

Test 8

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.

- Because modern scientists find the ancient Greek view of the cosmos outdated and irrelevant, they now perceive it as only of ----- interest.
 - historical
 - intrinsic
 - astronomical
 - experimental
 - superfluous
- Religious philosopher that he was, Henry More derived his conception of an infinite universe from the Infinite God in whom he believed a benevolent God of ----- whose nature was to create -----.
 - plenitude. .abundance
 - vengeance. .justice
 - indifference. .suffering.
 - indulgence. .temperance
 - rectitude. .havoc
- While some argue that imposing tolls on highway users circumvents the need to raise public taxes for road maintenance, the phenomenal expense of maintaining a vast network of roads ----- reliance on these general taxes.
 - avoids
 - diminishes
 - necessitates
 - discourages
 - ameliorates
- Although they were not direct -----, the new arts of the Classical period were clearly created in the spirit of older Roman models and thus ----- many features of the older style.
 - impressions. .introduced
 - translations. .accentuated
 - copies. maintained
 - masterpieces. .depicted
 - borrowings. .improvised
- In spite of the increasing ----- of their opinions, the group knew they had to arrive at a consensus so that the award could be presented.
 - impartiality
 - consistency
 - judiciousness
 - incisiveness
 - polarity
- By forcing our surrender to the authority of the clock, systematic timekeeping has imposed a form of -----.
 - anarchy
 - permanence
 - provincialism
 - tyranny
 - autonomy
- Our highly ----- vocabulary for street crime contrasts sharply with our ----- vocabulary for corporate crime, a fact that corresponds to the general public's unawareness of the extent of corporate crime.
 - nuanced. .subtle
 - uninformative. .misleading
 - euphemistic. .abstract
 - differentiated. .limited
 - technical. .jargon-laden

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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. DIVERGE : APART ::
(A) traverse : across
(B) suspend : around
(C) reverse : beyond
(D) repose : beside
(E) involve : among
9. ATROCIOUS : BAD ::
(A) excessive : adequate
(B) momentous : important
(C) unavailing : helpful
(D) contagious : diseased
(E) nominal : satisfactory
10. PATRONIZE : CONDESCENSION ::
(A) exasperate : anger
(B) deride : mockery
(C) compensate : apology
(D) hurry : decision
(E) encroach : fearlessness
11. FANG : TOOTH ::
(A) gum : mouth
(B) elbow : arm
(C) bank : river
(D) finger : digit
(E) summit : mountain
12. ANALGESIC : PAIN ::
(A) sedative : sleep
(B) stimulant : mood
(C) antiseptic : odor
(D) anesthetic : sensation
(E) ointment : skin
13. IMPECCABLE : FLAW ::
(A) foreseeable : outcome
(B) mundane : substance
(C) dishonorable : blemish
(D) ingenuous : guile
(E) portentous : omen
14. POLEMIC : DISPUTATIOUS ::
(A) anachronism : chronological
(B) vernacular : unpretentious
(C) invective : abusive
(D) platitude : insightful
(E) eulogy : unrealistic
15. EMBARRASS : SHAME ::
(A) coax : reluctance
(B) sleep : fatigue
(C) doubt : uncertainty
(D) belittle : condescension
(E) console : comfort
16. ETCH : CORROSIVE ::
(A) shrink : diminutive
(B) destroy : worthless
(C) glue : adhesive
(D) sculpt : malleable
(E) polish : glossy

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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.

A special mucous coating that serves as a chemical camouflage allows clown fish to live among the deadly tentacles of the unsuspecting sea anemone. Utterly dependent on this unlikely host for protection from predators, clown fish have evolve in isolated communities, a pattern that has led to unusual behavioral adaptations.

The rigidly defined hierarchy of each clown-fish community is dominated by a monogamous breeding pair consisting of the largest fish, a female, and the next largest, a male, attended by affixed number of sexually immature fish ranging in size from large to tiny. A remarkable adaptation is that development of these juveniles is somehow arrested until the hierarchy changes; then they grow in lockstep, maintaining their relative sizes. While the community thus economizes on limited space and food resources, life is risky for newly spawned clown fish. On hatching, the hundreds of larvae drift off into the plankton. if within three weeks, the defenseless larval clown fish locates a suitable anemone (either by pure chance or perhaps guided by chemicals secreted by the anemone), it may survive. However, if an anemone is fully occupied, the resident clown fish will repel any newcomer.

Though advantageous for established community members, the suspended and staggered maturation or juveniles might seem to pose a danger to the continuity of the the community: there is only one successor for two breeding fish. Should one of a pair die, the remaining fish cannot swim off in search of a mate, nor is one likely to arrive. It would seem inevitable that reproduction must sometimes have to halt, pending the chance arrival and maturation of a larval fish of the appropriate sex.

This, however, turns out not to be the case. In experiment, vacancies have been contrived by removing an established fish from a community. Elimination of the breeding male triggers the prompt maturation of the largest juvenile. Each remaining juvenile also grows somewhat, and a minuscule newcomer drops in from the plankton. Removal of the female also triggers growth in all remaining fish and acceptance of a newcomer, but the female is replaced by the adult male. Within days, the male's behavior alters, and physiological transformation is complete within a few months. Thus, whichever of the breeding pair is lost, a relatively large juvenile can fill the void, and reproduction can resume with a minimal loss of time. Furthermore, the new mate has already proved its ability to survive.

This transformation of a male into a female, or protandrous hermaphroditism, is rare among reef fish. The more common protogynous hermaphroditism, where females change into males, does not occur among clown fish. An intriguing question for further research is whether

a juvenile clown fish can turn directly into a female or whether it must function first as a male.

17. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - (A) analyzing the mutually advantageous relationship between species
 - (B) comparing two forms of hermaphroditism among clown fish
 - (C) describing and explaining aspects of clown-fish behavior
 - (D) outlining proposed research on clown-fish reproduction
 - (E) attempting to reconcile inconsistent observations of clown-fish development
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the clown fish is able to survive in the close association with the sea anemone because the
 - (A) sea anemone cannot detect the presence of the clown fish
 - (B) tentacles of the sea anemone cannot grasp the slippery clown fish
 - (C) sea anemone prefers other prey
 - (D) clown fish does not actually come within the range of the sea anemone's tentacles
 - (E) clown fish has developed tolerance to the sea anemone's poison
19. According to the passage, adult clown fish would be at a disadvantage if they were not associated with sea anemones because the clown fish would
 - (A) be incapable of sexual transformation
 - (B) be vulnerable to predators
 - (C) have no reliable source of food
 - (D) have to lay their eggs in the open
 - (E) face competition from other clown fish

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20. It can be inferred from the passage that sex change would have been less necessary for the clown fish if
- (A) the male clown fish were larger than the female
 - (B) each sea anemone were occupied by several varieties of clown fish
 - (C) many mature clown fish of both sexes occupied each sea anemone
 - (D) juvenile clown fish had a high mortality rate
 - (E) both male clown fish and female clown fish were highly territorial
21. The author mentions all of the following as characteristic of the "rigidity defined hierarchy" (line 8) of the clown-fish community EXCEPT:
- (A) At any time only one female clown fish can be reproductively active.
 - (B) The mature clown fish are monogamous.
 - (C) The growth of clown fish is synchronized.
 - (D) The maximum number of clown fish is fixed.
 - (E) There are equal number of male juveniles and female juveniles.
22. Which of the following statements about newly hatched clown fish can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) They develop rapidly.
 - (B) They remain close to the sea anemone occupied by their parents.
 - (C) They are more sensitive to chemical signals than are adult clown fish.
 - (D) They are not protected by their parents.
 - (E) They are less vulnerable to predation than are adult fish.
23. Which of the following, if true, would be LEAST consistent with the author's explanation of the advantage of hermaphroditism for clown fish?
- (A) The number of individuals in a clown-fish community fluctuates significantly.
 - (B) Adult clown fish frequently cannibalize their young.
 - (C) The sea anemone tolerates clown fish only during a specific stage of the anemone's life cycle.
 - (D) Juvenile clown fish rarely reach maturity.
 - (E) Clown-fish communities are capable of efficiently recruiting solitary adult clown-fish.

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Comparing designs in music with visual designs raises interesting questions. We are familiar with the easy transfers of terms denoting qualities from one field to

Line another. The basic problem can be put this way: can music
(5) sound the way a design looks? The elements of music are not the same as those of painting. They may be analogous, but to be analogous is not to be identical. Is it possible, then, for the same broad characteristics to emerge from different perceptual conditions?

(10) Two facts about the relation between broad characteristics of a work and their perceptual conditions must be kept distinct. First, the global characteristics of a visual or auditory complex are determined by the discernible parts and their relationships. Thus, any notable change in the
(15) parts or their relationships produces a change in some of the global characteristics. Second, a change in the parts or their relationships may leave other global characteristics unchanged.

24. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with established the fact that

- (A) comparisons are not equations
- (B) auditory phenomena are not visual phenomena
- (C) frequently used comparisons are usually inaccurate
- (D) careless perceptions result from careless thought
- (E) questions concerning perception are psychological

25. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) distinguishing mutually exclusive categories
- (B) clarifying an apparent contradiction
- (C) supporting new ideas
- (D) analyzing a problem
- (E) comparing opinions

26. The second paragraph is primarily concerned with establishing the idea that

- (A) different global characteristics of a work result from the same discernible parts
- (B) the parts of a work of art influence the total perception of the work
- (C) visual and auditory characteristics can be combined
- (D) changes in the parts of a work remain isolated from the work as a whole
- (E) the visual complexes in a work of art influence the work's auditory complexes

27. Which of the following statement is most likely to be a continuation of passage?

- (A) The search for broad similarities thus begins by understanding and distinguishing these two facts.
- (B) The search for musical-visual analogies thus depends on the complexity of the works being compared
- (C) The search for music and art of the highest quality thus depends on very different assumptions.
- (D) Thus music and painting exist in mutually exclusive world
- (E) Thus music and painting are too complicated to evaluate in terms of analogies.

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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. COMPRESSION :
(A) increase in volume
(B) change of altitude
(C) loss of stability
(D) absence of matter
(E) lack of motion
29. REFINE :
(A) loosen
(B) obscure
(C) destabilize
(D) decrease size
(E) reduce purity
30. BALK :
(A) extend
(B) derive
(C) deserve
(D) plan ahead carefully
(E) move ahead willingly
31. ANTIPATHY :
(A) affection
(B) courtesy
(C) exasperation
(D) obstinacy
(E) cynicism
32. PATHOLOGICAL :
(A) acute
(B) normal
(C) adequate
(D) variable
(E) temporary
33. REIN :
(A) prod
(B) assess
(C) engulf
(D) commend
(E) affirm
34. MELLIFLUOUS :
(A) obtuse
(B) ineffable
(C) raspy
(D) deranged
(E) uproarious
35. IMPUGN :
(A) abandon
(B) anticipate
(C) enable
(D) clarify
(E) endorse
36. PERTINACITY :
(A) liability
(B) simplicity
(C) vacillation
(D) eccentricity
(E) misrepresentation
37. GAINSAY :
(A) speak kindly of
(B) tell the truth about
(C) forecast
(D) affirm
(E) reiterate
38. ABSOLUTE :
(A) interior
(B) tolerant
(C) qualified
(D) preliminary
(E) immeasurable

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.