

For questions 1-6, choose the one entry best suited for each blank from its corresponding column of choices.

1. Corporate leaders often try to ____ their intentions. After all, disclosing the motives that drive certain business decisions is likely to put their company's strategic advantage at risk.

A) occlude	B) stipulate	C) obfuscate	D) preclude	E) abjure
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2. Individuals in positions of power often suffer at the hands of their own _____. Refusing to consider criticism, however valid, often leads them to make decisions that ultimately produce catastrophic results.

A) miscalculations	B) ambivalence	C) perfidy	D) ineptitude	E) hubris
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3. Many observers of the trial believed that the judges (i) ____ of Reed for prosecutorial misconduct ultimately led to the defendant's (ii) _____. Reed appeared despondent for the remainder of the trial.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) adjudication	D) conviction
B) excoriation	E) deposition
C) exoneration	F) exoneration

4. The report, (i) ____ from the company's own internal documents, revealed that security was not as (ii) ____ as the IT department had originally reported. Hackers easily bypassed the firewall.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) coerced	D) vulnerable
B) gleaned	E) implacable
C) redacted	F) impregnable

5. A (i) ____ democracy must be built on certain (ii) ____ in order to survive. Giving the populace the right to vote without establishing the rule of law makes a young democracy (iii) ____ to evolving into a dictatorship.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A) well-established	D) precepts	G) dedicated
B) nascent	E) criteria	H) resolute
C) representative	F) precedents	I) prone

6. A curved mirror produces an optical (i) ____ -- a (ii) ____ in the appearance of the object it reflects. While looking in such a mirror may amuse some, others may find it (iii) ____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A) vacillation	D) distortion	G) debilitating
B) aberration	E) divergence	H) humorous
C) translucence	F) detraction	I) discomfiting

Each of the following passages is followed by questions pertaining to the passage. Read the passage and answer the questions based on information stated or implied in that passage.

For each question, select one answer choice unless instructed otherwise.

The following page is an excerpt from *The Role of the Father in Childhood Development, 5th Edition*, by Michael E. Lamb, editor (Wiley).

Whether and how much time fathers spend with their children are questions at the heart of much research conducted over the past three decades. In the mid-1970s a number of investigators sought to describe -- often by detailed observation and sometimes also through detailed maternal and paternal reports -- the extent of paternal interactions with children (Pleck & Masciadrelli, this volume; Lamb & Lewis, this volume). Many of these researchers have framed their research around the three types of paternal involvement (engagement, accessibility, responsibility) described by Lamb, Pleck, Charnov, and Levine (1987). As Pleck and Masciadrelli note, researchers have consistently shown that fathers spend much less time with their children than do mothers. In two-parent families in which mothers are unemployed, fathers spend about one-fourth as much time as mothers in direct interaction or engagement with their children, and about a third as much time being accessible to their children. Many fathers assume essentially no responsibility (as defined by

participation in key decisions, availability at short notice, involvement in the care of sick children, management and selection of alternative child care, etc.) for their children's care or rearing, however, and the small subgroup of fathers who assume high degrees of responsibility has not been studied extensively. Average levels of paternal responsibility have increased over time, albeit slowly, and there appear to be small but continuing increases over time in average levels of all types of paternal involvement.

7. Which sentence most clearly summarized the research supporting the primary conclusion stated in the article?

(A) Whether and how much time fathers spend with their children are questions at the heart of much research conducted over the past three decades.

(B) Many of these researchers have framed their research around the three types of paternal involvement (engagement, accessibility, responsibility) describes by Lamb, Pleck, Charnov, and Levine (1987).

(C) As Pleck and Masciadrelli note, researchers have consistently shown that fathers spend much less time with their children than do mothers.

(D) In two-parent families in which mothers are unemployed, fathers spend about one-fourth as much time as mother in direct interaction or engagement with their children, and about a third as much time being accessible to their children.

(E) Average levels of paternal responsibility have increased over time, albeit slowly, and there appear to be small but continuing increases over time in average levels of all types of parental involvement.

8. In the context of this paragraph, which of the following would not constitute "paternal responsibility"?

(A) Taking care of a child who is ill

(B) Reading to a child

(C) Choosing a childcare provider

(D) Providing food, clothing, and housing for a child

(E) Playing a game with a child

For questions 9 and 10, consider each answer choice separately and select all answer choices that are correct.

9. Data from which of the following were not included in the research?

(A) Single-parent families

(B) Two-parent families in which the fathers are unemployed

(C) Two-parent families in which the mothers are unemployed

10. Which of the following did researchers use as a measure of paternal involvement or responsibility?

- (A) Engagement, accessibility, and the care of sick children
- (B) Accessibility, responsibility, and financial support
- (C) Engagement and availability at short notice

The following passage is an excerpt from *World Literature in Theory* by David Damrosch, editor (Wiley-Blackwell).

What are we to make of world literature today? The cultural and political realignment of the past two decades have opened the field of world literature to an unprecedented, even vertiginous variety of authors and countries. At once exhilarating and unsettling, the range and variety of literatures now in view raise serious questions of scale, of translation and comprehension, and of persisting imbalance of economic and cultural power. At the same time, the shifting landscape of world literature offers new opportunities for readers to encounter writers located well beyond the select few western European countries whose works long dominated worldwide attention. Whereas in past eras works usually spread from imperial centers to peripheral regions (from China to Vietnam, from London to Australia and Kenya, from Paris to almost everywhere), an increasingly multipolar literary landscape allows writers from smaller countries to achieve rapid worldwide fame. While still in his fifties, Orhan Pamuk became the second-youngest recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature and was translated into 56 languages, Vietnamese included; he has many more readers abroad than in his native Turkey. Increasingly complex patterns of travel, emigration, and publication make “national” languages and literatures more and more international in character. The winner of the Nobel Prize in 2000, Gao Xingjian, has long lived in France and has become a French citizen, yet he continues to write in Chinese. Cultural hybridity is also found within the borders of China itself, as in the stories of the Sino-Tibetan writer Tashi Dawa, who has blended elements drawn from Tibetan folklore and international magical realism for his writings in Chinese; in a very real sense, his works were participating in world literature even before they began to be translated and read abroad.

11. In the context in which it appears, “vertiginous” most nearly means

- (A) Conceivable
- (B) Plausible
- (C) Dizzying
- (D) Enlightening
- (E) Edifying

For question 12, consider each answer choice separately and select all answer choices that are correct.

12. Which of the following is/are given as example(s) of cross-cultural influence in literature?

- (A) Distributing literary works from London to Kenya
- (B) A French citizen writing in Chinese
- (C) Blending magical realism with Tibetan folklore

The following passage is an excerpt from *Sensory Evaluation: A Practical Handbook* by Susan Kemp, Tracey Hollowood, and Joanne Hort (Wiley-Blackwell).

Volatile molecules are sensed by olfactory receptors on the millions of hair-like cilia that cover the nasal epithelium (located in the roof of the nasal cavity). Consequently, for something to have an odour or aroma, volatile molecules must be transported in air to the nose. Volatile molecules enter the nose ortho nasally during breathing/sniffing, or retronasally via the back of the throat during eating. There are around 17,000 different volatile compounds. A particular odour may be made up of several volatile compounds, but sometimes particular volatiles (character-impact compounds) can be associated with a particular smell, e.g. iso-amyl acetate and banana/pear drops. Individuals may perceive and/or describe single compounds differently, e.g. hexenol can be described as grass, green, unripe. Similarly, an odour quality may be perceived and/or described in different compounds, e.g. minty is used to describe both menthol and carvone.

13. Which of the following is not mentioned as a reason that associating an odor with a specific volatile compound may be difficult?

- (A) Several volatiles may contribute to producing a specific odor.
- (B) People may perceive the odor of compounds differently.
- (C) A character-impact compounds can be associated with a particular smell.
- (D) The odors of different compounds may be perceived or described as having the same quality.
- (E) People may describe the odor of compounds differently.

14. In the context in which it appears, “volatile” most nearly means

- (A) Explosive
- (B) Evaporating rapidly
- (C) Fleeting; transient
- (D) Tending to fluctuate rapidly and regularly
- (E) Changeable

Question 15 is based on the following reading passage.

Typical silt loam soil is comprised of approximately 50 percent soil particles, 25 percent water, and 25 percent air. **Heavy farm equipment compacts the soil, significantly reducing the amount of air and water it can store and inhibiting the movement of air and water through the soil.** Soil compaction reduces crop yields in several ways. It impedes root penetration, reduces the amount of beneficial bacteria and fungi in the soil, increases the potential for runoff and soil erosion, reduces nutrient uptake, and stunts plant growth. To reduce soil compaction, **farmers are advised to avoid trafficking on wet soil, avoid using oversized equipment, reduced axle loads, limit tilling, and increase the soil's organic matter content.**

15. In this passage, the bolded portions play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first states a conclusion; the second provides evidence to support that conclusion.
- (B) The first states a problem, the effects of which are detailed in the second.
- (C) The first states a conclusion that the second opposes.
- (D) The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion states in the second.
- (E) The first asks a question that the second answers.

Question 16 is based on the following reading passage

State lotteries lower taxes while increasing revenue for education. Since 1985, California's lottery contributed more than \$24 billion to public schools. K-12 schools alone received over \$19 billion

16. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermine the argument?

- (A) In states without lotteries, citizens often cross the state line to play the lottery in a neighboring state.
- (B) The California Lottery is required to provide at least 34 percent of its revenue to public education.
- (C) The South Dakota Lottery has provided more than \$1.7 billion to the Property Tax Reduction Fund.
- (D) Lottery revenue represents less than 1 to 5 percent of the total education budget in states that use lottery revenue for education.
- (E) Many states divert lottery dollars from their K-12 education programs to their general funds to make up for shortfalls.

Each of the following sentences has a blank indicating that a word or phrase is omitted. Choose the two answer choices that best complete the sentence and result in two sentences most alike in meaning.

17. After campaigning to the point of exhaustion, somehow representative Hershel managed to remain ____ during his electrifying though brief victory speech.

- (A) vivacious
- (B) lugubrious
- (C) ebullient
- (D) laconic
- (E) mendacious
- (F) disingenuous

18. Con artists have been known to actually steal homes right out from under homeowners without their knowledge. Key to these scams is the filing of ____ quit claim deeds, which transfer ownership to the con artist.

- (A) embezzled
- (B) photocopied
- (C) counterfeit
- (D) duplicate
- (E) pilfered
- (F) spurious

19. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) enforces law that prohibit indecent programming and profane language during certain hours. Unfortunately, the FCC has had no success in eliminating the proliferation of television shows that glorify ____.

- (A) truculence
- (B) turpitude
- (C) asperity
- (D) infidelity
- (E) depravity
- (F) impertinence

20. The keynote speaker was incredibly _____, exceeding her allotted time by more than 45 minutes.

- (A) eloquent
- (B) loquacious
- (C) voluble
- (D) vivacious
- (E) voluminous
- (F) articulate