

**1) D. an anachronism**

An anachronism is a reference to something that couldn't have existed in the time it's referenced, like Brutus and Cassius's discussion of a mechanical clock (a clock that can strike a specific time) when no such clock existed. Archaic (outdated) also refers to time, but it doesn't work as well as anachronism in this context. Relic refers to something really old, which the reference itself may be, but in the context of referring to a mechanical clock, it doesn't fit, either. Tropism refers to the orientation of an organism in response to a stimulus, such as a plant growing toward sunlight, so it obviously doesn't work here. And a euphemism is a mild form of an expression that may be offensive or not politically correct.

**2) A. veracity**

Veracity means truth, or accuracy, which is an essential quality of any story a journalist may report. The only other choice that comes close is plausibility, but that doesn't necessarily mean the story is true, only believable. None of the remaining choices (tenacity, meaning persistence, originality, and righteousness) work here.

**3) C. geocentric, E. proscribed**

Geocentric means, as the phrase after it explains, that the Earth is at the center of the universe. If Galileo was labeled as a heretic for questioning a belief, his ideas would be proscribed (prohibited).

**4) C. amalgam, D. supposition**

Amalgam is a metal alloy (mixture) commonly used in dental fillings. Although amalgam is metal, it contains several metals, as explained in the second sentence, so amalgam is the better choice. Experts would question the supposition (speculation), because people who believe amalgam fillings pose a health risk are not only making the accusation or allegation but also basing their hypothesis on the reasoning that because the fillings contain mercury, the mercury must leach out in levels high enough to pose a threat.

**5) B. the propensity, E. recondite**

Propensity means the inclination. Law students may also have an aptitude (skill) and desire, but propensity conveys a sense that they're more likely than not to do something. As a result, law students would become consumed in recondite (obscure) language, not sophisticated (refined) or erudite (learned) language.

**6) A. phlegmatic, F. onerous, G. antipathy**

Phlegmatic (unflappable) teachers would be the opposite of choleric (irritable) and would perform better and last longer in junior high school, where classroom management can become onerous (burdensome), certainly not elementary and not necessarily truculent (aggressive, hostile), although the students may be. Sanguine (confident, optimistic) could work for the first blank, but because the rest of the passage talks about oppositional students, phlegmatic is a better choice. Melancholic (sad) teachers would certainly not perform as well under such conditions. Over time, a

choleric temperament would increase antipathy (aversion), not opposition (resistance) and usually not hostility (aggression), which is too strong of a word.

**7) A. specious, F. manifest, H. escalating**

Specious arguments are unsound, unsupported. In this case, arguments for increasing domestic oil production at the expense of developing renewable energy sources would be specious, because it's manifestly (clearly) obvious that oil production can't possibly keep pace with escalating (growing) demand. For the first blank, standard obviously doesn't work. Surreptitious (sneaky, underhanded) may make a good second choice, but specious is a better fit. For the second blank, deliberately obviously doesn't fit, and consummately means complete or perfect, which would also be a poor choice. For the third blank, nascent means emerging, as in being born, and it doesn't work because the demand already exists. Proliferation is sort of like escalating but refers more to growing in number than amount.

**8) 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.** Choices (A) and (B) are correct because they demonstrate specific regions of the brain that control specific functions. The third choice is wrong, because it describes a case in which a large portion of the brain must be affected for something to occur.

**9) 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.**

Choice (D) is correct because it shows that facial recognition is not linked solely to the damaged area of the man's brain.

**10) C. Language functions are even more localized than Dax had suspected.**

The big clue here is the sentence that transitions from Dax's to Broca's research: "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."

**11) B. Deeper, C. More fertile**

The passage states that the river bed cut deeper and the Nile narrowed (the opposite of becoming wider). Also, it states that the delta, which is part of the river, became more fertile over time.

**12) A. A strip of land having an abrupt descent**

The terraces in this passage are features carved by the Nile River. The four other answer choices refer to features of man-made structures.

**13) B. Second sentence: “Yet though it is fashionable these days to see nature as a derivative of culture, culture, etymologically speaking, is a concept derived from nature.”**

The second sentence explains that the word culture is derived from nature. The rest of the passage provides details supporting that statement.

**14) E. Manurance**

Manurance (cultivation) appears in the passage but only as part of one of the examples showing that the word culture was first used to describe an activity. All the other words in the answer choices are specifically cited as being derived from nature.

**15) A. dissonant, E. cacophonous**

Dissonant (harsh sounding) and cacophonous (grating) are the two correct answers. Symphonic and mellifluous both mean harmonious, which is the opposite of what’s needed here. Disparate means dissimilar, and raucous means something more like loud and unruly, which is close but not the best match.

**16) C. impassive, F. stolid**

Impassive and stolid both mean unemotional, which would be the opposite of passionately mad. Sentient means conscious of or aware, which doesn’t fit the meaning of the sentence or have a suitable match among the answer choices. Stygian means hellish, which doesn’t generally apply to scientists. Zealous (passionate, enthusiastic) doesn’t work, because it doesn’t contrast with the idea of a passionately mad scientist. Finally, although most scientists have profound thoughts you wouldn’t describe someone as profound.

**17) A. refractory, B. recalcitrant**

Refractory and recalcitrant mean resistant to treatment in this context. An acute wound would probably not require long-term treatment, and although the wounds may be severe or excruciating, neither of those qualities would necessarily make the wounds resistant to treatment. Perspicacious means wise, so it definitely doesn’t work here.

**18) C. indigence, E. penury**

Indigence and penury both mean poverty. They’re the only two words in the list that match. Malnutrition and famine are related but not very close in meaning, and neither is commonly attributed to laziness. Illiteracy has no match, and squalor means something more like filth or uncleanliness, which may accompany poverty but isn’t the same as poverty.

**19) A. mitigate, C. assuage**

Mitigate and assuage both mean to lessen or alleviate. Augment (amplify and incite (provoke) obviously don’t work, and repress and subjugate, both of which mean to put down by force, are too strong.

**20) C. Nature can improve the healing process.**

“Nature can improve the healing process” is the best answer. The answer is in the third sentence of the second paragraph: “The idea that access to nature could assist in healing was all but lost.” All the other choices go too far and lack support in the passage.