

出国留学考试学习中心 编

美国高考 SAT

A Bible of Model Tests

全真模拟试题集

真题题型 | 精准难度 | 高分必备



 NO.1

中国石化出版社

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这本《SAT 全真模拟试题集》是一本 SAT 考试水平综合自测题集,题型多样化,内容丰富,实用性强。

SAT 考试包括 SAT I 推理测验(Reasoning Test)和 SAT II 专项测验(Subject Tests)两个部分。SAT I(Reasoning Test)考试时间为三小时四十五分钟,题型为选择题及写作,主要测验考生的阅读、数学及写作能力,满分是 2400 分。SAT II(Subject Tests)时间为一小时,大部分为选择题,主要考查考生某一专业的知识。可选择的 SAT II 单科考试科目有数学、物理、化学、生物、外语(包括汉语、日语、德语、法语、西班牙语)等,学生应根据各专业的要求报考。

SAT 通用考试的考察重点是:

1. 写作 (writing)

时间:60 分钟

考核内容:语法,习惯用法和词汇选择

考核方式:单项选择题(35 分钟);写作(25 分钟)

分数:200~800

2. 阅读 (Critical Reading)

时间:70 分钟(分为两个 25 分钟和一个 20 分钟)

考核内容:阅读能力

考核方式:阅读理解、完成句子和段落阅读理解

分数:200~800

3. 数学 (Math section)

时间:70 分钟(分为两个 25 分钟和一个 20 分钟)

考核内容:算术及应用题、代数及函数、几何及度量衡、数据分析、统计学及基础概率论

考核方式:单项选择题和运算题

分数:200~800

在 SAT 考试的备考过程中,做模拟试题是进行强化训练,取得优异成绩的重要途径。本书根据历年 SAT 英语考试的命题规律和总体趋势,精选了 8 套全真模拟试题,配以详细的答案解析,使考生能够迅速熟悉 SAT 考试,知道自己的强项和弱项各是什么,找出自己需要学习的内容,帮助考生快速突破 SAT 考试。

编 者

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MODEL TEST 1

SECTION 1

The essay gives you an opportunity to show how effectively you can develop and express ideas. You should, therefore, take care to develop your point of view, present your ideas logically and clearly, and use language precisely.

Your essay must be written on the lines provided on your answer sheet—you will receive no other paper on which to write. You will have enough space if you write on every line, avoid wide margins, and keep your handwriting to a reasonable size. Remember that people who are not familiar with your handwriting will read what you write. Try to write or print so that what you are writing is legible to those readers.

Think carefully about the following passage and the following assignment.

Whenever Social Studies teacher Karen Greene sits down to grade a stack of papers, she wonders what the grades really mean and whether they convey useful information about students learning to the students themselves, to parents, counselors, or even to colleges.

While most would agree that the general purpose of grading is to provide feedback on student performance, finding consensus on what criteria to use for grading is a different story. Should Karen reward high grades to a hard-working student by giving him the D that his work really warranted? What about grading a student capable of doing excellent work when she puts her mind to it but who rarely does the work? An F for lack of effort might prod her to work harder, but would it accurately reflect the real quality of her work?

Adapted from Lisa Birk, *Harvard Education Letter*, October 2004

Assignment: Should students who work very hard in a course earn very high grades, or should achievement rather than effort determine students' grades? Plan and write an essay in which you develop your point of view on this issue. Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your observations, experience, studies, or reading.

SECTION 2

Turn to Section 2 (page 4) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

Hoping to _____ the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be _____ to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce...useful (B) end...divisive (C) overcome...unattractive
(D) extend...satisfactory (E) resolve...acceptable (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- The works of Paraguayan artist Carlos Colombo are _____: they include sculpture, painting, printmaking, and architecture.
(A) distorted (B) whimsical (C) prominent
(D) instructive (E) varied
- Women in the United States gained _____ long after Black American men did, but Black citizens had greater difficulty exercising their new voting rights.
(A) restitution (B) suffrage (C) solace
(D) initiatives (E) levies
- Paradoxically, during the French Revolution, the very leaders who proclaimed _____ philosophies sometimes also engaged in _____ practices.
(A) regal...imperial (B) simplistic...neutral (C) liberating...repressive
(D) totalitarian...absolutist (E) scandalous...compromised
- Deer overbrowsing has dramatically reduced plant _____ in many eastern United States forests; the few surviving plant species are those that regrow quickly or that deer find _____.
(A) dominance...edible (B) longevity...nutritious (C) diversity...unpalatable
(D) mortality...inaccessible (E) disease...toxic
- Extensive travel afforded Langston Hughes a _____ perspective, but it was Harlem that served as the creative _____ for his writing.
(A) cosmopolitan...defense (B) worldly...inspiration (C) moral...obligation
(D) stunted...condition (E) limited...center

6. The simple and direct images in Dorothea Lange's photographs provide _____ reflection of a bygone social milieu.
 (A) an intricate (B) a candid (C) an ostentatious
 (D) a fictional (E) a convoluted
7. They enjoyed each other's company enormously, but they rarely agreed on any issue; in fact, one could be sure that on any important topic their opinions would _____.
 (A) diverge (B) coincide (C) retreat
 (D) assemble (E) truncate
8. Excavation is, in essence, an act of _____: to clear a site down to the lowest level means that all the upper levels are completely obliterated.
 (A) exploration (B) destruction (C) validation
 (D) malice (E) spontaneity

Each passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in each passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 9~10 are based on the following passage.

This all started on a Saturday morning in May, one of those warm spring days that smell like clean linen. Delia had gone to the supermarket to shop for the week's meals. She was standing in the produce section, languidly choosing a bunch of celery. Grocery stores always made her reflective. Why was it, she was wondering, that celery was not
 (5) called "corduroy plant"? That would be much more colorful. And garlic bulbs should be "moneybags", because their shapes reminded her of the sacks of gold coins in flokates.

9. The reference to "clean linen" (line 2) primarily serves to _____.
 (A) explain a course of action
 (B) evoke a particular sensation
 (C) describe an unexpected development
 (D) show nostalgia for a past experience
 (E) point out a pressing obligation
10. The word "colorful" in line 5 conveys a sense of something _____.
 (A) garish (B) robust (C) subtly hued
 (D) vividly descriptive (E) eye-catching

Questions 11~12 are based on the following passage.

Beginning in the 1780's, novelist Charlotte Smith's explicit and implicit criticism of English life and laws, of England's social organization, earned her a reputation as a "subversive". Her novels contain some of the earliest literary attacks on the English legal system. In comparison to later exposes by nineteenth-century novelists such as
 (5) Charles Dickens, Charlotte Smith's attacks appear somewhat timorous. However, it cannot be denied that it was Smith who introduced such a target for later novelists and that when she did, her action was considered so audacious that it laid her open to the charge of being a "menace".

11. The passage suggests that many of Smith's critics considered her novels to be _____.
 (A) marred by frivolous and pointless descriptions
 (B) riddled with historical inaccuracies
 (C) harmful to the established social order
 (D) indifferent to questions of morality
 (E) disrespectful of British literary traditions
12. The author of the passage mentions Charles Dickens primarily as an example of a novelist who _____.
 (A) found success by simply exposing rather than attacking social institutions
 (B) rebelled against a literary tradition that Smith had originated
 (C) developed the same themes as Smith, but received far less criticism for doing so
 (D) concurred with Smith's criticisms of the English legal system
 (E) made literary attacks that were bolder than those made by Smith

Questions 13~24 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is a selection from a history of jazz. Its subject is Duke Ellington, a pioneer and innovator in modern jazz forms.

Duke Ellington's Orchestra is a complex configuration of many spiritual and musical elements. To be sure, it was Duke Ellington's music that was created here, but it was just as much the music of each individual member of the band. Many Ellington pieces were genuine collective achievements, but it was Ellington who headed the collective.

- (5) Attempts have been made to describe how Ellington recording have come into being, but the process is so subtle that verbalization appears crude. Duke, or his alter ego, the late arranger and jazz composer, Billy Strayhorn, or one of the members of the band would come to the studio with a theme. Ellington would play on the piano. The rhythm section would fall in. One or another of the horn men would pick it up. Baritone saxophonist
- (10) Harry Carney might improvise a solo on it. The brass would make up a suitable background for him. And Ellington would sit at the piano and listen, gently accenting the harmonies—and suddenly he'd know: this is how the piece should sound and no other way. Later, when it was transcribed, the note paper only happened to retain what was, in the real meaning of the word, improvised into being.
- (15) The dynamic willpower with which Ellington stamped his ideas on his musicians, while giving them the impression that he was only helping them to unfold and develop their hidden powers, was one of his many great gifts. Owing to the relationship between Duke and his musicians, which can barely be put into words, everything he had written seemed to be created for him and his orchestra—to such a degree that hardly anyone can copy it.
- (20) When Ellington was eighteen, he wanted to become a painter. By becoming a musician he only seemed to have abandoned painting. He painted not in colors but in sounds. His compositions, with their many colors of timbre and harmony, are musical paintings. Sometimes this is revealed by the titles: "The Flaming Sword", "Sepia Panorama", "Country Girl", "Dusk in the Desert", "Mood Indigo", and so forth. Even

- (25) as a conductor, Ellington remained the painter: in the grand manner in which he confronted the orchestra and, with a few sure movements of the hand, placed spots of color on a canvas made of sounds.

It may be due to this that he perceived his music as “the transformation of memories into sounds”. Ellington said, “the memory of things gone is important to a jazz musician. I

- (30) remember I once wrote a sixty-four-bar piece about a memory of when I was a little boy in bed and heard a man whistling on the street outside, his footsteps echoing away.”

Again and again Ellington has expressed his pride in the color of his skin. Many of his larger works took their themes from black history: “Black, Brown, and Beige,” the tone painting of the American Negro who was “black” when he came to the New World,

- (35) became “brown” in the days of slavery, and today is “beige”—not only in his color, but in his being as well; “Liberian Suite”, a work in six movements commissioned by the small republic on the west coast of Africa for its centennial; “Harlem”, the work in which the atmosphere of New York’s black city has been captured; “Deep South Suite”, which reminds us of the locale of the origins of jazz, or “New World A-comin”, the work (40) about a better world without racial discrimination.

Many critics have said that Ellington often comes too close to European musics. They point to his concern with larger forms. But in this very concern is revealed an insufficiency in the molding of these forms which is certainly not European: an astonishing, amiable naiveté. This naiveté was also present in those medleys—long series

- (45) of his many successful tunes—with which Duke again and again upset many of his more sophisticated fans at his concerts. Ellington simply failed to see why the idea of the hit medley should be alien to an artistic music.

The jungle style is one of the four styles identified with Duke Ellington. The other three are (in a somewhat simplistic but synoptically clear grouping) “mood style”, “concerto style”, (50) and “standard style”, which came rather directly from Fletcher Henderson, the most important band leader of the twenties, and initially did not contribute much that was new. What it did have to offer, though, was clothed in typically Ellingtonian colors and sounds. In addition, of course, there in every imaginable mixture of these styles.

- The history of Duke Ellington is the history of the orchestra in jazz. No significant (55) big band—and this includes commercial dance bands—has not been directly or indirectly influenced by Duke. The list of innovations and techniques introduced by Ellington and subsequently picked up by other orchestras or players is unrivaled.

13. Which of the following best describes the “process” (line 6) of Ellington and his band in the composition of new pieces?

- (A) Ellington’s primary concern was to help his band members realize their full potential as composers.
(B) Ellington exploited the talents of his band in order to further his own career as a composer.
(C) Ellington and his band collaborated as equals in the development of new compositions.
(D) Ellington used his band’s improvisations as inspiration for his compositions.
(E) Ellington based his compositions on early recordings by his band members.

14. In line 11, "accenting" most nearly means _____.
 (A) fashioning (B) emphasizing (C) improving (D) enunciating (E) reworking
15. The descriptions given in lines 15~27 provide the reader with which of the following?
 (A) An understanding of Ellington's youth.
 (B) A sense of the momentum behind Ellington's earlier work.
 (C) A history of Ellington's social conscience.
 (D) The reasons behind Ellington's long-lived popularity.
 (E) The inspirations for some of Ellington's compositions.
16. According to the author, which of the following is true of "Black, Brown, and Beige" (line 33)?
 (A) It tells the story of several major black historical figures.
 (B) Its title refers to color both literally and metaphorically.
 (C) It is comprised of three distinct sections.
 (D) It was inspired by a series of paintings.
 (E) It was written on commission for a national celebration.
17. The author implies that the "origins of jazz" (line 39) can be traced to _____.
 (A) Harlem (B) the American South (C) the west coast of Africa
 (D) Europe (E) Liberia
18. Which of the following attributes does the author mention in response to the criticisms leveled in lines 41~47?
 (A) Ellington's pride in the color of his skin.
 (B) Ellington's European sensibility.
 (C) Ellington's grasp of timbre and harmony.
 (D) Ellington's genuine innocence.
 (E) Ellington's ability to write hit songs.
19. According to the passage, some "fans" (line 46) of Ellington were _____.
 (A) critical of one of Ellington's presentation formats
 (B) unfamiliar with more classical forms of music
 (C) lacking in the naiveté required to understand Ellington's medleys
 (D) dismayed by Ellington's use of European musical forms
 (E) close-minded in their dismissal of Ellington's work
20. The author mentions all of the following as sources of inspiration for Ellington's work EXCEPT _____.
 (A) famous paintings (B) childhood memories (C) ethnic heritage
 (D) orchestral improvisations (E) regional ambiance
21. The phrase in parentheses (lines 48~53) serves to _____.
 (A) introduce the styles the author most appreciates
 (B) offer a new definition for a widely accepted term
 (C) summarize the process by which music is categorized
 (D) enhance the reader's perception of jungle style's heritage
 (E) justify what may be perceived as an oversimplification
22. It can be inferred from the passage that "Fletcher Henderson" (line 50) _____.
 (A) was a stylistic influence on Duke Ellington

- (B) composed in a style that was inspired by the work of Duke Ellington
(C) was a contemporary of Duke Ellington
(D) created music that was not particularly memorable
(E) wrote music that had much in common with Ellington's jungle style
23. Which of the following questions could be answered based on information in the passage?
- (A) At what age did Ellington achieve success as a musician?
(B) What musical devices did Ellington use to convey color?
(C) By what process did Ellington develop his orchestral compositions?
(D) What are the characteristics of Ellington's jungle style?
(E) What is considered Ellington's best-known composition?
24. The final paragraph of the passage focuses on which of the following aspects of Duke Ellington's work?
- (A) Its commercial success. (B) Its versatility. (C) Its legacy.
(D) Its creativity. (E) Its sources.



SECTION 3

In this section solve each problem, using any available space on the page for scratchwork. Then decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Notes:

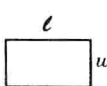
1. The use of a calculator is permitted. All numbers used are real numbers.
2. Figures that accompany problems in this test are intended to provide information useful in solving the problems. They are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that the figure is not drawn to scale. All figures lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.

Reference Information



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r$$



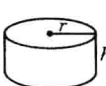
$$A = lw$$



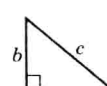
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



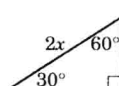
$$V = lwh$$



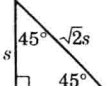
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



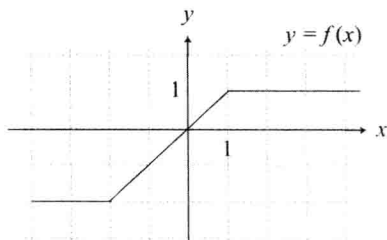
Special Right Triangles



The number of degrees of arc in a circle is 360.

The measure in degrees of a straight angle is 180.

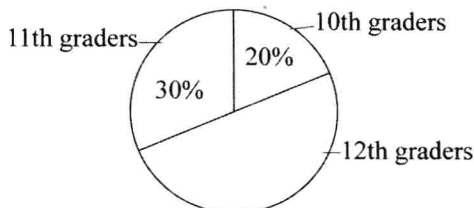
The sum of the measures in degrees of the angles of a triangle is 180.



| x | $g(x)$ |
|-----|--------|
| -2 | 0 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |

1. The figure above shows the graph of the function f , and the table shows selected values for the function g . For which of the following values of x does $f(x) = g(x)$?
 (A) -2 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 1 (E) 2
2. Which of the following is NOT a factor of $10^2 - 10$?
 (A) 10 (B) 15 (C) 30 (D) 45 (E) 50

DEBATING TEAM MEMBERSHIP



3. Based on the information in the graph above, what percent of the membership of the debating team is made up of 11th and 12th graders?
 (A) 40% (B) 50% (C) 60% (D) 70% (E) 80%

4. If the angles of a triangle measure x° , y° , and z° and these measured are in the ratio of $3 : 4 : 5$, respectively, what is the value of z ?

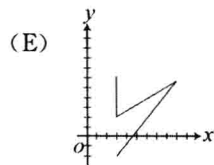
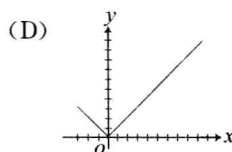
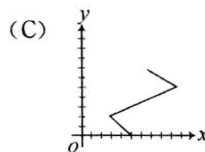
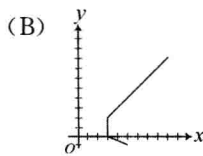
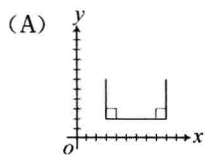
(A) 45 (B) 60 (C) 75 (D) 90 (E) 105

5. $P(t) = 3,000 \cdot 2^{\frac{t}{4}}$

Some organisms are being cultured in a biology lab. The population, P , of the organisms in the culture t days after the culture began is modeled by the function above. By how many organisms does the population increase from $t = 4$ to $t = 16$?

(A) 6,000 (B) 24,000 (C) 36,000 (D) 42,000 (E) 48,000

6. No two points on the graph have the same x -coordinate. Which of the following graphs has the property stated above?



7. A store sells a package of 6 batteries for \$4 and a package of 24 of the same batteries for \$12. If you need to _____.

(A) \$4 (B) \$8 (C) \$12 (D) \$16 (E) \$20

8. If $0 < x < 1$, which of the following expressions must decrease in value as x increases?

I. $\frac{1}{1-x}$

II. $\frac{1}{x^2}$

III. $1 - \sqrt{x}$

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) I and II only

(D) I and III only

(E) II and III only

Each of the remaining 10 questions (11–20) requires you to solve the problem and enter your answer by marking the ovals in the special grid, as shown in the examples below.

Answer: $\frac{7}{12}$ or 7/12

Write answer → in boxes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | / | 1 | 2 |
| • | • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Grid in → result

← Fraction line

Answer: 2.5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | . | 5 |
| • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 |

← Decimal point

Answer: 201

Either position is correct.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0 | 1 |
| • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0 | 1 |
| • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |

Note: You may start your answers in any column, space permitting. Columns not needed should be left blank.

- Mark no more than one oval in any column.
- Because the answer sheet will be machine-scored, **you will receive credit only if the ovals are filled in correctly.**
- Although not required, it is suggested that you write your answer in the boxes at the top of the columns to help you fill in the ovals accurately.
- Some problems may have more than one correct answer. In such cases, grid only one answer.
- No question has a negative answer.
- **Mixed numbers** such as $2\frac{1}{2}$ must be gridded as 2.5 or 5/2. (If $2\frac{1}{2}$ is gridded, it will be interpreted as $\frac{21}{2}$, not $2\frac{1}{2}$.)

- **Decimal Accuracy:** If you obtain a decimal answer, **enter the most accurate value the grid will accommodate.** For example, if you obtain an answer such as 0.6666..., you should record the result as .666 or .667. **Less accurate values such as .66 or .67 are not acceptable.**

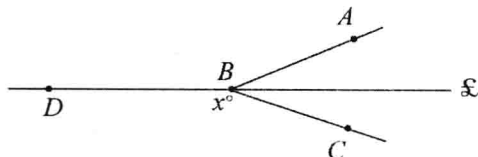
Acceptable ways to grid $\frac{2}{3} = .6666\dots$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | / | 3 |
| • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| . | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| • | • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| . | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| • | • | • | • |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

9. A recipe requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar for a 3-pound cake. At this rate, how many cups of sugar should be used for a 5-pound cake?
10. In the xy -coordinate plane, point $(1, 4)$ is on the line whose equation is $y = 3x + b$. What is the value of b ?
11. If a cake is cut into thirds and each third is cut into fourths, how many pieces of cake are there?

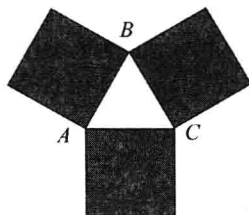


12. In the figure above, line \mathcal{X} bisects $\angle ABC$, and the measure of $\angle ABC$ is 80° . What is the value of x ?
13. If $10^{ab} = 10,000$, where a and b are positive integers, what is one possible value of a ?

14. The cost of a telephone call using long-distance carrier A is \$ 1.00 for any time up to and including 20 minutes and \$ 0.07 per minute thereafter. The cost using long-distance carrier B is \$ 0.06 per minute for any amount of time. For a call that lasts t minutes, the cost using carrier A is the same as the cost using carrier B . If t is a positive integer greater than 20, what is the value of t ?

A, B, C, D,

15. How many different three-letter arrangements of the letters above are possible if no letter may be repeated? (An arrangement like ABC is distinct from an arrangement like BCA .)
16. If $x + 2x + 3x + 4x = 1$, then what is the value of x^2 ?



17. In the figure above, ABC is an equilateral triangle formed by the edges of three squares. If triangle ABC has a perimeter of 15, what is the total area of the shaded regions?
18. The value of k is an integer between 50 and 90 and is a multiple of 4. When k is divided by 5, the remainder is 3. When k is divided by 3, the remainder is 2. What is the value of k ?



SECTION 4

Turn to Section 4 (page 4) of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the choices given and fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five words or sets of words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Example:

Hoping to _____ the dispute, negotiators proposed a compromise that they felt would be _____ to both labor and management.

- (A) enforce...useful (B) end...divisive (C) overcome...unattractive
(D) extend...satisfactory (E) resolve...acceptable (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- Some actors have complained that the director, rather than treating them as his _____, dominated them and expected them to be _____.
(A) protégés...recalcitrant (B) equals...subservient (C) rivals...remorseful
(D) intimates...overweening (E) beneficiaries...callous
- Marketing firms rely heavily on _____ information: statistical data about the size, growth, and distribution of human populations.
(A) classified (B) demographic (C) conjectural
(D) qualitative (E) anecdotal
- Despite his brilliant career, Gerald was plagued by doubts and could not _____ his feelings of _____.
(A) imagine...worthlessness (B) reconcile...superiorite (C) embrace...insecurity
(D) dispel...inferiority (E) fathom...levity
- The teacher unabashedly used _____, flattering his students in an attempt to coax them to _____ research projects for extra credit.
(A) subterfuge...suppress (B) coercion...accept (C) innuendo...synthesize
(D) cajolery...undertake (E) chicanery...glorify
- One requirement of timeless art is that it deepen and _____ our awareness, not that it merely confirm what we already know.
(A) hinder (B) reconcile (C) control
(D) soothe (E) extend