

1) D. expenditure

Military *expenditure*, which is the money spent on the military, leads to the military's size. Even though the other qualities may be true, the size of the military often hinges on the money spent on it

2) B. a curriculum

A *curriculum* leads to educational goals, though the other qualities may be true *Adroitness* is the quality of being clever and appropriate, but it isn't specific enough to reach educational goals

3) A. gustatory, E. discerning

The *gustatory* system is responsible for the sense of taste, and a more *discerning* (perceptive) palate is able to distinguish subtle differences. The *lymphatic* system fights infection, while the *digestive* system breaks down food. For the second blank, *discrete* (distinct) doesn't work, and *distended* (swollen) isn't even in the ballpark.

4) A. inundated, F. catalyst

A *tsunami* is a wave that would **inundate** (flood) the resort, causing a loss of property that would act as a *catalyst* (stimulus) for any renovation. Choice (C), drowned, fits the meaning but isn't the proper word. Because the resort isn't a living thing, it can't drown. *Dissembled* (concealed) isn't even close. Although a loss of property could be a symbol for something, it's not a very good symbol for much needed renovation. A loss of property could result in many *mendicants* (vagrants) but the word doesn't make sense in context.

5) C. impervious, D. flag

Castle walls that are *impervious* to attack cannot be penetrated, and after several attempts to break through the walls, an enemy's energy and enthusiasm would begin to *flag* (weaken). Walls cannot be *amenable* (agreeable). The walls may be *impeccable* (flawless), but because they frustrated the enemy's attempts to get inside, impervious is a better choice. As for the other choices for the second blank, the enemy's enthusiasm wouldn't *rally* (become stronger) as a result of failure, nor would it *flee* (run away), although the enemy certainly would.

6) C. burgeoning, D. austerity, G. curtail

Aware of the *burgeoning* (growing) debt, Congress would impose an *austerity* (disciplined) program to *curtail* (reduce) spending. For the first blank, pervasive (widespread) would be a good second choice, but shrinking is the opposite of what's needed here. For the second blank, spending would be a decent second choice, but it's not quite strong enough and it's a little redundant because it appears at the end of the sentence. Defense definitely doesn't fit. For the third blank *attenuate* may be okay, but it means something more like to decrease in strength. *Desiccate* (dehydrate) doesn't make the cut, either

7) B. discrepancy, F. unsubstantiated, H. tenuous

A *discrepancy* (difference) between a person's demeanor and statement would make officers suspicious; a *correlation* or *relationship*, both meaning connection, would not. The word but

provides a clue that although the officers were suspicious, they couldn't do much, so you know that their evidence would be *unsubstantiated* (without support), not *corroborated* (confirmed) or *vetted* (examined closely). This means their case would be *tenuous* (shaky) at best, not *compelling* (convincing) or *conclusive* (certain).

8) C. Profiling by behavior and intelligence

The second paragraph, third sentence states that experts recommend profiling by behavior and intelligence.

9) A. Bomb-sniffing dogs are more effective and less intrusive at detecting explosives than human inspectors or electronic security devices.

If true, Choice (A) describes a solution that improves security without compromising civil liberties. Choice (B) may be true, but the passage cites profiling a violation of civil liberties. Choice (C) also may be true, but precertification requires a background check, which some people may consider a violation of civil liberties. Choices (D) and (E) fail to address the question.

10) A. Reshaping of international and domestic politics and cultures; C. Development of new states

The third sentence states that the Cold War shaped international and domestic politics and cultures, and the fourth sentence states that war has influenced the development of new states. Choice (B) is wrong, because the next-to-last sentence presents civil wars and conflicts as causes of change, not effects of war.

11) E. Proliferation of nuclear weapons

Terrorists and rogue states are mentioned only in respect to the possibility that they'll acquire nuclear weapons, while nuclear proliferation — which includes the acquisition of nuclear weapons by rogue states — is singled out as a threat in itself. According to the passage, the Cold War has ended and the proliferation of civil wars is mentioned not as a threat but only as an agent of change in the developing world.

12) D. Sentence 6: When you position yourself as an expert with useful information for people, your marketplace will always have a need for that information.

The sixth sentence describes the goal stated in the first sentence — to position yourself as an expert with useful information so the marketplace will always need what you have to offer.

13) B. Salesperson versus expert

The fourth sentence answers this question in saying that “there is an important difference between somebody who is selling something and somebody who is an expert.” Most of the choices are differences mentioned in the passage but are not the difference between marketing and UnMarketing.

14) C. Prices of health services are on average more than 50 percent higher in the United States than in most European countries.

If the prices of health services are more than 50 percent higher in the United States, then this accounts for the fact that the United States spends more than 50 percent as much per capita on healthcare than most European countries, undermining the argument that poor diet is responsible for the difference.

15) B. tacit, D. implicit

Tacit and implicit both indicate that the coach approved without having to say so. Perhaps during practice the coach had expressed a desire that the team play with more heart and throw caution to the wind. Choices (C), cautious, and (E), enthusiastic, both are fitting words to describe approval, but neither has a suitable match in the list. Ambiguous (unclear) and salubrious (healthy) obviously don't fit.

16) E. abstemious, F. ascetic

As a champion competitive eater, Thomas would need a hearty appetite, so people may be surprised to see him so abstemious (moderate) or ascetic (prone to self-denial) while dining socially. Choice (D), courteous, doesn't fit, and the other three choices all mean the opposite of moderate.

17) C. embellishment, D. hyperbole

Embellishment is an addition or ornament, such as details added to a story, and hyperbole is an exaggeration; both words carry the positive connotation of improving something or making it more interesting. Choice (F), overemphasis is an overstated importance placed on something, which doesn't change the nature of what's being overstated. None of the remaining choices come close: sarcasm (irony), allegory (parable), and ennui (boredom).

18) A. pugnacious, D. truculent

Pugnacious means aggressive and truculent means defiantly aggressive. Irascible (irritable) is nearly a match, but the two correct choices are better. Choice (B) and (C), lackadaisical (easygoing) and quiescent (calm) are nearly identical in meaning, but they don't fit the sentence; because the other puppies in the litter were gentle, this one would stand out as being the opposite. If the puppy were soporific (sleep-inducing), it would tend to calm those around it.

19) B. disingenuous, C. duplicitous

If Mary seemed to be up to something (in a bad way), then her offer to help would come across as disingenuous (think genuine with a dis- in front of it) or duplicitous (think of dupli as two or two-faced). Choices (A), sincere, and (F), authentic, are nearly the opposite of what's needed here, both meaning genuine or real. Hypocritical is close but has more to do with pretending to hold a certain belief

20) B. Both factory accidents this year and the two accidents last year were from delivery drivers unable to navigate the sharp turn to the loading dock.

If accidents are caused by delivery drivers, then training factory workers won't change anything. There are trap answers, however. In Choice (A), if some workers are already trained, then others (who cause accidents) may still need training. In Choice (C), though the Smith factory already has a good safety record, it could still improve. In Choice (D), the result of the accident isn't part of prevention. And finally, in Choice (E), the program could be effective, but the Olson factory could be accident-prone for other reasons, such as a poor setup.