

2000
分

—— *general* 90天强化训练

张亚雷 等编

(下册)

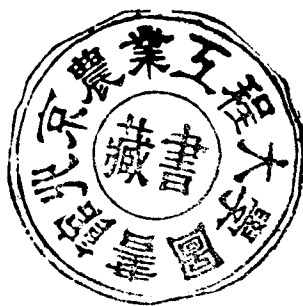
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(下)

张亚雷 牛 芳 于 丽 编著



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序 言

GRE 是美国研究生入学标准考试的缩写词,其全称是 Graduate Record Examinations. 它由 Graduate Record Examinations 委员会主办,由 Educational Testing Service(教育考试服务处,简称 ETS)负责安排,每年在世界各地举办一定次数。

GRE 分为综合考试(general)和专项考试(subject)两种,一般情况下考生只须通过综合考试便可申请及获得录取,个别学校和某些专业还要求专项考试成绩,本书只介绍 GRE 综合考试。

GRE 考试结果是美国大学研究生院决定申请者能否被录取,尤其是能否被给予奖学金的重要依据,因而 GRE 考试具有相当大的吸引力,高分通过成为许多考生孜孜以求的事情。中国学生若想获得奖学金到美国的大学或研究院深造,必须参加 GRE 考试,而且最好一次取得好成绩。这一点与 TOEFL 考试有所不同。TOEFL 考试考生可参加多次,ETS 只向考生申请的学校寄出最好的一次成绩;而对于 GRE 成绩,ETS 则毫不留情地把考生各次考试成绩一并寄给所联系的院校,这样,低分成绩和应试次数较多无疑会影响考生的录取和奖学金的获得。因此,GRE 应试之前务必作好充分准备,慎重从事,力争一次成功是很重要的。

根据以往的情况,许多中国考生由于对 GRE 考试缺乏认真细致的分析,往往认为 GRE 考试很难,因而复习准备的时间很长。这种“马拉松”式的复习使考生精神紧张,十分疲劳,严重地影响了正常的学习、工作和生活。如何解决这个问题呢?笔者认为在 GRE 应考之前,一定要对其考试的内容,结构和题型进行充分的分析比较,找出规律,然后制定有效的应试对策。

对于中国考生来讲,GRE 考试并非很难。因为在 GRE 的三个组成部分中,即语言能力(verbal ability)部分、定量能力(quantitative ability)部分的分析能力(analytical ability)部分,定量部分较容易,它仅涉及初等代数和初等几何等知识,如果考生确有高中文化程度,那么准备这一部分只要“仔细认真”,经过一定的练习,考试会有好成绩的。因此,这一部分的复习无需化费过多时间。而分析部分的考题实际上多数是智力题,而且题型较为固定,所以考生只要多掌握一些题型,反复练习并举一反三也能取得较高的分数。语言部分对我国考生来说确实比较困难,问题的关键是掌握的词汇量不够和阅读速度上不去。语言部分包括完成句子,阅读理解,类比和反义词,其中后两项成绩基本上取决于词汇量的多少。这一部分的复习方法可采用高强度的“填鸭式”的记忆,通过熟记大量的单词,使词汇量在短时间内迅速扩展,从而在语言部分中取得理想的成绩。

通过上述分析可以得出下述结论:在 GRE 考试中,能够通过短期强化训练取得最佳效果。

本书按照上述思路,科学地编排了 90 天强化训练的具体内容,通过学习本书,经过刻苦训练,考生的成绩定能达到 2000 分,具体的分数分布为:语言部分 550 分,定量部分 800 分,分析部分 650 分。

本书的编写具有下列特点:

第一,内容编排新颖。本书按 90 天强化训练的内容和进度,逐天进行编排,以便考生高质量地完成每天规定的内容,取得较好的效果。

第二,重点明确,针对性强。本书简要说明了每一部分的基本内容以及训练过程中需注意的问题,特别是提供给考生一些十分重要的应试经验。

第三,周密安排模拟试题。本书在 90 天强化训练中,共安排了 16 次模拟考试,考题为 1986~1990 年的全真试题。前 52 天主要以分项训练为主。后 38 天共安排了 16 次模拟考题,以便考生能充分熟悉 GRE 考试的各种题型并对自己的训练效果进行检查。

第四,各种模拟试题在书后均提供答案,以便读者对照检查。

由于笔者水平有限,书中难免出现不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

笔 者

1991. 7. 10. 于天津.

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(下册)

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Model Test 1 (第 53~55 天)

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. Physicists rejected the innovative experimental technique because, although it _____ some problems, it also produced new _____.
(A) clarified . . data
(B) eased . . interpretations
(C) resolved . . complications
(D) caused . . hypotheses
(E) revealed . . inconsistencies
 2. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, _____ both the strength to work and many of the specific skills they once possessed.
(A) regaining (B) denying (C) pursuing
(D) insuring (E) losing
 3. The pressure of population on available resources is the key to understanding history; consequently, any historical writing that takes no cognizance of _____ facts is _____ flawed.
(A) demographic . . intrinsically
(B) ecological . . marginally
(C) cultural . . substantively
(D) psychological . . philosophically
(E) political . . demonstratively
 4. It is puzzling to observe that Jones's novel has recently been criticized for its _____ structure, since commentators have traditionally argued that its most obvious _____ is its relentlessly rigid, indeed schematic, framework.
(A) attention to . . preoccupation
(B) speculation about . . characteristic
(C) parody of . . disparity
(D) violation of . . contradiction
(E) lack of . . flaw
 5. It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, on the other hand, can often be _____.
(A) predictable (B) unexpected
(C) admirable (D) explicit (E) confusing
 6. The characterization of historical analysis as a form of fiction is not likely to be received _____ by either historians or literary critics, who agree that history and fiction deal with _____ orders of experience.
(A) quietly . . significant
(B) enthusiastically . . shifting
(C) passively . . unusual
(D) sympathetically . . distinct
(E) contentiously . . realistic
 7. For some time now, _____ has been presumed not to exist; the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.
(A) rationality (B) flexibility (C) diffidence
(D) disinterestedness (E) insincerity
- 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. STUDY : LEARN :: (A) pervade : encompass
(B) search : find (C) gather : win
(D) agree : keep (E) accumulate : raise
 9. CORRAL : HORSES :: (A) den : lions
(B) meadow : sheep (C) herd : cattle
(D) nest : birds (E) coop : chickens
 10. LULLABY : SONG ::
(A) narrative : volume
(B) lecture : tutor

- (C) paragraph ; page
 (D) diatribe ; discourse
 (E) invective ; compliment
11. DIE ; SHAPING ; : (A) glue ; attaching
 (B) anchor ; sailing (C) drill ; boring
 (D) pedal ; propelling (E) ink ; printing
12. MERCENARY ; MONEY ; :
 (A) vindictive ; revenge
 (B) scholarly ; library
 (C) immaculate ; cleanliness
 (D) thirsty ; water
 (E) belligerent ; invasion
13. AUTHORITATIVENESS ; PUNDITS ; :
 (A) dedication ; signatories
 (B) sobriety ; executors
 (C) sensitivity ; literati
 (D) recklessness ; warriors

- (E) allegiance ; partisans
14. STRUT ; WING ; : (A) lever ; handle
 (B) axle ; wheel (C) buttress ; wall
 (D) beam ; rivet (E) well ; pipe
15. FAWN ; IMPERIOUSNESS ; :
 (A) equivocate ; directness
 (B) elaborate ; originality
 (C) boggle ; imagination
 (D) manipulate ; repression
 (E) coddle ; permissiveness
16. TROUBLED ; DISTRAUGHT ; :
 (A) annoyed ; disillusioned
 (B) disturbed ; interrupted
 (C) covetous ; rapacious
 (D) outmoded ; ostentatious
 (E) tranquil ; placid

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 evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

- The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention—that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the

organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

- The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the

animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, innerdirected, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

17. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) disproving the view that herbivores are less intelligent than carnivores
 - (B) describing a relationship between animals' intelligence and their ecological roles
 - (C) establishing a direct link between early large mammals and their modern counterparts
 - (D) analyzing the ecological basis for the dominance of some carnivores over other carnivores
 - (E) demonstrating the importance of hormones in mental activity
18. The author refers to a hungry lizard (line 55) primarily in order to
- (A) demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals
 - (B) broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example
 - (C) make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
 - (D) provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
 - (E) offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness
19. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage

- (A) past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
 - (B) attention is more highly focused
 - (C) muscular coordination is less highly developed
 - (D) there is less need for competition among species
 - (E) environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator
20. The sensitivity described in lines 56-61 is most clearly an example of
- (A) "free-floating awareness" (lines 16-17)
 - (B) "flooding of impulses in the brain stem" (lines 29-30)
 - (C) "the holding of consistent images" (lines 31-32)
 - (D) "integration of details with perceived ends and purposes" (lines 37-38)
 - (E) "silk-thin veils of tranquility" (line 64)
21. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as
- (A) superior and condescending
 - (B) lighthearted and jocular
 - (C) apologetic and conciliatory
 - (D) wistful and tender
 - (E) respectful and admiring
22. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- I. Why is an aroused herbivore usually fearful?
 - II. What are some of the degrees of attention in large mammals?
 - III. What occurs when the stimulus that causes arousal of a mammal is removed?
- (A) I only (B) III only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, and III
23. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
- (A) Interplay of predator and prey
 - (B) Persistence of free-floating awareness in

animals of the grasslands

- (C) Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles
- (D) Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species
- (E) Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores

24. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT

- (A) the production of adrenaline
- (B) the production of norepinephrine
- (C) a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli
- (D) an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
- (E) an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made, but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

25. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between

1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- (A) They formed a distinct upper class.
- (B) Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- (C) Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- (D) Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- (E) Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

26. The author's attitude toward Pessen's presentation of statistics can be best described as

- (A) disapproving (B) shocked
- (C) suspicious (D) amused
- (E) laudatory

27. Which of the following best states the author's main point?

- (A) Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social and economic structure of early nineteenth-century America.
- (B) Tocqueville's analysis of the United States in the Jacksonian era remains the definitive account of this period.
- (C) Pessen's study is valuable primarily because it shows the continuity of the social system in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.
- (D) The social patterns and political power of the extremely wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 are well documented.
- (E) Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic system in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

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. BOISTEROUS; (A)grateful (B)angry
(C)clever (D)frightened (E)quiet
29. EMIT; (A)absorb (B)demand
(C)mistake (D)prevent (E)require
30. METAMORPHOSE; (A)move ahead
(B)remain unaltered (C)descend slowly
(D)examine in haste
(E)prepare in advance
31. ALLY; (A)mediator (B)felon
(C)adversary (D)inventor
(E)conspirator
32. OFFHAND;
(A)accurate (B)universal
(C)appropriate (D)premeditated
(E)disputatious
33. BROACH; (A)keep track of
(B)lay claim to (C)close off (D)soothe
(E)simplify
34. CIST; (A)artificial manner
(B)trivial point (C)informal procedure
(D)eccentric method (E)singular event
35. DIVESTITURE; (A)acquisition
(B)promotion (C)subsidization
(D)consultation (E)monopolization
36. EXTANT; (A)extensive (B)extraneous
(C)extricable (D)extinct (E)extra
37. TRACTABILITY; (A)infertility
(B)implausibility (C)incorrigibility
(D)impenetrability (E)indefatigability
38. NOISOME;
(A)attractively fragrant
(B)subtly flattering
(C)consistently patient
(D)softly glowing
(E)gradually diminishing

SECTION 2

Time-30 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question or group of questions is based on a passage or set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. For each question, select the best answer choice given.

Questions 1-7

A mail-order company sells packages of jam, each containing three jars of jam. The available flavors are: grape, orange, strawberry, peach, and quince. Each jar contains exactly one flavor of jam. Each package must conform to the following rules;

Each package must contain either two or three different flavors of jam.

A package containing any orange jam must also contain at least one jar of grape.

A package containing any grape jam must also contain at least one jar of orange.

Peach jam and quince jam cannot be packed in the same package.

A package containing any strawberry jam must also contain at least one jar of quince,

but a package containing quince jam need not contain strawberry jam.

1. Which of the following is an acceptable package?

(A) One jar of peach, one jar of strawberry, and one jar of orange

(B) One jar of orange, one jar of strawberry, and one jar of grape

(C) Two jars of strawberry and one jar of quince

(D) Three jars of peach

(E) Three jars of orange

2. An acceptable package CANNOT contain which of the following combinations of jams?

(A) Grape and peach

(B) Peach and quince

(C) Orange and peach

- (D)Orange and grape
(E)Strawberry and quince
3. Which of the following could be packed with a jar of strawberry to make an acceptable package?
- (A)One jar of peach and one jar of orange
(B)One jar of grape and one jar of orange
(C)Two jars of quince
(D)Two jars of orange
(E)Two jars of grape
4. A jar of which of the following must be packed with a jar of orange and a jar of peach to make an acceptable package?
- (A)Grape (B)Orange (C)Strawberry
(D)Peach (E)Quince
5. Which of the following pairs of jars of jam could be packed with a jar of orange to make an acceptable package?
- (A)One jar each of orange and strawberry
(B)One jar each of grape and strawberry
(C)Two jars of orange
(D)Two jars of grape
(E)Two jars of strawberry
6. Which of the following CANNOT be two of the three jars of jam in an acceptable package?
- (A) One jar of strawberry and one jar of peach
(B)One jar of grape and one jar of orange
(C)Two jars of orange
(D)Two jars of grape
(E)Two jars of strawberry
7. An acceptable package CANNOT contain two jars of
- (A)orange (B)grape (C)quince
(D)strawberry (E)peach
8. A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right later to take sides. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.
- The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?
- (A)They should try to form no opinions of

their own about any issue that is related to the dispute.

- (B)They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.
- (C)They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- (D)They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- (E)They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.
9. A study of attitudes toward prime-time television programs showed that programs with identical ratings in terms of number of people watching received highly divergent marks for quality from their viewers. This additional piece of information could prove valuable for advertisers, who might be well advised to spend their advertising dollars for programs that viewers feel are of high quality.
- Which of the following, if true, supports the claim that information about viewers' perceptions of the quality of television programs could be valuable to advertisers?
- (A)The number of programs judged to be of high quality constituted a high percentage of the total number of programs judged.
- (B)Many of the programs judged to be of high quality were shown on noncommercial networks.
- (C)Television viewers more frequently remember the sponsors of programs they admire than the sponsors of programs they judge mediocre.
- (D)Television viewers tend to watch new programs only when those programs follow old, familiar programs.
- (E)Television viewers report that the quality of a television advertisement has little effect on their buying habits.
10. Nineteenth-century art critics judged art by

the realism of its method of representation. It was assumed that the realistic method developed from primitive beginnings to the perfection of formal realism. It is one of the permanent gains of the aesthetic revolution of the twentieth century that we are rid of this type of aesthetics.

It can be inferred from the passage above that the artistic revolution of the twentieth century had which of the following effects?

- (A) It deemphasized realistic representation as an evaluative consideration for judging works of art.
- (B) It permitted modern critics to appreciate the simplicity of primitive art.
- (C) It repudiated the realistic representation found in the art of the past.
- (D) It reinforced traditional ways of looking at and judging great art.
- (E) It allowed art critics to understand the evolution and nature of art.

Questions 11-16

Three women—R, S, and T, two men—U and V, and four children—W, X, Y, and Z—are going to a game. They have a total of nine seats for the game, but the seats are in three different sections of the arena; they have a group of three adjacent seats in each section. For the game, the nine people must divide into groups of three according to the following restrictions:

No adults of the same sex can be together in any group.

W cannot be in R's group.

X must be in a group with S or U or both.

- 11. If R is the only adult in one group, the other members of her group must be
(A) W and X (B) W and Y (C) X and Y
(D) X and Z (E) Y and Z
- 12. If R and U are two of the three people in the first group, who can be in the second and third groups, respectively?
(A) S, T, W; V, Y, Z
(B) S, W, Z; T, V, X
(C) S, X, Y; T, W, Z

(D) T, V, W; S, Y, Z

(E) W, X, Y; S, V, Z

- 13. Which of the following pair of people can be in the same group as W?

(A) R and Y (B) S and U (C) S and V
(D) U and V (E) X and Z

- 14. Which of the following must be true?

(A) One of the women is in a group with two children.
(B) One of the two men is in a group with W.
(C) R is in a group with a man.
(D) T's group includes exactly one child.
(E) One of the groups includes no children.

- 15. Any of the following pairs of people could be in X's group EXCEPT

(A) R and U (B) S and T (C) S and U
(D) S and W (E) T and U

- 16. If T, Y, and Z are in one group, which of the following must be together in one of the other groups?

(A) R, S, V (B) R, U, W (C) S, U, W
(D) S, V, W (E) U, V, X

Questions 17-22

The manager of a repertory theater company is planning a schedule of productions for the company's five-week summer festival. Two different plays will be scheduled for each of the five weeks. The ten plays that will be scheduled are four plays by playwright R, two plays by playwright S, two plays by playwright T, one play by playwright U, and one play by playwright V. The scheduling is subject to the following restrictions:

No two plays by the same playwright will be scheduled for any of the five weeks, except for week 3, for which two plays by playwright R will be scheduled.

The play by playwright V will be scheduled for week 5.

No play by playwright S will be scheduled for the same week as any play by playwright R.

- 17. Which of the following could be the two plays scheduled for week 1?

- (A) Two plays by playwright R
 - (B) Two plays by playwright S
 - (C) A play by playwright R and a play by playwright S
 - (D) A play by playwright R and the play by playwright U
 - (E) The play by playwright U and the play by playwright V
18. If the plays by playwright R will be scheduled for weeks 2, 3, and 4, which of the following must be true?
- (A) A play by playwright S will be scheduled for week 2.
 - (B) A play by playwright S will be scheduled for week 5.
 - (C) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 2.
 - (D) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 4.
 - (E) The play by playwright U will be scheduled for week 1.
19. If the plays by playwright S will be scheduled for weeks 1 and 2, which of the following must be true?
- (A) A play by playwright R will be scheduled for week 4.
 - (B) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 1.
 - (C) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 4.
 - (D) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 5.
 - (E) The play by playwright U will be scheduled for week 4.
20. Which of the following pairs of plays CAN NOT be scheduled together for any week?
- (A) A play by playwright R and a play by playwright T
 - (B) A play by playwright R and the play by playwright U
 - (C) A play by playwright S and a play by playwright T
 - (D) A play by playwright S and the play by playwright U

- (E) A play by playwright T and the play by playwright U
21. If a play by playwright S and the play by playwright U will both be scheduled for the same week, which of the following must be true?
- (A) A play by playwright R and a play by playwright T will both be scheduled for the same week.
 - (B) A play by playwright S and a play by playwright T will both be scheduled for the same week.
 - (C) The play by playwright U will be scheduled for week 2.
 - (D) A play by playwright S will be scheduled for week 4.
 - (E) A play by playwright T will be scheduled for week 5.
22. If the plays by playwright T will be scheduled for consecutive weeks, which of the following must be true?
- (A) The plays by playwright S will be scheduled for weeks 1 and 2.
 - (B) The plays by playwright S will be scheduled for weeks 2 and 5.
 - (C) The plays by playwright S will be scheduled for weeks 4 and 5.
 - (D) The plays by playwright T will be scheduled for weeks 1 and 2.
 - (E) The plays by playwright T will be scheduled for weeks 4 and 5.

Questions 23-24

Why save endangered species? For the general public, endangered species appear to be little more than biological oddities. A very different perception is gained from considering the issue of extinction in a wider context. The important point is that many major social advances have been made on the basis of life forms whose worth would never have been perceived in advance. Consider the impact of rubber-producing plants on contemporary life and industry; approximately two-thirds of the world's rubber supply comes from rubber-producing plants and is made into objects

as diverse as rubber washers and rubber boots.

23. The author's point is made chiefly by
- (A) acknowledging the validity of two opposing points of view
 - (B) appealing to the emotions of the audience rather than to their intellects
 - (C) suggesting a useful perspective for viewing the question raised at the beginning of the passage
 - (D) trying to discredit the view of an opponent without presenting an alternative hypothesis
 - (E) generalizing from similar to dissimilar cases
24. All of the following facts could be used as illustrative examples in addition to the example of rubber-producing plants EXCEPT:
- (A) The discovery of the vaccine for smallpox resulted from observing the effect of the cowpox virus on the hands of dairy workers.
 - (B) The major source of our pharmaceutical supplies is plants, some of them commonly thought of as weeds.
 - (C) Certain antibiotics were originally derived from mold growing on cantaloupe.
 - (D) Plastic is a unique product derived from

petroleum and petroleum by-products.

- (E) Hamsters and other rodents have played an important role in laboratory tests of medicine for use on humans.
25. In the United States between 1850 and 1880, the number of farmers continued to increase, but at a rate lower than that of the general population.
- Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?
- (A) The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880.
 - (B) The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880.
 - (C) The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880.
 - (D) The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880.
 - (E) The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880.

SECTION 3

Time-30 minutes

30 Questions

A if the quantity in Column A is greater;

B if the quantity in Column B is greater;

C if the two quantities are equal;

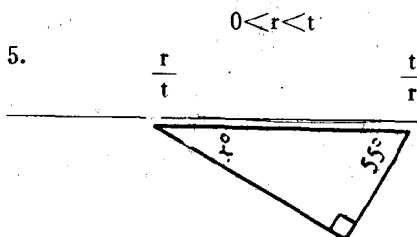
D if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given

	Column A	Column B
1.	$(40\% \text{ of } 50) + 60$	$(60\% \text{ of } 50) + 40$

2.	$\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 17$	$\frac{1}{17} \text{ of } 12$
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3.	$x + y = -1$	y
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4.	$23(784)$	$24(783)$
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6. x 35

For each home in Town X, the amount of property tax is p percent of the value of the home. The property tax on a home whose value is \$45,000 is \$1,200.

7. The property tax on \$1,300 a home in Town X whose value is \$54,000

The area of square region S is 36.

8. The perimeter of S 24

A printer numbered consecutively the pages of a book, beginning with 1 on the first page. In numbering the pages, he printed a total of 189 digits.

9. The number of 100 pages in the book

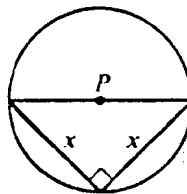
The average (arithmetic mean) of x , y , and 6 is 3.

10. $\frac{x+y}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$

Triangular regions T_1 and T_2 have equal areas and have heights h_1 and h_2 , respectively.

11. The area of T_1 h_1 The area of T_2 h_2

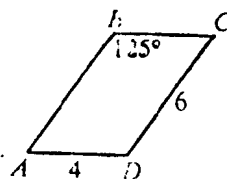
12. $\frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6}$ $(\frac{1}{2})^3$



The area of the circular region with center P is 16π .

13. x 4
 m , p , and x are positive integers and $mp = x$.

14. m x

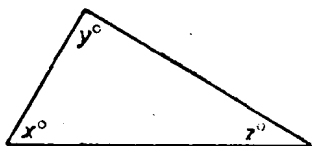


ABCD is a parallelogram.

15. The area of region ABCD 24

Directions: Each of the Questions 16–30 has five answer choices. For each of these questions, select the best of the answer choices given.

16. When walking, a certain person takes 16 complete steps in 10 seconds. At this rate, how many complete steps does the person take in 72 seconds?
(A) 45 (B) 78 (C) 86 (D) 99 (E) 115



17. In the figure above, what is the value of

$$\frac{x+y+z}{45}?$$

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6

18. $52.68 \times \frac{1}{100} =$

- (A) 0.05268 (B) 0.5268 (C) 5.268
(D) 526.8 (E) 52,680

19. If $b - c = 3$, and $a + c = 32$, then $a + b =$

- (A) 30 (B) 35 (C) 40 (D) 42 (E) 50

20. A rectangular floor 18 feet by 10 feet is to be completely covered with carpeting that costs x dollars per square yard. In terms of x , how

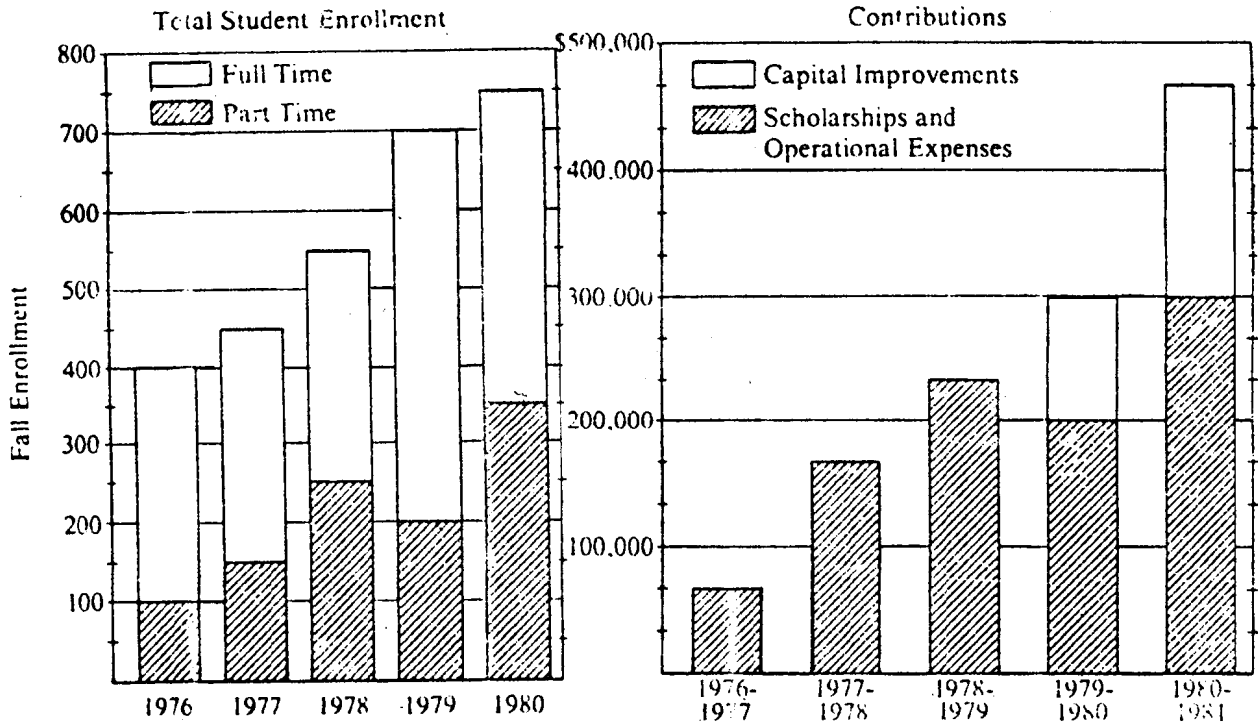
many dollars will the carpeting cost?
(1 yard = 3 feet)

- (A) 20x (B) 28x (C) 60x (D) 180
(E) 540x

Questions 21–25 refer to the following graphs.

COLLEGE R, ENROLLMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS

1976–1980



Note: Drawn to scale.

21. What was the total number of students enrolled at College R in the fall of 1979?
(A) 200 (B) 250 (C) 500 (D) 650
(E) 700
22. By what percent did the number of part-time students enrolled increase from the fall of 1979 to the fall of 1980?
(A) 7% (B) 42% (C) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ (D) 75% (E) 80%
23. What was the increase, if any, in the number of full-time students enrolled at College R from the fall of 1976 to the fall of 1977?
(A) 0 (B) 50 (C) 100
(D) 150 (E) 200
24. In the 1978-1979 school year, if 12 percent of the amount of contributions allocated to scholarships and operational expenses was allocated to heating costs, approximately how much was NOT allocated to heating costs?
(A) \$ 2,000 (B) \$ 25,000
(C) \$ 176,000 (D) \$ 205,000
(E) \$ 250,000
25. Approximately what was the total amount of contributions to College R from the 1978-1979 school year through the 1980-1981 school year, inclusive?
(A) \$ 967,000 (B) \$ 1,000,000
(C) \$ 9,000,000 (D) \$ 9,667,000

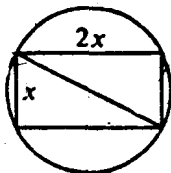
(E) \$ 10,000,000

26. If $x \neq 0$, then $\frac{x(x^2)^3}{x^2} =$

(A) x^2 (B) x^3 (C) x^4 (D) x^5 (E) x^6

27. Seven is equal to how many thirds of seven?

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 7 (E) 21



28. In the figure above, if the area of the incrimed rectangular region is 32, then the circumference of the circle is

(A) 20π (B) $4\pi\sqrt{5}$ (C) $4\pi\sqrt{3}$

(D) $2\pi\sqrt{5}$ (E) $2\pi\sqrt{3}$

29. Which of the following equals the reciprocal

of $x - \frac{1}{y}$, where $x - \frac{1}{y} \neq 0$?

(A) $\frac{1}{x} - y$ (B) $-\frac{y}{x}$

(C) $\frac{y}{x-1}$ (D) $\frac{x}{xy-1}$

(E) $\frac{y}{xy-1}$

30. A certain integer n is a multiple of both 5 and

9. Which of the following must be true?

I. n is an odd integer.

II. n is equal to 45.

III. n is a multiple of 15.

(A) III only

(B) I and II only

(C) I and III only

(D) II and III only

(E) I, II, and III

SECTION 4

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 _____ of mass literacy coincided with the first industrial revolution; in turn, the new expansion in literacy, as well as cheaper printing, helped to nurture the _____ of popular literature.

(A) building. . . misturst

(B) reappearance. . . display

(C) receipt. . . source

(D) selection. . . influence

(E) emergence. . . rise

2. Although ancient tools were _____ preserved, enough have survived to allow us to demonstrate an occasionally interrupted but generally _____ progress through prehisto-

ry.

(A) partially. . . noticeable

(B) superficially. . . necessary

(C) unwittingly. . . documented

(D) rarely. . . continual

(E) needlessly. . . incessant

3. In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

(A) permanently (B) imperceptibly

(C) irregularly (D) precariously

(E) slightly

4. Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or _____ signs of adolescent anxiety.

(A) prophetic (B) normal

(C) monotonous (D) virtual