

SECTION 3

Verbal Reasoning (Time—35 minutes)

For each question, indicate the best answer, using the directions given.

For each of Questions 1 to 8, select one entry for each blank from the corresponding column of choices. Fill blanks in the way that best completes the text.

- Many find it strange that her writing is thought to be tortuous; her recent essays, although longer than most of her earlier essays, are extremely _____.
A painstaking
B tedious
C insightful
D sophisticated
E clear
- Most spacecraft are still at little risk of collision with space debris during their operational lifetimes, but given the numbers of new satellites launched each year, the orbital environment in the future is likely to be less _____.
A crowded
B invulnerable
C protected
D polluted
E benign
- The author presents the life of Zane Grey with _____ unusual in a biographer: he is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer.
A a zeal
B a deftness
C a detachment
D an eloquence
E an imaginativeness
- The unironic representation of objects from everyday life is (i) _____ serious American art of the twentieth century: "high" artists ceded the straightforward depiction of the (ii) _____ to illustrators, advertisers, and packaging designers.

Blank (i)

- A missing from
- B valued in
- C crucial to

Blank (ii)

- D beautiful
- E commonplace
- F complex

- A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails, like others before it, to capture the essence of his personality: the more he is (i) _____, the more his true self seems to (ii) _____.

Blank (i)

- A discussed
- B disparaged
- C disregarded

Blank (ii)

- D disappear
- E emerge
- F coalesce

6. Although he has long had a reputation for (i) _____, his behavior toward his coworkers has always been (ii) _____, suggesting he may not be as insolent as people generally think.

Blank (i)

- A inscrutability
- B venality
- C impudence

Blank (ii)

- D brazen
- E courteous
- F predictable

7. There is nothing that (i) _____ scientists more than having an old problem in their field solved by someone from outside. If you doubt this (ii) _____, just think about the (iii) _____ reaction of paleontologists to the hypothesis of Luis Alvarez—a physicist—and Walter Alvarez—a geologist—that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by the impact of a large meteor on the surface of the planet.

Blank (i)

- A amazes
- B pleases
- C nettles

Blank (ii)

- D exposition
- E objurgation
- F observation

Blank (iii)

- G contemptuous
- H indifferent
- I insincere

8. If one could don magic spectacles—with lenses that make the murky depths of the ocean become transparent—and look back several centuries to an age before widespread abuse of the oceans began, even the most (i) _____ observer would quickly discover that fish were formerly much more abundant. Likewise, many now-depleted species of marine mammals would appear (ii) _____. But without such special glasses, the differences between past and present oceans are indeed hard to (iii) _____.

Blank (i)

- A casual
- B prescient
- C clearheaded

Blank (ii)

- D threatened
- E plentiful
- F unfamiliar

Blank (iii)

- G ignore
- H discern
- I dismiss

For each of Questions 9 to 14, select one answer choice unless otherwise directed.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage.

Historian F. W. Maitland observed that legal documents are the best—indeed, often the only—available evidence about the economic and social history of a given period. Why, then, has it taken so long for historians to focus systematically on the civil (non-criminal) law of early modern (sixteenth- to eighteenth-century) England? Maitland offered one reason: the subject requires researchers to “master an extremely formal system of pleading and procedure. “Yet the complexities that confront those who would study such materials are not wholly different from those recently surmounted by historians of criminal law in England during the same period. Another possible explanation for historians’ neglect of the subject is their widespread assumption that most people in early modern England had little contact with civil law. If that were so, the history of legal matters would be of little relevance to general historical scholarship. But recent research suggests that civil litigation during the period involved artisans, merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and farmers, and not merely a narrow, propertied, male elite. Moreover, the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries saw an extraordinary explosion in civil litigation by both women and men, making this the most litigious era in English history on a per capita basis.

9. The passage suggests that the history of criminal law in early modern England differs from the history of civil law during that same period in that the history of criminal law
- A is of more intellectual interest to historians and their readers
 - B has been studied more thoroughly by historians
 - C is more relevant to general social history
 - D involves the study of a larger proportion of the population
 - E does not require the mastery of an extremely formal system of procedures
10. The author of the passage mentions the occupations of those involved in civil litigation in early modern England most likely in order to
- A suggest that most historians’ assumptions about the participants in the civil legal system during that period are probably correct

- B support the theory that more people participated in the civil legal system than the criminal legal system in England during that period
- C counter the claim that legal issues reveal more about a country's ordinary citizens than about its elite
- D illustrate the wide range of people who used the civil legal system in England during that period
- E suggest that recent data on people who participated in early modern England's legal system may not be correct
11. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the "widespread assumption" (line 15)?
- A Because it is true, the history of civil law is of as much interest to historians focusing on general social history as to those specializing in legal history.
- B Because it is inaccurate, the history of civil law in early modern England should enrich the general historical scholarship of that period.
- C It is based on inaccurate data about the propertied male elite of early modern England.
- D It does not provide a plausible explanation for historians' failure to study the civil law of early modern England.
- E It is based on an analogy with criminal law in early modern England.

Questions 12 and 13 are based on this passage.

Geese can often be seen grazing in coastal salt marshes. Unfortunately, their intense grazing removes the grassy covering, exposing

Line marsh sediment; this increases evaporation, which in turn

- 5 increases salt concentration in marsh sediments. Because of this increased concentration, regrowth of plants is minimal, leading to increased erosion, which leads to a decrease in the fertile topsoil, leading to even less regrowth. In time, the salt marsh becomes a
10. mudflat. This process challenges one of the most widely held beliefs about the dynamics of salt-marsh ecosystems: supposedly, consumers such as geese do not play a large role in controlling the productivity of marsh systems. Rather, the standard view claims,
15. marshes are controlled by bottom-up factors, such as nutrients and physical factors.
12. The author discusses "the standard view" (line 14) most likely in order to identify a view that
- A explains the occurrence of the chain of events described in the passage
- B provides a summary of the chain of events described in the passage
- C is called into question by the chain of events described in the passage
- D advocates reassessment of the widely held belief described in the passage
- E is undermined by the widely held belief described in the passage
13. According to the passage, which of the following is a widely held belief about geese?
- A They are not often seen grazing in coastal salt marshes.
- B They are not the primary consumers in salt-marsh ecosystems.
- C They play only a minor role in the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems.
- D They are the primary determinants of which resources will thrive in coastal salt marshes.

- E They control the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems through a bottom-up process.

Question 14 is based on this passage.

Newspaper Editorial

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

14. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?
- A Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
 - B Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
 - C Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
 - D All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
 - E During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

For each of Questions 15 to 19, select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

15. The slower-learning monkeys searched _____ but unintelligently: although they worked closely together, they checked only the most obvious hiding places.
- A competitively
 - B impulsively
 - C cooperatively
 - D deviously
 - E craftily
 - F harmoniously
16. By about age eight, children's phonetic capacities are fully developed but still _____; thus children at that age can learn to speak a new language with a native speaker's accent.
- A plastic
 - B vestigial
 - C inarticulate
 - D unformed
 - E nascent
 - F malleable
17. Inmedieval philosophy every physical phenomenon is presumed to have some determinate cause, leaving no place for _____ in the explanation of particular events.
- A happenstance
 - B chance
 - C error
 - D experience
 - E context
 - F miscalculation

18. Although the film is rightly judged imperfect by most of today's critics, the films being created today are _____ it, since its release in 1940 provoked sufficient critical discussion to enhance the intellectual respectability of cinema considerably.
- A beholden to
 - B indebted to
 - C derivative of
 - D based on
 - E distinguishable from
 - F biased against
19. The detective's conviction that there were few inept crimes in her district led her to impute some degree of _____ to every suspect she studied.
- A deceit
 - B acumen
 - C duplicity
 - D shrewdness
 - E evasiveness
 - F equivocation

For each of Questions 20 to 25, select one answer choice unless otherwise directed.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on this passage.

The decrease in responsiveness that follows continuous stimulation (adaptation) is common to all sensory systems, including olfaction. With continued

Line exposure to chronically present ambient odors,

- 5 individuals' perception of odor intensity is greatly reduced. Moreover, these perceptual changes can be profound and durable. It is commonly reported that following extended absences from the odorous environment, reexposure may still fail to elicit
10. perception at the original intensity. Most research on olfactory adaptation examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can
15. be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon. However, exposures to odors in natural environments often occur over far longer periods, and the resulting adaptations may
20. differ qualitatively from short-term olfactory adaptation. For example, studies show that even brief periods of odorant stimulation produce transient reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium, a process termed "receptor fatigue." Prolonged odor
25. stimulation, however, could produce more long-lasting reductions in response, possibly involving structures higher in the central nervous system pathway.
20. According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to
- A experience a heightened perception of the odor
 - B perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure
 - C return to their original level of perception of the odor

- D exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment
- E experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems

21. The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the "research on olfactory adaptation" (line 11)?

- A The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation.
- B The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.
- C The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.
- D Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.
- E Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.

22. The author of the passage discusses "receptor fatigue" (line 24) primarily in order to

- A explain the physiological process through which long-lasting reductions in response are thought to be produced
- B provide an example of a process that subjects would probably not experience during a prolonged period of odorant stimulation
- C help illustrate how the information gathered from most olfactory research may not be sufficient to describe the effects of extended exposures to odors
- D show how studies of short-term olfactory adaptation have only accounted for the reductions in response that follow relatively brief absences from an odorous environment
- E qualify a statement about the severity and duration of the perceptual changes caused by exposure to chronically present ambient odors

Questions 23 and 24 are based on this passage.

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an orthodox position can be said to have

Line emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as

- 5. passive representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by
- 10. Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and
- 15. political prints of the German Reformation (ca. 1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people's behavior, attitudes, and beliefs

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

23. The passage suggests that an adherent to the "orthodox position" () would agree with which of the following statements?

- A Northern Renaissance prints should be regarded as passive representations of their time.

- B Northern Renaissance prints were part of a campaign aimed at altering contemporary thinking.
- C Northern Renaissance prints provide reliable records of contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs.

24. Replacement of the word "passive" (line 3) which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?
- A disinterested
 - B submissive
 - C flaccid
 - D supine
 - E unreceptive

Question 25 is based on this passage.

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue

Line concentrations of certain compounds that, even in

5 low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins' environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

25. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- A The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
 - B In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
 - C The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
 - D High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
 - E The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

SECTION 4

Verbal Reasoning (Time—35 minutes)

For each question, indicate the best answer, using the directions given.

For each of Questions 1 to 8, select one entry for each blank from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

- This filmmaker is not outspoken on political matters: her films are known for their aesthetic qualities rather than for their _____ ones.

 - A polemical
 - B cinematic
 - C narrative
 - D commercial
 - E dramatic
- James Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson* is generally thought to have established Boswell as the first great modern biographer; yet the claim of _____ could be made for Johnson himself as author of a life of Richard Savage.

 - A partisanship
 - B omniscience
 - C precedence
 - D opportunism
 - E perseverance
- Critics charge that the regulatory agency, having never defined what constitutes an untenable risk, has grown (i) _____ outside influences on that issue: several experts have (ii) _____ it recently for allowing one power plant to delay an inspection for more than six weeks despite compelling safety concerns.

Blank (i)

- A susceptible to
- B unaware of
- C irritated at

Blank (ii)

- D complimented
- E panned
- F overlooked

- Television promotes (i) _____ of emotion in viewers through an unnatural evocation, every five minutes, of different and (ii) _____ feelings

Blank (i)

- A a withdrawal
- B an obscuring
- C a discontinuity

Blank (ii)

- D incompatible
- E sympathetic
- F interminable

5. Because we assume the (i) _____ of natural design, nature can often (ii) _____ us: as the Wright brothers noted, the birds initially misled them in almost every particular, but their Flyer eventually succeeded by being the least avian of the early flying machines.

Blank (i)

- A quirkiness
- B preeminence
- C maladroitness

Blank (ii)

- D galvanize
- E befriend
- F beguile

6. Colleagues describe Padgett as both forthright and reticent, humble and (i) _____, good-natured and (ii) _____. And in her behavior as a businesswoman, Padgett herself does little to (iii) _____ these contradictions. She says she is proemployee but is avowedly antiunion. She calls herself procustomer but acknowledges that she runs a store with higher profit margins and prices than almost any other grocer.

Blank (i)

- A diffident
- B eccentric
- C arrogant

Blank (ii)

- D prickly
- E solicitous
- F phlegmatic

Blank (iii)

- G dispel
- H fulfill
- I accentuate

7. Historical research makes two somewhat antithetical truths that sounded (i) _____ come to seem profound: knowledge of the past comes entirely from written documents, giving written words great (ii) _____, and the more material you uncover, the more (iii) _____ your subject becomes.

Blank (i)

- A deep
- B portentous
- C banal

Blank (ii)

- D consequence
- E antiquity
- F simultaneity

Blank (iii)

- G elusive
- H contemporary
- I circumstantial

8. The recent publication of the painter Robert Motherwell's substantial body of writing, as well as writings by fellow Expressionist Barnett Newman, (i)_____ Ann Gibson's assertion that the Abstract Expressionists were reluctant to (ii)_____ issues of artistic meaning in their work and suggests that this supposed reticence was perhaps more artistic (iii)_____ than historical fact

Blank (i)

- A substantiates B undermines
C overlooks

Blank (ii)

- D forgo E articulate
F conceal

Blank (iii)

- G conscience H focus
I posturing

For each of Questions 9 to 15, select one answer choice unless otherwise directed.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on this passage.

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640–1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose

Line narratives. According to literary critic

5. Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding
10. another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even
15. though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the
20. conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy. Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage
25. productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Carnell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the
30. nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known
35. women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Carnell, Behn

40. questioned the view promulgated by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned "public" political ideal—passive obedience to the nation's king—ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly
45. obedient to a male head of household. Carnell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic
50. sphere. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their artificial distinction between the public and private spheres.
55. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.
9. **The passage is primarily concerned with**
- A tracing how Behn's view of the nature of tragedy changed over time
- B explaining one author's view of Behn's contribution to the development of an emerging literary form
- C differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn
- D contrasting the approaches to tragedy taken by Behn and by Dryden
- E presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career
10. **The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former**
- A depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
- B emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
- C insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
- D are aimed at a predominantly female audience
- E depict family members who disobey these protagonists
11. **The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?**
- A The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
- B The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.
- C Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.
- D Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
- E The private sphere is the mirror in which issues affecting the public sphere can most clearly be seen.
12. **It can be inferred from the passage that the "artificial distinction" (line 53–54) refers to the**
- A practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres
- B ideology of many dramatic tragedies that advocate passive obedience only in the private sphere and not in the public sphere

- C convention that drama ought to concern events in the public sphere and that novels ought to concern events in the private sphere
- D assumption made by the authors of conventional dramatic tragedies that legitimate tragic action occurs only in the public sphere
- E approach taken by the dramatic tragedies in depicting male and female characters differently, depending on whether their roles were public or private

Questions 13 and 14 are based on this passage.

Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover,
Line 5 there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate
10 a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn amplifies the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

13. The passage mentions which of the following as adversely affecting the accuracy of computer predictions of climate change?
- A Failure to allow for some of the processes that influence climate
 - B Mathematical equations that do not accurately reflect natural phenomena
 - C An overestimate of the role of feedback cycles
14. In the context in which it appears, "amplifies" (line 11) most nearly means
- A exacerbates
 - B explicates
 - C expatiates
 - D adds detail to
 - E makes louder

Question 15 is based on this passage.

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests,
Line 5 these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

15. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- A The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
 - B Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
 - C In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
 - D The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
 - E No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

For each of Questions 16 to 19, select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

16. Female video artists' rise to prominence over the past 30 years has _____ the ascent of video as an art form: it is only within the past three decades that video art has attained its current, respected status.
- A matched
 - B politicized
 - C paralleled
 - D obviated
 - E accelerated
 - F forestalled
17. The report's most significant weakness is its assumption that the phenomenon under study is _____, when in reality it is limited to a specific geographic area.
- A unusual
 - B exceptional
 - C ubiquitous
 - D absolute
 - E universal
 - F restricted
18. The spy's repeated bungling was, above all else, _____ those who wished to thwart her efforts, since it was so unpredictable as to obscure any pattern that might otherwise lead to her capture.
- A an obstacle to
 - B a signal to
 - C a hindrance to
 - D an indication for
 - E a snare for
 - F a boon to
19. Each member of the journalistic pair served as _____ the other: each refrained from publishing a given piece if the other doubted that it was ready to be printed.
- A a check on
 - B an advocate for
 - C an impediment to
 - D a brake on
 - E an apologist for
 - F an intermediary for

For each of Questions 20 to 25, select one answer choice unless otherwise directed. Questions 20 and 21 are based on this passage.

While chocolate was highly esteemed in Mesoamerica, where it originated, its adoption in Europe was initially slow. There is a common belief
Line that Europeans needed to "transform" chocolate to
5 make it appetizing. However, while Spaniards did put sugar, which was unknown to indigenous Americans, into chocolate beverages, this additive was not completely innovative. Mesoamericans were already sweetening chocolate with honey, and the step from
10 honey to sugar—increasingly more available than honey because of expanding

sugar plantations in the Americas—is a small one. Likewise, although Spaniards adjusted Mesoamerican recipes by using European spices, the spices chosen suggest an

15 attempt to replicate harder-to-find native flowers. There is no indication the Spaniards deliberately tried to change the original flavor of chocolate.

20. The author of the passage refers to the use of honey primarily to
- A identify the origins of an additive previously untried by Europeans
 - B present an example of a product that was unknown to Europeans
 - C correct the misapprehension that Mesoamericans used a sweetener that was not available in Europe
 - D provide an example of an ingredient that was in the process of being displaced by a substitute
 - E explain why the Spanish use of sugar in chocolate was not a sign of a need to transform chocolate
21. Which sentence presents a misconception that the passage challenges?
- A The second (“There is appetizing”)
 - B The third (“However innovative”)
 - C The fourth (“Mesoamericans one”)
 - D The fifth (“Likewise flowers”)
 - E The sixth (“There is chocolate”)

Questions 22 and 23 are based on this passage.

Biologists generally agree that birds and dinosaurs are somehow related to one another. The agreement ends there. Hypotheses regarding dinosaurian and
Line avian evolution are unusually diverse—and often at
5 odds with one another. Confusion consequently reigns over a broad spectrum of unanswered questions dealing with avian origins and the biology of dinosaurs and early birds. This confusion has been exacerbated by a paucity of serious attempts to
10 synthesize and evaluate available data on the details of avian and dinosaurian evolution. Too often, the job of summarizing current knowledge of these subjects has fallen to well-meaning but naïve lay authors or reporters. Consequently, both the public and the
15 scientific community have often been misled by widespread dissemination of sensational but weakly founded hypotheses.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

22. The passage suggests that which of the following could help remedy the problem described in the final sentence (line 14-17)
- A An article written by a biologist for the general public summarizing current theories about avian and dinosaurian evolution
 - B A close examination of available data on avian and dinosaurian evolution
 - C A new hypothesis regarding the connection between avian and dinosaurian evolution
23. In the context in which it appears, “sensational” (line 16) most nearly means
- A dramatic
 - B false
 - C excellent
 - D eminent
 - E horrifying

Questions 24 and 25 are based on this passage.

A portrait type that appeared with relentless frequency in eighteenth-century England is the familiar image of a gentleman poised with one hand

Line inside his partially unbuttoned waistcoat. Standard
5 interpretations of this portrait posture offer observations of correspon-
dence—demonstrating either that it mirrors actual social behavior or that
it borrows from classical statuary. Such explanations, however, illuminate
10 neither the source of this curious
convention nor the reason for its popularity. It is true that in real life
the “hand-in” was a common stance for elite men. Still, there were other
ways of comporting the body that did not become winning portrait formulas.
And even if the “hand-in” portrait
15 does resemble certain classical statues, what accounts for the adoption of
this particular pose?

24. In the context of the passage as a whole, the primary function of the sentence in lines 10–12 is to

- A emphasize the influence of a particular social class on the conventions of eighteenth-century English portraiture
- B account for the origin of a particular type of behavior frequently represented in eighteenth-century English portraiture
- C acknowledge a historical basis for two competing hypotheses about a particular portrait type
- D question the relevance of certain evidence frequently cited in support of an explanation for a particular portrait type
- E concede that one explanation for the prevalence of a particular portrait type has a basis in fact

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

25. Which of the following might provide an explanation for the popularity of hand-in portraits that would satisfy the author of the passage?

- A An eighteenth-century English etiquette manual discussing the social implications of the “hand-in” stance
- B A comprehensive catalogue of eighteenth-century English portraits that showed what proportion of portraits depicted gentlemen in the “hand-in” stance
- C A passage from an eighteenth-century English novel in which a gentleman considers what stance to adopt when his portrait is painted

Interpretive Information for the Verbal Reasoning and Quantitative Reasoning Measures of the Practice Test

Answer Key and Percentage of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly*												
Verbal Reasoning						QUANTITATIVE REASONING						
Section 3			Section 4			Section 5			Section +6			
Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	
1	E	57	1	A	60	1	C	76	1	C	85	
2	E	49	2	C	75	2	A	78	2	B	74	
3	C	72	3	A, E	60	3	B	72	3	B	63	
4	A, E	43	4	C, D	61	4	C	61	4	D	60	
5	A, D	79	5	B, F	76	5	A	56	5	D	48	
6	C, E	61	6	C, D, G	48	6	D	51	6	C	55	
7	C, F, G	59	7	C, D, G	22	7	B	67	7	B	47	
8	A, E, H	69	8	B, E, I	36	8	B	27	8	B	50	
9	B	58	9	E	42	9	C	31	9	D	30	
10	D	76	10	B	62	10	100	84	10	B	88	
11	B	53	11	B	52	11	E	87	11	14/4	71	
12	C	60	12	D	42	12	D	88	12	C	67	
13	C	80	13	A, B	69	13	D	82	13	A	63	
14	C	36	14	A	83	14	14/5	63	14	C	63	
15	C, F	89	15	D	26	15	B	55	15	D	58	
16	A, F	50	16	A, C	67	16	B	46	16	AD	73	
17	A, B	77	17	C, E	68	17	A	89	17	B	94	
18	A, B	62	18	A, C	82	18	C	54	18	D	78	
19	B, D	33	19	A, D	26	19	C	30	19	A	36	
20	B	90	20	E	65	20	E	28	20	C	47	
21	A	60	21	A	67	21	C	43	21	729	41	
22	C	23	22	AB	43	22	B	59	22	E	61	

Answer Key and Percentage of Examinees Answering Each Question Correctly*

Verbal Reasoning						QUANTITATIVE REASONING					
Section 3			Section 4			Section 5			Section +6		
Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+	Question Number	Correct Answer	P+
23	AC	81	23	A	72	23	D	34	23	C	40
24	A	20	24	E	543	24	A,B,C,D,E,F	26	24	C	38
25	C	19	25	A, C	50	25	B	44	25	C, D, E	24

* The P+ is the percentage of examinees who answered the question correctly at a previous examination.

Note: There is no partial credit for partially correct answers. You should treat as incorrect any question for which you did not select all the correct answer choices.

SCORE CONVERSION TABLE

Score Conversion Table		
Section 3		
Raw Score	Verbal Reasoning Scaled Score	Quantitative Reasoning Scaled Score
50	170	170
49	170	170
48	170	168
47	169	167
46	167	165
45	166	164
44	165	163
43	164	162
42	163	161
41	162	160
40	162	159
39	161	158
38	160	157
37	159	157
36	158	156
35	158	155
34	157	154
33	156	154
32	156	153
31	155	152
30	154	152
29	154	151
28	153	150
27	152	150

26	151	149
25	151	148
24	150	147
23	149	147
22	149	146
21	148	145
20	147	144
19	147	144
18	146	143
17	145	142
16	144	141
15	144	141
14	143	140
13	142	139
12	141	138
11	140	137
10	139	136
9	138	135
8	136	134
7	135	133
6	134	132
5	132	130
4	130	130
3	130	130
2	130	130
1	130	130
0	130	130