I. Vocabulary: Choose the answer that best explains the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence. Each question is 5 points.

1. Ultrasonic waves can detect cracks in metal that the human eye cannot see.
   (A) stop
   (B) find
   (C) arrange
   (D) mend

2. The profuse tropical forests of the Amazon are inhabited by different kinds of animals.
   (A) wild
   (B) distant
   (C) abundant
   (D) immersed

3. When high fever is present, disorientation may occur.
   (A) disposition
   (B) confusion
   (C) complication
   (D) depression

4. The sawfish is easily recognized by its prominent sawlike head.
   (A) protruding
   (B) promiscuous
   (C) rugged
   (D) spiked

5. After the executive meeting was over. We came to a tentative conclusion from the discussion.
   (A) inductive
   (B) experimental
   (C) theoretical
   (D) descriptive

6. The seeds of the maple are scattered by the wind.
   (A) stirred
   (B) itinerant
   (C) dispersed
   (D) dragged
7. During hibernation, animals remain dormant and their heart rate, breathing, and temperature are very low.
   (A) awake
   (B) agile
   (C) comfortable
   (D) motionless

8. F. D. Roosevelt was the only man to have been elected president of the United States four successive times.
   (A) significant
   (B) consecutive
   (C) notable
   (D) symmetrical

9. The benevolent Emma Willard started women’s education by opening a school in her home in 1814.
   (A) apprehensive
   (B) merciless
   (C) spiteful
   (D) kind

10. The gravitational forces of the sun and the moon are fundamental in causing ocean tides.
    (A) unique
    (B) essential
    (C) odd
    (D) current

II. **Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best complete the sentence. 5 Points Each.**

11. Instead of giving the criminal a severe punishment, the judge was __________ with him.
    (A) magnanimous
    (B) rudimentary
    (C) lenient
    (D) amiable

12. Dr. Woods is not a very a good speaker; he often has to __________ for the right word.
    (A) knuckle
    (B) fumble
    (C) wrestle
    (D) crave
13. An optimistic person _______ on the pleasant things rather than the unpleasant ones.
   (A) swells
   (B) inhabits
   (C) impresses
   (D) contemplates

14. At noon the workers began protesting in front of the airline company. After a few hours they had a _______ with the Police.
   (A) contest
   (B) confrontation
   (C) justify
   (D) confusion

15. The same symptoms that occur _______ occur with cocaine.
   (A) amphetamines can
   (B) with amphetamines can
   (C) so amphetamines
   (D) with amphetamines they

16. Nowhere _______ more skewed than in the auto industry.
   (A) that retail trade figures
   (B) retail trade figures
   (C) are retail trade figures
   (D) retail trade figures

17. The Dewey Decimal System, currently used in libraries throughout the world, _______ all written works into ten classes.
   (A) dividing
   (B) divides
   (C) it would divide
   (D) was divided

18. A baby’s development is influenced by both heredity and _______.
   (A) by environmental factors
   (B) environmentally
   (C) the influence of the environment
   (D) environment
19. Truman Capote’s In Cold Blood is neither journalistically accurate _____________.
   (A) a piece of fiction
   (B) nor a fictitious work
   (C) or written in a fictitious way
   (D) nor completely fictitious

20. The purpose of a labor union is to improve the working conditions, ___________, and pay of its members.
   (A) jobs are secure
   (B) to be secure
   (C) job security
   (D) the job’s security

III. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. Each question is 5 points.

Various types of fog are essentially clouds that form at the earth’s surface, produced by temperature differences and moisture in the air. As warm, moisture-laden air cools, its relative humidity (the amount of moisture that air can contain, which depends on the temperature) increases. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cold air. So if the air is cooled sufficiently it will reach saturation, or the dew point, at which point the moisture begins to condense out of the air and form water droplets, creating fog.

21. What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
   (A) To describe various types of fog
   (B) To explain how fog is formed
   (C) To define relative humidity
   (D) To compare the effects of warm air and cold air

22. It can be concluded from the passage that
   (A) foggy days are caused by cold nights
   (B) fog is likely to form in desert areas
   (C) hot humid days are usually followed by cold, foggy nights
   (D) fog could form on a cold evening after a warm day

23. This passage would most likely be written by
   (A) an archeologist
   (B) a biologist
   (C) a meteorologist
   (D) a psychologist
24. The tone of this passage could best be described as
   (A) humorous
   (B) argumentative
   (C) objective
   (D) persuasive

One theory that integrates diverse findings on hunger, eating, and weight argues that body weight is governed by a set-point, a homeostatic mechanism that keeps people at roughly the weight they are genetically designed to be. Set-point theorists claim that everyone has a genetically programmed basal metabolism rate, the rate at which the body burns calories for energy. And a fixed number of fat cells, which are cells that store fat for energy. These cells may change in size (the amount of fat they contain), but never in number. After weight loss, they just lurk around the body, waiting for the chance to puff up again. According to set-point theory, there is no single area in the brain that keeps track of weight. Rather, an interaction of metabolism, fat cells, and hormones keeps people at the weight their bodies are designed to be. When a heavy person diets, the body slows down to conserve energy (and its fat reserves). When a thin person overeats, the body speeds up to burn energy.

25. The passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects?
   (A) Psychology   (B) Social studies   (C) Chemistry   (D) Biology

26. What is most likely the topic of the paragraph following this one?
   (A) a different theory on body weight   (B) The important of a proper diet
   (C) The relation between activity and weight   (D) How to keep fat cells from enlarging

27. It can be concluded from the passage that
   (A) a genetically thin person can easily gain weight
   (B) it is impossible for genetically predisposed overweight people to lose weight
   (C) people don’t have as much control over their body weight as they might think
   (D) humans are genetically designed to be overweight

28. The author’s attitude toward the subject of weight could best be described as
   (A) emotional       (B) disbelieving   (C) depressing         (D) scientific

29. The writer’s purpose in writing this passage is to
   (A) inform         (B) illustrate       (C) criticize           (D) compare
Horace Pippin, as an African-American soldier during World War I, was wounded in his right arm. He discovered, however, that by keeping his right wrist steady with his left hand, he could paint and draw. Pippin was not trained, but his artistic sensitivity and intuitive feel for two-dimensional design and the arrangement of color and patterns made him one of the finest Primitive artists America has produced.

Pippin did a series of paintings on the abolitionist John Brown and one on his war experiences, but he shied away from social issues for the most part and achieved his greatest success with scenes of the people and places of his hometown of West Chester, Pennsylvania. His *Domino Players*, featuring four women gathered around a wooden table in a simple kitchen setting, is an excellent example of his rural domestic scenes.

30. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about primitive art?
   (A) It is two-dimensional.   (B) Colors and patterns are important.
   (C) Artists do not have to be trained for it.   (D) It is used primarily for painting portraits.

31. Horace Pippin discovered he could paint and draw
   (A) during World War I
   (B) when he completed his artistic training
   (C) when someone reminded him of his artistic sensitivity
   (D) by holding his right wrist steady with his left hand

32. Where in the passage is the name of Pippin’s Hometown mentioned?
   (A) Line 6   (B) Line 7   (C) Line 8   (D) Line 9

33. It may be inferred from the passage that Pippin
   (A) had a simple upbringing
   (B) was obsessed with the subject of abolition
   (C) was devastated by his war experiences.
   (D) wanted nothing to do with his past

34. The word “arrangement” in line 4 could best be replaced by which of the following?
   (A) purpose
   (B) fixture
   (C) composition
   (D) blend

Anderson’s plan for finishing his degree is as follows. Next semester, he is going to analyze his data. The he is going to write his thesis or dissertation during the summer. His committee will probably ask him to revise the first draft of the thesis and resubmit it. This is typical. When the thesis is finally approved, Anderson will schedule his thesis defense. At that time his professors will ask him a lot of questions about his research, and he will defend his conclusions. If Anderson’s thesis defense is accepted, he will receive his Ph. D in January of next year.
35. A doctoral student
   (A) has already received a Ph. D. degree.
   (B) is an undergraduate student.
   (C) usually writes a dissertation.
   (D) does not have a master’s degree.

36. What will happen while Anderson defends his thesis?
   (A) He will talk to the editors of the educational journal that is going to publish his thesis.
   (B) He will get into an argument with the faculty members on his thesis committees.
   (C) He will analyze the research data with his committee members.
   (D) He will collect the data from the committee members.

37. In this passage it is implied that
   (A) Anderson needs financial help to get into doctoral program.
   (B) Anderson is going to analyze his data after he defends his thesis.
   (C) It is acceptable to make some changes in the thesis before Anderson defends his conclusions.
   (D) Anderson should find his committee members from only one department.

The “piece of eight” was the nickname of the Spanish “peso,” which was the rough equivalent of the American dollar in early America; the peso was accepted coin in much of the Americas, particularly during the period when the stores of Spanish ships were regularly stripped by pirates on the waters off the Americas and “redistributed” throughout coastal towns. The nickname “pieces of eight” derived from the fact that the peso was equal to eight “reals” and therefore had the numeral 8 stamped on it. The “piece of eight” was sometimes actually cut into pieces, or bits, and one popular size was one-quarter of a “piece of eight,” or two bits. As a consequence, the U.S. quarter of a dollar is sometimes referred today as two-bits, particularly in the western part of the country. A visitor to that area, if told “It’ll be two-bits,” should take it that the price of an item is being given.

38. The word “rough” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) unsmooth
   (B) mean
   (C) approximate
   (D) heavy

39. Look at the word **stores** in the passage. **Stores** are probably
   (A) departments
   (B) markets
   (C) shops
   (D) supplies
40. Look at the expression take it in the passage. This expression could best be replaced by

(A) hold
(B) understand
(C) possess
(D) grab