments  
(C) proceed with caution  
(D) regard with disfavor  
(E) charge with negligence

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.