

Test 13

SECTION 2

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

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

1. Artificial light ----- the respiratory activity of some microorganisms in the winter but not in the summer, in part because in the summer their respiration is already at its peak and thus cannot be -----.
 (A) stimulates. .lessened
 (B) inhibits. .quickened
 (C) reflects. .expanded
 (D) elevates. .measured
 (E) enhances. .increased
2. Doreen justifiably felt she deserved recognition for the fact that the research institute had been ----- a position of preeminence, since it was she who had ----- the transformation.
 (A) reduced to. .controlled
 (B) raised to. .observed
 (C) mired in. .imagined
 (D) maintained in. .created
 (E) returned to. .directed
3. The prospects of discovering new aspects of the life of a painter as thoroughly studied as Vermeer are not, on the surface, -----.
 (A) unpromising
 (B) daunting
 (C) encouraging
 (D) superficial
 (E) challenging
4. Even those siblings whose childhood was ----- familial feuding and intense rivalry for their parents' affection can nevertheless develop congenial and even ----- relationships with each other in their adult lives.
 (A) scarred by. .vitriolic
 (B) dominated by. .intimate
 (C) filled with. .truculent
 (D) replete with. .competitive
 (E) devoid of. .tolerant
5. Because they have been so dazzled by the calendars and the knowledge of astronomy possessed by the Mayan civilization, some anthropologists have ----- achievements like the sophisticated carved calendar sticks of the Winnebago people.
 (A) described
 (B) acknowledged
 (C) overlooked
 (D) defended
 (E) authenticated
6. Aptly enough, this work so imbued with the notion of changing times and styles has been constantly ----- over the years, thereby reflecting its own mutability.
 (A) appreciated
 (B) emulated
 (C) criticized
 (D) revised
 (E) reprinted
7. The sea was not an ----- the ----- of the windmill; on the contrary, while the concept of the new invention passed quickly from seaport to seaport, it made little headway inland.
 (A) element in. .evolution
 (B) issue in. .acceptance
 (C) aid to. .designers
 (D) obstacle to. .diffusion
 (E) impediment to. .creation

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

8. IMPECCABLE : FAULT ::
(A) unalloyed : purity
(B) unblemished : imperfection
(C) precise : conformity
(D) meticulous : ornamentation
(E) ostentatious : excess
9. DISJOINTED : COHERENCE ::
(A) nondescript : clarity
(B) banal : originality
(C) uniform : consistency
(D) tenable : credibility
(E) paradoxical : duality
10. WAIT : LURK ::
(A) speak : stutter
(B) save : hoard
(C) walk : crawl
(D) risk : hedge
(E) discover : expose
11. OPACITY : LIGHT ::
(A) incombustibility : powder
(B) stability : pendulum
(C) impermeability : fluid
(D) brittleness : sponge
(E) density : stone
12. THEATER : PERFORMANCE ::
(A) kitchen : food
(B) movie : acting
(C) market : commerce
(D) raft : swimming
(E) family : outing
13. LUSTROUS : POLISH ::
(A) pure : refine
(B) transparent : obscure
(C) iridescent : paint
(D) precise : embellish
(E) stinking : smell
14. REGIMEN : HEALTH ::
(A) budget : solvency
(B) prescription : medicine
(C) agenda : priority
(D) roster : personnel
(E) index : content
15. COLLAPSE : VOLUME ::
(A) ventilate : breathing
(B) irrigate : torrent
(C) attenuate : thickness
(D) initiate : climax
(E) quarantine : disease
16. ASCETIC : LUXURY ::
(A) pauper : wealth
(B) prisoner : liberty
(C) beggar : food
(D) teetotaler : alcohol
(E) novice : experience

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

- The defoliation of millions of acres of trees by massive infestations of gypsy moth caterpillars is a recurring phenomenon in the northeastern United States. In studying these outbreaks, scientists have discovered that affected trees fight back by releasing toxic chemicals, mainly phenols, into their foliage. These noxious substances limit caterpillars' growth and reduce the number of eggs that female moths lay. Phenols also make the eggs smaller, which reduces the growth of the following year's caterpillars. Because the number of eggs a female moth produces is directly related to her size, and because her size is determined entirely by her feeding success as a caterpillar, the trees' defensive mechanism has an impact on moth fecundity.

- The gypsy moth is also subject to attack by the nucleopolyhedrovirus, or wilt disease, a particularly important killer of the caterpillars in outbreak years. Caterpillars contract wilt disease when they eat a leaf to which the virus, encased in a protein globule, has become attached. Once ingested by a caterpillar, the protein globule dissolves, releasing thousands of viruses, or virions, that after about two weeks multiply enough to fill the entire body cavity. When the caterpillar dies, the virions are released to the outside, encased in a new protein globule synthesized from the caterpillar's tissues and ready to be picked up by other caterpillars. Knowing that phenols, including tannins, often act by associating with and altering the activity of proteins, researchers focused on the effects on caterpillars of ingesting the virus and leaves together. They found that on tannin-rich oak leaves, the virus is considerably less effective at killing caterpillars than when it is on aspen leaves, which are lower in phenols. In general, the more concentrated the phenols in tree leaves, the less deadly the virus. Thus, while highly concentrated phenols in tree leaves reduce the caterpillar population by limiting the size of caterpillars and consequently, the size of the female's

- egg cluster, these same chemicals also help caterpillars survive by disabling the wilt virus. Forest stands of red oaks, with their tannin-rich foliage, may even provide caterpillars with safe havens from disease. In stands dominated by trees such as aspen, however, incipient gypsy moth outbreaks are quickly suppressed by viral epidemics.

- Further research has shown that caterpillars become virtually immune to the wilt virus as the trees on which they feed respond to increasing defoliation. The trees' own defenses raise the threshold of caterpillar vulnerability to the disease, allowing populations to grow denser without becoming more susceptible to infection. For these reasons, the benefits to the caterpillars of ingesting phenols appear to outweigh the costs. Given the presence of the virus, the trees' defensive tactic apparently has backfired.

17. Which of the following statements best expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Recurring outbreaks of infestation by gypsy moth caterpillars have had a devastating impact on trees in the northeastern United States.
- (B) A mechanism used by trees to combat the threat from gypsy moth caterpillars has actually made some trees more vulnerable to that threat.
- (C) Although deadly to gypsy moth caterpillars, wilt disease has failed to significantly affect the population density of the caterpillars.
- (D) The tree species with the highest levels of phenols in their foliage are the most successful in defending themselves against gypsy moth caterpillars.
- (E) In their efforts to develop new methods for controlling gypsy moth caterpillars, researchers have focused on the effects of phenols in tree leaves on the insects' growth and reproduction.

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18. In lines 19-21, the phrase "the trees defensive mechanism has an impact on moth fecundity" refers to which of the following phenomena?
- (A) Female moths that ingest phenols are more susceptible to wilt virus, which causes them to lay smaller eggs.
 - (B) Highly concentrated phenols in tree leaves limit caterpillars' food supply, thereby reducing the gypsy moth population.
 - (C) Phenols attack the protein globule that protects moth egg clusters, making them vulnerable to wilt virus and lowering their survival rate.
 - (D) Phenols in oak leaves drive gypsy moths into forest stands dominated by aspens, where they succumb to viral epidemics.
 - (E) The consumption of phenols by caterpillars results in undersized female gypsy moths, which tend to produce small egg clusters.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that wilt disease virions depend for their survival on
- (A) protein synthesized from the tissues of a host caterpillar
 - (B) aspen leaves with high concentrations of phenols
 - (C) tannin-rich oak leaves
 - (D) nutrients that they synthesize from gypsy moth egg clusters
 - (E) a rising threshold of caterpillar vulnerability to wilt disease
20. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly demonstrate the operation of the trees' defensive mechanism as it is described in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) Caterpillars feeding on red oaks that were more than 50 percent defoliated grew to be only two-thirds the size of those feeding on trees with relatively intact foliage.
 - (B) Oak leaves in areas unaffected by gypsy moths were found to have higher levels of tannin on average than aspen leaves in areas infested with gypsy moths.
 - (C) The survival rate of gypsy moth caterpillars exposed to the wilt virus was 40 percent higher for those that fed on aspen leaves than for those that ate oak leaves.
 - (D) Female gypsy moths produced an average of 25 percent fewer eggs in areas where the wilt virus flourished than did moths in areas that were free of the virus.
 - (E) Gypsy moth egg clusters deposited on oak trees were found to have relatively large individual eggs compared to those deposited on aspen trees.
21. Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It resolves a contradiction between the ideas presented in the first and second paragraphs.
 - (B) It introduces research data to support the theory outlined in the second paragraph.
 - (C) It draws a conclusion from conflicting evidence presented in the first two paragraphs.
 - (D) It shows how phenomena described in the first and second paragraphs act in combination.
 - (E) It elaborates on the thesis introduced in the first paragraph after a digression in the second paragraph.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that gypsy moth caterpillars become immune to the wilt virus as a result of
- (A) consuming a wide range of nutrients from a variety of leaf types
 - (B) feeding on leaves that contain high levels of phenols
 - (C) producing fewer offspring, which favors the survival of the hardiest individuals
 - (D) ingesting the virus together with leaves that do not contain tannin
 - (E) growing population density, which outstrips the ability of the virus to multiply and spread
23. Which of the following statements about gypsy moth caterpillars is supported by information presented in the passage?
- (A) Wilt disease is more likely to strike small gypsy moth caterpillars than large ones.
 - (B) The concentration of phenols in tree leaves increases as the gypsy moth caterpillar population dies off.
 - (C) Female gypsy moth caterpillars stop growing after they ingest leaves containing phenols.
 - (D) Differing concentrations of phenols in leaves have differing effects on the ability of the wilt virus to kill gypsy moth caterpillars.
 - (E) The longer a gypsy moth population is exposed to wilt disease, the greater the likelihood that the gypsy moth caterpillars will become immune to the virus.

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The sweep of narrative in A. N. Wilson's biography of C. S. Lewis is impressive and there is much that is acute and well argued. But much in this work is careless and

- (5) unworthy of its author. Wilson, a novelist and an accomplished biographer, has failed to do what any writer on such a subject as Lewis ought to do, namely work out a coherent view of how the various literary
- (10) works by the subject are to be described and commented on. Decisions have to be made on what to look at in detail and what to pass by with just a mention. Wilson has not thought this problem out. For instance,
- (15) *Till We Have Faces*, Lewis' treatment of the Eros and Psyche story and one of his best-executed and most moving works, is merely mentioned by Wilson, though it illuminates Lewis' spiritual development,
- (20) whereas Lewis' minor work *Pilgrim's Regress* is looked at in considerable detail.
24. The author of the passage implies that Wilson's examination of *Pilgrim's Regress*
- (A) is not as coherent as his treatment of *Till We Have Faces*
- (B) would have been more appropriate in a separate treatise because of the scope of *Pilgrim's Regress*
- (C) demonstrates how Wilson's narrow focus ignores the general themes of Lewis' works
- (D) was more extensive than warranted because of the relative unimportance of *Pilgrim's Regress*
- (E) was disproportionately long relative to the amount of effort Lewis devoted to writing *Pilgrim's Regress*

25. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding *Till We Have Faces*?
- (A) It is an improvement over the Eros and Psyche story on which it is based.
- (B) It illustrated Lewis' attempt to involve his readers emotionally in the story of Eros and Psyche.
- (C) It was more highly regarded by Wilson than by Lewis himself.
- (D) It is one of the outstanding literary achievements of Lewis' career.
- (E) It is probably one of the most popular of Lewis' works.
26. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) An evaluation is made, and aspects of the evaluation are expanded on with supporting evidence.
- (B) A theory is proposed, and supporting examples are provided.
- (C) A position is examined, analyzed, and rejected.
- (D) A contradiction is described, then the points of contention are evaluated and reconciled.
- (E) Opposing views are presented and evaluated, then modifications are advocated.
27. Which of the following best describes the content of the passage?
- (A) A critique of A. N. Wilson as a biographer
- (B) An evaluation of the significance of several works by C. S. Lewis
- (C) An appraisal of a biography by A. N. Wilson
- (D) A ranking of the elements necessary for a well-structured biography
- (E) A proposal for evaluating the literary merits of the works of C. S. Lewis

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

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

28. SUMMON :
(A) overlook
(B) subtract
(C) discourage
(D) dismiss
(E) refuse
29. IMPEL :
(A) restrain
(B) extract
(C) alternate
(D) expand
(E) modify
30. NEOLOGISM :
(A) colloquial phrase
(B) profound statement
(C) grammatical construction
(D) well-established expression
(E) redundant wording
31. PUNCTILIOUS :
(A) provocative
(B) slipshod
(C) insistent
(D) bewildering
(E) serene
32. VARIEGATION :
(A) ambiguity
(B) refinement
(C) adverse effect
(D) uniform coloration
(E) concise description
33. CLEMENCY :
(A) loquacity
(B) deviousness
(C) capriciousness
(D) convenience
(E) ruthlessness
34. SUBLIME :
(A) regulated
(B) despicable
(C) unknown
(D) visible
(E) weak
35. BIFURCATE :
(A) disagree
(B) complement
(C) coalesce
(D) validate
(E) mitigate
36. IGNOMINIOUS :
(A) unfashionable
(B) uninspired
(C) memorable
(D) honorable
(E) voluntary
37. INVIDIOUS :
(A) transient
(B) abundant
(C) shallow
(D) conspicuous
(E) beneficial
38. PAEAN :
(A) ungenerous offer
(B) formal apology
(C) harsh lampoon
(D) stiff acceptance
(E) long-winded explanation

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.