

I. Vocabulary (16%; 1% each)

1. Only someone with incredible _____ is likely to find _____ in a potentially disastrous contretemps.
(A) fax pas..topiary (B) dichotomy..guerdon (C) erudition..morass (D) sanguinity..serendipity
2. While the instructor claimed his comments were _____ to a mild warning, his students recognized his tone as _____ and responded with haste.
(A) tantamount..scathing (B) equivalent..embrocation (C) maladroitness..inimical
(D) reticulate..circumspect
3. Even though he was only a neophyte in the business, he effectively used _____ methods to _____ himself with the manager.
(A) audacious..reprove (B) obsequious..ingratiate (C) obdurate..extradite
(D) stentorian..vacillate
4. The irate customer became _____, and then he _____ against the mechanic's unfair practices and outrageous fees for car repairs.
(A) mendacious..seethed (B) lachrymose..jeered (C) apoplectic..fulminated
(D) stultified..scoffed
5. Making a(n) _____ visit to his _____, the unknown thief sought reassurance that no one had discovered his crime.
(A) prurient..domicile (B) nefarious..morass (C) irrefutable..acumen
(D) surreptitious..cache
6. Almost lulled to sleep by the candidate's _____ speech, the audience seemed to fall into a state of _____.
(A) convoluted..ecstasy (B) vociferous..apostasy (C) turgid..torpor
(D) acerbic..sloth
7. In a child's early years, he is _____, accepting instruction and quickly learning new skills; however, by adolescence, this same child is typically no as _____.
(A) quixotic..pragmatic (B) fulsome..acquiescent (C) docile..malleable
(D) resilient..truant
8. Since the terms of the proposed agreement between the vendors were _____, both businessmen were _____ and hesitant to sign.
(A) benign..edified (B) recondite..stymied (C) vaunted..nebulous
(D) equivocal..exigent
9. During the fearful storm, the people in its path _____ God for divine _____.
(A) importuned..intervention (B) imputed..favors (C) expiated..revelation
(D) deprecated..power
10. Most people have _____. They are afraid of snakes.
(A) arachnophobia (B) acrophobia (C) ophidiophobia
(D) xenophobia
11. Philosophers tell us that one's lifetime is _____ when considered from the viewpoint of _____ making humans appear much less important than they think in the grand scheme of

things.

- (A) laudatory..prestidigitation (B) jaded..youth (C) ephemeral..eternity
(D) gauche..theology

12. A refugee may be forced to _____ allegiance to his former country and _____ all of his former friends in order to work in a new country.
(A) fabricate..garble (B) fetch..extradite (C) abjure..forsake
(D) lacerate..occlude
13. My friend's uncle is a member of Alcoholics Anonymous; his _____ led to an _____ liver disease.
(A) dipsomania..ineluctable (B) avarice..auspicious (C) volition..unctuous
(D) tableau..incipient
14. _____ markets sell grains, other foods, and precious metals.
(A) Currency (B) Bond (C) Comprehensive (D) Commodities
15. To change from a passive acceptance of fate to a dynamic involvement in public affairs requires a major _____ shift.
(A) paradigm (B) hierarchy (C) scenario (D) appreciation
16. Because of his _____ record of lying to police, the suspect was regarded as a(n) _____ criminal.
(A) irascible..disputatious (B) chaste..incorrigible (C) circuitous..insipid
(D) inveterate..habitual

II. Correctness and effectiveness of expression (12%; 2% each)

Direction: The following sentences test correctness and effectiveness of expression. Part of each sentence or the entire sentence is underlined; beneath each sentence are five ways of phrasing the underlined material. Choice A repeats the original phrasing; the other four choices are different. If you think the original phrasing produces a better sentence than any of the alternatives, select A; if not, select one of the other choices. In making your selection, follow the requirements of standard written English; that is pay attention to grammar, choice of words, sentence construction and punctuation. Your selection should result in the most effective sentence—clear and precise, without awkwardness or ambiguity.

17. Designing a computer monitor requires not only an understanding of electromagnetism, chemistry, and the psychology of human vision.
(A) not only an understanding of (B) both an understanding of
(C) an understanding of not only (D) an understanding of both
(E) an understanding of
18. While playing in the park one morning, a loud argument was gotten into by several of the children over the use of the swings.
(A) a loud argument was gotten into by several of the children
(B) a loud argument between several of the children was gotten into
(C) and a loud argument gotten into by several of the children
(D) several of the children getting into a loud argument
(E) several of the children got into a loud argument
19. Despite living only to the age of forty, the music of John Coltrane, it inspired a generation of

writers, musicians and artists.

(A) the music of John Coltrane, it

(B) the music of John Coltrane

(C) John Coltrane's music

(D) John Coltrane created music that

(E) John Coltrane created music, it

20. VitaminD, which the body needs in order to absorb calcium, is produced when skin is exposed to ultraviolet rays.

(A) calcium, is produced

(B) calcium, and is produced

(C) calcium, producing it

(D) calcium and produces

(E) calcium and produces it

21. Unlike coniferous trees, whose leaves are usually needlelike, the leaves of deciduous trees are typically broad and flat.

(A) the leaves of deciduous trees are typically broad and flat

(B) it is typical for the leaves of deciduous trees to be broad and flat

(C) broad and flat leaves are typical of deciduous trees

(D) deciduous trees have leaves that are typically broad and flat

(E) on deciduous trees, the leaves are typically broad and flat

22. Even when hearing it from the hotel balcony several floors above the street, the noise from the parade was jarringly loud.

(A) Even when hearing it

(B) Even hearing it

(C) Even heard

(D) While hearing it

(E) It was heard

III. Grammar (12%; 2% each)

Direction: Each of the following sentences contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

23. Faced with the ever-challenging task of balancing school and work, Jillian opted to

A

B

C

forego taking a second part-time job and focusing on her studies instead. No error

D

E

24. If the proposals approved by the city council at its most recent meeting come to fruition,

A

B

C

several derelict buildings will see new life after years of neglect. No error

D

E

25. Commercial growers tend to breed tomato plants for qualities that increase the profitability of a

A

B

crop, such as resistance of disease, rather than for flavor and nutritional value. No error

C

D

E

- #### IV. Reading comprehension (20%; 2% each)

The procedure begins by marking the cornea with ink, then dropping a liquid anesthetic into the patient's eye. The ink is water soluble and harmless and is used to help reposition the flaps of the cornea. Then a suction ring stabilizes the eye and pressure is applied to allow for a clean cut by the microkeratome (the cutting instrument), which glides across the moistened surface of the cornea, cutting the outer layers and stopping automatically. An uncut section acts as a hinge. The attached cornea is then lifted, and the layers below are excised by the laser. A computer guides the laser as it reshapes the cornea. To correct farsightedness, a piece of tissue shaped like a doughnut ring is removed. If the cornea's center is trimmed, thereby making it flatter, nearsightedness is corrected. The hinged flap is then put back in position.

There are other alternatives being explored to improve vision. INTACS are crescent shaped rings that are removable. They are placed within the cornea, leaving it intact. It works well for minimal nearsightedness, but is not effective for extreme nearsightedness, farsightedness, or astigmatism.

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corrects both nearsightedness (sometimes to 20/20) and farsightedness with or without astigmatism. The main disadvantage is that it permanently alters the curve of the cornea. INTRAOCULAR lenses are implanted behind the iris or the cornea. These are also removable and leave the cornea in one piece; however, they may cause injury to the cornea, intraocular infection, and cataracts. They are effective for correcting both high degrees of nearsightedness and farsightedness.

Although the risks are small for LASIK surgery, they are real and serious; therefore, one must consider the reasons for opting for the surgery. Americans seem to have a penchant for the “cure,” the quick fix, and, as a result, people may rush too quickly for what they see to be a panacea. When it comes to eye surgery that could possibly cause worse problems than it “cures,” no matter how small the risk, it is wise to explore all of the options.

29. The cornea is marked with ink in order to _____
- (A) align the suction ring to attach it to the eyeball
 - (B) determine where the layers below the cornea are to be excised
 - (C) measure the movement of the eye during surgery
 - (D) aid in replacing the hinged flaps of the cornea
30. The difference between correcting nearsightedness and farsightedness depends on the _____.
- (A) marking of the cornea with ink
 - (B) pressure exerted by the suction ring
 - (C) repositioning of the cornea flaps
 - (D) way that the cornea is either cut or trimmed
31. Of all the procedures described in the article, which of the following are effective for correcting vision without astigmatism?
- (A) LASIC and INTACS
 - (B) INTEROCULAR LENSES and INTACS
 - (C) CUSTOM LASIC and INTACS
 - (D) LASIK and CUSTOM LASIK

Teachers and librarians need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience, and they need to give serious thought to how they can best accommodate such changes. Growing bodies need movement and exercise, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. Because they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the reassurance that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be wise to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers; for example, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, displaying student artwork, and sponsoring science fiction, fantasy, or other special-interest book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide multiple opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful group dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the security of some kind of organization with a supportive adult barely visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have short attention spans. A

variety of activities should be organized so that participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants down. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. On the contrary, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their capabilities and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules. Teenagers need limitations, but they also need the opportunity to help establish what these limits and expectations will be.

Adults also need to realize that the goal of most adolescents is to leave childhood behind as they move into adulthood. This has implications for whether libraries treat young adult services as a branch of the children's or the adults' department. Few teenagers are going to want to sit on small children's chairs or compete with nine- and ten-year-olds when they pick books off the shelves. Neither are they going to be attracted to books that use the word children or picture preteens on the covers.

Young adults want a wide variety of informational books about aspects of their lives that are new; for example, the physical development of their bodies, the new freedom they have to associate mainly with peers instead of family, and the added responsibilities they feel in deciding what kinds of adult roles they will fit.

32. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the view of the author?
- (A) The reading material available in libraries and schools meets the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes for students.
 - (B) Reading material meets the needs of life changes for teens.
 - (C) Young adults need to have the option for reading material that speaks to the needs of their developing physical and emotional makeup.
 - (D) Librarians direct students to the material that is appropriate.
33. This selection makes the point that meeting the needs of adolescent students often requires incorporating _____.
- (A) some type of organization that incorporates adult support
 - (B) supervised reading programs
 - (C) a strict academic environment
 - (D) adult supervision of social programs
34. One would conclude from this reading that _____.
- (A) there is a great market for authors of adolescent literature
 - (B) libraries and classrooms need restructuring
 - (C) the provision of appropriate reading material for adolescents can be helpful to their maturation
 - (D) role models are difficult to find for today's students
35. According to this selection, the primary desire of young adults is for literature that will _____.
- (A) let them see themselves in a favorable light
 - (B) provide information about moving from childhood to adulthood
 - (C) provide them with a pattern to follow
 - (D) allow separation from the family unit

Daniel Boone will always occupy a unique place in American history as the archetype of the hunter and wilderness wanderer. He was a true pioneer, and stood at the head of that class of

Indian-fighters, game-hunters, forest-fellers, and backwoods farmers who, generation after generation, pushed westward the border of civilization from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. As he himself said, he was "an instrument ordained of God to settle the wilderness." Born in Pennsylvania, he drifted south into western North Carolina, and settled on what was then the extreme frontier. There he married, built a log cabin, and hunted, chopped trees, and tilled the ground like any other frontiersman. The Alleghany Mountains still marked a boundary beyond which the settlers dared not go; for west of them lay immense reaches of frowning forest, uninhabited by bands of warlike Indians. Occasionally some venturesome hunter or trapper penetrated this immense wilderness, and returned with strange stories of what he had seen and done.

In 1769 Boone, excited by these vague and wondrous tales, determined himself to cross the mountains and find out what manner of land it was that lay beyond. With a few chosen companions he set out, making his own trail through the gloomy forest. After weeks of wandering, he at last emerged into the beautiful and fertile country of Kentucky, for which, in after years, the red men and the white strove with such obstinate fury that it grew to be called "the dark and bloody ground." But when Boone first saw it, it was a fair and smiling land of groves and glades and running waters, where the open forest grew tall and beautiful, and where innumerable herds of game grazed, roaming ceaselessly to and fro along the trails they had trodden during countless generations. Kentucky was not owned by any Indian tribe, and was visited only by wandering war-parties and hunting-parties who came from among the savage nations living north of the Ohio or south of the Tennessee.

A roving war-party stumbled upon one of Boone's companions and killed him, and the others then left Boone and journeyed home; but his brother came out to join him, and the two spent the winter together. Self-reliant, fearless, and the frowning defiles of Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by Indians, and driven back-two of Boone's own sons being slain.

In 1775, however, he made another attempt; and this attempt was successful. The Indians attacked the newcomers; but by this time the parties of would-be settlers were sufficiently numerous to hold their own. They beat back the Indians, and built rough little hamlets, surrounded by log stockades, at Boonesborough and Harrodsburg; and the permanent settlement of Kentucky had begun.

The next few years were passed by Boone amid unending Indian conflicts. He was a leader among the settlers, both in peace and in war. At one time he represented them in the House of Burgesses of Virginia; at another time he was a member of the first little Kentucky parliament itself; and he became a colonel of the frontier militia. He tilled the land, and he chopped the trees himself; he helped to build the cabins and stockades with his own hands, wielding the long-handled, light-headed frontier ax as skillfully as other frontiersmen. His main business was that of surveyor, for his knowledge of the country, and his ability to travel through it, in spite of the danger from Indians, created much demand for his services among people who wished to lay off tracts of wild land for their own future use.

But whatever he did, and wherever he went, he had to be sleeplessly on the lookout for his Indian foes. When he and his fellows tilled the stump-dotted fields of corn, one or more of the party were always on guard, with weapon at the ready, for fear of lurking savages. When he went to the House of Burgesses he carried his long rifle, and traversed roads not a mile of which was free from the danger of Indian attack. The settlements in the early years depended exclusively upon game for their meat, and Boone was the mightiest of all the hunters, so that upon him devolved the task of keeping his people supplied. He killed many buffaloes, and pickled the buffalo beef for use in winter. He killed great

numbers of black bear, and made bacon of them, precisely as if they had been hogs. The common game were deer and elk. At that time none of the hunters of Kentucky would waste a shot on anything so small as a prairie-chicken or wild duck; but they sometimes killed geese and swans when they came south in winter and lit on the rivers.

36. In Paragraph 1, why do the authors include the information that the Alleghany mountains serve as a kind of boundary to the frontier?
- (A) To make a statement about geo-politics
 - (B) To show how brave and unique Daniel Boone was since he lived beyond it.
 - (C) As a commentary on the relative bravery of frontiersmen.
 - (D) To show the pros and cons of different areas for living and exploring.
37. According to Paragraph 2, all of the following statements are true about Kentucky EXCEPT:
- (A) After Boone first arrived in the region it became a fierce battleground between white settlers and Native Americans.
 - (B) It's a beautiful area full of wild game animals and forests.
 - (C) It was thoroughly settled by Native Americans before Boone and the other settlers got there.
 - (D) It wasn't the "property" of any Native tribe but was visited by Natives from both Ohio and Tennessee.
38. According to the passage, what were some of the jobs that Boone held?
- (A) Blacksmith and accountant
 - (B) Hunter and surveyor
 - (C) Dressmaker and hat miller
 - (D) Politician and train conductor