

Test 18

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. That she seemed to prefer ----- to concentrated effort is undeniable: nevertheless, the impressive quality of her finished paintings suggests that her actual relationship to her art was anything but -----.
 (A) preparation. .passionate
 (B) artfulness. .disengaged
 (C) dabbling. .superficial
 (D) caprice. .considered
 (E) indecision. .lighthearted
2. Because of the excellent preservation of the fossil, anatomical details of early horseshoe crabs were ----- for the first time, enabling experts to ----- the evolution of the horseshoe crab.
 (A) scrutinized. .ensure
 (B) verified. .advance
 (C) identified. .distort
 (D) obscured. .illustrate
 (E) clarified. .reassess
3. The philosopher claimed that a person who must consciously ----- his or her own indifference before helping another is behaving more nobly than one whose basic disposition allows such an act to be performed without -----.
 (A) feign. .enthusiasm
 (B) censure. .comment
 (C) embrace. .duplicity
 (D) suffer. .effort
 (E) overcome. .deliberation
4. The senator's attempt to convince the public that he is not interested in running for a second term is ----- given the extremely ----- fund-raising activities of his campaign committee.
 (A) futile. .clandestine
 (B) sincere. .visible
 (C) specious. .apathetic
 (D) disingenuous. .public
 (E) straightforward. .dubious
5. Although a change in management may appear to ----- a shift in a company's fortunes, more often than not its impact is -----.
 (A) hinder. .measurable
 (B) promote. .demonstrable
 (C) accelerate. .profound
 (D) betray. .fundamental
 (E) augur. .inconsiderable
6. The skeleton of ----- bird that was recently discovered indicated that this ancient creature ----- today's birds in that, unlike earlier birds and unlike reptilian ancestors, it had a tooth in its head.
 (A) a primeval. .obscured
 (B) a unique. .preempted
 (C) a primitive. .anticipated
 (D) a contemporary. .foreshadowed
 (E) an advanced. .differed from
7. While many people utilize homeopathic remedies to treat health problems, other people do not ----- such alternative treatments, ----- conventional medical treatments instead.
 (A) distrust. .employing
 (B) embrace. .eschewing
 (C) reject. .envisioning
 (D) countenance. .relying on
 (E) recommend. .turning from

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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. PROGRAM : CONCERT ::
 - (A) bibliography : book
 - (B) menu : entree
 - (C) questionnaire : poll
 - (D) platform : campaign
 - (E) agenda : meeting
9. EMBRACE : AFFECTION ::
 - (A) prediction : memory
 - (B) innuendo : secrecy
 - (C) shrug : indifference
 - (D) conversation : familiarity
 - (E) vote : unanimity
10. ENTHUSIASM : MANIA ::
 - (A) idea : inspiration
 - (B) nightmare : hallucination
 - (C) failure : disgust
 - (D) suspicion : paranoia
 - (E) energy : fitness
11. ANONYMOUS : IDENTIFY ::
 - (A) nonchalant : excite
 - (B) repressed : constrain
 - (C) misled : trust
 - (D) annoying : assist
 - (E) unremarkable : please
12. CARTOGRAPHER : MAP ::
 - (A) astronomer : stars
 - (B) carpenter : wood
 - (C) lumberjack : saw
 - (D) tailor : clothing
 - (E) weaver : loom
13. EXEMPLARY : IMITATION ::
 - (A) venerable : denigration
 - (B) novel : duplication
 - (C) redoubtable : regard
 - (D) challenging : determination
 - (E) creditable : verification
14. INSENSITIVE : BOOR ::
 - (A) spontaneous : extrovert
 - (B) mischievous : imp
 - (C) conformist : ally
 - (D) officious : zealot
 - (E) extravagant : miser
15. LABYRINTHINE : SIMPLICITY ::
 - (A) epic : scope
 - (B) digressive : motive
 - (C) heretical : sincerity
 - (D) austere : design
 - (E) jejune : interest
16. EUPHEMISM : OFFENSIVE ::
 - (A) rhetoric : persuasive
 - (B) aphorism : diffuse
 - (C) metaphor : descriptive
 - (D) repetition : fatiguing
 - (E) conciliation : appeasing

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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.

From the 1900's through the 1950's waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions defining the skills that their occupation included and enforcing standards for the performance of those skills. This "occupational unionism" differed substantially from the "worksite unionism" prevalent among factory workers. Rather than union hiring the workforces of particular employers, waitress locals sought to control their occupation throughout a city. Occupational unionism operated through union hiring halls, which provided free placement services to employers who agreed to hire their personnel only through the union. Hiring halls offered union waitresses collective employment security, not individual job security—a basic protection offered by worksite unions. That is, when a waitress lost her job, the local did not intervene with her employer but placed her elsewhere; and when jobs were scarce, the work hours available were distributed fairly among all members rather than being assigned according to seniority.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) analyze a current trend in relation to the past
- (B) discuss a particular solution to a long-standing problem
- (C) analyze changes in the way that certain standards have been enforced
- (D) apply a generalization to an unusual situation
- (E) describe an approach by contrasting it with another approach

18. Which of the following statements best summarizes a distinction mentioned in the passage between waitress unions and factory worker's unions?

- (A) Waitress unions were more successful than factory workers' unions in that they were able to unionize whole cities.
- (B) Waitress unions had an impact on only certain local areas, whereas the impact of factory workers' unions was national
- (C) Waitress union members held primarily part-time positions, whereas factory workers' unions placed their members in full-time jobs.
- (D) Waitress unions emphasized the occupation of workers, whereas factory workers' unions emphasized the worksite at which workers were employed.
- (E) Waitress unions defined the skills of their trade, whereas the skills of factory trades were determined by employers' groups.

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19. According to the passage, which of the following was characteristic of the form of union that United States waitresses developed in the first half of the twentieth century?
- (A) The union represented a wide variety of restaurant and hotel service occupations.
 - (B) The union defined the skills required of waitresses and disciplined its members to meet certain standards.
 - (C) The union billed employers for its members' work and distributed the earnings among all members
 - (D) The union negotiated the enforcement of occupational standards with each employer whose workforce joined the union.
 - (E) The union ensured that a worker could not be laid off arbitrarily by an employer.
20. The author of the passage mentions "particular employer" (line 8) primarily in order to
- (A) suggest that occupational unions found some employers difficult to satisfy
 - (B) indicate that the occupational unions served some employers but not others
 - (C) emphasize the unique focus of occupational unionism
 - (D) accentuate the hostility of some employers toward occupational unionism
 - (E) point out a weakness of worksite unionism
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In prehistoric times brachiopods were one of the most abundant and diverse forms of life on Earth; more than 30,000 species of this clam like creature have been cataloged from fossil records. Today
(5) brachiopods are not as numerous, and existing species are not well studied, partly because neither the animal's fleshy inner tissue nor its shell has any commercial value. Moreover, in contrast to the greater diversity of the extinct species, the approxi-
(10) mately 300 known surviving species are relatively uniform in appearance. Many zoologists have interpreted this as a sign that the animal has been unable to compete successfully with other marine organisms in the evolutionary struggle.

(15) Several things, however, suggest that the conventional view needs revising. For example, the genus *Lingula* has an unbroken fossil record extending over more than half a billion years to the present. Thus, if longevity is any measure, brachiopods are the most
(20) successful organisms extant. Further, recent studies suggest that diversity among species is a less important measure of evolutionary success than is the ability to withstand environmental change, such as when a layer of clay replaces sand on the ocean
(25) bottom. The relatively greater uniformity among the existing brachiopod species may offer greater protection from environmental change and hence may reflect highly successful adaptive behavior.

The adaptive advantages of uniformity for brachio-
(30) pods can be seen by considering specialization, a process that occurs as a result of prolonged colonization of a uniform substrate. Those that can survive on many surfaces are called generalists, while those that can survive on a limited range of substrates are called
(35) specialists. One specialist species, for example, has valves weighted at the base, a characteristic that assures that the organism is properly positioned for feeding in mud and similar substrates: other species secrete glue allowing them to survive on the face of
(40) underwater cliffs. The fossil record demonstrates that most brachiopod lineages have followed a trend toward increased specialization. However, during periods of environmental instability, when a particular substrate to which a specialist species has
(45) adapted is no longer available, the species quickly dies out. Generalists, on the other hand, are not dependent on a particular substrate, and are thus less vulnerable to environmental change. One study of the fossil record revealed a mass extinction of brachiopods
(50) following a change in sedimentation from chalk to clay. Of the 35 brachiopod species found in the chalk, only 6 survived in the clay, all of them generalists.

As long as enough generalist species are maintained, and studies of arctic and subarctic seas
(55) suggest that generalists are often dominant members of the marine communities there, it seems unlikely that the phylum is close to extinction.

21. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) rejecting an earlier explanation for the longevity of certain brachiopod species
- (B) reevaluating the implications of uniformity among existing brachiopod species
- (C) describing the varieties of environmental change to which brachiopods are vulnerable
- (D) reconciling opposing explanations for brachiopods' lack of evolutionary success
- (E) elaborating the mechanisms responsible for the tendency among brachiopod species toward specialization

22. It can be inferred from the passage that many zoologists assume that a large diversity among species of a given class of organisms typically leads to which of the following?

- (A) Difficulty in classification
- (B) A discontinuous fossil record
- (C) A greater chance of survival over time
- (D) Numerical abundance
- (E) A longer life span

23. The second paragraph makes use of which of the following?

- (A) Specific examples
- (B) analogy
- (C) Metaphor
- (D) quotation
- (E) Exaggeration

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24. The author suggests that the scientists holding the conventional view mentioned in lines 15-16 make which of the following errors?
- (A) They mistakenly emphasize survival rather than diversity.
 - (B) They misunderstand the causes of specialization
 - (C) They misuse zoological terminology.
 - (D) They catalog fossilized remains improperly
 - (E) They overlook an alternative criterion of evolutionary success.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the decision to study an organism may sometimes be influenced by
- (A) its practical or commercial benefits to society
 - (B) the nature and prevalence of its fossilized remains
 - (C) the relative convenience of its geographical distribution
 - (D) its similarity to one or more better-known species
 - (E) the degree of its physiological complexity
26. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's claim (line 56-57) that "it seems unlikely that the phylum is close to extinction"?
- (A) Generalist species now living in arctic water give few if any indications of a tendency towards significant future specialization.
 - (B) Zoologists have recently discovered that a common marine organism is a natural predator of brachiopods.
 - (C) It was recently discovered that certain brachiopod species are almost always concentrate near areas rich in offshore oil deposits.
 - (D) The ratio of specialist to generalist species slowly but steadily increasing.
 - (E) It is easier for a brachiopod to survive a change in sedimentation than a change in water temperature.
27. Information in the passage supports which of the following statements about brachiopods?
- I. Few brachiopods living in prehistoric times were specialists.
 - II. A tendency toward specialization, though typical, is not inevitable.
 - III. Specialist species dominate in all but arctic and subarctic waters.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II and III

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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. MISREAD :
(A) refocus
(B) approve
(C) predict
(D) explain succinctly
(E) interpret correctly
29. DISSIPATE :
(A) gather
(B) seethe
(C) relax
(D) exert
(E) incite
30. ENUNCIATE :
(A) mumble
(B) disclaim
(C) dissuade
(D) bluster
(E) commend
31. TAUTEN :
(A) rarefy
(B) coarsen
(C) force
(D) loosen
(E) constrain
32. ZEALOTRY :
(A) pessimism
(B) generosity
(C) gullibility
(D) lack of fervor
(E) excess of confidence
33. REDOLENT :
(A) cheerful
(B) resolute
(C) unscented
(D) uncovered
(E) untainted
34. GLUTINOUS :
(A) nonviscous
(B) nonporous
(C) antitoxic
(D) catalytic
(E) alkaline
35. PANEGYRIC :
(A) covenant
(B) recantation
(C) enigma
(D) termination
(E) anathema
36. AWASH :
(A) fouled
(B) quenched
(C) rigid
(D) dry
(E) sturdy
37. UNTOWARD :
(A) direct
(B) fortunate
(C) tangential
(D) decisive
(E) effective
38. SUPERCILIOUS :
(A) castigating
(B) obsequious
(C) reclusive
(D) rambunctious
(E) abrasive

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.