

1. **An iterative.** The first part of the sentence suggests that the way Picasso sees the world is different from how it looks to you, while the second part tells you that his artistic process moves in stages from the way the world normally looks toward something called Cubism, which is in contrast to his “roughly realist” art. This means that the movement involves different, more and more abstract, iterations or versions of the same image, meaning that it is an iterative movement. Iterative means “involving repetition or reiteration.” Also, none of the other choices fit the idea of a movement that both takes place in steps and has a definite direction—it cannot be random or dicey, since it has a clear aim and structure. If you picked obsessive, watch out for inserting your own assumptions or opinions!

2. **Homogeneous.** You want a word that is opposed to “mixed,” and that describes areas without differences. If you borrow those very words, you might anticipate something like “unmixed, the same throughout.” Homogeneous has just this meaning.

3. **Adulatory, universally translatable.** If the singer enjoys an outpouring of support, we’d expect it to “verge” on extremely positive support—in this case, adulation, which means extreme adoration. But the fact that her art is not well received in other places means that it might not carry over, or translate, to those places. The two wrong answers for the second blank, which contain two words related to being “understandable” or “usable,” decipherable and tractable, are close, but do not capture the sense of artistic adaptation implied in the second clause.

4. **Bellicose, couched in.** Since the rhetoric presents a danger, you are looking for something dangerous: bellicose, meaning “aggressive or warlike,” is a perfect fit. Obsequious means servile, and pacifist means “favoring or supporting peace,” so neither of those seems particularly dangerous or likely to follow from patriotism. The bellicose rhetoric is expressed in, phrased in, or laid out in the language of patriotism; couched in means the same thing as laid out in. This is a better fit than implied by, since to say that patriotism implies bellicose rhetoric is to make the assumption that patriotism is aggressive in itself, rather than simply yielding easily to aggression.

5. **Red-blooded, effete, vigorous.** The first word should echo “robust,” and fit the military derring-do described in the bare outline. Red-blooded suggests virility and heartiness. “In fact, however” suggests that Crouchback is not actually robust, and he is further described as “ill-at-ease,” and never motivated by appetite or impulse. These suggest something like “feeble” or “impotent.” Effete is even better, as it describes someone lacking vigor and energy. For your third word, the phrasing “and more” suggests a contrast with Crouchback; we’re not looking, then, for something that is a pure synonym for “younger” but for something that goes against the description of Crouchback as “effete.” Maybe “energetic.” The best answer is vigorous. Puerile is a trap — it seems to echo “younger,” but the sentence does not suggest that these younger officers are immature.

6. **Propound, polymath, paradigmatic.** The university lecturer was expected to have, or to set out, views on diverse subjects. To propound a view is to set it forward or lay it out. Delineate (lay out the boundaries of) is not a good fit; gainsay means to contradict, and while the lecturer may have the ability to contradict views on diverse subjects, this doesn’t make as much sense as laying them out. You know that these lecturers were widely learned; a person with a wide, practically encyclopedic breadth of knowledge is a polymath. Astrophysicist doesn’t fit, since it is only the name of one specialized branch of study; an autodidact is someone who is self-taught. In the final blank, you are looking for something stronger than discoveries: something like a change (or shift) in the way science is done, or the way

scientific theories are understood—the theory of evolution is an example of such a change. A paradigm is a model or template for doing something, and is what you are looking for.

7. **(B)**. The author uses the first paragraph of the passage to explain why Maxwell's equations are so significant. The second paragraph discusses the meaning of each of Maxwell's equations. Thus, as answer choice (B) presents both of these ideas, it is the correct answer. Further, (A) incorrectly states that this passage is used to argue that Maxwell's equations are the most important in physics, which is never stated in the passage. (C) incorrectly compares Maxwell to Einstein, which is never done in the passage. (D) is too narrow; it fails to address the author's intent in writing the first paragraph. Finally, the author does not advocate for further studies as described in answer choice (E).

8. **(E)**. Before introducing Einstein's theory of general relativity, the author states that Maxwell's equations have withstood the test of time. He/She goes on to say that, in contrast, although Einstein's equations are elegant and powerful, they had to be modified not long after their postulation. Therefore, the author uses Einstein's theory of general relativity to provide an example of an important equation that has been modified over time, as in answer (E). (A) is incorrect as the author does not directly compare the fields of electricity and magnetism and relativity. (B) is incorrect as it states the opposite of what is mentioned in the paragraph. (C) incorrectly compares Maxwell to Einstein as opposed to their equations. Finally, (D) is incorrect because the implications of Maxwell's equations are never compared to the power of Einstein's general relativity.

9. **(D)**. The passage states that magnets do not have free charges but are always paired together with a positive and negative end. Therefore, answer choice (D) is not mentioned, as it claims that magnetic fields are generated by unpaired magnetic charges. Answer choice (A) is presented in Maxwell's first equation: paired, or coupled, charges yield a looped magnetic field. (B) is presented in Maxwell's third equation, (C) is presented in Maxwell's first equation, and (E) is presented in Maxwell's fourth equation.

10. **II only**. The passage states that Einstein did not realize and correct an error in his theory of general relativity until 15 years after the theory was postulated in 1916. Therefore, Einstein's original equations of general relativity must have been incorrect as written in 1916. The first statement cannot be inferred as the passage says that Maxwell's equations, coupled with the Lorenz Force Equation, form the full basis for electrodynamics and optics. From this, one cannot infer that Maxwell's equations alone form a full basis for electrodynamics and optics. The third statement incorrectly infers that Newtonian mechanics has been modified by quantum theory, whereas the last sentence in the first paragraph states that it is analytical mechanics, and not Newtonian mechanics, that has been modified by quantum theory.

11. **(A)**. According to the argument, if many people are shown littering in an anti-litter ad, then those watching the ad may feel that littering is normal or accepted. The author concludes from this that the "bad" behavior should not be shown or discussed at all in an ad that seeks to discourage this "bad" behavior. We're asked to find a piece of information that weakens the author's conclusion. (A) is correct. The author assumes that any mention of the negative behavior is enough to make people feel that the behavior is normal or accepted. The premise indicates only that this occurs when many people are shown to actively engage in the negative behavior. This choice illustrates that the author's assumption is not valid: a very effective anti-smoking ad featured one person smoking. That is, an effective ad did feature someone engaging in the negative behavior. While (B) may be true, the conclusion is not concerned with the most effective way to influence a particular type of behavior.

Rather, the conclusion focuses on what should not be done if one wants to discourage a negative behavior. Regarding (C), the conclusion focuses on what not to do (show or discuss the discouraged behavior) in order to influence behavior in an effective manner. The fact that observers are aware that the ads may feature actors does not influence that particular conclusion. Regarding (D), the conclusion is not concerned with whether advertisements are more or less effective than other means for influencing teenagers, nor is it concerned with what should be done to influence this group (or others). Rather, the conclusion focuses on what should not be done if one wants to discourage a certain behavior. Finally, (E) strengthens the author's position: the best advertisement does not show the behavior that the ad seeks to discourage. You were asked to weaken the argument, not strengthen it.

12. **Oust, ostracize.** "Although" implies that you want an action that you wouldn't ordinarily expect from "gregarious," or friendly, animals, so you want something like "be unfriendly to." The "otherwise" in continued presence would otherwise undermine implies that bonobos sometimes do something to "exclude" others. Oust and ostracize fit. Imperil and jeopardize both mean something like "endanger," but this pair does not oppose "continued presence" as directly as do oust and ostracize.

13. **Plain, frank.** Since his training "discouraged indirection," you can expect a word like "direct." The word open suggests that the Commander wanted to be "candid." Plain and frank both mean something like "direct and candid." They both suggest unornamented but not necessarily unfriendly speech. Brusque, on the other hand (like curt or terse), suggests a discourteous bluntness.

14. **Scotch, stymie.** "Though" suggests that the word is opposed to gentility, and so you might expect something like "behave coarsely toward." The word impeding gives you a more precise idea: you want something like "aggressively block." Scotch, which means "abruptly end," and stymie, which means "thwart," are both good.

15. **Exacerbate, aggravate.** Since panic attacks eventually lead to a 75 percent increase in the frequency of symptoms, they make the effects of diabetes much worse. You should anticipate a word that means "make worse." Exacerbate and aggravate have precisely this meaning. In some contexts hinder and impede, which mean "block," would mean "make worse," but blocking the symptoms of a disease would actually make those symptoms better. Similarly, degrade is a bad word, meaning variously "demote, debase, impair," but none of its meanings work here.

16. **(D).** The passage says that the medication has been shown to be less effective when taken after grapefruit consumption because grapefruit consumption has been shown to affect the binding of the medication to pain receptors. It can be concluded that effective binding is needed to enable the full effectiveness of the medication, which is what (D) states. Regarding (A), the passage says that grapefruit or grapefruit juice ingested within an hour will "significantly" diminish the effectiveness of the medication. This does not mean that grapefruit or grapefruit juice ingested more than an hour before the medication is ingested will have no effect on the medication; it may have a mild effect. Regarding (B), the passage speaks only of taking the medication after ingesting grapefruit; it says nothing about what might happen when eating grapefruit after taking the medication. As for (C), the passage implies that the pain receptors that the specific medication works on are the pain receptors that are affected by grapefruit. This does not mean that these are the only pain receptors in the brain. (E) is out of scope. You are given no information about possible research or design of new migraine medications.

17. **(A)**. The author presents Goldfarb's view in the first paragraph and then highlights an omission in Goldfarb's work in the second paragraph. (B) is incorrect because "original" contradicts the text — the author recounts the opinions of Goldfarb and Boal. (C) is wrong, as the author does not "deride" anything, and the word established is not supported by the text. (D) is eliminated because there is no contrast nor opposing ideas — Goldfarb neglected to mention that something he discussed was quite uncommon, but Goldfarb's ideas do not oppose Boal's. Similarly, in (E), no reconciliation is attempted and there are still no opposing ideas.

18. **I, II, and III**. The first statement must be true, as the second paragraph indicates that American audiences consider passive behavior polite. The second statement must be true since, according to the last sentence of the second paragraph, Boal criticized passivity because it "cancels theater's political potential." The third statement is a nice match for this sentence from the first paragraph: "Whereas television or film, for instance, have no room for active dialogue, theater does because the performers and audience are present in the space together."

19. **I only**. In the first paragraph, the passage describes the interaction between the Polish audience and the cast; in the second paragraph, the author tells you that American "high class" behavior involves remaining quiet in the theater. Together, these two pieces of information support the first statement. The second statement is incorrect — the passage states that the audience "read into" or interpreted the anti-czarist language as a critique of the Soviet regime; while the play may very well have been intended that way, you can't know this from the passage. The comparison concerning education in the third statement is unjustified because the passage only states that the live element is unique to theater.

20. **(D)**. The word irony is defined as "an outcome of events contrary to what was, or might have been, expected." (A) is not ironic — the medical term pabulum means a passively absorbed nutrition, and babies receive the baby food Pablum in a passive way. (B), (C), and (E) may be true, but also do not fit the definition of ironic. (D) is indeed ironic — the word now means nearly the opposite of what was originally intended. Only (D) presents this kind of "twist."