

## Test 10

## 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. Contrary to the popular conception that it is powered by conscious objectivity, science often operates through error, happy accidents, ----- and persistence in spite of mistakes.
  - (A) facts
  - (B) controls
  - (C) hunches
  - (D) deductions
  - (E) calculations
2. The transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic era is viewed by most art historians as a -----, because, instead of an increasingly ----- pictorial art, we find degeneration.
  - (A) milestone. .debased
  - (B) consolidation. .diverse
  - (C) calamity. .aberrant
  - (D) regression. .sophisticated
  - (E) continuation. .improved
3. Salazar's presence in the group was so ----- the others that they lost most of their earlier -----; failure, for them, became all but unthinkable.
  - (A) reassuring to. .trepidation
  - (B) unnoticed by. .curiosity
  - (C) unusual to. .harmony
  - (D) endearing to. .confidence
  - (E) unexpected by. .exhilaration
4. The eradication of pollution is not merely a matter of -----, though the majestic beauty of nature is indeed an important consideration.
  - (A) economics
  - (B) legislation
  - (C) cleanliness
  - (D) aesthetics
  - (E) restoration
5. Despite an agreement between labor and management to keep the print and electronic media ----- developments, the details of the negotiations were ----- all but a few journalists from the major metropolitan newspapers.
  - (A) abreast of. .disclosed to
  - (B) involved in. .led to
  - (C) apprised of. .withheld from
  - (D) speculating about. .denied to
  - (E) ignorant of. .suppressed by
6. Word order in a sentence was much freer in Old French than it is in French today; this ----- disappeared as the French language gradually lost its case distinctions.
  - (A) restriction
  - (B) license
  - (C) similarity
  - (D) rigidity
  - (E) imperative
7. Whereas biologists must maintain a ----- attitude toward the subjects of their research, social scientists must, paradoxically, combine personal involvement and scholarly -----.
  - (A) scrupulous. .sympathy
  - (B) careful. .abandon
  - (C) casual. .precision
  - (D) passive. .passion
  - (E) disinterested. .detachment

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. FLAG : COUNTRY ::  
(A) dialect : region  
(B) handshake : greeting  
(C) trademark : company  
(D) patent : product  
(E) souvenir : vacation
9. IRON : METAL ::  
(A) granite : rock  
(B) fragment : block  
(C) mine : ore  
(D) shale : petroleum  
(E) glacier : mountain
10. STENCIL : LETTERING ::  
(A) skillet : heating  
(B) pattern : sewing  
(C) plow : farming  
(D) music : singing  
(E) hammer : building
11. SWILL : SIP ::  
(A) orate : listen  
(B) gobble : nibble  
(C) strut : walk  
(D) wink : glance  
(E) say : whisper
12. GLADE : FOREST ::  
(A) river : bank  
(B) summit : valley  
(C) shore : lake  
(D) oasis : desert  
(E) field : furrow
13. EXULT : SATISFACTION ::  
(A) crave : longing  
(B) banter : conversation  
(C) emote : affectation  
(D) venture : rashness  
(E) bore : weariness
14. INDUSTRIOUSNESS : ACTIVITY ::  
(A) kindness : animosity  
(B) anxiousness : apathy  
(C) boldness : strength  
(D) purposefulness : enthusiasm  
(E) fastidiousness : selectivity
15. TRUCULENT : GENTLENESS ::  
(A) gullible : belief  
(B) fervent : zeal  
(C) forthright : trust  
(D) gluttonous : appetite  
(E) unregenerate : remorse
16. STRIDENCY : SOUND ::  
(A) fluidity : liquid  
(B) graininess : texture  
(C) garishness : appearance  
(D) variegation : color  
(E) aroma : odor

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 question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Aided by the recent ability to analyze samples of air trapped in glaciers, scientists now have a clearer idea of the relationship between atmospheric composition and global temperature change over the past 160,000 years. In particular, determination of atmospheric composition during periods of glacial expansion and retreat (cooling and warming) is possible using data from the 2,000 meter Vostok ice core drilled in Antarctica. The technique involved is similar to that used in analyzing cores of marine sediments, where the ratio of the two common isotopes of oxygen,  $^{12}\text{O}$  and  $^{16}\text{O}$ , accurately reflects past temperature changes. Isotopic analysis of oxygen in the Vostok core suggests mean global temperature fluctuations of up to 10 degrees centigrade over the past 160,000 years.

Data from the Vostok core also indicate that the amount of carbon dioxide has fluctuated with temperature over the same period: the higher the temperature, the higher the concentration of carbon dioxide and the lower the temperature, the lower the concentration. Although change in carbon dioxide content closely follows change in temperature during periods of deglaciation it apparently lags behind temperature during periods of cooling.

The correlation of carbon dioxide with temperature, of course, does not establish whether changes in atmospheric composition caused the warming and cooling trends or were caused by their.

The correlation between carbon dioxide and temperature throughout the Vostok record is consistent and predictable.

The absolute temperature changes, however, are from 5 to 14 times greater than would be expected on the basis of carbon dioxide's own ability to absorb infrared radiation, or radiant heat.

This reaction suggests that, quite aside from changes in heat—trapping gases, commonly known as greenhouse gases, certain positive feedbacks are also amplifying the temperature change. Such feedbacks might involve ice on land and sea, clouds, or water vapor, which also absorb radiant heat.

Other data from the Vostok core show that methane gas also correlates closely

with temperature and carbon dioxide. The methane concentration nearly doubled, for example, between the peak of the penultimate glacial period and the following interglacial period. Within the present interglacial period it has more than doubled in just the past 300 years and is rising rapidly. Although the concentration of atmospheric methane is more than two orders of magnitude lower than that of carbon dioxide, it cannot be ignored: the radiative properties of methane make it 20 times more effective, molecule for molecule, than carbon dioxide in absorbing radiant heat. On the basis of a simulation model that climatological researchers have developed, methane appears to have been about 25 percent as important as carbon dioxide in the warming that took place during the most recent glacial retreat 8,000 to 10,000 years ago.

17. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) interpret data
- (B) explain research methodology
- (C) evaluate a conclusion
- (D) suggest a new technique
- (E) attack a theory

18. According to the passage, which of the following statements about methane is true?

- (A) Methane is found in marine sediments.
- (B) Methane is more effective than carbon dioxide in absorbing radiant heat.
- (C) The Earth's atmosphere now contains more than twice as much methane as it does carbon dioxide.
- (D) The higher the concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere; the lower the concentration of methane.
- (E) Most of the global warming that has occurred during the past 10 years has been associated with increased methane concentration.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

19. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describes the relationship between carbon dioxide and global temperature?
- (A) Carbon dioxide levels change immediately in response to changes in temperature.
  - (B) Carbon dioxide levels correlate with global temperature during cooling periods only.
  - (C) Once carbon dioxide levels increase, they remain high regardless of changes in global temperature.
  - (D) Carbon dioxide levels increase more quickly than global temperature does.
  - (E) During cooling periods, carbon dioxide levels initially remain high and then decline.
20. The author mentions "certain positive feedbacks" (lines 50) in order to indicate that
- (A) increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere is responsible for global temperature increase.
  - (B) some climate simulation models have produced useful information.
  - (C) greenhouse gases alone do not account for global temperature increase.
  - (D) variables that benefit life are causing global temperature to increase.
  - (E) beneficial substances that are not heat-trapping gases and that contribute to global temperature increase have been found in the Vostok ice core.
21. It can be inferred from the passage that a long-term decrease in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere would
- (A) increase methane concentration in the Earth's atmosphere
  - (B) accompany a period of glaciation
  - (C) encourage the formation of more oxygen isotopes in the Earth's atmosphere
  - (D) promote the formation of more water in the Earth's global environment
  - (E) increase the amount of infrared radiation absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere
22. The passage suggests that when the methane concentration in the Earth's atmosphere decreases, which of the following also happens?
- (A) Glaciers melt faster.
  - (B) The concentration of carbon dioxide increases.
  - (C) The mean global temperature decreases.
  - (D) Carbon dioxide absorbs more radiant heat.
  - (E) More clouds form in the Earth's atmosphere.
23. In the fourth paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) restating the main idea of the passage
  - (B) using research findings to develop a simulation model
  - (C) outlining the direction of future reserves
  - (D) providing an additional example of a phenomenon
  - (E) introducing a conflicting hypothesis

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

In *The Women of Mexico City, 1796-1857*, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status on women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century. According

- (5) to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while (10) deploring women's political and marital inequality. Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's (20) argument.

- Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth (25) century. However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's (30) pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- (A) Reviewing a historical study of the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century.
- (B) Analyzing the effects of economic instability on the status of women in Mexico during the nineteenth century
- (C) Advancing a thesis explaining why women's status in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century
- (D) Rejecting the thesis that the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century actually improved
- (E) Praising an author for a pioneering attempt to bridge significant gaps in Mexico's economic history prior to 1790

25. According to the author of the passage, Arrom's study can be characterized as "an important addition to Latin American women's history" (lines 30-31) because it

- (A) offers a radical thesis concerning the status of women's civil rights in Mexican society during the nineteenth century
- (B) relies on a new method of historical analysis that has not previously been applied to Latin American history
- (C) focuses only on the status of women in Mexican society
- (D) addresses a period in Mexican history that scholars have to some extent neglected
- (E) is the first study to recognize the role of the Mexican government in encouraging women's education

26. It can be inferred from the passage that Arrom would agree with which of the following assertions?

- (A) Efforts by the Mexican government to encourage education for women during the nineteenth century were hampered by the economic instability of that period.
- (B) The most significant advances in the rights of Mexican women during the nineteenth century occurred prior to 1857.
- (C) Improvements in the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century were accompanied by similar improvements in the status of women in other large Latin American cities.
- (D) Scholars have in the past accorded the most significance to nineteenth-century Mexican literature that supported the status quo in women's political and marital rights.
- (E) Scholars have in the past underestimated the number of households headed by females in Mexico City.

27. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?

- (A) Uncritical approval
- (B) Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
- (C) Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
- (D) Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
- (E) Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

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. INVARIANCE :  
(A) deficiency  
(B) inequality  
(C) outcome  
(D) fluctuation  
(E) minority
29. INTRINSIC :  
(A) exceptional  
(B) exemplary  
(C) extraneous  
(D) inopportune  
(E) indefinite
30. EXUDE :  
(A) absorb  
(B) ignite  
(C) infest  
(D) depress  
(E) agitate
31. AFFINITY :  
(A) displeasure  
(B) aversion  
(C) moroseness  
(D) bad luck  
(E) unacceptable behavior
32. POTABLE :  
(A) dissolved  
(B) crystallized  
(C) undrinkable  
(D) carbonated  
(E) diluted
33. EXTEMPORIZE :  
(A) create order  
(B) assist others  
(C) act timidly  
(D) remain on time  
(E) follow a script
34. CURSORY :  
(A) overestimated  
(B) irrevocable  
(C) immediately effective  
(D) slow and thorough  
(E) large and unwieldy
35. INDURATE :  
(A) incandescence  
(B) impede  
(C) soften  
(D) deflect  
(E) inspire
36. PERTURBATION :  
(A) amity  
(B) altruism  
(C) felicity  
(D) equanimity  
(E) generosity
37. INIMICAL :  
(A) histrionic  
(B) joyful  
(C) ordinary  
(D) friendly  
(E) naive
38. DISSEMBLING :  
(A) proficient  
(B) candid  
(C) expressive  
(D) defiant  
(E) outgoing

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.