**CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, SRMIST**

**15PD214 - APTITUDE-III (FOUNDATION)**

**EVEN SEMESTER (2018-2019)**

**WORDS TO LEARN**

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| **Word** | **Definition** | **Example Sentence** |
| Abate | *v.* to become less active, less intense, or less in amount | As I began my speech, my feelings of nervousness quickly **abated.** |
| Abstract | *adj.* existing purely in the mind; not representing actual reality | Julie had trouble understanding the appeal of the **abstract** painting. |
| Abysmal | *adj.* extremely bad | I got an **abysmal** grade on my research paper! |
| Accordingly | *adv.* in accordance with | All students must behave **accordingly.** |
| Acquisition | *n.* the act of gaining a skill or possession of something | Language **acquisition** is easier for kids than it is for adults. |
| Adapt | *v.* to make suit a new purpose  *v.* to accommodate oneself to a new condition, setting, or situation | The US has **adapted** many foreign foods to better suit the tastes of Americans.  Dogs are known for their ability to quickly **adapt** to their environments. |
| Adept | *adj.* having knowledge or skill (usu. in a particular area) | Beth loves playing the piano, but she’s especially **adept** at the violin. |
| Adequate | *adj.* having sufficient qualifications to meet a specific task or purpose | Though his resume was **adequate,** the company doubted whether he’d be a good fit. |
| Advent | *n.* the arrival or creation of something (usu. historic) | The world has never been the same since the **advent** of the light bulb. |
| Adversarial | *adj.* relating to hostile opposition | An **adversarial** attitude will make you many enemies in life. |
| Advocate | *n.*someone who promotes or defends something  *v.* to defend or promote something (usu. a belief, theory, opinion, etc.) | I am an **advocate** for free higher education.  Environmental protesters often**advocate**for cleaner energy practices. |
| Aesthetic | *adj.* relating to beauty or refined taste | The **aesthetic** decorations at the wedding reception made you feel as if you were a character in a fairy tale. |
| Afford | *v.* to be able to buy  *v.* to be able to spare | He’s saving money so he can **afford** to buy a new car.  I can’t **afford** to lose any more pencils! |
| Agitate | *v.* to promote something (usu. a cause) | They’re **agitating** for better health care. |
| Allow | *v.* to permit or consent to | US law **allows** citizens to speak freely. |
| Allude | *v.* to make a secretive mention of something | She **alluded** to the problem at hand but didn’t say anything more about it. |
| Altercation | *n.* a noisy argument or confrontation | Greg got into an **altercation** with a stranger at the bar. |
| Ambiguous | *adj.* unclear or vague in meaning | Her **ambiguous** statement made me question whether she could be trusted. |

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| Ambitious | *adj.* having a powerful desire for success or achievement | Penny is so **ambitious,** she wants to be president someday. |
| Ambivalence | *n.* the state of being uncertain or stuck between two or more options | His **ambivalence** prevented him from immediately signing the contract. |
| Analogous | *adj.* similar but not identical | Green onions are considered **analogous** to spring onions. |
| Annihilate | *v.* to destroy or cause devastating destruction | The dictator sent orders to **annihilate** the group of rebels. |
| Anomaly | *n.* something different from the norm | This result is an **anomaly** and very rarely happens. |
| Anticipate | *v.* assume to be likely to happen | The party was just as fun as I had **anticipated** it would be. |
| Antipathy | *n.* a strong feeling of dislike | Her**antipathy** toward the professor was obvious: she rolled her eyes whenever he entered the classroom. |
| Apex | *n.* the highest point of something | The spring play was the **apex** of our school year. |
| Apprehension | *n.* fearful expectation of something | Her **apprehension** to leave her house resulted in her missing the train. |
| Articulate | *v.* to clearly express in words | She **articulated** her opinion on the price of the house. |
| Artificial | *adj.* something made; not occurring naturally | Many candies use**artificial** flavors to make them taste fruity. |
| Assertion | *n.* a strong declaration | His **assertion** that sharks are mammals made everyone laugh. |
| Austere | *adj.* extremely plain  *adj.* stern and forbidding  *adj.* relating to self-denial | He lived in a small, **austere** cabin in the middle of the woods.  My boss had an **austere** expression on her face.  An **austere** lifestyle, like that of monks, isn’t for everybody. |
| Authenticity | *n.* the quality of being real and true instead of fake and contrived | The police officer doubted the **authenticity**of the suspect’s story. |
| Avenue | *n.* an intangible path or approach to something | The company has decided to pursue other **avenues.** |
| Avid | *adj.* actively interested in or enthusiastic about something | Gerald is an **avid** soccer fan. |
| Basic | *adj.* relating to the foundation or basis of something | You have to start with **basic** Russian before you can move on to the advanced level. |
| Bear | *v.* to have as a characteristic  *v.* to have (a child)  *v.* to bring forth  *v.* to put up with | She **bears** a strong resemblance to your mother.  Judy will**bear** her first child last year.  My garden is going to **bear** pumpkins this year.  I can’t **bear** her complaining any longer! |
| Benevolent | *adj.*kind, generous | Many cultures believe in**benevolent** spirits. |

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| Bias | *n.* a preconception that prevents objectivity | It’s important to avoid **bias** when investigating a crime. |
| Bittersweet | *adj.* tinged with a feeling of sadness | The ending of the romance movie was **bittersweet.** |
| Bolster | *v.* to support, strengthen, or fortify | If we work together, we should be able to lift and then**bolster** the couch. |
| Boost | *n.*an increase or growth  *v.* to increase or make grow | The **boost** in profits was a welcome change.  In order to **boost** profits, you need to cater to your customers. |
| Brawl | *n.* an intense, loud fight  *v.* to fight loudly and disruptively | A **brawl** broke out at school today after one student accused another of cheating.  The two students **brawled** for an hour. |
| Brevity | *n.* the quality of being brief or terse | The **brevity** of their time together made it all the more romantic. |
| Candid | *adj.*direct, blunt | Josh is**candid** about his desire to become an actor. |
| Candor | *n.* the trait of being honest and frank | I admire her **candor,** especially when nobody else bothers to speak up. |
| Capitalize | *v.* to use to your advantage | I’d like to**capitalize** on your math skills by having your work the cash register. |
| Capture | *v.* to trap or take possession of  *v.* to successfully represent or imitate  *v.* to captivate, mesmerize  *v.* to catch or seize | The spy was **captured** by the enemy.  Your painting beautifully **captures** the ephemerality of life.  I was **captured** by her beauty.  The cops **captured** the criminal three days after the incident. |
| Civic | *adj.* relating to the city or citizens | Voting is a**civic** duty. |
| Clinical | *adj.* emotionally unattached (usu. used in medical or scientific setting) | Her **clinical** approach to situations allows her to handle them more effectively. |
| Clout | *n.* special advantage or power | Children of rich and famous people often believe they have a lot of **clout.** |
| Coarse | *adj.* indicating a rough texture  *adj.* lacking refinement or sophistication | The horse’s mane was **coarse,** as if it had never been washed.  The queen’s **coarse** way of speaking surprised the other members of royalty. |
| Coincide | *v.* to happen at the same time | It wasn’t until after I booked my ticket that I realized the concert **coincided** with my finals. |
| Commission | *n.* the use of payment to request something (e.g., a service or product) | This painting was **commissioned** by a rich merchant in 1589. |
| Comparable | *adj.* able to be compared | This novel is **comparable** to *Huckleberry Finn.* |
| Competent | *adj.* sufficiently qualified | We need to hire a **competent** web developer to create a good website for our company. |

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| Complacent | *adj.* satisfied, with no desire to change or improve | Though he had never won any awards or even been published, he was**complacent**with his life as a poet. |
| Complement | *v.* to make perfect or complete | This wine perfectly **complements** this platter of gourmet cheese. |
| Concede | *v.* to be forced to agree or surrender  *v.* to admit to a transgression | With no chance of winning the battle, the army at last **conceded.**  Dan **conceded** to pranking his sister. |
| Conceive | *v.*to imagine or come up with | The plan to build the city was originally **conceived** in the early 1900s. |
| Condone | *v. t*o overlook, approve, or allow | She couldn't **condone** her daughter's rebellious behavior. |
| Conducive | *adj.* able to bring about or be suitable for | The noisy students hardly made the campus library **conducive** to studying. |
| Conduct | *v.* to control or manage  *v.* to behave a certain way | The group **conducted** their research abroad last year.  Be sure to **conduct** yourself accordingly. |
| Confide | *v.* to share something secretive with someone | She **confided** all of her biggest secrets in her best friend. |
| Confine | *v.* to put limits on; to restrict | We are going to **confine** the use of this drinking fountain. |
| Consensus | *n.* overall agreement | After weeks of debating, the panel finally came to a **consensus.** |
| Constitute | *v.* to form or compose (part of) something | The desire for equality **constituted** the civil rights movement. |
| Contemplate | *v.* to think deeply about | She **contemplated** telling her teacher about the cheating student. |
| Contend | *v.* to maintain or assert (an opinion) | The president **contends** that the US government will not negotiate with terrorists. |
| Contradict | *v.* to be in contrast with | The camera footage **contradicts** his alibi. |
| Controversial | *adj.* highly debatable and causing contention | Millions of viewers watched the **controversial** debate take place. |
| Conventional | *adj.* abiding by accepted standards | She lives a **conventional** life in the suburbs. |
| Convey | *v.* to pass on or transfer (information) | I have trouble **conveying** my thoughts in French. |
| Conviction | *n.*a firm belief in something | Her religious **convictions** prevent her from eating meat. |
| Corroborate | *v.* to provide evidence for; to back up (a claim) | The note signed by her father **corroborates**her claim that she was absent from class that day. |
| Counteract | *v.* to work in opposition to | This ingredient seems to **counteract** the other ones. |
| Counterargument | *n.* an argument used to criticize or dismantle another argument | Make sure to include a **counterargument**in your essay so that you can show you’ve considered the topic from all perspectives. |

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| Counterproductive | *adj.* hindering the achievement of a goal | Bill’s idea to take a shortcut was ultimately **counterproductive:** it took us twice as long to get to the train station. |
| Culmination | *n.* the final act or climax | The **culmination** of the performance was unforgettable. |
| Cultivate | *v.* to foster the growth of | Teachers don’t just pass on new information to students—they**cultivate** their academic potential. |
| Decree | *v.* to declare formally and with authority | The president **decreed** that Halloween would henceforth be a national holiday. |
| Deference | *n.* respect; regard | Her **deference** to the elderly makes her the perfect candidate for an internship at the retirement center. |
| Deficient | *adj.* not enough in degree or amount | I feel as though the sources for my paper are **deficient.** |
| Demonstrate | *v.* to do as an example  *v.* gives evidence for | Could you **demonstrate** the dance move for me?  This book’s use of words such as “grim” and “bleak” **demonstrates** the author’s mournful tone. |
| Demur | *v.*to object to | She **demurred** at my request to transfer to a different department. |
| Deplete | *v.* to (over)use over time (usu. resources) | The lost campers quickly**depleted** their supply of food. |
| Desolate | *adj.*bare, barren, empty | The moon is one giant, **desolate** landscape. |
| Devise | *v.* to come up with (a plan) | Lana**devised** a plan to make herself famous. |
| Dilemma | *n.* a problem, usually requiring a choice between two options | The main **dilemma** is whether to pay for a commercial or not. |
| Diligence | *n.* conscientiousness; the quality of being committed to a task | **Diligence** and confidence will get you far in life. |
| Diminish | *v.* to become smaller in scope or degree | The itchiness of mosquito bites usually starts to **diminish** after a few days. |
| Dire | *adj.* hopeless and dangerous or fearful | When the police didn’t explain what was happening right away, Jane knew that the situation must be **dire.** |
| Discord | *n.*disagreement | Disputes over money caused intense **discord**in the family. |
| Disdain | *n.* a lack of respect and strong dislike (toward something or someone) | He looked at me with such **disdain** that I immediately knew the job wouldn’t work out. |
| Dismay | *n.* hopelessness, stress, or consternation  *v.* to fill with woe or apprehension | To Nick’s **dismay,** he got an F on the test.  Many were **dismayed** by the town’s implementation of metered parking. |
| Disparage | *v.*to belittle or speak down to | A good boss is stern but never **disparages**his or her employees. |
| Dispatch | *v.* to send off a message or messenger | The mother **dispatched** her daughter to their neighbor’s house. |

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| Diversification | *n.* the act of becoming diverse | Lately, there’s been noticeable **diversification** of students at higher institutions. |
| Doctrine | *n.* a principle, theory, or position, usu. advocated by a religion or gov’t | Devoutly religious people often live their lives according to their **doctrines.** |
| Dominion | *n.* power and authority (usu. over a territory)  *n.* a legal territory | The country claimed to have **dominion** over parts of Russia.  Puerto Rico is a **dominion** of the US. |
| Dreary | *adj.* sad, gloomy, dull | The gray clouds in the sky made the day feel **dreary.** |
| Dubious | *adj.* doubtful, questionable | The man’s claims to the throne were **dubious** since nobody knew where he’d come from. |
| Eccentric | *adj.* peculiar or odd; deviating from the norm | She’s a little **eccentric** but still fun to be around. |
| Egregious | *adj.* extremely bad | After cheating on the exam, Emily began to feel as though she’d made an **egregious**mistake. |
| Eloquent | *adj.* having refined or expressive communication skills (in speaking or writing) | His speech was not only **eloquent** but also extremely compelling. |
| Eminent | *adj.* superior or distinguished; high in position or status | Our town made news when the **eminent**magician came to perform at our local theater. |
| Emit | *v.* to discharge, give forth, or release | Plants consume carbon dioxide and **emit**oxygen. |
| Emphatic | *adj.* very expressive; using emphasis | Her **emphatic** smile told me she was excited to ride the roller coaster. |
| Empirical | *adj.* derived from experience, observation, or an experiment | You need **empirical** evidence to support your claim. |
| Endow | *v.* to equip or bestow (usu. a quality or ability) | According to the myth, the gods **endowed**him with the gift of healing. |
| Endure | *v.* to withstand, sustain, or hold out against | I can’t **endure** this wait any longer. Will Stanford accept or reject me? |
| Entail | *v.* to involve or include | A doctoral program **entails** long nights and a heavy workload. |
| Entrenched | *adj.* firmly established | Her face will forever be **entrenched** in my memory. |
| Enumerate | *v.* to specify or count | I can’t **enumerate** how many times I’ve had to remind my students when their papers are due. |
| Envy | *n.* excessive jealousy  *v.* to admire and be jealous of | His **envy** of her is quite obvious.  She**envies** her coworker's social skills. |
| Erratic | *adj.* having no fixed course; deviating from the norm | The car became **erratic** after slipping on ice. |

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| Establish | *v.* to enact  *v.* to found (a business, group, school, etc.) | They **established** a law that made it illegal to drive after drinking any amount of alcohol.  Our group**established** a new branch in Chicago. |
| Evoke | *v.* to draw forth or call up | Horror movies are great at **evoking** fear. |
| Exacerbate | *v.* to make worse or increase the severity of | The doctor told me not to run as it can **exacerbate** my knee injury. |
| Excel | *v.* to do something extremely well or to be superior in | She was a well-rounded student but **excelled** especially in science. |
| Exert | *v.* to put into use (usu. as effort) | Don’t **exert** all of your energy at once. |
| Exhilarating | *adj.* invigorating, stimulating, or exciting | The music playing at the club was catchy and **exhilarating.** |
| Expend | *v.* to use up (as in energy or money) | Be careful not to**expend** all your energy in the first half of a marathon. |
| Exploit | *v.* to use selfishly or for profit | The shoddy company **exploited** its workers by paying them extremely low wages. |
| Facilitate | *v.*to aid the progress of | In grad school, advisors **facilitate** students’ research and offer constructive criticism. |
| Feasibility | *n.* the practicality or possibility of something | The **feasibility** of her project was doubtful; she’d have to go all the way to Antarctica and back before the school year ended. |
| Ferocity | *n.* viciousness, violence | The lion is just one wild animal known for its **ferocity.** |
| Fiscal | *adj.*related to (government) money | **Fiscal** policy is how the government uses money to influence the economy. |
| Flourish | *v.* to prosper, grow, or make fast progress | After one year, the tiny plants had **flourished** into a breathtaking garden. |
| Fluctuate | *v.* to be unstable; to rise and fall | Stocks can **fluctuate** on a daily basis, making it difficult to determine when to buy or sell one. |
| Foment | *v.*to stir up | The civilians accused their leader of **fomenting** political unrest. |
| Foreseeable | *adj.* capable of being predicted or anticipated | I can't imagine aliens visiting us in the **foreseeable** future. |
| Frankly | *adv.* directly, clearly | I**frankly** don’t see the point in learning to drive. |
| Freewheeling | *adj.* carefree | His **freewheeling** attitude often got him in trouble at work. |
| Fundamental | *adj.* the most essential or most basic part | A thesis is arguably the most **fundamental**part of an essay. |
| Galvanizing | *adj.* thrilling, exciting, stimulating | The **galvanizing** performance left everyone spellbound. |
| Geriatric | *adj.* relating to old age | I became interested in **geriatric** medicine shortly after my grandfather passed away from cancer. |

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| Hostile | *adj.* harmful, dangerous | The voices around the corner sounded angry, **hostile** even. |
| Hypothetical | *adj.* supposed; related to a hypothesis | For my physics homework, I must come up with a **hypothetical** situation. |
| Ignominious | *adj.*publicly shameful or humiliating | The politician's expensive campaign ultimately ended in **ignominious** defeat. |
| Impart | *v.* to transmit, bestow, or disclose | Parents must**impart** common sense to their children. |
| Impartiality | *n.* the equal and objective treatment of opposing views | To ensure **impartiality,** we require everyone to follow these general guidelines. |
| Imposing | *adj.* impressive (esp. in size or appearance) | The old mansion was **imposing** in its huge size and gothic architecture. |
| Imposition | *n.* an unnecessary burden | If it’s not too much of an **imposition,** could you proofread my paper? |
| Imprudent | *adj.* not cautious or prudent; rash | Backpacking abroad can be fun, but don’t be **imprudent** about money. |
| Incite | *v.* to encourage or stir up | Her hateful words **incited** anger in the crowd. |
| Indifference | *n.* apathy, emotional detachment | The girl’s **indifference** toward her brother upset their parents. |
| Indiscriminately | *adv.* randomly; with little or no distinction | Lottery winners are chosen **indiscriminately.** |
| Indulge | *v.* to give into; to satisfy or gratify | My friend loves to**indulge** in cheesy romance movies. |
| Infer | *v.* to guess, conclude, or derive by reasoning | You can **infer** from this quotation that the writer didn’t care for “pretty” language. |
| Innovative | *adj.* novel or new (esp. as an idea or invention) | Her invention was incredibly **innovative**and won her multiple awards. |
| Insatiable | *adj.* can’t be satisfied | A vampire’s thirst for blood is said to be **insatiable.** |
| Inversion | *n.* a reversal | The culture’s norms were an **inversion** of our own. |
| Invoke | *v.* to call on; to appeal to (e.g., a higher power) | The shaman attempted to **invoke** a demon. |
| Irreconcilable | *adj.*incapable of being in harmony or agreed upon | The couple’s differences were ultimately **irreconcilable,** giving them no choice but to break up. |
| Lament | *v.* to feel sorrow for; to mourn | Susan **lamented** her missed chance at going to Europe with her high school class. |
| Locomotion | *n.* movement | Physics involves the study of **locomotion.** |
| Lucrative | *adj.* capable of making a lot of money; profitable | Writing books isn’t a particularly **lucrative**career, unless you’re J.K. Rowling. |
| Malicious | *adj.* harmful, spiteful | The **malicious** spirit drove out the inhabitants from their home. |

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| Malleable | *adj.* capable of being molded or changed | Children’s minds are **malleable** but only for so long. |
| Materialistic | *adj.* superficial; focus on material possessions | Many people accuse Americans of being **materialistic.** |
| Melodramatic | *adj.* extravagant or exaggerated (as of a melodrama) | The**melodramatic** play was well liked by the audience. |
| Modest | *adj.* simple and humble  *adj.* small in size or amount | They moved into a**modest** house in the countryside.  I received a **modest** sum of money for my help at the company event. |
| Modify | *v.* to change, alter, or tweak | Dr. Nguyen**modified** the gene so that it wouldn’t carry the disease. |
| Momentous | *adj.* historically significant | Her win in the election was **momentous.** |
| Novel | *adj.* new, innovative | We are looking for**novel** ways to approach the project. |
| Nuance | *n.*a subtle difference in meaning | Body-language experts even understand the **nuances** of facial expressions. |
| Null | *adj.* legally void and ineffective | The government declared their marriage **null.** |
| Objectivity | *n.* judgment based on observations instead of emotions or opinions | In scientific research, **objectivity** is of utmost importance. |
| Obsolete | *adj.* no longer used; rare or uncommon | Historians assumed record players would be **obsolete** by now, but in fact they’re making a huge comeback. |
| Omnipotent | *adj.* almighty and all powerful | Gods are **omnipotent** beings who can control human destiny. |
| Onset | *n.* the beginning or early stages | At the **onset** of her career as a lawyer, things were looking up. |
| Opine | *v.* to openly express an opinion | The new employee**opined** at the company meeting. |
| Ornate | *adj.* highly detailed and decorated | That **ornate** silverware must be worth thousands of dollars! |
| Oust | *v.* to remove or force out of (usu. a position or office) | Sick and tired of putting up with his bad moods, the pirates **ousted** their captain. |
| Paramount | *adj.* predominant, superior, most important | Our **paramount** concern is the safety of our employees. |
| Peculiar | *adj.* strange, bizarre | Upon entering the abandoned house, Kate experienced a **peculiar** feeling, as if someone was watching her. |
| Perish | *v.* to die; to pass away | According to the news, nobody **perished** in the fire. |
| Persecute | *v.* to cause suffering to | They will **persecute** anyone who doesn’t agree with their views of the world. |
| Petulant | *adj.*cranky, pouty, irritable | **Petulant** children are especially difficult to care for. |
| Pinnacle | *n.* highest level or degree | Many believe that composers such as Beethoven and Mozart represent the **pinnacle** of classical music. |

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| Pitiable | *adj.* deserving pity | The frail-looking dog was **pitiable,** so I gave it some food and took it inside to care for it. |
| Plausible | *adj.* reasonable and possibly true | Her story is**plausible,** but that doesn’t mean she’s telling the truth. |
| Postulate | *v.* to assert | The literary critic **postulates** that romanticism and naturalism are actually interconnected. |
| Potent | *adj.* having great influence  *adj.* having a strong, chemical effect | The bald eagle is a**potent** symbol of the US.  The potion was definitely **potent**—it healed my wounds immediately! |
| Pragmatic | *adj.* practical, useful | It’s not necessarily more **pragmatic** to study engineering than it is to study philosophy. |
| Precedent | *n.* an example or subject from earlier in time | This change in law is without historical **precedent.** |
| Predecessor | *n.*  someone who comes before you (usu. in position or office) | My **predecessor** gave me many tips for running the office. |
| Prescribe | *v.* to command orders  *v.* to issue authorization for medications | The directions for our essay **prescribe** a length of at least ten pages.  A doctor must **prescribe** you this medication before you can begin taking it. |
| Principle | *n.* basic truth, assumption, or rule | Remember the universal **principle:** treat others as you want them to treat you. |
| Prohibit | *v.* to command against, to outlaw | Alcohol was **prohibited** in the US in the 1920s. |
| Prompt | *adj.* punctual, on time  *n.* a cue to begin something; instructions  *v.* to incite, propel, or cause to act | She is always **prompt** when it comes to turning in her homework.  I had to write an essay based on a **prompt.**  The possibility of a scholarship**prompted**him to apply to Harvard. |
| Promulgate | *v.* to put into law or formally declare | The ruler will at last**promulgate** an amnesty with the neighboring countries. |
| Prosecute | *v.* to bring criminal action against someone (in a trial) | The suspect was **prosecuted** yesterday. |
| Provocative | *adj.* intending to provoke, inspire, or arouse | Her nude paintings are considered quite **provocative.** |
| Qualitative | *adj.* involving qualities of something (features and content) | I noticed a **qualitative** change in her paintings. |
| Quantitative | *adj.* involving quantities (numbers and amounts) | We must conduct a **quantitative** analysis. |
| Quirk | *n.* a strange habit | His biggest **quirk** is his love of old marbles. |
| Ramify | *v.* to split into two or more branches | Cars **ramified** throughout the world in the twentieth century. |

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| Rash | *adj.* without attention to danger or risk | Her **rash** decision to pass the car nearly resulted in a crash. |
| Raw | *adj.* unrefined  *adj.* not processed; uncooked (as in food) | He’s got **raw** talent as a singer, but he needs to work on his performance skills.  In some countries, such as Japan, it is normal to eat **raw** fish. |
| Readily | *adv.* right away and without difficulty | Water was **readily** available at different points in the race. |
| Reconsideration | *n.* thinking again about a previously made choice | The judges’ **reconsideration** of her performance resulted in her victory. |
| Reform | *n.* a change for the better; improvement  *v.* to improve via change | The **reform** made it so that only those 18 and older can legally drive.  The government **reformed** its vague policies on marijuana use. |
| Refute | *v.* to prove to be untrue, unfounded, or incorrect | The student **refuted** the professor’s claim in class. |
| Reinforce | *v.* to strengthen or add support to | We can use these pipes to **reinforce** the structure. |
| Reluctantly | *adv.* somewhat unwillingly | Max **reluctantly** agreed to see the horror movie with his friends. |
| Renounce | *v.* to give up (usu. power or a position)  *v.* to cast off | Our CEO **renounced** her position yesterday.  He **renounced**his friend after he caught her stealing money from him. |
| Reproach | *v.* to criticize | The mother **reproached** her daughter’s school for making students come in during a blizzard. |
| Repudiate | *v.* to refuse to recognize as true  *v.* to cast off | The father **repudiated** his son’s marriage.  She **repudiated** her son once she found out he’d married someone without telling her. |
| Retention | *n.* the act of keeping something | Water **retention** can make you weigh more on certain days. |
| Satiated | *adj.* satisfied (usu. in hunger) | I felt **satiated** after eating a snack. |
| Savvy | *adj.* having practical intelligence or knowledge | My brother is not very **savvy** when it comes to using public transportation. |
| Scandalous | *adj.* morally offensive, often causing damage to one’s reputation | The **scandalous** politician decided it was best to resign from office. |
| Scorn | *v.* to look down on with disdain | It’s difficult for me not to**scorn** those who use improper grammar. |
| Scrupulous | *adj.* paying great attention to detail | I am a **scrupulous** proof reader and never miss an error. |
| Scrutinize | *v.* to examine carefully and critically | The teacher **scrutinized** her students’ essays. |
| Secrete | *v.* to produce or release (a substance) | Trees **secrete** a sticky substance called sap. |

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| Sentiment | *n.* opinion  *n.* a tender or moving gesture | I am of the **sentiment** that you should never give out your passwords to anyone.  Even though I’m not a big fan of porcelain dolls, I appreciated the **sentiment.** |
| Sheer | *adj.* so thin that light can shine through | The curtains on the window were so **sheer**you could clearly see inside the house. |
| Simple | *adj.* easy; not complex  *adj.* undecorated | This math problem is so **simple** even a first grader can solve it.  The **simple** beauty of the ocean is what makes it memorable. |
| Sinister | *adj.* ominous, evil | Medieval peasants believed **sinister** demons could harm humans. |
| Solidarity | *n.* the joining of commonalities or common purposes among a group | I stood in **solidarity** with other female students by refusing to wear the school’s sexist uniform. |
| Sparingly | *adv.* insufficiently, meagerly, or in a restricted manner | Due to my condition, I must eat salt **sparingly.** |
| Spawn | *v.* to release eggs  *v.* to call forth or generate | Frogs typically **spawn** in ponds.  The topic **spawned** an ongoing debate among his family members. |
| Spur | *v.* to stimulate or incite | Her bravery **spurred** others to act. |
| Squalid | *adj.* run-down, sordid, or sleazy | The **squalid** cabin needed a new roof and an exterminator. |
| Stark | *adj.* very plain; devoid of any details or features | Looking out at the **stark** landscape, I felt a keen sense of isolation. |
| Static | *adj.* motionless  *adj.* changeless | The ball is **static.**  Her life has been**static** for the past three years. |
| Subordinate | *adj.* lower in rank  *n.* someone lower in rank  *v.* to make dependent on or put at a lower rank | The **subordinate** officers work every day.  My **subordinate** will check you in.  You aren’t my boss—you can’t **subordinate** me to the role of receptionist! |
| Subsequently | *adv.* happening later or after something | I **subsequently** went home. |
| Substantial | *adj.* very large in amount or degree | I was shocked to find a **substantial** amount of money beneath the park bench. |
| Substantiate | *v.* to strengthen with new evidence or facts | It is important for scientists to **substantiate** their theories whenever possible. |
| Subtle | *adj.* hard to detect or analyze | I detected in her expression a **subtle** hint of irritation. |
| Sufficient | *adj.* enough; just meeting a requirement | These boxes should be **sufficient** for our move. |
| Surly | *adj.* unfriendly; inclined to anger | The bartender was a **surly** fellow who wasn’t afraid to start a fight. |

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| Surmount | *v.* to get on top of or overcome | They managed to **surmount** the language barrier by using a translation app. |
| Susceptible | *adj.* to be vulnerable (to something) | Children are more **susceptible** to certain illnesses than adults are. |
| Tactful | *adj.* skilled at dealing with people | Her **tactful** attitude toward our class made her one of my favorite teachers. |
| Taut | *adj.* pulled tight | The rubberband was **taut** and ready to be fired. |
| Teeming | *adj.* abundantly filled (usu. with living organisms) | Doorknobs are not as clean as they look and are often**teeming** with germs. |
| Temperament | *n.* usual mood or feelings | She had a hostile **temperament,** making her intimidating to most people. |
| Tentative | *adj.* not yet finalized | We haven’t made any official arrangements yet, but the **tentative** location for our wedding is Hawaii. |
| Transparent | *adj.* see-through; so thin that light can shine through  *adj.* truthful or easy to perceive | Stained window glass isn’t as **transparent** as regular window glass is.  She was **transparent** about her plans to end her marriage. |
| Treacherous | *adj.* dangerous and unstable | The journey was becoming **treacherous,** but they continued on regardless. |
| Tremendous | *adj.* very large, good, or bad in degree or size | **Tremendous** news! You don’t have to repay your loans! |
| Ubiquitous | *adj.*being everywhere at once | Cell phones are **ubiquitous** these days. |
| Unadorned | *adj.* undecorated, plain | Though the dress was cheap and **unadorned,** it was by far her favorite one on the rack. |
| Undermine | *v.* to weaken or subvert (usu. gradually or secretly) | Parents should take care not to constantly **undermine** their children. |
| Underscore | *v.* to emphasize or give additional weight to | This sentence seems to **underscore** the overall meaning of the passage. |
| Undulate | *v.* to move as ripples or in a wavy pattern | Belly dancers are known for their ability to skillfully **undulate** their stomachs. |
| Unilateral | *adj.* one-sided | The **unilateral** decision was deemed unfair by the other party involved. |
| Unjust | *adj.* unfair; not justified | The court’s decision is **unjust**—he should not go free. |
| Unmitigated | *adj.* downright, utter, total | My speech was an **unmitigated** disaster! |
| Unprecedented | *adj.* completely new and never having happened before; historic | The number of protestors was **unprecedented.** |
| Unveil | *v.* to make visible; to reveal | We plan to **unveil** our plans for the new company project on Sunday. |

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| Urge | *n.*desire or impulse  *v.* to encourage or persuade | He had the **urge** to tell his parents about his acceptance to Columbia but decided against it.  She**urged** her sister to apply to Stanford. |
| Validate | *v.*to prove or declare valid | Your selfish actions do not **validate** your feelings for me. |
| Viability | *n.* ability to be done in a practical or useful way | The **viability** of the solution is questionable. |
| Vital | *adj.* urgently necessary | It is **vital** that you respond by the deadline. |
| Vow | *v.* to promise | My brother quickly broke his **vow** to never eat chocolate again. |
| Warrant | *v.* to prove to be reasonable | Wanting to look cool in front of your friends doesn’t **warrant** breaking the law. |
| Yield | *n.*production of an amount  *v.* to give way to or surrender to  *v.* to produce or supply | The farmer’s annual pumpkin **yield** exceeded 10,000.  Cars turning right on red must **yield** to oncoming traffic.  Our experiment **yielded** many unique-looking vegetables. |

**SYNONYMS**

1) austere

A. destitute B. ostentatious C. lavish D. strict E. prodigal

2) blandish

A. coax B. greet C. relish D. return E. begin

3) Pococurante

A. Native B. hotC. blase D. hidden

4) Sesquipedalian

A. long words B. lame feet C. funeral services D. arrogance

5) Encomium

A. Compass B. oddity C. Husbandry D. praise

6) Unicorns are chimerical beings in Children's novels

A. Divine B. horse like C. celestial D. imaginary

7) There is a dearth of evidence left behind by the culprit at the crime scene

A. Scarcity B. plethora C. variety D. pall

8) They were shouting and gesticulating frantically at drivers who did not slow down

A. Yelling B. ragingC. signaling D, screaming

9) Pot smoke lends a piquant tinge to the smell of fetid sweat.

A. Foul B. Aromatic C. Hazardous D. grub

10) Linear B script had flummoxed generations of academics.

A. Refused B. Convinced C. Baffled D. reciprocal

**ANTONYMS**

1) Ameliorate   
A. Meliorate  B. Retrospect  C. Deteriorate  D. Convalesce  E. Lessen   
  
2) Mutate   
A. Modify  B. Transmogrify  C. Transmute  D. Preserve E. Continue 

3) Whet

A. Sharpen B. blunt C. strop D. hone

4) Resilient

A. Rigid B. bouncy C. irrepressible D. volatile

5) Effluvium

A. Land B. essentialC. fragrance D. solid

6) He saw death as the last eqress out of his pitiable life.

A. Vent B. Exit C. Entrance D. Exodus

7) His fecund mind came up with new and exciting idea that made his novels successful.

A. Growth B. Fertility C. Sterility D. Harmony

8) Despite their ambivalent ideologies, they worked together for the welfare of their constituency.

A. Irresolute B. Equivocal C. Obvious D. Vacillating

9) If his words are not enough, the evidence will corroborate his claim.

A. Refute B. Buttress C. Substantiate D. Authenticate

10) After the debacle at Waterloo, the defeated troops returned home.

A. Fiasco B. Miracle C. Defeat D. Deluge

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

1. The revolution in art has not lost its steam; it \_\_\_\_ on as fiercely as ever.

A. trudges B. meanders C. edges D. ambles E. rages

2. Each occupation has its own \_\_\_\_ ; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example, all use among themselves language which outsiders have difficulty following.

A. merits B. disadvantages C. rewards D. jargon E. problems

3. \_\_\_\_ by nature, Jones spoke very little even to his own family members.

A. garrulous B. equivocal C. taciturn D. arrogant E. gregarious

4. Reggie thought he had finished his fight with lung cancer, but unfortunately the \_\_\_\_\_\_ had already spread to other parts of his body.

A. cure B. disease C. injury D. medicine

5. Upon hearing the \_\_\_\_\_\_ argument for the opposition, Mr. Algene felt \_\_\_\_\_\_ that he would win the debate.

A. dubious...uncertain B. substantial...sure C. deplorable...convinced

D. tenuous...confident E. hardy...positive

6. The lifestyle of a monk is \_\_\_\_\_\_; one must devote oneself to religious exercise, self-discipline, and abstention from material satisfaction.

A. dull B.ascetic C. lachrymose D.harsh E. prodigal

7. The orator's speech was too \_\_\_\_\_\_; it would have been more succinct if she avoided discussing \_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects.

A. complicated...germane B. prolix...tangential

C. resplendent...pertinent D. convoluted...complex E. terse...florid

8. Don was the most \_\_\_\_\_\_ individual I had ever met; good fortune eluded him at every turn.

A. contentious B. auspicious C. venerable D. hapless E. ignominious

9.Toward the end of her days, Jennings longed to experience something \_\_\_\_\_\_, but she had already done so much in her life that nothing seemed to move or excite her.

A. banal B. final C. unbelievable D. novel E. fantastic

10. To Via’s dismay, her chances in the chess tournament ended suddenly with one move. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_ was moving the queen instead of the rook.

A. mistake B. triumph C. victory D. attempt

11. Ramu’s frailty with hitting the bottle cannot be cured because he is --------his father.

A) Like B) As C) Since D) alike

12. Raghu is not hopeful about getting through the competitive examination-------the library he usually frequents for the preparation of exams, has been closed for a year.

A) Because B) Because of C) Due to D) in spite of

13. If I ------- a bird, I would fly to any country and have the privilege of coming round the world like Magelan.

A) Am B) Was C) Were D) Is

14. I want you to mend your ways soon and grow a virtuous man, and --------I am advising you.

A) So that B) So C) Because D) Because of

15. I have --------ideas with which you can succeed in your plan of becoming rich in your life.

A) Few B) A few C) little D) A little

16. There is ---------water in the pond, which I am sure is enough for you to quench your thirst.

A) Little B) A little C) Few D) A few

17. I like Rajini and Mohana very much, but not ------------fighting with each other very often.

A) They B) Their C) Them D) Themselves

18. The street ------------seventy five houses, so, safety is ensured.

A) Consists of B) Consist C) Consists D) Contains

19. One of the ……… from among the guitarists is my neighbour.

A) Persons B) Person C) People D) Man

20. I missed the bus, but I was on time because I came here ------ .

A) By walking B) walking C) By foot D) upon foot

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**PASSAGE 1**

For more than forty years, a controlling insight in my educational philosophy has been the recognition that no one has ever been - no one can ever be - educated in school or college. That would be the case if our schools and colleges were at their very best, which they certainly are not, and even if the students were among the best and the brightest, as well as conscientious in the application of their powers. The reason is simply that youth itself – immaturity - is an insuperable obstacle to becoming educated. Schooling is for the young. Education comes later, usually much later. The very best thing for our schools to do is to prepare the young for continued learning in later life by giving them the skills of learning and the love of it.

To speak of an educated young person or of a wise young person, rich in the understanding of basic ideas and issues, is as much a contradiction in terms as to speak of a round square. The young can be prepared for education in the years to come, but only mature men and women can become educated, beginning the process in their forties and fifties and reaching some modicum of genuine insight, sound judgment and practical wisdom after they have turned sixty.

Those who take this prescription seriously would, of course, be better off if their schooling had given them the intellectual discipline and skill they need to carry it out, and if it also had introduced them to the world of learning with some appreciation of its basic ideas and issues. But even the individual who is fortunate enough to leave school or college with a mind so disciplined, and with an abiding love of learning, would still have a long road to travel before he or she became an educated person. If our schools and colleges were doing their part and adults were doing theirs, all would be well. However, our schools and colleges are not doing their part because they are trying to do everything else. And adults are not doing their part because most are under the illusion that they had completed their education when they finished their schooling.

Only the person who realizes that mature life is the time to get the education that no young person can ever acquire is at last on the high road to learning. The road is steep and rocky, but it is the high road, open to anyone who has skill in learning and the ultimate goal of all learning in view - understanding the nature of things and man’s place in the total scheme. An educated person is one who through the travail of his own life has assimilated the ideas that make him representative of his culture, that make him a bearer of its traditions and enable him to contribute to its improvement.

1. The author’s primary purpose in writing this passage is to

A) Highlight major tenets in educational philosophy in the last 40 years.

B) Raise public awareness for the need of teachers with training in the liberal arts.

C) Contrast the words schooling and education

D) Suggest that youth stands in the way of one becoming educated.

E) Cite the importance of reading with active discussion.

2. According to the passage, the best thing that our schools can do is to

A) Improve academic instruction at the grass roots level.

B) Advocate using the word “education” in place of the word “schooling” to better convey to adults the goal of teaching.

C) Convey to students that only through high scholastic achievement can one become truly educated.

D) Implement closely the opinions of adults who have already been through the educational process.

E) Help students acquire the skills for learning.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the educated person must

A) Possess more maturity than passion. B) Not be less than 40 years of age.

C) Be at least a university graduate. D) Have read classic works of literature.

E) Have traveled widely in order to understand his or her own culture.

4. Which of the following pairs of words most closely describe the author’s attitude toward adults as mentioned in the passage?

A) Uninformed participants B) Unfortunate victims C) Conscientious citizens

D) Invaluable partners E) Disdainful culprits

5. How is the passage organized?

A) An objective analysis is put forth supported by factual examples.

B) A single idea is presented with which the author does not agree.

C) A thesis is presented and support given for it.

D) Two ideas are contrasted and a conciliatory viewpoint emerges.

E) A popular viewpoint is criticized from a number of perspectives.

**PASSAGE 2**

It is an unfortunate fact that most North Americans know little about American Indian culture and history. Scholars have studied such matters, but they have not succeeded in broadcasting their conclusions widely. Thus, it is still not widely known that American Indians have epics, that they performed plays long before Europeans arrived, and that they practiced politics and carried on trade.

One way to gain a fuller appreciation of this rich culture is to examine American Indian poetry, for poetry is in all cultures the most central and articulate of the arts. It is especially important that we study American Indian poetry as this poetry can create a context that gives cohesive expression to the crafts, the artifacts, and the isolated facts that many Americans have managed to notice willy-nilly. Even a survey of American Indian poetry reveals a range of poetic thought and technique that defies easy generalization. Jarold Ramsey hazards a summary, however, which serves at least to give the uninitiated reader some sense of what American Indian poetry is like. Overall, he writes, it represents “an oral, formulaic, traditional, and anonymous art form,” whose approach is to emphasize the “mythic and sacred” components of reality. It “flourished through public performances... by skilled recitalists whose audiences already knew the individual stories” and valued the performers for their “ability to exploit their material dramatically and to combine them ［their stories］ in longer cycles” rather than for their “plot invention.” Because this poetry belongs to highly ethnocentric tribal peoples, whose cultures “we still do not know much about,” it “is likely to seem all the more terse, even cryptic.”

American Indian poetry has another feature that Ramsey ignores: it is always functional. Whether sung, chanted, or recited; whether performed ceremonially, as entertainment, or as part of a task such as curing a patient or grinding corn; or whether recited individually or by a group, it is always fully woven into the fabric of ordinary life.

For complicated reasons, American Indian poetry has basically been ignored by non-Indian cultures. Kenneth Lincoln writes that failure to hear American Indian voices results “partly...from the tragedies of tribal dislocation, partly from mistranslation, partly from misconceptions about literature, partly from cultural indifference.” Brian Swann suggests an additional explanation: tribal poetry is oral, whereas Europeans arrived in the New World with a deeply ingrained belief in the primacy of the written word. As a result, European settles found it hard to imagine that poetry could exist without written texts and thus that the American Indians had achieved something parallel to what Europeans called literature long before Europeans arrived. As a consequence, Europeans did not fully respond to the rich vitality of American Indian poetry.

1. According to the passage, American Indian cultures have produced all of the following forms of artistic expression EXCEPT

(A) crafts (B) dramas (C) songs (D) written poems (E) oral epics

2. According to Jarold Ramsey, American Indian poetry is an art form characterized by its

(A) unusual depictions of landscapes (B) integration with everyday affairs

(C) universal accessibility (D) highly original plots

(E) adaptability to public performance

3. According to Kenneth Lincoln, one of the reasons that non-Indians have had little knowledge of American Indian poetry is that American Indian poems

(A) have been poorly translated

(B) have not yet attracted the scholarly attention they deserve

(C) can be appreciated only when presented orally

(D) are difficult to understand without a background in comparative mythology

(E) are too stylistically complex

4. According to the passage, it would be unusual for American Indian poetry to be

(A) attributed to specific authors (B) sung by a group of performers

(C) chanted while working (D) sung during a sacred ceremony

(E) performed in a dramatic manner

5. It can be inferred from the passage that Brian Swann believes which of the following about the European settlers of America?

(A) They probably were more literate, on the average, than the general European population they left behind.

(B) They probably thought it necessary to understand American Indian politics before studying American Indian literature.

(C) They probably did not recognize evidence of an oral poetic tradition in the American Indian cultures they encountered.

(D) They probably could not appreciate American Indian poetry because it was composed in long narrative cycles.

(E) They probably did not study American Indian poetry because its subject matter was too practically oriented.

6. The tone of lines 12-16 suggests that the author believes that most Americans’ knowledge of American Indian culture can best be characterized as

(A) spotty and contradictory (B) stereotyped and limited (C) confused and inaccurate

(D) unsystematic and superficial (E) vague and biased

7. Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

(A) An observation is made and qualifications of it are provided.

(B) A phenomenon is noted and explanations for it are presented.

(C) A hypothesis is presented and arguments against it are cited.

(D) A prognosis is made and evidence supporting it is discussed.

(E) A criticism is presented and information expanding it is provided.

**PASSAGE 3**

Jupiter has 2.5 times more mass than all the other planets of the solar system combined and is 11 times as large as Earth in diameter. Jupiter is so large that scientists believe it almost became a star: as the gases and dust contracted to the form the planet, gravitational forces created tremendous pressure and temperature inside the core—as high as tens of thousands of degrees. But there was not enough mass available to create the temperature needed to start a fusion reaction such as that of the Sun (above 27,000,000 Fahrenheit, or 15,000,000 Celsius, at the Sun’s core); thus Jupiter has been cooling down ever since. Even so, Jupiter radiates about as much heat as it receives from the Sun.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

(A) Exo-planets the size of Jupiter can be expected to have a core that is the same temperature as that of Jupiter.

(B) All observable stars in the galaxy formed from planets that heated over 27,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

(C) The mass of a planet can have an effect on the temperature of its core.

2. The passage is mainly concerned with

(A)  the size of Jupiter relative to other planets in the solar system

(B)  differences between the sun and Jupiter

(C)  how Jupiter’s mass has affected its development

(D) the temperature at which a planet’s core can start a fusion reaction

(E)  amount of power radiated by Jupiter

**PASSAGE 4:**

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals.

The first principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom to expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow **rhetoric** also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American media, can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner that promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values that run **counter** to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western ‘invasion’ in the fields of information and culture are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an ‘invasion’ has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries that fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in the course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two **antagonistic** principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the India state treats them at par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away by showing a map of Kashmir, which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply, or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian **susceptibilities**, especially where it concerns the country’s integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France’s successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematography industry.

Q1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent the entry of foreign media?

(a) Such entry would be against traditional culture

(b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry

(c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads

(d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media

(e) None of these

Q2. What will be the impact of increasing competition?

(a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it

(b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology

(c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television

(d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court

(e) None of these

Q3. Which of the following has been cited as having succeeded in protecting country?

(a) GATT (b) News Agencies (c) Television (d) Cultural traditions (e) None of these

Q4. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?

(a) It should not be allowed

(b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions

(c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media

(d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology

(e) None of these

Q5. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?

(a) Free flow of ideas (b) Preserve culture        (c) Government restrictions

(d) Security across national borders (e) Western ideology

Q6. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?

(a) American       (b) Foreign (c) French (d) Western (e) None of these

Q7. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “without let”, as used in the passage?

(a) with no difficulty (b) without confinement (c) with strings

(d) without restrictions        (e) conducive environment

Q8. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?

(a) They are better equipped managerially and technologically

(b) Our cultural heritage will be lost

(c) Economic reform programmes will get a setback

(d) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media

(e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at variance”, as used in the passage?

(a) discrepancy (b) at large (c) in conformity (d) variable (e) differing

Q10. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?

(a) To criticize foreign media

(b) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations

(c) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media

(d) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media

(e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country

# **SENTENCE CORRECTION**

# **Set 1**

**Read the following sentences and select the option that corrects the underlined sections. If the sentences/sections are correct as written, choose option A.**

1. Any theory of grammar should answer three basic questions: what constitutes knowledge of grammar, how it is acquired, and how it is put to use.

A how it is acquired, and how it is put to use

B how is knowledge of grammar acquired, and how put to use

C how it was acquired and put to use

D its acquisition and putting to use

E how its knowledge is acquired, and how it is put to use

2. Scientists have created a new substance that is so transparent as to be almost invisible.

A so transparent as to be

B so transparent it has been

C so transparent that it was

D transparent enough that it is

E transparent enough so as to be

3. Like most religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in a book.

A like most religion, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in

B like most other religions, the teachings of Sikhism are codified in

C Sikhism’s teachings, like those of most other religions, are codified in

D For their codification, like the teachings of most religions, Sikhism has

E Like those of most religions, Sikhism has codified its teachings in

4. Recent indications of weakness in the economy have led consumers to be more conservative with their purchases; so depressed have sales figures been as a result that the government has launched several initiatives to actively encourage consumer spending.

A so depressed have sales figures been as a result that

B that sales figures have been so depressed as a result that

C as a result, so depressed has the sales been that

D the resulting sales figures having been so depressed that

E the sales figures have been so depressed that, as a result

5. The first decision to be made by a person being considered for employment at Reven-Tech is if to submit to a drug test.

A being considered for employment at Reven- Tech is if to submit

B considered for employment at Reven- tech is if he or she should submit

C being considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether submission

D considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether, when submitted

E considered for employment at Reven-Tech is whether to submit

6. The doctor observed the butterfly rash on her patient’s arm and the patient’s evident fatigue, which was consistent with the symptoms of Lupus.

A which was consistent with the symptoms

B which were consistent with the symptoms

C that were consistent with those

D which symptoms were consistent with symptoms

E symptoms which were consistent with those

7. Having lost his sight to sustained eyestrain, John Milton nevertheless composed Paradise Lost, considered by many to be the greatest Englishepic.

A Having lost his sight to sustained eyestrain

B With sight lost to sustained eyestrain

C Blinded by sustained eyestrain

D Having been blinded excessive eyestrain

E Blinded with sustained eyestrain

8. One benefit of learning to speak a language while learning to read it rather than separately is that the student can more effectively apply his or her knowledge in social settings.

A. rather than separately

B. rather that independently

C. instead of separately

D instead of as separate processes

E. rather than in a separate process

9. Carthaginians arte still commonly credited as the ones who salted Roman fields during the Punic Wars despite the existence of credible evidence to the contrary.

A as the ones who salted

B as the salters of

C for salting

D with having salted

E with the salted of

10. One critic wrote that, if the beat-selling guide to finding a husband is right, the idea of the necessityof honesty and trust in a relationship is fundamentally wrong.

A the idea of the necessity of honesty and trust in a relationship

B the idea that honesty and trust are necessary in a relationship

C honesty and trust are not necessary in a relationship

D the idea that honesty and trust is necessary to a relationship

E the necessity of honest and trust to a relationship

# **Set 2**

Read the following sentences and select the option that corrects the underlined sections. If the sentences/sections are correct as written, choose option A.

1. Without a large amount of rain water to keep it wet, flowering plants will not grow in the soil this

season.

A. flowering plants will not grow in the soil this season.

B. the soil will not produce flowering plants this season.

C. the soil will not be producing flowering plants this season.

D. this season's flowering plants will not be growing in the soil.

E. flowering plants will not grow in this season's soil.

2. With only one percent of the world's population, the English people have dramatically altered the

course of the world.

A) With

B) Although accounting for

C) Being

D) Despite having

E) As

3. In 79 CE, when Vesuvius erupted, the Villa of the Papyri was being covered in 90 feet of volcanic

ash, and was preserved as the sole library of Antiquity.

A. was being covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved  
B. was covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved  
C. was covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and has been preserved  
D. had been covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and is preserved  
E. is covered in 90 feet of volcanic ash, and was preserved

*4. The Egyptian Museum in Cairo,* *which contains 120,000 objects fro*m prehistoric times through the

Greco-Roman period, are home to one of the most impressive collections of ancient Egyptian artifacts.

A. which contains 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are

home to  
B. which contain 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are

home to  
C. containing 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to  
D. which is containing 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, are home to  
E. which contains 120,000 objects from prehistoric times through the Greco-Roman period, is

home to

*5. We don’t yet know whom, but* *eventually either my brother or myself are going to take over the family*

business.

A. either my brother or myself are going to take over the family business.  
B. either my brother nor myself are going to take over the family business.  
C.  either my brother or myself will be going to take over the family business.  
D. either my brother or myself taking over the family business.  
E.  either my brother or myself is going to take over the family business.

*6. Some* archaeologists claim that the tablets found at Ebla could force a revision of current theories on

the origins of Judaism and Christianity, alter many scriptural interpretations, make all current Bible

translations obsolete, and scholars may be required to credit the Old Testament with greater

historical accuracy.

A. scholars may be required to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy

B. crediting the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy may be required of scholars

C. require that scholars are to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy

D. crediting the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy may be a scholarly requirement

E. require scholars to credit the Old Testament with greater historical accuracy

7. The Immigration Service now has the discretionary power to keep families united even though all their members do not meet the five-year residency requirement.

A all their members do not meet the five-year residency requirement

B not all their members meet the five-year residency requirement

C all their members have not met the requirement for a five-year residency

D not all their members have resided for five years, a requirement

E all their members have not resided for five years, as required

8. Cartographers have long struggled with the problem of having the spherical Earth to draw on a flat

sheet of paper.

A having the spherical Earth to draw on a flat sheet of paper

B having a flat sheet of paper on which to draw the spherical Earth

C how can one draw the spherical Earth on a flat sheet of paper

D how they could use a flat sheet of paper to draw the spherical Earth

E how to draw the spherical Earth on a flat sheet of paper

9. The rise in the price of crabmeat and an increase in demand has convinced some Floridians they

should try to harvest and sell a species of large crab that lives deep in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

A has convinced some Floridians they should try to harvest and sell a species of large crab

B has convinced some Floridians to try harvesting and selling a large crab species

C has convinced some Floridians that they should try the harvest and sale of a large crab species

D have convinced some Floridians to try to harvest and sell a species of large crab

E have convinced some Floridians to try and harvest and sell a large crab species

10. In the late nineteenth century Annie Besant was widely regarded as one of the greatest living

publicorators, second only to Gladstone in a culture where oratory was the dominant public medium.

A as one of the greatest living public orators, second only

B to be one of the greatest living public orators, secondary only

C that she was one of the greatest living public orators, secondary only

D as being one of the greater living public orators she was only second

E to be greater than most other living public orators, and she was second only

# **PARA JUMBLE**

**Directions: In the following questions, four sentences are given, i.e. (A). (B), (C) and (D). Arrange the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph.**

1.

A. However, critics say the scheme is too expensive and question whether the government will be able to supportit.

B. Under the National Rural Guarantee Scheme, one member from each of India’s 60 million rural households is guaranteed 100 days of work eachyear.

C. They will receive a minimum wage of 60 rupees ( $1.35) or an unemployment allowance if there is no work.

D. The first phase of the programme will cover 200 of the country’s poorest and least developed districts.

1. DCAB b) ACBD c) CDBA d)BCDA

# 2.

A. Already the company has 25 international partners to manufacture and market a host of products ranging from bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals to skin care and cardiac therapy products.

B. This hurry seems to take care of life after 2005,when the product patent regime came intoeffect.

C. And that seems to be the panacea for growth for the Rs.235 crore Elder Pharmaceuticals.

D. The company is busy entering into alliances as if there is notomorrow.

a) ADCB b) DCBA c) ABDC d) BDAC

# 3.

A. If something is done in the name of modernization, it is considered good, and if it stands in the way of modernization , it is automaticallyevil.

B. Modernization , as expressed in different terms , is the prosperity of the secondary and tertiary industries.

C. Throughout the entire world, in no matter which country , ‘modernization’ is the glorious banner under which all peoplegather.

D. And since these industries are based in the cities , modernization meansurbanization.

a) BDAC b) ABCD c) CADB d) CABD

# 4.

A. Time is our greatest and most preciousasset.

B.However , while we are doing that , sometimes we are missing the greatest gift of all- our time to experience ourlives.

C.We often spend a great deal of time and energy thinking and worrying about ,or working to earn and pursuing moremoney.

D.Whetheryouarerich,poor,healthy,ill,orjusthummingalonginyourlifesomewhereinbetween ,we all have 24 hours in each and every day to invest wisely.

a) ACDB b) DABC c) ACBD d) ADCB

# 5.

A. Nationalists railed against the caste system and wanted to eliminateuntouchability.

B.But it was mostly a humanitarian desire to improve a lot of the low castes and to send a clear message to the agrarian high castes that this system is inconsistent with modernsociety.

C.Sentiment against caste has been gathering among modern Indians for more than a hundredyears.

D.It was partly because of caste hindered economicadvance.

a) ABCD b) DCBA c) CADB d) CABD

***Directions: In the following exercise, the first and last sentence of a paragraph is given as S1 and S6. The remaining sentences of the paragraph are jumbled in various parts, i.e. P, Q, R and S. Rearrange these four parts into a logical order to make a coherent paragraph.***

6.

S1: The genesis of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy.

P: Leading to a steady deterioration in tax-GDP ratio

Q: Despite the growing presence of the services sector in the Indian economy, R: It remained out of the tax net prior to 1994-95

S: Whereby presently more than one-half of GDP originates from the services sector.

S6: The service tax was introduced in 1994-95 on a select category of services at a low rate of five percent.

a) PRRS b) SQRP c) QPSR d) SQPR

7.

S1: Recently Grameen has taken on a different challenge by setting up operations in the US. P: Globally, the working microfinance equation consists of borrowing funds cheaply

Q: Money may be tight in the waning recession.

R: And keeping loan defaults and overhead expenses sufficiently low S: But it is still a nation of 1,00,000 bank branches

S6: Microlenders, including Grameen, do this by charging colossal interest rates – as high as 60% or 70%

a) QSPR b) RPSQ c) RQQS d) PQRS

8.

S1: E-books and e-publishing both has their obvious advantages.

P:. So far with a lot of publishers already showing interest in e-publishing

Q: Also, with the country being the third biggest publisher after the US and UK.

R: Though authors in India have only just begun to realize the immense benefits of digital technology in this field.

S: The potential in this field is immense and the response too has been quite encouraging

S6: E-publishing is a boon for both established and wanna be writers as it is cost effective and cuts down the time.

a) RPSQ b) QRPS c) RQPS d) RQSP

9.

S1: In your home, modern box attached to your computer will look you into wealth of goods and services. P: People in developed countries like U.S. and Canada have already started using On Line Shopping

Q: As a routine mode of their purchasing goods and services

R:.Not only does it allow you to talk to your friends on the other side of the world.

S: But also allows you to watch a movie, buy airline tickets, pay bills and even get cash.

S6: Internet shoppers still believe that there is no secure and convenient way of paying on the Internet. Consumers are concerned with two main security fears.

a) RSQP b) SQPR c) RSPQ d) PQSR

10.

S1: Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly

P: Bureaucratic cultures can smother

Q: That present threats and opportunities

R: Those who want to respond to shifting conditions. S: Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces

S6: The lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

a) SQPR b) SQRP c) QRSP d) PQSR

# **Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.**

1.

A. Where there is division, there must be conflict not only division between man and women but also division on the basis of race, religion and language.

B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought out so many wars. C. Also, we went into the question as to why do this conflict between men and women exist.

D. May we continue with what we were discussing last evening?

(a) ABCD (b) DBCA (c) BCAD (d) BDAC

2.

A. No other document gives us so intimate a sense of the tone and temper of the first generation poets. B. Part of the interest of the journal is course historical.

C. And the clues to Wordsworth’s creative processes which the journal are of decisive significance.

D. No even in their own letters do Wordsworth and Coleridge stand so present before us then they do through the references in the journal.

(a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) CBAD (d) DABC

3.

A. These high plans died, slowly but definitely, and were replaced by the dream of a huge work on philosophy.

B. In doing whatever little he could of the new plan, the poet managed to write speculations of theology, and political theory.

C. The poet’s huge ambitions included writing a philosophic epic on the origin of evil.

D. However, not much was done in this regard either with only fragments being written.

(a) ABCD (b) CBAD (c) CDAB (d) CADB

4.

A. We can never leave off wondering how that which has ever been should cease to be.

B. As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value of time.

C. Nothing else, indeed, seems to be of any consequence; and we become misers in this sense.

D. We try arrest its few last tottering steps, and to make it linger on the brink of the grave.

(a) ACDB (b) BCDA (c) BDCA (d) ABCD

5.

A. There is no complete knowledge about anything.

B. Our thinking is the outcome of knowledge, and knowledge is always limited.

C. Knowledge always goes hand in hand with ignorance.

D. Therefore, out thinking, which is born out of knowledge, is always limited under all circumstances.

(a) BCAD (b) BCDA (c)DABC (d) CBDA

6.

A. he can only renew himself if his soul.

B. he renews himself and.

C. the writer can only be fertile if.

D. is constantly enriched by fresh experience.

(a) CBAD (b) CADB (c) BDCA (d) BACD

7.

A. To have settled one’s affairs is a very good preparation to leading the rest of one’s life without concern for the future.

B. When I have finished this book I shall know where Istand.

C. One does not die immediately after one has made one’s will; one makes one’s will as a precaution.

D. I can afford then to do what I choose with the years that remain tome.

(a) DBAC (b) CABD (c) BDAC (d) CBDA

8.

A. It is said that India has always been in a hurry to conform to the western thought especially the American.

B. Even the smaller countries have the guts to take a firm contrarian stand if they feel the policies happen to compromise their country’ s interest.

C. Its one thing to sprout theories on liberalization, and entirely another to barter the interests of the nation in its name.

D. In this case too, while a large number of countries are yet to ratify the GATT, India has not only ratified the treaty, but is also preparing to amend the Parents Act.

(a) CABD (b) DCAB (c) CBDA (d) BDCA

9.

A. During one exhibition, however, some air became mixed with the hydrogen, and in the words of the shaken performer:”The explosion was so dreadful that I imagined all my teeth had been blown out!”

B. An entertainer would finished his acts by blowing the hydrogen he had inhaled towards a lighted candle; as the hydrogen caught fire, flames would shoot menacingly from his lips.

C. A paper bag filled with hydrogen amazed guests by zooming off into space.

D. When people learned about its unique lighter-than-air property, they began to use it in all sorts of parlorstunts.

1. DCBA (b) DBAC (c) CABD (d) ACBD

# **Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D in a proper sequence so as to make a coherent paragraph.**

1.

A. In those countries where the ideals of liberty and equality have received the greatest devotion, and particularly in America, the political constitution has been framed with the precise object of making impossible too great a concentration of power.

B. A philosophy that emphasizes the likeness of all men will be averse from recognizing those

exceptional qualities in any individual which place him so clearly above his fellows that he may justly claim to lead and influence them.

1. A different though related strand of thought is equalitarian.

D. Further, when circumstances make it necessary for a particular individual to display qualities of leadership in a very high degree, his position is under constant and bitter attack on the score of dictatorship, and it is necessary for him to conceal his qualities, consciously, behind a facade of ‘ordinariness’.

(a) CBAD (b) CABD (c) CDAB (d) DCAB

2.

A. It has removed many of the material obstacles to the pursuit of the good life from the majority of mankind in those countries at a high level of technical development.

B. But it has exposed us to new dangers, not the obvious dangers of new weapons of destruction, but the much more serious ones of a purely materialist view of life.

C. The growth of science and technology has conferred obvious and immense benefits upon the community.

D. It has also, as we too often forget, made possible new and daring adventures of the mind.

(a) CADB (b) ABDC (c) ACBD (d) CDBA

3.

A. There are manifest dangers in the persuasive aspect of leadership.

B. It is alarming, for example, to reflect how great a part the power to speak well has acquired in an age of broadcasting.

C. It is quite possible for men to feel that they are freely giving their allegiance to a leader, when actually they are simply slaves of his techniques of propaganda.

D. At its lowest, the technique of persuasion may involve all those devices of suggestion and propaganda which are so freely available to the unscrupulous in a scientific age.

(a) ABDC (b) ACBD (c) CDBA (d) ADBC

4.

A. The leader should possess high intelligence.

B. The reasons for this frequent neglect of intelligence as a prerequisite of leadership are complex.

C. It is certainly true to say that this is more commonly underrated than any other aspect of leadership.

D. There is first, a very general misunderstanding of such a phrase as ‘of very high intelligence.’

(a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) DABC (d) DBAC

5.

A. When a man is his son’s hero, it’s about the best thing that God gave us on this planet.

B. I can see it now with my son Anthony, who’s been traveling with me and documenting my work.

C. I was doing a lecture recently.

D. And he was out in the audience with a camera, and I caught his face, that twinkles for a second, where his eyes said to me, that’s my dad.

(a) ABCD (b) ACBD (c) BACD (d) CBAD

6.

A. On the one hand, I want very much for someone else to clean our house, as neither I nor my husband, Ed, has shown any aptitude for it.

B. No one but me, for instance, should have to clean up the dental floss heaped like spaghetti near the wastebasket where I toss it each night, never catching on that floss is not something that can be thrown with a high degree of accuracy.

C. On the other hand, I’d feel guilt inflicting such distasteful drudgery on another human being.

D. Have always wanted and not wanted a leanin gperson.

(a) DACB (b) CBAD (c) CABD (d) ABDC

7.

A. “To play great music, ” he said, “you must keep your eyes on a distantstar.”

B. Eleven years old, I was taking a violin lesson with Georges Enesco, my teacher, in his Parisstudio.

C. At the time, I took this to mean, simply, “Give your very best to everypiece.”

D. A deep-chested, powerful man with a rugged, gentle face, Enesco looked at me across the violin he held under his chin, and shook hisbow.

(a) BACD (b) BDAC (c) DACB (d) DABC

8.

A. I felt the truth of it when I visited Rock-fellerInstitute.

B. They were as dedicated as monks in a 14th century monastery, yet their lives were being fulfilled because their eyes were on thestar.

C. Here a scientist worked with quite absorption developing antibiotics; there, another investigated a possible cure for tuberculosis; a third studied the effects of too much sugar in theblood.

D. You don’t have to be a musician to benefit from my teacher’swisdom.

(a) CBAD (b) ACDB (c) DACB (d) DABC

9.

A. They learned that if they brought the kid in, they could get another$5.

B. The first time I went onstage with my father, I was five years old, and we were at a hotel in New York.

C. My mother was being paid $5 as his pianist, and he got $15 to perform comedy andsing.

D. I sang, “Brother, Can You Spare aDime?”

(a) DCBA (b) ADBC (c) BCAD (d) BADC

10.

A. I did everything- conducting the orchestra, monologue, mime, audience participation, playing instruments, dancing, singing, production numbers, incredible bits and pieces and wild physicality.

B. My mum and dad came back to the dressing room, and I said, “How was it,Dad?”

C. Whew! I did a show in Vegas Years later , in 1980, the best two hours and 20 minutes I ever had onstage.

D. He said, “It wasn’t bad for anamateur.”

(a) DBAC (b) BCDA (c) CABD (d) BDCA

**CRITICAL REASONING**

1. It can safely be inferred that there are at least as many trees in Ithaca as there are in Tompkins. More trees were planted in Ithaca in the past two years than in Tompkins.

For which one of the following does the conclusion logically follow?

(A) More trees were planted in Ithaca in the past two years than in Tompkins.

(B) Ithaca is the region within which Tompkins is located.

(C) Tompkins is suffering from an epidemic of tree-virus infection.

(D) The average annual rainfall for Ithaca is greater than the average annual rainfall for Tompkins.

(E) The average number of trees cut down annually in Tompkins is higher than in Ithaca

2. Dr. Larson: Sleep deprivation is the cause of many social ills, ranging from irritability to potentially dangerous instances of impaired decision making. Most people today suffer from sleep deprivation to some degree. Therefore we should restructure the workday to allow people flexibility in scheduling their work hours.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the medical doctor’s argument?

(A) The primary cause of sleep deprivation is overwork.

(B) Employees would get more sleep if they had greater latitude in scheduling their work hours.

(C) Individuals vary widely in the amount of sleep they require.

(D) More people would suffer from sleep deprivation today than did in the past if the average number of hours worked per week had not decreased.

(E) The extent of one’s sleep deprivation is proportional to the length ofone’s workday.

3. Nate: Recently a craze has developed for home juicers, $300 machines that separate the pulp of fruits and vegetables from the juice they contain. Outrageous claims are being made about the benefits of these devices: Drinking the juice they produce is said to help one lose weight or acquire a clear complexion, to aid in digestion, and even to prevent cancer. But there is no indication that juice separated from the pulp of the fruit or vegetable has any properties that it does not have when unseparated. Save your money. If you want carrot juice, eat a carrot.

Which of the following, if true, most calls into question Nate’s argument?

(A) Most people find it much easier to consume a given quantity of nutrients in liquid form than to eat solid foods containing the same quantity of the same nutrients.

(B) Drinking juice from home juicers is less healthy than is eating fruits and vegetables because such juice does not contain the fiber that is eaten if one consumes the entire fruit or vegetable.

(C) To most people who would be tempted to buy a home juicer, $300 would not be a major expense.

(D) Nate was a member of a panel that extensively evaluated early prototypes of home juicers.

(E) Vitamin pills that supposedly contain nutrients available elsewhere only in fruits and vegetables often contain a form of those compounds that cannot be as easily metabolized as the varieties found in fruits and vegetables.

4. Opponents of peat harvesting in this country argue that it would alter the ecological balance of our peat-rich wetlands and that, as a direct consequence of this, much of the country’s water supply would be threatened with contamination. But this cannot be true, for in Ireland, where peat has been harvested for centuries, the water supply is not contaminated. We can safely proceed with the harvesting of peat.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

(A) Over hundreds of years, the ecological balance of all areas changes slowly but significantly, sometimes to the advantage of certain flora and fauna.

(B) The original ecology of the peat-harvesting areas of Ireland was virtually identical to that of the undisturbed wetlands of this country.

(C) The activities of the other industries in coming years are likely to have adverse effects on the water supply of this country.

(D) The peat resources of this country are far larger than those of some countries that successfully harvest peat.

(E) The peat-harvesting industry of Ireland has been able to supply most of that country’s fuel for generations.

5. Numerous ancient Mayan cities have been discovered in the Yucatan peninsula in recent decades. The ruins lack any evidence of destruction by invading forces, internal revolts, or disease, and appear simply to have been abandoned. Some archaeologists have theorized that the cities were abandoned due to a severe drought known to have occurred in the region between 800 and 1000 AD.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the archaeologists’ theory?

(A) Ample archaeological evidence of Mayan peasant revolts and city-state warfare exists, but such events could never result in the permanent abandonment of cities.

(B) No monumental inscriptions created after 900 AD have been found in these cities, but inscriptions dating before that time have been found in abundance.

(C) Studies of Yucatan lake sediment cores provide conclusive evidence that a prolonged drought occurred in the region from 800 to 1000 AD.

(D) Climatic studies have documented cycles of intermittent drought in the Yucatan peninsula dating from the present to at least 7,000 years ago.

(E) The Mayan city Uxmal was continuously inhabited from 500 to 1550 AD.

6. Researchers have found that people who drink five or more cups of coffee a day have a risk of heart disease 2.5 times the average after corrections are made for age and smoking habits. Members of the research team say that, on the basis of their findings, they now limit their own daily coffee intake to two cups.

Which of the following, if true, indicates that the researchers’ precaution might not have the result of decreasing their risk of heart disease?

(A) The study found that for people who drank three or more cups of coffee daily, the additional risk of heart disease increased with each extra daily cup.

(B) Per capita coffee consumption has been declining over the past 20 years because of the increasing popularity of soft drinks and because of health worries.

(C) The study did not collect information that would show whether variations in the level of coffee consumption are directly related to variations in level of stress, a major causal factor in heart disease.

(D) Subsequent studies have consistently shown that heavy smokers consume coffee at about three times the rate of nonsmokers.

(E) Subsequent studies have shown that heavy coffee consumption tends to cause an elevated blood-cholesterol level, an immediate indicator

7. Alonso: The introduction of a new drug into the marketplace should be contingent upon our having a good understanding of its social impact. However, the social impact of the newly marketed antihistamine is far from clear. It is obvious, then, that there should be a general reduction in the pace of bringing to the marketplace new drugs that are now being created.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

(A) The social impact of the new antihistamine is much better understood than that of most new drugs being tested.

(B) The social impact of some of the new drugs being tested is poorly understood.

(C) The economic success of some drugs is inversely proportional to how well we understand their social impact.

(D) The new antihistamine is chemically similar to some of the new drugs being tested.

(E) The new antihistamine should be next on the market only if most new drugs being tested should be on the market also.

8. If Shero wins the election, McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission. But Stauning is more qualified to head it since he is an architect who has been on the planning commission for 15 years. Unless the polls are grossly inaccurate, Shero will win.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the information above?

(A) If the polls are grossly inaccurate, someone more qualified than McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission.

(B) McGuinness will be appointed head of the planning commission only if the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out.

(C) Either Shero will win the election or Stauning will be appointed head of the planning commission.

(D) McGuinness is not an architect and has not been on the planning commission for 15 years or more.

(E) If the polls are a good indication of how the election will turn out, someone less qualified than Stauning will be appointed head of the planning commission.

10. There are those who complain that municipal libraries are outdated and unnecessary. These same people object to the tax dollars spent funding municipal libraries. However, these people are missing out on a simple pleasure: reading a great book. Taken this way, libraries are truly wonderful resources worthy of public funding.

The two boldface portions play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is a generalization accepted by the author as true; the second is a consequence that follows from the truth of that generalization.

(B) The first is evidence that supports one of two contradictory points of view; the second is the second point of view.

(C) The first is a commonly held point of view; the second is support for that point of view.

(D) The first is one of two contradictory points of view; the second is the other point of view.

(E) The first concedes a consideration that weighs against the viewpoint of the author; the second is that viewpoint.

11. Acid rain, caused by high levels of sulfur dioxide and mercury trapped in global air currents, affects one third of China’s territory. Coal-fired power plants are notorious for emitting large quantities of these pollutants. To combat the problem, the Chinese national government has set aggressive environmental goals for the next five years. These goals include a 20-percent improvement in energy efficiency and a pledge that, by the end of the five years, 10 percent of the nation’s energy will come from renewable resources such as hydroelectric or wind power.

Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the Chinese government’s strategy as a method for achieving a reduction in acid rain?

(A) Some forms of air pollution, such as heavy particulate fumes, would not be affected by the suggested energy improvements.

(B) Once the changes have been implemented, the actual reduction in acid rain would vary from region to region.

(C) The goals would be forced on every region in China, including those that have no problems with acid rain.

(D) Acid rain is also caused by other factors, such as volcanic eruptions or pollution from neighboring countries, over which China has no control.

(E) Regional Chinese officials tend to ignore environmental regulations in order to meet aggressive economic requirements imposed on their regions’ industries.

12. It is logical to conclude that it is more dangerous to ride in an automobile than to ride on a motorcycle. After all, the National Safety Council estimates that one person in 19,000 will die each year in an automobile, while only one out of every 73,000 will be killed as a motorcyclist.

Which of the following studies would be most useful in assessing the validity of the argument above?

(A) Comparing the National Safety Council’s statistics with those of other nations where traffic laws and conditions are similar

(B) Expressing the difference between the probability of death among automobile passengers and that of motorcyclists as a percentage of the total number of deaths

(C) Separating the odds of death due to operating vehicles illegally from those in which the operator is not at fault

(D) Comparing death rates per thousand members of each group rather than comparing total numbers of deaths

(E) Comparing the number of deaths that take place on highways versus those that take place on local roads

13. Raisins are made by drying grapes in the sun. Although some of the sugar in the grapes is caramelized in the process, nothing is added. Moreover, the only thing removed from the grapes is the water that evaporates during the drying, and water contains no calories or nutrients. The fact that raisins contain more iron per food calorie than grapes do is thus puzzling.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why raisins contain more iron per calorie than do grapes?

(A) Since grapes are bigger than raisins, it takes several bunches of grapes

to provide the same amount of iron as a handful of raisins does.

(B) Caramelized sugar cannot be digested, so its calories do not count toward the food calorie content of raisins.

(C) The body can absorb iron and other nutrients more quickly from grapes than from raisins because of the relatively high water content of grapes.

(D) Raisins, but not grapes, are available year-round, so many people get a greater share of their yearly iron intake from raisins than from grapes.

(E) Raisins are often eaten in combination with other iron-containing foods, while grapes are usually eaten by themselves.

14. About two million years ago, lava dammed up a river in western Asia and caused a small lake to form. The lake existed for about half a million years. Bones of an early human ancestor were recently found in the ancient lake bottom sediments on top of the layer of lava. Therefore, ancestors of modern humans lived in Western Asia between 2 million and 1.5 million years ago.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

(A) There were not other lakes in the immediate area before the lava dammed up the river.

(B) The lake contained fish that the human ancestors could have used for food.

(C) The lava under the lake-bottom sediments did not contain any human fossil remains.

(D) The lake was deep enough that a person could drown in it.

(E) The bones were already in the sediments by the time the lake disappeared.

15. In North America there has been an explosion of public interest in, and enjoyment of, opera over the last three decades. The evidence of this explosion is that of the 70 or so professional opera companies currently active in North America, 45 were founded over the course of the last 30 years.

The reasoning above assumes which one of the following?

(A) All of the 70 professional opera companies are commercially viable options.

(B) There were fewer than 45 professional opera companies that had been active 30 years ago and that ceased operations during the last 30 years.

(C) There has not been a corresponding increase in the number of professional companies devoted to other performing arts.

(D) The size of the average audience at performances by professional opera companies has increased over the past three decades.

(E) The 45 most recently founded opera companies were all established as a result of enthusiasm on the part of a potential audience.

16. More and more computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are being produced, and it is thus increasingly unnecessary for practicing engineers to have a thorough understanding of fundamental mathematical principles. Consequently, in training engineers who will work in industry, less emphasis should be placed on mathematical principles so that space in the engineering curriculum will be available for other important subjects.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument given for the recommendation above?

(A) The effective use of computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering requires an understanding of fundamental mathematical principles.

(B) Many of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are already in routine use.

(C) Development of composites and other such new materials has meant that the curriculum for engineers who will work in industry must allow time for teaching the properties of these materials.

(D) Most of the computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering can be run on the types of computers available to most engineering firms.

(E) The engineering curriculum already requires that engineering students be familiar with and able to use a variety of computer programs.

17. After Company K released its low-fat butter substitute into European markets for the first time, it found that it was unable to achieve any appreciable market share. To combat this problem, Company K re-released the product under a new name with great fanfare and a substantial marketing budget, calling it the “new low-fat alternative to butter.”

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the effectiveness of the solution proposed above?

(A) In many European countries, satisfactory taste and low-fat content are believed to be entirely contradictory.

(B) The market for yellow fats such as margarine and butter has been slowly shrinking in many European countries due to the emergence of specialized cheese spreads.

(C) Company K could only feasibly maintain such a marketing budget for 10 to 12 months before scaling down the campaign.

(D) After Company K attempted a similar marketing strategy in South America, sales of the new product greatly increased.

(E) In Denmark, the new low-fat butter substitute achieved a market share of 15% within the first year – without any massive marketing campaign.

18. Most pain relievers come with warnings against continuous use longer than consecutive days. While some people might be able to safely use a particular pain reliever for a longer period of time, many people will begin to experience side effects if the warnings are ignored.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

(A) A physician should not advise any patient to take any pain reliever for a period of longer than 7 consecutive days.

(B) People who are sensitive to one type of pain reliever should not attempt to use a different pain reliever.

(C) At least some people who take pain relievers for longer than 7 days will experience side effects.

(D) Any side effects experienced by a patient who has taken a pain reliever for fewer than 7 consecutive days cannot be the result of the pain reliever.

(E) Anyone who wants to maximize their natural health and well-being should avoid pain relievers entirely.

19. In an attempt to protect the environment and stop oil companies from sinking a decommissioned North Sea oil platform to the bottom of the ocean, environmental groups ringed the platform with protest boats and demanded that it be towed to land, where it could be dismantled above water. Environmentalists argued that sinking the oil platform would cause irreparable damage to the deep sea ecosystem and release into the ocean over 53 tons of oil residue and heavy metals.

Which of the following, if true, indicates the plan to tow the oil platform to land is ill suited to the environmentalist group’s goals?

(A) The National Environmental Research Council approved the sinking of the oil platform, calling it the “best practicable environmental option.”

(B) Dismantling the oil platform on land would cost over 70 million dollars, compared to the $7.5 million needed to secure and sink it in a deep ocean location.

(C) The release of 53 tons of toxic material into the ocean is very little compared to the volume of very highly toxic materials released by deep sea volcanoes.

(D) Towing the oil platform into shallow waters poses a massive risk that it may break up on its way to land, releasing the contained pollutants into fragile coastal waters.

(E) The sinking of the platform is fully in line with internationally approved guidelines for the disposal of off shore installations at sea.

20. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

Some anthropologists theorize that no great city-state has ever been conquered without first being rife with internal conflict. Recently, evidence has been discovered that a great city-state, known as Archaic C, was sacked and occupied by a rival city-state in the first millennium BC. Therefore, if the anthropologists’ theory is correct, we can say that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) after Archaic C was sacked and occupied, internal divisions remained in the region.

(B) no internal divisions ever existed in Archaic C.

(C) Archaic C was not truly a great city-state.

(D) Archaic C suffered from internal conflict at some point in the first millennium BC or earlier.

(E) Archaic C was not the first great city-state to be conquered by outside forces.

21. Heavy consumption of alcohol causes impaired judgment, a loss of fine motor skills, slower reaction times, a decrease in visual acuity, and other short-term symptoms. Since alcohol can be metabolized in the average person’s body at a rate of 0.015 BAC (or “blood alcohol content”) per hour, a severely intoxicated individual with a BAC of 0.15 should be symptom-free after 10 hours. After this time, if the individual exhibits similar symptoms, such symptoms cannot be caused by alcohol.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion above?

(A) Some symptoms normally associated with alcohol consumption may resemble symptoms caused by prescription drugs or even drowsiness.

(B) Increases in BAC are based on the amount of alcohol consumed rather than the number of drinks (some drinks contain more alcohol than others).

(C) Heavy alcohol consumption has numerous long term effects such as cirrhosis of the liver, stomach ulcers, and birth defects.

(D) The metabolic rate of alcohol varies according to a person’s health, weight, diet, and genetic predispositions.

(E) Some people, due to an acute sensitivity to alcohol, cannot even reach a BAC of 0.15 before becoming violently ill.

22. When astronomers observed the comet Steinman-Arnet 3 becoming 1,000 times brighter in September 1995, they correctly hypothesized that its increased brightness was a result of the comet’s breaking up. When comets break up, they emit large amounts of gas and dust, becoming visibly brighter as a result. However, their observations did not reveal comet Steinman-Arnet 3 actually breaking into pieces until November 1995, even though telescopes were trained on it throughout the entire period.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent conflict in the situation above?

(A) Comets often do not emit gas and dust until several weeks after they have begun to break up.

(B) The reason comets become brighter when they break up is that the gas and dust that they emit refract light.

(C) Gas and dust can be released by fissures in a comet, even if the comet is not broken all the way through.

(D) The amount of gas and dust emitted steadily increased during the period from September through November.

(E) The comet passed close to the sun during this period and the gravitational strain caused it to break up.

23. To get into a top MBA program one must have five years of work experience and a 90th percentile GMAT score. Alexis has a 95th percentile GMAT score and five years of experience in the work force, so Alexis must be accepted into a top MBA program.

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is a piece of evidence; the second is a conclusion that must be true based on the evidence presented.

(B) The first is a piece of evidence; the second is a conclusion that is not necessarily true based on the evidence presented.

(C) The first is a conclusion that follows from the evidence; the second is a piece of evidence.

(D) The first is a conclusion that is not necessarily true based on the evidence; the second is a piece of evidence.

(E) The first is the conclusion of the author; the second is a cause-and effect relationship that supports the conclusion.

24. Despite radical fluctuations during the previous decade, unit labor costs (that is, the manufacturers’ average labor cost per unit produced) in country Q have remained unchanged for the last several years. However, during this period of stabilization, the average hourly wage of manufacturing laborers has increased by 7.2%.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the increase in hourly manufacturing labor cost of manufacturing labor in country Q has not led to an increase in average unit labor cost?

(A) Inflation has caused the purchase prices of goods manufactured in country Q to increase at the same rate.

(B) The increase in the average cost of manufacturing labor per hour has occurred despite decreases in the raw material costs.

(C) During the same period, manufacturing productivity (units produced per laborer per hour) increased at the same rate as did wages.

(D) In the last few years, there has been a shift in the economy of country Q, leading to more service-oriented jobs and fewer manufacturing jobs.

(E) When the hourly compensation rate increases, it is possible to hire workers with greater skill levels.

25. The search for NEOs (or ”Near Earth Objects”) has intensified greatly within the last few years with the emergence of a virtual army of amateur astronomers. By combining their observations into a single database at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, “backyard scientists” are capable of accurately determining the orbits and motions of asteroids that could hit the Earth. Indeed, in recent years much of the burden for accurately evaluating the risks posed by NEOs has been shouldered by amateur astronomers. Therefore, we should reserve larger, professional telescopes for uses other than finding NEOs.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?

(A) Because of their numbers, amateur astronomers as a group are much more efficient than are individual professional telescopes at accurately determining NEO orbits.

(B) Because large telescopes are often controlled by governments or institutions, professional scientists do not always have full discretion to use these telescopes any way they would like.

(C) Most amateur astronomers do not have any professional training inastronomy.

(D) NASA has set a goal of finding at least 90% of the estimated 1000 NEOs larger than 1 kilometer in diameter.

(E) Amateur astronomers primarily provide follow-up observations after NEO discoveries have been made by the use of larger, computerized telescopes.

26. From 1994 to 2001, violent crime in New York City steadily decreased by over 50%, from a rate of 1,861 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 1994 down to 851 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2001. Criminologists have partially attributed this drop to proactive policing tactics such as “broken window policing,” wherein city officials immediately fixed small acts of vandalism and, as a result, lowered other types of criminal behavior. During this same period, the rate of violent crime in the United States steadily decreased by 28% (down to 500 violent crimes per 100,000 people).

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

(A) The decrease in the total crime rate in the United States caused the decrease in New York City’s crime rate.

(B) New York City spends more per capita on law enforcement than does the rest of the United States.

(C) If the rest of the United States were to adopt law enforcement tactics similar to those of New York City, national violent crime rates would continue to fall.

(D) Between 1994 and 2001, the violent crime rate in New York City was consistently higher than the national average.

(E) The violent crime rate in New York City will soon be below the national average.

27. Pharmaceutical manufacturers have long claimed that one of the main reasons they give doctors free drug samples is so that doctors can pass the medicine along to poor patients. However, a new study shows that high-income, well insured individuals receive considerably more prescription drug samples than do low-income, poorly insured individuals. This is because doctors favor affluent people with health insurance.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously jeopardizes the validity of the explanation for why high-income individuals receive more free prescription drug samples than low-income individuals do?

(A) Independent medical clinics not affiliated with large hospitals receive only a small percentage of the free drug samples distributed by pharmaceutical manufacturers.

(B) Because of the associated costs, low-income people see doctors less often, if at all.

(C) Some medical offices refuse to treat individuals for conditions that are not critical or life-threatening if the individual does not have the means to pay for the treatment.

(D) Once the free drug sample supply in a doctor’s office is gone, the patients are forced to pay for their prescriptions.

(E) Though they claim to give doctors free drug samples in order to help poor patients, the real reasons pharmaceutical companies do it are to increase brand awareness and to influence the doctor to prescribe

these drugs more often.

28. Researchers have recently discovered that approximately 70% of restaurant lemon wedges they studied were contaminated with harmful microorganisms such as bacteria and fungal pathogens. The researchers looked at numerous different restaurants in different regions of the country. Most of the organisms

had the potential to cause infectious disease. For that reason, people should not order lemon wedges with their drinks.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

(A) The researchers could not determine why or how the microbial contamination occurred on the lemon wedges.

(B) The researchers failed to investigate contamination of restaurant lime wedges by harmful microorganisms.

(C) The researchers found that people who ordered lemon wedges at restaurants were equally likely to contract the diseases caused by the discovered bacteria as were people who did not order lemon wedges.

(D) Health laws require lemons to be handled with gloves or tongs, but the common practice is for waiters and waitresses to handle them with their bare hands.

(E) Many factors that have nothing to do with lemons affect the chance of an individual contracting a disease by coming into contact with bacteria. These factors include such things as the health and age of the

individual as well as the status of his or her immune system.

29. Members of the staff at the local daycare suggest that parents would have more incentive to pick up their children on time if the parents were assessed a fine after arriving more than 10 minutes late to pick up their children.

Which of the following, assuming that it is a realistic possibility, argues the most strongly against the effectiveness of the suggestion above?

(A) By replacing social norms with market norms, fines might induce parents to weigh the “costs” of picking their children up late and, as a result, to frequently choose to be late.

(B) There might be irreconcilable disagreements among the daycare staff about whether the late fines should be imposed.

(C) Late fines might cause some parents to enroll their children in other daycares.

(D) Removing the late fine policy might actually increase the number of tardy pick-ups.

(E) Some parents might pick up their children late no matter what level of fine is imposed against them.

30. Sam: During recessions, unemployment typically rises. Thus, air pollution due to automobile exhaust decreases during a recession, since fewer people commute in cars to jobs and so cars emitting pollutants into the air are used less.

Felipe: Why would you think that air pollution would decrease? During a recession, fewer people can afford to buy new cars, and cars tend to emit more

pollutants as they get older.

Which of the following most accurately describes how Felipe’s response is related to Sam’s argument?

(A) It calls into question the truth of the premises that Sam uses to support his conclusion.

(B) It makes an additional claim that can only be true if Sam’s conclusion is false.

(C) It presents an additional consideration that weakens the support given to Sam’s conclusion by his evidence.

(D) It argues that Sam’s conclusion is true, although not for the reasons Sam gives to support that conclusion.

(E) It presents an argument showing that the premises in Sam’s argument support an absurd conclusion that Sam has overlooked.

31. Before 1986 physicists believed they could describe the universe in terms of four universal forces. Experiments then suggested, however, a fifth universal force of mutual repulsion between particles of matter. This fifth force would explain the occurrence in the experiments of a smaller measurement of the

gravitational attraction between bodies than the established theory predicted.

Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument that there is a fifth universal force?

(A) The extremely sophisticated equipment used for the experiments was not available to physicists before the 1970’s.

(B) No previously established scientific results are incompatible with the notion of a fifth universal force.

(C) Some scientists have suggested that the alleged fifth universal force is an aspect of gravity rather than being fundamental in itself.

(D) The experiments were conducted by physicists in remote geological settings in which factors affecting the force of gravity could not be measured with any degree of precision.

(E) The fifth universal force was postulated at a time during which many other exciting and productive ideas in theoretical physics were developed.

32. In a recent study, a group of subjects had their normal daily caloric intake increased by 25 percent. This increase was entirely in the form of alcohol. Another group of similar subjects had alcohol replace non-alcoholic sources of 25 percent of their normal daily caloric intake. All subjects gained body fat over the course of the study and the amount of body fat gained was the same for both groups.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

(A) Alcohol is metabolized more quickly by the body than are other food and drinks.

(B) In the general population, alcohol is the primary cause of gains in body fat.

(C) An increased amount of body fat does not necessarily imply a weight gain.

(D) Body fat gain is not dependent solely on the number of calories one consumes.

(E) The proportion of calories from alcohol in a diet is more significant for body fat gain than are the total calories from alcohol.

33. When investigators discovered that the director of a local charity had repeatedly overstated the number of people his charity had helped, the director accepted responsibility for the deception. However, the investigators claimed that journalists were as much to blame as the director was for inflating the

charity’s reputation, since they had naively accepted what the director told them and simply reported as fact the numbers he gave them.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the investigators’ claim?

(A) Anyone who works for a charitable organization is obliged to be completely honest about the activities of that organization.

(B) Anyone who knowingly aids a liar by trying to conceal the truth from others is also a liar.

(C) Anyone who presents as factual a story that turns out to be untrue without first attempting to verify that story is no less responsible for the consequences of that story than anyone else is.

(D) Anyone who lies to advance his or her own career is more deserving of blame than someone who lies in order to promote a good cause.

(E) Anyone who accepts responsibility for a wrongful act that he or she committed is less deserving of blame than someone who tries to conceal his or her own wrongdoing.

34. In one study engineering students who prepared for an exam by using toothpicks and string did no worse than did similar students who prepared by using an expensive computer with sophisticated graphics. In another study, military personnel who trained on a costly high-tech simulator performed no better on

a practical exam than did similar personnel who trained using an inexpensive cardboard model. Therefore, one should not always purchase technologically advanced education tools.

Which of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning above?

(A) One should use different educational tools to teach engineering to civilians than are used to train military personnel.

(B) High-tech solutions to modern problems are ineffective unless implemented by knowledgeable personnel.

(C) Spending large sums of money on educational tools is at least as justified for nonmilitary training as it is for military training.

(D) One should not invest in expensive teaching aids unless there are no other tools that are less expensive and at least as effective.

(E) One should always provide students with a variety of educational materials so that each student can find the materials that best suit that student’s learning style.

35. Zoologists seeking evidence that the Gigantopithicus (giant ape) once inhabited a certain region are digging into the middle and lower layers of a mound of earth. Gigantopithicus is known to have gone extinct before Neanderthal man came into existence. The bottom of the middle layer contains some

Neanderthal bones, but the lower layer does not.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the evidence above?

(A) The Neanderthals represented by the fossilized bones were not native to this region but wandered to it from another, distant region.

(B) The Gigantopithicus species lived for a long time before it become extinct.

(C) The middle layer does not represent the period in which Gigantopithicus lived.

(D) Zoologists will not find any evidence of Gigantopithicus in this region.

(E) The lower layer represents the period during which Neanderthal man lived.