

Test 7

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.

- Some activists believe that because the health-care system has become increasingly ----- to those it serves, individuals must ----- bureaucratic impediments in order to develop and promote new therapies.
(A) attuned. .avoid
(B) inimical. .utilize
(C) unresponsive. .circumvent
(D) indifferent. .supplement
(E) sensitized. .forsake
- The acts of vandalism that these pranks had actually ----- were insignificant compared with those they had ----- but had not attempted.
(A) hidden. .renounced
(B) advocated. .meditated
(C) inflicted. .dismissed
(D) committed. .effected
(E) perpetrated. .contemplated
- Though one cannot say that Michelangelo was an impractical designer, he was, of all nonprofessional architects known, the most ----- in that he was the least conserved by tradition or precedent.
(A) pragmatic
(B) adventurous
(C) empirical
(D) skilled
(E) learned
- Before adapting to changes in values, many prefer to -----, to ----- the universally agreed-on principles that have been upheld for centuries.
(A) innovate. .protect
(B) resist. .defend
(C) ponder. .subvert
(D) vacillate. .publicize
(E) revert. .ignore
- Although the records of colonial New England are ----- in comparison with those available in France or England, the records of other English colonies in America are even more -----.
(A) sporadic. .irrefutable
(B) sparse. .incontrovertible
(C) ambiguous. .authoritative
(D) sketchy. .fragmentary
(E) puzzling. .unquestionable
- High software prices are frequently said to ----- widespread illegal copying, although the opposite—that high prices are the cause of the copying—is equally plausible.
(A) contribute to
(B) result from
(C) correlate with
(D) explain
(E) precede
- Because early United States writers thought that the mark of great literature was grandiosity and elegance not to be found in common speech, they ----- the vernacular.
(A) dissected
(B) avoided
(C) misunderstood
(D) investigated
(E) exploited

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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. OBSTRUCT : PROGRESS ::
(A) reveal : information
(B) polish : illumination
(C) implicate : guilt
(D) inspire : artistry
(E) stunt : growth
9. INTERVIEW : APPLICANT ::
(A) recital : pianist
(B) exercise : athlete
(C) audition : actor
(D) manuscript : writer
(E) flight plan : pilot
10. COMBUSTIBLE : IGNITE ::
(A) impermeable : saturate
(B) impenetrable : pierce
(C) malleable : shape
(D) rigid : stretch
(E) sterile : extract
11. SLACKEN : TENSION ::
(A) rarefy : expansion
(B) blunt : sharpness
(C) obscure : cloudiness
(D) quicken : animation
(E) oscillate : rotation
12. BIGOT : TOLERANCE ::
(A) scoundrel : misdeed
(B) liar : honesty
(C) brat : annoyance
(D) outcast : respect
(E) snitch : information
13. IMPROVEMENTS : MASTERY ::
(A) efforts : exertion
(B) savings : wealth
(C) performance : talent
(D) practice : intention
(E) diversification : proficiency
14. DILETTANTE : SUPERFICIALITY ::
(A) partisan : bias
(B) crusader : passivity
(C) libertarian : authority
(D) champion : restlessness
(E) sage : argumentativeness
15. WINNOW : CHAFF ::
(A) ferment : alcohol
(B) skim : cream
(C) pare : fruit
(D) refine : oil
(E) filter : impurities
16. STANZA : LINE ::
(A) essay : theme
(B) scene : monologue
(C) play : vignette
(D) volume : issue
(E) concert : program

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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.

(This passage is adapted from an article published in 1981.)

The term "remote sensing" refers to the techniques of measurement and interpretation of phenomena from a distance. Prior to the mid-1960's the interpretation of film
 Line images was the primary means for remote sensing of the
 (5) Earth's geologic features. With the development of the optomechanical scanner, scientists began to construct digital multispectral images using data beyond the sensitivity range of visible light photography. These images are constructed by mechanically aligning pictorial representations of such
 (10) phenomena as the reflection of light waves outside the visible spectrum, the refraction of radio waves, and the daily changes in temperature in areas on the Earth's surfaces. Digital multispectral imaging has now become the basic tool in geologic remote sensing from satellites.

(15) The advantage of digital over photographic imaging is evident: the resulting numerical data are precisely known, and digital data are not subject to the vagaries of difficult-to-control chemical processing. With digital processing, it is possible to combine a large number of spectral images. The
 (20) acquisition of the first multispectral digital data set from the multispectral scanner (MSS) aboard the satellite Landsat in 1972 consequently attracted the attention of the entire geologic community. Landsat MSS data are now being applied to a variety of geologic problems that are
 (25) difficult to solve by conventional methods alone. These include specific problems in mineral and energy resource exploration and the charting of glaciers and shallow seas.

A more fundamental application of remote sensing is to augment conventional methods for geologic mapping of
 (30) large areas. Regional maps present compositional, structural, and chronological information for reconstructing geologic evolution. Such reconstructions have important practical applications because the conditions under which rock units and other structural features are formed influence
 (35) the occurrence of ore and petroleum deposits and affect the thickness and integrity of the geologic media in which the deposits are found.

Geologic maps incorporate a large, varied body of specific field and laboratory measurements, but the maps must
 (40) be interpretative because field measurements are always limited by rock exposure, accessibility, and labor resources. With remote-sensing techniques it is possible to obtain much geologic information more efficiently than it can be obtained on the ground. These techniques also facilitate
 (45) overall interpretation. Since detailed geologic mapping is generally conducted in small areas, the continuity of regional features that have intermittent and variable expressions is often not recognized, but in the comprehensive views of Landsat images these continuities are apparent.
 (50) However, some critical information cannot be obtained through remote sensing, and several characteristics of the

Landsat MSS impose limitations on the acquisition of diagnostic data. Some of these limitations can be overcome by designing satellite systems specifically for geologic purposes; but, to be most effective, remote-sensing data must still be combined with data from field surveys and laboratory tests, the techniques of the earlier twentieth century.

17. By using the word "interpretative" in line 40, the author is indicating which of the following?
 - (A) Some maps are based more on data from aerial photography than on data from field operations.
 - (B) Some maps are based almost exclusively on laboratory measurements.
 - (C) Some maps are based on incomplete data from field observations.
 - (D) Some maps show only large geologic features.
 - (E) Some maps can be three-dimensional.
18. With which of the following statements about geologic mapping would the author be most likely to agree?
 - (A) Geologic mapping is basically an art and not a science.
 - (B) Geologic mapping has not changed significantly since the early 1960's.
 - (C) Geologic mapping will have limited practical applications until remote-sensing systems are perfected.
 - (D) A developmental milestone in geologic mapping was reached in 1972.
 - (E) Without the present variety of remote-sensing techniques, geologic mapping could not be done.

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19. According to the passage, measurements of which of the following can be provided by the optomechanical scanner but not by visible-light photography?
- (A) The amount of visible light reflected from oceans
 - (B) The density of foliage in remote areas on the Earth's surface
 - (C) Daily temperature changes of areas on the Earth's surface
 - (D) The degree of radioactivity emitted by exposed rocks on the Earth's surface
 - (E) Atmospheric conditions over large landmasses
20. It can be inferred from the passage that a major disadvantage of photographic imaging in geologic mapping is that such photography
- (A) cannot be used at night
 - (B) cannot focus on the details of a geologic area
 - (C) must be chemically processed
 - (D) is always enhanced by digital reconstruction
 - (E) cannot reflect changes over extended periods of time
21. It can be inferred from the passage that Landsat images differ from conventional geologic maps in that Landsat images
- (A) reveal the exact size of petroleum deposits and ore deposits
 - (B) indicate the continuity of features that might not otherwise be interpreted as continuous
 - (C) predict the movements of glaciers
 - (D) provide highly accurate data about the occurrence of mineral deposits
 - (E) reveal the integrity of the media in which petroleum deposits and ore deposits are found
22. The passage provides information about each of the following topics EXCEPT
- (A) the principal method of geologic remote sensing prior to the mid-1960's
 - (B) some of the phenomena measured by digital multi-spectral images in remote sensing
 - (C) some of the practical uses of regional geologic maps
 - (D) the kinds of problems that are difficult to solve solely through conventional methods of geologic mapping
 - (E) the specific limitations of the Landsat multi-spectral scanner
23. The passage suggests which of the following about the "conventional methods" mentioned in line 29 ?
- (A) They consist primarily of field surveys and laboratory measurements.
 - (B) They are not useful in providing information necessary for reconstructing geologic evolution.
 - (C) They have rarely been used by geologists since 1972.
 - (D) They are used primarily to gather compositional information about geologic features.
 - (E) They are limited primarily because of difficulties involved in interpreting film images.
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Although the development of new infrastructure (such as power plants, schools, and bridges) is usually determined by governmental planning, sometimes this development can be planned more flexibly and realistically by private investors who anticipate profit from the collection of user fees. Such profits can contribute to the financing of more infrastructure if demand proves great enough, whereas the reluctance of developers to invest in such projects can signal that additional infrastructure is not needed. During the economic boom of the 1980's, for example, the state of Virginia authorized private developers to build a \$300 million toll road. These developers obtained the needed right-of-way from property owners, but by 1993 they still had not raised the necessary financing. The unwillingness of investors to finance this project does not negate the viability of privately financed roads; rather, it illustrates a virtue of private financing. If a road appears unlikely to attract enough future traffic to pay for the road, then it should not be built.

24. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) build a case for increasing the development of new infrastructure
- (B) advocate an alternative to government financing of infrastructure
- (C) explain the failure of a privately financed venture
- (D) suggest the types of infrastructure most appropriate for private financing
- (E) argue against governmental restrictions on developing new infrastructure

25. The passage implies that the "governmental planning" mentioned in line 3 may lead to which of the following problems?

- (A) Improper use of profits derived from user fees
- (B) Unduly slow development of necessary new infrastructure
- (C) Unrealistic decisions about developing new infrastructure
- (D) Incorrect predictions about profits to be gained from user fees
- (E) Obstruction of private financing for the development of new infrastructure

26. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the toll road mentioned in line 12?

- (A) After it was built, it attracted too little traffic to pay for its construction.
- (B) It was partially financed by the state of Virginia.
- (C) Its development was authorized during an economic boom.
- (D) Its construction was controversial among local residents.
- (E) Its developers were discouraged by governmental restrictions on acquiring the necessary land.

27. The passage suggests that which of the following would occur if a privately financed bridge that proved to be profitable failed after a number of years to meet the demands of traffic?

- (A) Private developers who financed the bridge would rely on governmental authorities to develop new infrastructure.
- (B) User fees would be increased so that usage would become more costly.
- (C) Governmental authorities would be reluctant to rely on private contractors to develop a new bridge.
- (D) The success of the project would be jeopardized by public dissatisfaction with the project's adequacy.
- (E) Profits generated by user fees would be used to help finance the construction of new infrastructure to alleviate the traffic problem.

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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. EVOKE :
(A) try to hinder
(B) fail to elicit
(C) refuse to implore
(D) pretend to agree
(E) attempt to calm
29. OSTENTATION :
(A) austerity
(B) wisdom
(C) illumination
(D) superficiality
(E) agitation
30. BRISTLE :
(A) cower
(B) feint
(C) equivocate
(D) coerce
(E) apprise
31. BROAD :
(A) consequential
(B) subtle
(C) corrupt
(D) decisive
(E) perceptive
32. ENDEMIC :
(A) undeniable
(B) intermittent
(C) anomalous
(D) foreign
(E) unexpected
33. BELLICOSE :
(A) enervated
(B) disloyal
(C) honest
(D) likely to be generous
(E) inclined to make peace
34. ABJURE :
(A) affirm
(B) cajole
(C) insist
(D) pronounce
(E) shout
35. SALUTARY :
(A) unexpected
(B) transitory
(C) unhealthy
(D) disoriented
(E) dilapidated
36. LUGUBRIOUSNESS :
(A) orderliness
(B) shallowness
(C) believability
(D) cheerfulness
(E) dedication
37. PRESCIENCE :
(A) acuity
(B) myopia
(C) vacillation
(D) tardiness
(E) inhibition
38. INVETERATE :
(A) arbitrary
(B) occasional
(C) obvious
(D) progressive
(E) compelling

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.