

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

1. In Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar, Act II, scene I, lines 193 to 194, Brutus and Cassius make reference to a clock that struck three o’clock. Given the fact that at the time of Julius Caesar, the mechanical clock had not yet been invented, this reference is quite ____.

A) archaic
B) a relic
C) a tropism
D) an anachronism
E) a euphemism

2. The journalism student must study not only the craft of writing but also the ethics of accuracy. The journalist is responsible to the public and his profession for the ____ of his story.

A) veracity
B) plausibility
C) tenacity
D) originality
E) righteousness

3. Galileo was not the first astronomer to question the (i) ____ view of the Earth a being at the center of the universe, but he was certainly the most vocal. Ultimately, he was labeled a heretic for publicly supporting Copernicanism, and his ideas were (ii) ____ by the Catholic Church.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) heliocentric	D) authorized
B) eurocentric	E) proscribed
C) geocentric	F) legitimized

4. The question of whether the common (i) ____ used in dental fillings poses a significant health risk plagues dental professionals. Although it contains mercury (among other metals), most dentists advocate its use, because it is inexpensive, easy to use, and durable. Experts question the (ii) ____ that because mercury is toxic, its use in fillings must be unhealthy. They believe that the level of mercury exposure is too low to pose a serious threat.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) element	D) supposition
B) metal	E) accusation
C) amalgam	F) allegation

5. Law students often have (i) ____ to study the letter of the law at the expense of grasping the spirit of the law. As a result, many of these students become so consume in (ii) ____ legal language and technicalities that they completely miss the point.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A) an aptitude	D) sophisticated
B) the propensity	E) recondite
C) a desire	F) erudite

6. Teachers with a temperament that is more (i) ____ typically perform better and last longer than those who are choleric. In junior high especially, classroom management can become quite (ii) ____ . Over time, an irritable temperament only deepens one's (iii) ____ to the students and the profession.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (ii)
A) phlegmatic	D) truculent	G) antipathy
B) sanguine	E) elementary	H) opposition
C) melancholic	F) onerous	I) hostility

7. Arguments for increasing domestic oil production instead of investing in renewable energy resources are (i) ____ at best. When one considers that the entire world is at or about to reach peak oil (maximum world oil production), it is (ii) ____ obvious that regardless of how much oil we produce domestically, it will eventually be insufficient to meet the (iii) ____ demand.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (ii)
A) specious	D) deliberately	G) nascent
B) standard	E) consummately	H) escalating
C) surreptitious	F) manifest	I) proliferating

Directions: 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.

This passage is an excerpt from Psychology by Robin M. Kowalski, PhD, and Drew Westen (Wiley).

Since its origins in the nineteenth century, one of the major issues in behavioral neuroscience has been localization of function. In 1836, a physician named Marc Dax presented a paper suggesting that lesions on the left side of the brain were associated with aphasia, or language disorders. The notion that language was localized to the left side of the brain (the left hemisphere) developed momentum with new discoveries linking specific language functions to specific regions of the left hemisphere. Paul Broca (1824–1880) discovered that brain-injured people with lesions in the front section of the left hemisphere were often unable to speak fluently but could comprehend language. Carl Wernicke (1848– 1904) showed that damage to an area a few centimeters behind the section Broca had discovered could lead to another kind of aphasia: These individuals can speak fluently and follow rules of grammar, but they cannot understand language, and their words make little sense to others (e.g., “I saw the bats and cuticles as the dog lifted the hoof, the pauser”).

For question 8, consider each of the choices separately and choose all that apply.

8. Which of the following, if true, supports the notion of localization of function?

- (A) A person suffering from a lesion in part of the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain can no longer recall certain words.
- (B) The region of the brain known as the fusiform gyrus is more active than other regions of the brain when the subject is engaged in facial recognition
- (C) Unconsciousness occurs when almost the entire cortex has been destroyed or invaded by convulsive activity.

9. Which of the following statements, if true, would most effectively challenge the notion that complex thoughts or emotions happen exclusively in a single localized part of the brain?

- (A) While nearly 95 percent of right-handed people are left-hemisphere dominated for language, only 18 percent of left-handed people are right-hemisphere dominated for language.
- (B) While the back edge of the frontal lobes control voluntary motor movement, the occipital lobe controls one's visual ability.
- (C) A woman with lesions in the top part of the temporal lobe suffers hearing loss, but her vision improves.
- (D) Due to a lesion in one area of his brain, a man cannot consciously recognize his wife's face, but his heart rate increases upon seeing her face.
- (E) Convulsions may be accompanied by a loss of consciousness.

10. The discoveries of Broca and Wernicke contribute to Dax's findings by showing that

- (A) Language functions are not as localized as Dax had suspected.
- (B) Language comprehension is not localized to the left hemisphere of the brain.
- (C) Language functions are even more localized than Dax had suspected.
- (D) Language acquisition and grammar are localized in different areas of the brain.
- (E) Aphasia encompasses more than simply language disorders.

This passage is taken from *The Egyptians (Peoples of Africa)* by Barbara Watterson (Wiley-Blackwell)

The Egyptian section of the Nile — the 1,250 kilometers from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean — was, in its formative stage, much wider than it is today, and bordered by marshland and swamps. Gradually, the river bed cut deeper and the Nile narrowed, flowing through terrain that was rocky and barren. The land sloped very gently to the north, and large quantities of the gravel, sand and silt carried by the river were deposited at its mouth to form the delta, later to become one of the most fertile areas of Egypt. In addition, large amounts of detritus sank to the bottom of the river so that, over the millennia, it aggraded the different levels of the river are still visible, in the form of cliffs and terraces on the east and west sides of the Nile Valley.

For question 11, consider each of the choices separately and choose all that apply.

11. According to the passage, compared to earlier times, parts of the Nile River are now

- (A) Wider
- (B) Deeper
- (C) More fertile

12. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of the word terraces as used in the passage?

- (A) A strip of land having an abrupt descent
- (B) A raised platform faced with masonry or turf
- (C) The platform top of a structure
- (D) A flat roof
- (E) An outdoor living area, such as a deck

This passage is taken from *The Idea of Culture (Blackwell Manifestos)* by Terry Eagleton (Wiley-Blackwell).

'Culture' is said to be one of the two or three most complex words in the English language, and the term which is sometimes considered to be its opposite — nature — is commonly awarded the accolade of being the most complex of all. Yet though it is fashionable these days to see nature as a derivative of culture, culture, etymologically speaking, is a concept derived from nature. One of its original meanings is 'husbandry' or the tending of natural growth. The same is true of our words for law and justice, as well as of terms like 'capital', 'stock', 'pecuniary' and 'sterling'. The word 'coultter', which is a cognate of 'culture', means the blade of a ploughshare. We derive our word for the finest of human activities from labour and agriculture, crops and cultivation. Francis Bacon writes of 'the culture and manurance of mines', in a suggestive hesitancy between dung and mental distinction. 'Culture' here means an activity, and it was a long time before the word came to denote an entity. Even then, it was probably not until Matthew Arnold that the word dropped such adjectives as 'moral' and 'intellectual' and came to be just 'culture', an abstraction of itself.

13. Select the sentence in the passage that most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage.

- (A) First sentence: "'Culture' is said to be ... the most complex of all."
- (B) Second sentence: "Yet though it is fashionable ... a concept derived from nature."
- (C) Third sentence: "One of its original meanings ... of natural growth."
- (D) Fourth sentence: "The same is true of our words ... 'pecuniary' and 'sterling'."
- (E) Sixth sentence: "We derive our word for ... crops and cultivation."

14. Which of the following words does the author of the passage not cite as being a concept derived from nature?

- (A) Capital
- (B) Culture
- (C) Stock
- (D) Pecuniary
- (E) Manurance

Directions: 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.

15. To most Western listeners, traditional Japanese music may sound ____, aimless, and even monotonous, but this is only because we lack the foundation for appreciating it.

- (A) dissonant
- (B) symphonic
- (C) disparate
- (D) raucous
- (E) cacophonous
- (F) mellifluous

16. Filmmakers have a tendency to stereotype scientists, choosing to depict them as either ____ humanitarians, like Paul Muni in *The Story of Louis Pasteur*, or passionately mad scientists, like Dr. Strangelove, portrayed by Peter Sellers.

- (A) sentient
- (B) stygian
- (C) impassive
- (D) zealous
- (E) profound
- (F) stolid

17. People with diabetes are more prone to simple yet ____ wounds that require long-term treatment.

- (A) refractory
- (B) recalcitrant
- (C) acute
- (D) severe
- (E) perspicacious
- (F) excruciating

18. Although communities often must deal with it locally, ____ is a global issue requiring a global solution and is not always the result of laziness.

- (A) malnutrition
- (B) illiteracy
- (C) indigence
- (D) famine
- (E) penury
- (F) squalor

19. By focusing almost exclusively on the contentious dialogue between the countries' leaders, the media brings misconceptions that lead to irrational enmity between the people of the two countries; instead, the media should ____ this potential antagonism.

- (A) mitigate
- (B) augment
- (C) assuage
- (D) incite
- (E) repress
- (F) subjugate

Directions: The following passage is followed by a question pertaining to that passage. Read the passage and answer the question based on information stated or implied in the passage. Select only one answer.

This passage is taken from *Healing Gardens: Therapeutic Benefits and Design Recommendations* by Clare Cooper Marcus and Marni Barnes (Wiley).

The idea of a healing garden is both ancient and modern. Long after humans had begun to erect dwellings, local healing places were nearly always found in nature — a healing spring, a sacred grove, a special rock or cave. The earliest hospitals in the Western world were infirmaries in monastic communities where herbs and prayer were the focus of healing and a cloistered garden was an essential part of the environment.

Over the centuries, the connection between healing and nature was gradually superseded by increasingly technical approaches — surgery, medicines, drugs, X-rays. A separation occurred between attention to body and spirit and increasingly, different parts of the body (eyes, heart, digestive tract, etc.) and different afflictions (cancer, arthritis, etc. were treated by specialists. The idea that access to nature could assist in healing was all but lost. By the late twentieth century, in many health care settings, “landscaping” came to be seen as merely decoration used to offset the

hospital building or perhaps to impress potential customers. Even when a courtyard or roof garden exists, it rarely appears on hospital way-finding maps or signage.

20. One could reasonably infer from this passage that the author believes which of the following?

- (A) Natural remedies are superior to modern medicine.
- (B) Hospitals should be located in natural settings.
- (C) Nature can improve the healing process.
- (D) The earliest hospitals are superior to their modern counterparts.
- (E) Every hospital should have a courtyard or roof garden.