

**For Questions 1-7, choose the one entry best suited for each blank from its corresponding column of choices.**

1. Although product customization has been a popular feature of smartphones and other electronic devices for many years, it has become \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the retail market. Now consumers can even design their own t-shirts and tennis shoes!

A) inaccessible
B) indispensable
C) ubiquitous
D) scarce
E) salubrious

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Mandalow was not the best choice to present the group's findings. Following the presentation, he left the room without asking whether anyone in attendance had any questions.

A) taciturn
B) effusive
C) indignant
D) despondent
E) malevolent

3. To some degree, epigenetics (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the Darwinian notion that gene mutations and natural selection alone drive evolution. Research in epigenetics has shown that an organism's genes are not (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ as Darwin claimed. Environmental factors have been shown to alter a gene's expression, and these change may be passed down to subsequent generations.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) obviates	D) imperturbable
B) expatriates	E) immutable
C) repudiates	F) inimitable

4. Accountants and other financial experts are often depicted as being (i) \_\_\_\_\_. When it comes to investing, however, these individuals are often extremely (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, especially when they are allowed to gamble with other people's money.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) dissident	D) audacious
B) diffident	E) pusillanimous
C) confident	F) aloof

5. Given the (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of livestock and the (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ of corn, farmers decided to market their corn for use in producing biodiesel fuel instead of using it as feed.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) plethora	D) dearth
B) paucity	E) scarcity
C) overabundance	F) surfeit

6. The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ nature of the situation required that the CEO consult her most (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ advisors. After considering their advice, the CEO was able to make (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions that greatly improved her company's market share.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A) delicate	D) conscientious	G) sagacious
B) sensitive	E) confidential	H) salacious
C) involute	F) trenchant	I) sententious

7. Some teachers (i) \_\_\_\_ charter schools, claiming that the schools have unfair advantages. (ii) \_\_\_\_ by Department of Education policies and state laws that govern education, charter schools can set very selective admissions standards and (iii) \_\_\_\_ their own policies, while traditional public schools cannot.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A) extoll	D) unencumbered	G) disallow
B) advocate	E) hampered	H) forge
C) deprecate	F) constrained	I) correlate

**Each of the following passage 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 passage is an excerpt from **Electricity from Wave and Tide: An Introduction**, by Paul A. Lynn (Wiley).*

In his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, first published in 1973, E.F. Schumacher poured scorn on the idea that the problems of production in the industrialised world had been solved. Modern society, he claimed, does not experience itself as part of nature, but as an outside force seeking to dominate and conquer it. And it is the illusion of unlimited powers deriving from the undoubted successes of much of modern technology that is the root cause of our present difficulties, in particular because we are failing to distinguish between capital and income components of the earth's resources. We use up capital, including coal, oil and gas reserves, as if they were steady and sustainable income, but they are actually once-and-only capital. Schumacher's heartfelt plea encouraged us to start basing industrial and energy policy on what we now call sustainability, recognising the distinction between capital and income and the paramount need to respect the planet's finite ability to absorb the polluting products of industrial processes -- including electricity production.

Schumacher's message, once ignored or derided by the majority, is now seen as mainstream. For the good of Planet Earth and future generations we have started to distinguish between capital and income and to invest heavily in renewable technologies that produce electricity free of carbon emissions.

8. In the context of passage, which of the following energy sources would be classified as income?

- (A) Heating oil
- (B) Hydroelectricity
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) Uranium
- (E) Coal

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

9. Which of the following notions are mentioned in this passage as being disparaged?

- (A) Schumacher's message
- (B) Modern society's attempt to dominate and conquer nature
- (C) The assumption that production problems in the industrial world had been solved

10. Which sentence most clearly summarizes the research supporting the primary conclusion stated in this article?

- (A) In his famous book *Small is Beautiful*, first published in 1973, E.F. Schumacher poured scorn on the idea that the problems of production in the industrialized world had been solved.
- (B) Modern society, he claimed, does not experience itself as part of nature, but as an outside force seeking to dominate and conquer it.
- (C) We use up capital, including coal, oil and gas reserves, as if they were steady and sustainable income, but they are actually once-and-only capital.
- (D) Schumacher's heartfelt plea encouraged us to start basing industrial and energy policy on what we now call sustainability, recognising the distinction between capital and income and the paramount need to respect the planet's finite ability to absorb the polluting products of industrial processes -- including electricity production.
- (E) For the good of Planet Earth and future generations we have started to distinguish between capital and income and to invest heavily in renewable technologies that produce electricity free of carbon emissions.

*The following passage is an excerpt from **Leverage: How Cheap Money Will Destroy the World**, by Karl Denninger (Wiley).*

The economic crisis that gripped the nation in 2007 was not an accident, and the people responsible not only saw it coming but also knew the crisis would occur. It was inevitable and created by unsound policies at all levels of government and finance. The latest economic upheaval is nothing more than another in a long series of economic catastrophes that stem from fundamental failures to recognize and act on the mathematical realities of finance and rein in abuses of leverage promulgated by the rich and powerful in our society.

None of these issues has been addressed. Dodd-Frank, the recent financial reform law, does not force price transparency on derivatives and contains enough loopholes to drive a Mack truck through. The 2008 emergency bill, ESSA/TARP, passed in no small part due to threats of financial Armageddon by both Ben Bernanke of the Federal Reserve and Hank Paulson of Treasury, in fact contained a Trojan horse provision that removed the legal requirement for all bank reserves, allowing banks to create infinite leverage. We have failed to force recognition of losses by the banking industry and have protected various firms from the consequences of their bad lending decisions. By failing to force banks to lend only in a safe and sound manner and to back up their unsecured lending with actual capital, we continue to perpetuate the myth that we can forevermore say, “Charge it” and never pay off the debt we accumulate.

All of these acts have served to hold systemic debt at unsustainable levels rather than allow it to default. As a consequence, our economy remains moribund and employment anemic, despite claimed improvement.

11. Which of the following statement most accurately summarizes the main point of this passage?

- (A) Accumulated debt must eventually be paid off.
- (B) Establishing and enforcing sound financial policies is essential for a strong economy.
- (C) Economic crises are caused by rich and powerful people who abuse their financial leverage.
- (D) Legislation designed to rein in abuses in the financial markets are full of loopholes.
- (E) Corrupt politicians protect banks from making bad lending decisions.

12. In the context in which it appears, “moribund” most nearly means

- (A) Robust
- (B) Extinct
- (C) Stout
- (D) Stagnant
- (E) Dead

**For question 13, consider each answer choice separately and select all answer choice that are correct.**

13. Which of the following issues that contributed to the economic crisis of 2007 has/have not been addressed?

- (A) Dodd-Frank
- (B) Forcing banks to backup unsecured loans with capital
- (C) Price transparency on derivatives

***The following passage is an excerpt from *The Prosperity Agenda: What the World Wants from America -- and What We Need in Return*, by Nancy Soderberg (Wiley).***

A crucial reason fewer people in the world trust the United States is that countries do not see America helping them with their interests and addressing common threats. In 2007, citizens around the globe cited crime, political corruption, drugs, infectious disease, and pollution as their top national concerns. Terrorism, the poor quality of drinking water, and conflict were also high on the list. Unless America is seen to be helping with these issues, the world will not help America.

American leaders tend to center U.S. foreign policy entirely on “hard power” security issues such as proliferation and terrorism (and, in all honesty, oil). This is an incomplete approach because much good can be done to benefit our own interests while helping other countries with a global campaign against crime, infectious disease, and dirty water. The world will not follow the United States unless it is seen to be helping the world address its challenges.

In today’s dangerous world, the United States must again become the world’s great persuader; not only the enforcer. To do so, America must act in a way that regains the world’s trust. The good news is that if it does so, America can quickly regain the political support it has lost around the world.

When America does the right thing, the world notices. For instance, favorable opinions of America in southeast Asia reached record lows during the first year after the United States started the Iraq War. Yet that image began to rebound when America used its military and economic power to help the victims of the 2004 tsunami, which set off tidal waves that wiped out communities across coastal areas of Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, and parts of Africa. America took the lead in providing military and logistical support, including \$350 million in immediate humanitarian relief assistance. (For comparison, the United States spends twice that much money every day in Iraq).

14. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes this passage?

- (A) Humanitarian aid is more effective than military might in helping foreign countries.
- (B) The United States must use its military and economic power for good, and not evil.
- (C) Foreign countries do not see America helping them address common threats.
- (D) U.S. foreign policy should focus on stopping nuclear proliferation and terrorism.
- (E) The United State can expand its influence in the world by building trust.

15. Assuming each of the following statements is true, which of these statements most effectively challenges the claims made in this passage?

- (A) The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) works in 19 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Greater Mekong Subregion in Asia to fight malaria.
- (B) The U.S. launched the Global Health Initiative in 2009 to address global health challenges that threaten lives at home and abroad.
- (C) In the Iraq War, the U.S. removed from power Saddam Hussein, the President of Iraq who skimmed billions of dollars from the United Nation's oil-for-food program.
- (D) Secret documents prove that the U.S. National Security Agency has spied on its own allies, including Israel, France, and Germany.
- (E) USAid spent more than \$270 million on projects in Haiti in 2013, but U.S. companies received more than half of that amount, and American nonprofits, another 37 percent.

**Question 16 is based on the following passage.**

What are the costs to society of treating mental illness? Perhaps the better question is what are the costs to society of not treating mental illness? Failure to treat mental illness often leads to job loss, homelessness, and sometimes even incarceration. Prisoners with mental illness cost the nation on average nearly \$9 billion annually. By diagnosing and treating people with mental illness, state, federal, and local governments can actually save money while helping preserve the dignity of the person with mental illness.

16. Which of the following sentences from the passage offers evidence to support an answer to a question in the passage?

- (A) What are the costs to society of treating mental illness?
- (B) Perhaps the better question is what are the costs to society of not treating mental illness?
- (C) Failure to treat mental illness often leads to job loss, homelessness, and sometimes even incarceration.
- (D) Prisoners with mental illness cost the nation on average nearly \$9 billion annually.
- (E) By diagnosing and treating people with mental illness, state, federal, and local governments can actually save money while helping preserve the dignity of the person with mental illness.

**Each of the following sentences has a blank indication 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. Members of both parties encourage their constituents to \_\_\_\_\_ violence on the grounds that it would be counterproductive.

- (A) embrace
- (B) avoid
- (C) appropriate
- (D) incite
- (E) eschew
- (F) denounce

18. One of Nikola Tesla's many \_\_\_\_\_ is that he calculated the cubic volume of each meal before eating it.

- (A) endowments
- (B) passions
- (C) quirks
- (D) idiosyncrasies
- (E) assimilations
- (F) obsessions

19. Choosing a career is \_\_\_\_\_ in deciding on a course of study. If you choose medicine, your focus will be on science and math. If you choose law, your course load will focus on the humanities.

- (A) inconsequential
- (B) paramount
- (C) trivial
- (D) marginal
- (E) pivotal
- (F) urgent



**Read the passage and answer the question based on information stated or implied in the passage.**

***The following passage is an excerpt from *The Human Impact on the Natural Environment: past, Present, and Future*, by Andrew S. Goudie (Wiley-Blackwell).***

A distinction can be drawn between cultivation and domestication. Whereas cultivation involves deliberate sowing or other management, and entails plants which do not necessarily differ genetically from wild populations of the same species, domestication results in genetic change brought about through conscious or unconscious human selection. This creates plants that differ morphologically from their wild relatives and which may be dependent on humans for their survival. Domesticated plants are thus necessarily cultivated plants, but cultivated plant may or may not be domesticated. For example, the first plantations of Hevea rubber and quinine in the Far East were established from seed which had been collected from the wild in South America. Thus at this stage in their history these crops were cultivated but not yet domesticated.

20. Based on the definition of “domestication” given in this passage, which of the following is not an example of domestication?

- (A) Genetically modified corn
- (B) Farm-raised catfish
- (C) Hybrid crops
- (D) Purebred dogs
- (E) Seedless watermelon