

# Test 17

## 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. While many Russian composers of the nineteenth century contributed to an emerging national style, other composers did not ----- idiomatic Russian musical elements, ----- instead the traditional musical vocabulary of Western European Romanticism.
  - (A) utilize. .rejecting
  - (B) incorporate. .preferring
  - (C) exclude. .avoiding
  - (D) repudiate. .expanding
  - (E) esteem. .disdaining
2. Because the painter Albert Pinkham Ryder was obsessed with his ----- perfection, he was rarely ----- a painting, creating endless variations of a scene on one canvas on top of another.
  - (A) quest for. .satisfied with
  - (B) insistence on. .displeased with
  - (C) contempt for. .disconcerted by
  - (D) alienation from. .immersed in
  - (E) need for. .concerned with
3. Objectively set standards can serve as a ----- for physicians, providing them ----- unjustified malpractice claims.
  - (A) trial. .evidence of
  - (B) model. .experience with
  - (C) criterion. .reasons for
  - (D) test. .questions about
  - (E) safeguard. .protection from
4. In spite of ----- reviews in the press, the production of her play was ----- almost certain oblivion by enthusiastic audiences whose acumen was greater than that of the critics.
  - (A) lukewarm. .condemned to
  - (B) scathing. .exposed to
  - (C) lackluster. .rescued from
  - (D) sensitive. .reduced to
  - (E) admiring. .insured against
5. The passions of love and pride are often found in the same individual, but having little in common, they mutually -----, not to say destroy each other.
  - (A) reinforce
  - (B) annihilate
  - (C) enhance
  - (D) weaken
  - (E) embrace
6. The necessity of establishing discrete categories for observations frequently leads to attempts to make absolute ----- when there are in reality only -----.
  - (A) analyses. .hypotheses
  - (B) correlations. .digressions
  - (C) distinctions. .gradations
  - (D) complications. .ambiguities
  - (E) conjectures. .approximations
7. A unique clay disk found at the Minoan site of Phaistos is often ----- as the earliest example of printing by scholars who have defended its claim to this status despite equivalent claims put forward for other printing artifacts.
  - (A) questioned
  - (B) overlooked

- (C) adduced
- (D) conceded
- (E) dismissed

- (D) brittle : break
- (E) elite : qualify

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|---|---|
| <p>8. EXEMPT : LIABILITY ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) flout : authority</li> <li>(B) bestow : reward</li> <li>(C) permit : request</li> <li>(D) restrain : disorder</li> <li>(E) pardon : penalty</li> </ul>               | <p>14. LOOSE : CONFINEMENT ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) forgive : injury</li> <li>(B) promulgate : rule</li> <li>(C) disabuse : misconception</li> <li>(D) redress : allegation</li> <li>(E) disengage : independence</li> </ul>           |
| <p>9. FULL-BODIED : FLAVOR ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) penetrating : vision</li> <li>(B) humorous : character</li> <li>(C) salacious : language</li> <li>(D) nostalgic : feeling</li> <li>(E) resonant : sound</li> </ul> | <p>15. BLANDISHMENT : COAX ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) prevarication : deceive</li> <li>(B) reverie : dream</li> <li>(C) persuasion : coerce</li> <li>(D) enticement : impoverish</li> <li>(E) explanation : mislead</li> </ul>           |
| <p>10. LEGACY : PREDECESSOR ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) gift : donor</li> <li>(B) gratuity : service</li> <li>(C) contribution : charity</li> <li>(D) receipt : customer</li> <li>(E) loan : collector</li> </ul>         | <p>16. CONVULSION : CONTRACTION ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) aggression : attack</li> <li>(B) sulkiness : punishment</li> <li>(C) persistence : acquiescence</li> <li>(D) frenzy : emotion</li> <li>(E) indifference : greeting</li> </ul> |
| <p>11. HERO : ADMIRABLE ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) critic : capricious</li> <li>(B) braggart : surly</li> <li>(C) eccentric : unconventional</li> <li>(D) anarchist : powerful</li> <li>(E) enemy : immoral</li> </ul>   |   |
| <p>12. GALVANIZE : STIMULATE ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) agitate : occlude</li> <li>(B) incubate : humidify</li> <li>(C) sterilize : separate</li> <li>(D) irrigate : flush</li> <li>(E) purify : amalgamate</li> </ul>   |   |
| <p>13. MANIFEST : PERCEIVE ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) porous : tear</li> <li>(B) renovated : improve</li> <li>(C) doubtful : assess</li> </ul>   |   |

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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

Much of the research on hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD has focused on the neurotransmitter serotonin, a chemical that when released from a presynaptic serotonin-secreting neuron causes the transmission of a nerve impulse across a synapse to an adjacent postsynaptic or target neuron. There are two major reasons for this emphasis. First it was discovered early on that many of the major hallucinogens have a molecular structure similar to that of serotonin. In addition animal studies of brain neurochemistry following administration of hallucinogens invariably reported changes in serotonin levels.

Early investigator correctly reasoned that the structural similarity to the serotonin molecule might imply that LSD's effects are brought about by an action on the neurotransmission of serotonin in the brain. Unfortunately, the level of technical expertise in the field of brain research was such that this hypothesis had to be tested on peripheral tissue (tissue outside the brain). Two different groups of scientists reported that LSD powerfully blocked serotonin's action. Their conclusions were quickly challenged, however. We now know that the action of a drug at one site in the body does not necessarily correspond to the drug's action at another site, especially when one site is in the brain and the other is not.

By the 1960's technical advances permitted the direct testing of the hypothesis that LSD and related hallucinogens act by directly suppressing the activity of serotonin secreting neurons themselves—the so-called presynaptic hypothesis. Researchers reasoned that if the hallucinogenic drugs act by suppressing the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons, then drugs administered after these neurons had been destroyed should have no effect on behavior, because the system would already be maximally suppressed. Contrary to their expectations, neuron destruction enhanced the effect of LSD and related hallucinogens on behavior. Thus hallucinogenic drugs apparently do not act directly on serotonin-secreting neurons.

However these and other available data do support an alternative hypothesis that LSD and related drugs act directly at receptor sites on serotonin target neurons (the postsynaptic hypothesis). The fact that LSD elicits "serotonin syndrome"—that is causes the same kinds of behaviors as does the administration of serotonin—in animals whose brains are depleted of serotonin indicates that LSD acts directly

on serotonin receptors, rather than indirectly through the release of stores of serotonin. The enhanced effect

of LSD reported after serotonin depletion could be due to a proliferation of serotonin receptor sites on serotonin target neurons. This phenomenon often follows neuron destruction or neurotransmitter depletion: the increase in the number of receptor sites appears to be a compensatory response to decreased input. Significantly this hypothesis is supported by data from a number of different laboratories.

17. According to the passage which of the following is one of the primary factors that led researchers studying hallucinogenic drugs to focus on serotonin?
  - (A) The suppression of the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons by the administration of hallucinogens
  - (B) The observed similarities in the chemical structures of serotonin and hallucinogens
  - (C) The effects the administration of hallucinogens has on serotonin production in the human brain
  - (D) Serotonin-induced changes in the effects of hallucinogens on behavior
  - (E) Hallucinogen-induced changes in the effects of serotonin on behavior
18. It can be inferred that researchers abandoned the presynaptic hypothesis because
  - (A) a new and more attractive hypothesis was suggested
  - (B) no research was reported that supported the hypothesis
  - (C) research results provided evidence to counter the hypothesis
  - (D) the hypothesis was supported only by studies of animals and not by studies of human beings
  - (E) the level of technical expertise in the field of brain research did not permit adequate testing of the hypothesis

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19. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Research has suggested that the neurotransmitter serotonin is responsible for the effects of hallucinogenic drugs on the brain and on behavior.
  - (B) Researchers have spent an inadequate amount of time developing theories concerning the way in which the effects of hallucinogenic drugs occur.
  - (C) Research results strongly suggest that hallucinogenic drugs create their effects by acting on the serotonin receptor sites located on target neurons in the brain.
  - (D) Researchers have recently made valuable discoveries concerning the effects of depleting the amount of serotonin in the brain.
  - (E) Researchers have concluded that hallucinogenic drugs suppress the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons.
20. The research described in the passage is primarily concerned with answering which of the following questions?
- (A) How can researchers control the effects that LSD has on behaviors
  - (B) How are animals' reactions to LSD different from those of human beings?
  - (C) What triggers the effects that LSD has on human behavior?
  - (D) What technical advances would permit searchers to predict more accurately the effects of LSD on behavior?
  - (E) What relationship does the suppression of neuron activity have to the occurrence of "serotonin syndrome"?
21. Which of the following best defines "serotonin syndrome" (line 46) as the term is used in the passage?
- (A) The series of behaviors, usually associated with the administration of serotonin that also occurs when LSD is administered to animals whose brains are depicted of serotonin
  - (B) The series of behaviors usually associated with the administration of LSD, that also occurs when the amount of serotonin in the brain is reduced
  - (C) The maximal suppression of neuron activity that results from the destruction of serotonin-secreting neurons
  - (D) The release of stores of serotonin from serotonin-secreting neurons in the brain
  - (E) The proliferation of serotonin receptor sites that follows depletion of serotonin supplies in the brain
22. Which of the following best describes the organization of the argument that the author of the passage presents in the last two paragraphs?
- (A) Two approaches to testing a hypothesis are described and the greater merits of one approach are indicated.
  - (B) The assumptions underlying two hypotheses are outlined, and evidence for and against each hypothesis is discussed.
  - (C) A phenomenon is described and hypotheses concerning its occurrence are considered and rejected.
  - (D) The reasoning behind a hypothesis is summarized evidence supporting the hypothesis is presented and research that counters the supporting evidence is described.
  - (E) A hypothesis is discussed evidence undermining the hypothesis is revealed and a further hypothesis based on the undermining evidence is explained
23. The author's attitude toward early researchers' reasoning concerning the implications of similarities in the structures of serotonin and LSD molecules can best be described as one of
- (A) complete agreement
  - (B) reluctant support
  - (C) subtle condescension
  - (D) irreverent dismissal
  - (E) strong opposition

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When literary periods are defined on the basis of men's writing women's writing must be forcibly assimilated into an irrelevant grid: a Renaissance that is not a renaissance for women, a Romantic period in which women played very little part, a modernism (5) with which women conflict. Simultaneously, the history of women's writing has been suppressed, leaving large, mysterious gaps in accounts of the development of various genres. Feminist criticism is beginning to correct this situation. Margaret Anne (10) Doody, for example, suggests that during "the period between the death of Richardson and the appearance of the novels of Scott and Austen," which has "been regarded as a dead period." Late-eighteenth-century women writers actually developed "the paradigm (15) for women's fiction of the nineteenth century—something hardly less than the paradigm of the nineteenth-century novel itself." Feminist critics have also pointed out that the twentieth-century writer Virginia Woolf belonged to a tradition other than (20) modernism and that this tradition surfaces in her work precisely where criticism has hitherto found obscurities evasions, implausibilities, and imperfections.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author views the division of literature into periods based on men's writing as an approach that

- (A) makes distinctions among literary periods ambiguous
- (B) is appropriate for evaluating only premodern literature
- (C) was misunderstood until the advent of feminist criticism
- (D) provides a valuable basis from which feminist criticism has evolved
- (E) obscures women's contributions to literature

25. The passage suggests which of the following about Virginia Woolf's work?

- I. Nonfeminist criticism of it has been flawed
- II. Critics have treated it as part of modernism
- III. It is based on the work of late-eighteenth-century women writers.

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

26. The author quotes Doody most probably in order to illustrate

- (A) a contribution that feminist criticism can make to literary criticism
- (B) a modernist approach that conflicts with women's writing
- (C) writing by a woman which had previously been ignored
- (D) the hitherto overlooked significance of Scott's and Austen's novels
- (E) a standard system of defining literary periods

27. The passage provides information that answers which of the following questions?

- (A) In what tradition do feminist critics usually place Virginia Woolf?
- (B) What are the main themes of women's fiction of the nineteenth century?
- (C) What events motivated the feminist reinterpretation of literary history?
- (D) How has the period between Richardson's death and Scott's and Austen's novels traditionally been regarded by critics?
- (E) How was the development of the nineteenth-century novel by women's fiction in the same century?

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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. GROUNDED :  
 (A) attendant  
 (B) flawless  
 (C) effective  
 (D) aloft  
 (E) noteworthy
29. DISCHARGE :  
 (A) retreat  
 (B) hire  
 (C) insist  
 (D) circulate  
 (E) pause
30. INTERMITTENT :  
 (A) compatible  
 (B) constant  
 (C) neutral  
 (D) unadulterated  
 (F) indispensable
31. APT :  
 (A) exceptionally ornate  
 (B) patently absurd  
 (C) singularly destructive  
 (D) extremely inappropriate  
 (E) fundamentally insensitive
32. JUSTIFY :  
 (A) misjudge  
 (B) ponder  
 (C) terminate  
 (D) argue against  
 (E) select from
33. TEDIOUS :  
 (A) intricate  
 (B) straightforward  
 (C) conspicuous  
 (D) entertaining  
 (E) prominent
34. INTEGRAL :  
 (A) profuse  
 (B) superfluous  
 (C) meritorious  
 (D) neutral  
 (E) displaced
35. COWED :  
 (A) unencumbered  
 (B) untired  
 (C) unversed  
 (D) unworried  
 (E) undaunted
36. CONCORD :  
 (A) continuance  
 (B) severance  
 (C) dissension  
 (D) complex relationship  
 (E) unrealistic hypothesis
37. FRIABLE :  
 (A) substantial  
 (B) inflexible  
 (C) easily contained  
 (D) slow to accelerate  
 (E) not easily crumbled
38. DERACINATE :  
 (A) illuminate  
 (B) quench  
 (C) amplify  
 (D) polish  
 (E) plant

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.