

Test 12

SECTION 1

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The fact that a theory is ----- does not necessarily ----- its scientific truth, which must be established by unbiased controlled studies.
 - (A) plausible. .ensure
 - (B) popular. .limit
 - (C) venerable. .override
 - (D) cohesive. .undermine
 - (E) cumbersome. .alleviate
2. It is difficult to distinguish between the things that charismatic figures do ----- and those that are carefully contrived for effect.
 - (A) formally
 - (B) publicly
 - (C) prolifically
 - (D) spontaneously
 - (E) willfully
3. The development of containers, possibly made from bark or the skins of animals, although this is a matter of -----, allowed the extensive sharing of forage foods in prehistoric human societies.
 - (A) record
 - (B) fact
 - (C) degree
 - (D) importance
 - (E) conjecture
4. Although the young violinist's ----- performance with the orchestra demonstrated his technical competence, his uninspired style and lack of interpretive maturity labeled him as a novice musician rather than as a truly ----- performer.
 - (A) spectacular. .conventional
 - (B) blundering. .artistic
 - (C) marginal. .inept
 - (D) steady. .accomplished
 - (E) dazzling. .unskilled
5. Even though political editorializing was not ----- under the new regime, journalists still experienced -----, though perceptible, governmental pressure to limit dissent.
 - (A) restricted. .clear
 - (B) encouraged. .strong
 - (C) forbidden. .discreet
 - (D) commended. .overt
 - (E) permitted. .regular
6. The trick for Michael was to ----- his son an illusory orderliness; only alone at night, when the boy was asleep, could Michael ----- the chaos he kept hidden from his son.
 - (A) explore with. .demonstrate
 - (B) conjure for. .acknowledge
 - (C) conceal from. .dispel
 - (D) demystify for. .escape
 - (E) endure with. .abandon
7. The ----- costumes of Renaissance Italy, with their gold and silver embroidery and figured brocades, were the antithesis of Spanish -----, with its dark muted colors, plain short capes, and high collars edged with small ruffs.
 - (A) striking. .obliqueness
 - (B) extravagant. .profligacy
 - (C) austere. .informality
 - (D) unpretentious. .asceticism
 - (E) sumptuous. .sobriety

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. DISPERSE : RECONVENE ::
(A) believe : persuade
(B) explain : understand
(C) tell : know
(D) dismiss : reinstate
(E) increase : recombine
9. AUTOBIOGRAPHY : REMINISCE ::
(A) satire : dally
(B) manual : confirm
(C) will : recant
(D) eulogy : praise
(E) testimony : admonish
10. BACTERIUM : COLONY ::
(A) army : invasion
(B) citizen : nation
(C) resident : apartment
(D) furniture : house
(E) wheel : automobile
11. LARDER : FOOD ::
(A) depository : storage
(B) terminal : aircraft
(C) garage : mechanics
(D) armory : munitions
(E) factory : tools
12. TONIC : STIMULATE ::
(A) sedative : invigorate
(B) placebo : inculcate
(C) antidote : poison
(D) toxin : palliate
(E) analgesic : deaden
13. ILLUSION : PERCEPTION ::
(A) lapse : miscalculation
(B) justice : impartiality
(C) cunning : truth
(D) gaffe : judgment
(E) forcefulness : coercion
14. AMULET : EVIL ::
(A) helmet : injury
(B) antibiotic : health
(C) garment : modesty
(D) incentive : discouragement
(E) diversion : worry
15. CIRCUMSPECT : PRUDENCE ::
(A) penurious : generosity
(B) brusque : spite
(C) urbane : polish
(D) stalwart : indecision
(E) affected : presence
16. TACITURN : CHATTER ::
(A) covert : detect
(B) dissolute : exhaust
(C) secretive : examine
(D) insufferable : tolerate
(E) magnanimous : begrudge

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each questions. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Although recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles (5) has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical (10) reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in (15) vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied (20) petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than (25) gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which (30) have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release (35) uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles (40) have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other (45) hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels; they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal (50) changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost (55) of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most

(60) serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of "gasoline clone" vehicles that do (65) not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides (70) only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol- (75) fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than "gasoline clone" vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the (80) simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) countering a flawed argument that dismisses a possible solution to a problem
- (B) reconciling contradictory points of view about the nature of a problem
- (C) identifying the strengths of possible solutions to a problem
- (D) discussing a problem and arguing in favor of one solution to it
- (E) outlining a plan of action to solve a problem and discussing the obstacles blocking that plan

18. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because

- (A) the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
- (B) the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
- (C) gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
- (D) gasoline is composed of small molecules
- (E) gasoline is a carbon-based fuel

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?
- (A) Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban air-pollution levels.
 - (B) Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.
 - (C) Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles.
 - (D) Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.
 - (E) Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.
20. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?
- (A) Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
 - (B) Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
 - (C) Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
 - (D) Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
 - (E) Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.
21. The author describes which of the following as the most appealing feature of methanol?
- (A) It is substantially less expensive than ethanol.
 - (B) It could be provided to consumers through the existing motor fuel distribution system.
 - (C) It has a higher energy content than other alternative fuels.
 - (D) Its use would make design improvements in individual vehicles feasible.
 - (E) Its use would substantially reduce ozone levels.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would
- (A) be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - (B) be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - (C) have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - (D) have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
 - (E) average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
23. It can be inferred that the author of the passage most likely regards the criticism of methanol in the last paragraph as
- (A) flawed because of the assumptions on which it is based
 - (B) inapplicable because of an inconsistency in the critics' arguments.
 - (C) misguided because of its exclusively technological focus
 - (D) inaccurate because it ignores consumers' concerns
 - (E) invalid because it reflects the personal bias of the critics

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Paule Marshall's *Brown Girl, Brownstones* (1959) was a landmark in the depiction of female characters in Black American literature. Marshall (5) avoided the oppressed and tragic heroine in conflict with White society that had been typical of the protest novels of the early twentieth century. Like her immediate predecessors, Zora (10) Neale Hurston and Gwendolyn Brooks, she focused her novel on an ordinary Black woman's search for identity within the context of a Black community. But Marshall extended the analysis of (15) Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how (20) male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn was influenced by the materialism of White America. By placing characters within a wider cultural context, (25) Marshall attacked racial and sexual stereotypes and paved the way for explorations of race, class, and gender in the novels of the 1970's.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) comparing the works of three Black American authors
- (B) describing common themes in Black American literature
- (C) discussing an important work in Black American literature
- (D) providing insights about Black American literature in the early twentieth century
- (E) providing historical information about the writing of Black American novels in the second half the twentieth century

25. According to the passage, Hurston, Brooks, and Marshall are alike in that they

- (A) did not examine the effects of White culture on their characters' lives
- (B) were heavily influenced by the protest novels of the early twentieth century
- (C) used Black communities as the settings for their novels.
- (D) wrote primarily about the difficulties their characters encountered in White culture
- (E) wrote exclusively about female characters and the experiences of women

26. The author's description of the way in which Marshall depicts her heroine's development is most probably intended to

- (A) continue the discussion of similarities in the works of Brooks, Hurston, and Marshall
- (B) describe the specific racial and sexual stereotypes that Marshall attacked
- (C) contrast the characters in Marshall's novels with those in later works
- (D) show how Marshall extends the portrayal of character initiated by her predecessors
- (E) compare themes in Marshall's early work with themes in her later novels

27. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would describe *Brown Girl, Brownstones* as being

- (A) completely different from novels written before 1959
- (B) highly influenced by novels written in the early twentieth century
- (C) similar to the protest novels that preceded it
- (D) important in the late 1950's but dated today
- (E) an important influence on novels written in the 1970's

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. VARIABLE :
(A) quantity with a fixed value
(B) rare but comprehensible phenomenon
(C) frequency greater than chance
(D) unexplained event
(E) probable cause
29. OBFUSCATE :
(A) restate fully
(B) proclaim emphatically
(C) refute utterly
(D) confront angrily
(E) explain clearly
30. PROLIFERATE :
(A) decelerate.
(B) disengage
(C) diverge
(D) dwindle
(E) dispose
31. ACQUIESCE :
(A) surmount
(B) refute
(C) resist
(D) rescind
(E) demand
32. DETRITUS :
(A) valuable product
(B) antique object
(C) ordinary matter
(D) unwieldy material
(E) stylized artifact
33. JOCUND :
(A) angular
(B) untried
(C) unsound
(D) narrow
(E) dreary
34. CORPOREAL :
(A) intangible
(B) infinitesimal
(C) moderate
(D) inviolate
(E) solitary
35. ENNUI :
(A) exuberance
(B) confusion
(C) openness
(D) trepidation
(E) unwillingness
36. ALACRITY :
(A) kindness
(B) recalcitrance
(C) subservience
(D) lack of direction
(E) good intentions
37. GLIB :
(A) youthful
(B) awkward
(C) devoted
(D) subversive
(E) thoughtless
38. MINATORY :
(A) characteristic
(B) inadvertent
(C) conspicuous
(D) unthreatening
(E) influential

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.