

Test 1

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 corporation expects only ----- increase in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to revive its retailing business.
 - (A) unquestionable
 - (B) sequential
 - ~~(C) modest~~
 - (D) exaggerated
 - (E) groundless
2. No computer system is immune to a virus, a particularly malicious program that is designed to ----- and electronically ----- the disks on which data are stored.
 - (A) prepare. .improve
 - (B) restore. .disable
 - ~~(C) infect. .damage~~
 - (D) preserve. .secure
 - (E) invade. .repair
3. Recent research indicates that a system of particles which has apparently decayed to randomness from ----- state can be returned to that state: thus the system exhibits a kind of memory of its ----- condition.
 - (A) an equilibrium. .lesser
 - (B) an ordered. .earlier
 - (C) an unusual. .settled
 - (D) a chaotic. .last
 - (E) a higher. .present
4. A number of writers who once greatly ----- the literary critic have recently recanted, substituting ----- for their former criticism.
 - (A) lauded. .censure
 - (B) influence. .analysis
 - (C) simulated. .ambivalence
 - (D) disparaged. .approbation
 - (E) honored. .adulation
5. She writes across generational lines, making the past so ----- that our belief that the present is the true locus of experience is undermined.
 - (A) complex
 - (B) distant
 - (C) vivid
 - (D) mysterious
 - (E) mundane
6. Individual freedom of thought should be ----- more absolutely than individual freedom of action, given that the latter, though also desirable, must be ----- the limits imposed by the rights and freedom of others.
 - (A) protected. .subject to
 - (B) assessed. .measured by
 - (C) valued. .superior to
 - (D) exercised. .indifferent to
 - (E) curtailed. .conscious of
7. Their ----- was expressed in quotidian behavior: they worshipped regularly, ----- all the regenerative processes of nature respect, and even awe.
 - (A) selflessness. .reserving to
 - (B) moderation. .extending to
 - (C) reverence. .exacting from
 - (D) piety. .according
 - (E) serenity. .refusing

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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. CHAFF : WHEAT ::
(A) spore : seed
(B) nucleus : cell
(C) sod : flower
(D) shell : pecan
(E) root : tooth
9. ARRAY : NUMBERS ::
(A) body : skeleton
(B) formation : soldiers
(C) club : members
(D) rank : insignia
(E) illustration : graphs
10. MASK : FACE ::
(A) pseudonym : name
(B) caricature : likeness
(C) forgery : imitation
(D) disguise : detective
(E) code : agent
11. INCORRIGIBLE : REFORMED ::
(A) inscrutable : understood
(B) infallible : corroborated
(C) inferior : defeated
(D) ingenious : copied
(E) infamous : condemned
12. FILIBUSTER : LEGISLATION ::
(A) restriction : zone
(B) blockade : commerce
(C) suspension : sentence
(D) denial : accusation
(E) prorogue : assembly
13. FROND : LEAF ::
(A) larva : grass
(B) wasteland : water
(C) thicket : shrub
(D) river : pond
(E) boulder : rock
14. TINT : SUFFUSE ::
(A) ponder : yearn
(B) regret : undo
(C) damp : quench
(D) shroud : screen
(E) amble : wander
15. MAGAZINE : PERIODICAL ::
(A) newspaper : edition
(B) mystery : fiction
(C) volume : encyclopedia
(D) chapter : book
(E) article : journal
16. FRANK : SECRETIVENESS ::
(A) honest : theft
(B) transparent : light
(C) free : autocracy
(D) callow : maturity
(E) confident : intrepidity

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

It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto thought. However, all that is visible of the constituents of the Milky Way's corona (outer edge), where much of the galaxy's mass must be located, is a tiny fraction of the corona's mass. Thus, most of the Milky Way's outlying matter must be dark.

Why? Three facts are salient. First, dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, into which most of the stars of the Milky Way's corona are probably bound, consist mainly of old stars. Second, old stars are not highly luminous. Third, no one has detected in the corona the clouds of gaseous matter such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide that are characteristic of the bright parts of a galaxy. At present, therefore, the best explanation—though still quite tentative—for the darkness of the corona is that the corona is composed mainly of old burned-out stars.

17. The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with

- (A) analyzing a current debate
- (B) criticizing a well-established theory
- (C) showing how new facts support a previously dismissed hypothesis
- (D) stating a conclusion and adducing evidence that may justify it
- (E) contrasting two types of phenomena and showing how they are related

18. According to the passage, a bright part of a galaxy typically includes

- (A) dwarf galaxies and clusters of stars
- (B) a balanced mixture of old and new stars
- (C) a large portion of the galaxy's mass
- (D) part of the corona of the galaxy
- (E) gases such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that compared with what they now think, until fairly recently astronomers believed that that the Milky Way

- (A) was much darker
- (B) was much smaller
- (C) was moving much more slowly
- (D) had a much larger corona
- (E) had much less gaseous matter

20. The passage presents which of the following as incontrovertible?

- I. The low luminosity of old stars
- II. The absence of clouds of gaseous matter from the corona of the Milky Way
- III. The predominance of globular clusters and dwarf galaxies in the corona of the Milky Way

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

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One of the principal themes of Walzer's critique of liberal capitalism is that it is insufficiently egalitarian.

Waltzer's case against the economic inequality generated by capitalism and in favor of "a radical redistribution of wealth" is presented in a widely cited essay entitled "Its Defense of Equality".

The most striking feature of Walzer's critique is that far from rejecting the principle of reward according to merit, Walzer insists on its validity. People who excel should receive the superior benefits appropriate to their excellence. But people exhibit a great variety of qualities—"intelligence, physical strength, agility and grace, artistic creativity, mechanical skill, leadership, endurance, memory, psychological insight, the capacity for hard work—even moral strength, sensitivity, the ability to express compassion." Each deserves its proper recompense, and hence a proper distribution of material goods should reflect human differences as measured on all these different scales. Yet, under capitalism the ability to make money ("the green thumb of bourgeois society") enables its possessor to acquire almost "every other sort of social good," such as the respect and esteem of others.

The centerpiece of Walzer's argument is the invocation of a quotation from Pascal's *Pensees*, which concludes: "Tyranny is the wish to obtain by one means what can only be had by another." Pascal believes that we owe different duties to different qualities. So we might say that infatuation is the proper response to charm, and awe the proper response to strength. In this light, Walzer characterizes capitalism as the tyranny of money (or of the ability to make it). And Walzer advocates as the means of eliminating this tyranny and of restoring genuine equality "the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere." What Walzer envisions is a society in which wealth is no longer convertible into social goods which it has no intrinsic connection with.

Walzer's argument is a puzzling one. After all, why should those qualities unrelated to the production of material goods be rewarded with material goods? Is it not tyrannical, in Pascal's sense, to insist that those who excel in "sensitivity" or "the ability to express compassion" merit equal wealth with those who excel in qualities (such as "the capacity for hard work") essential in producing wealth? Yet Walzer's argument, however deficient, does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism—namely, that it brings to predominant positions in a society people who no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards, often lack those other qualities that evoke affection or admiration. Some even argue plausibly that this weakness may be irremediable: in any society that, like a capitalist society, seeks to become ever wealthier in material terms disproportionate rewards are bound to flow to the people who are instrumental in producing the increase in its wealth.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) argue that Walzer's critique of liberal capitalism is the cornerstone of Walzer's thinking
- (B) identify and to deprecate the origins of the intellectual tradition championed by Walzer
- (C) present more clearly than does the essay "In Defense of Equality" the distinctive features of Walzer's politico-economic theories
- (D) demonstrate that Walzer's critique of liberal capitalism is neither original nor persuasive
- (E) outline and to examine critically Walzer's position on economic equality

22. The author mentions all of the following as issues addressed by Walzer EXCEPT

- (A) proper recompense for individual excellence
- (B) proper interpretation of economic equality
- (C) proper level of a society's wealth
- (D) grounds for calling capitalism the tyranny of money
- (E) exchangeability of money for social goods

23. The argumentation in the passage turns importantly on the question of what should be the proper relation between

- (A) "liberal capitalism" (line 2) and "bourgeois society" (lines 20-21)
- (B) "reward" (lines) and "recompense" (line 17)
- (C) "sensitivity" (liner 5) and "the ability to express compassion" (lines 15-16)
- (D) "distribution of material goods" (lines 17-18) and "redistribution of wealth" (lines 4-5)
- (E) "social goods" (lines 37) and "material goods" (line 41)

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24. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?
- (A) What weight in relation to other qualities should a quality like sensitivity have, according to Walzer, in determining the proper distribution of goods?
 - (B) Which quality does Walzer deem too highly valued under liberal capitalism?
 - (C) Which are the social goods that are, according to Walzer, outside the reach of the power of money?
 - (D) What practical steps does Walzer suggest be taken to relieve the economic inequality generated by capitalism?
 - (E) What deficiencies in Walzer's own argument does Walzer acknowledge?
25. The author implies that Walzer's interpretation of the principle of reward according to merit is distinctive for its
- (A) insistence on maximizing everyone's rewards
 - (B) emphasis on equality
 - (C) proven validity
 - (D) broad conception of what constitutes merit
 - (E) broad conception of what constitutes a reward
26. The author's interpretation of the principle that "we owe different duties to different qualities" (lines 28-29) suggests that which of the following would most probably be the duty paired with the quality of veracity?
- (A) Dignity
 - (B) Trust
 - (C) Affection
 - (D) Obedience
 - (E) Integrity
27. The author implies that sensitivity is not a quality that
- (A) is essential in producing wealth
 - (B) wealthy people lack
 - (C) can be sensibly measured on a scale
 - (D) characterizes tyrannical people
 - (E) is owed a duty in Pascal's sense

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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. SYMMETRY :
(A) separateness
(B) corruption
(C) mutability
(D) imprecision
(E) disproportion
29. DIVERGENCE :
(A) peacefulness
(B) control
(C) stipulation
(D) contentment
(E) unification
30. OBSTRUCTIONIST :
(A) one who governs
(B) one who welcomes
(C) one who repents
(D) one who facilitates
(E) one who trusts
31. DIURNAL :
(A) nomadic
(B) aggressive
(C) cold-blooded
(D) chiefly active at night
(E) often randomly distributed
32. AXIOMATIC :
(A) controversial
(B) peremptory
(C) uncomplicated
(D) vestigial
(E) amalgamated
33. SUBVERT :
(A) increase
(B) replace
(C) reinforce
(D) oversee
(E) expose
34. FOMENT :
(A) simplify
(B) rectify
(C) isolate
(D) explain
(E) stifle
35. ENNUUI :
(A) annoyance
(B) excitement
(C) sympathy
(D) misery
(E) assurance
36. EQUABLE :
(A) boundless
(B) intemperate
(C) tangential
(D) flimsy
(E) pernicious
37. HUBRIS :
(A) mockery
(B) calm
(C) confusion
(D) approval
(E) humility
38. SURFEIT :
(A) select
(B) caution
(C) repose
(D) starve
(E) console

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.