

1. EPHEMERAL : EVERLASTING ::

- A. rented : owned
- B. temporary : permanent
- C. earthly : heavenly
- D. useless : permanent
- E. latest : lasting

2. DEMISE:

- A. dwelling
- B. irritation
- C. birth
- D. excess
- E. surmise

3. RIGOROUS:

- A. flimsy
- B. relaxed
- C. angry
- D. anxious
- E. harsh

4. NIBBLE : DEVOUR ::

- A. sip : quaff
- B. encompass : encircle
- C. slurp : swallow
- D. hinder : hurt
- E. crush : crunch

Ignorance of the cause [of the plague] augmented the sense of horror. Of the real carriers, rats and fleas, the 14th century had no suspicion, perhaps because they were so familiar. Fleas, though a common household nuisance, are not once mentioned in contemporary plague writings, and rats only incidentally, although folklore commonly associated them with pestilence. The legend of the Pied Piper arose from an outbreak of 1284. The actual plague bacillus, *Pasturella pestis*, remained undiscovered for another 500 years. Living alternately in the stomach of the flea and the bloodstream of the rat who was the flea's host, the bacillus in its bubonic form was transferred to humans and animals by the bite of either rat or flea.

It traveled by virtue of *Rattus rattus*, the small medieval black rat that lived on ships, as well as by the heavier brown or sewer rat. The phantom enemy had no name. Called the Black Death only in later recurrences, it was known during the first epidemic simply as the Pestilence or Great Mortality. Reports from the East, swollen by fearful imaginings, told of strange tempests and "sheets of fire" mingled with huge hailstones that "slew almost all," or a "vast rain of fire" that burned up men, beasts, stones, trees, villages, and cities. In another version, "foul blasts of wind" from the fires carried the infection to Europe "and now as some suspect it cometh round the seacoast." Accurate observation in this case could not make the mental jump to ships and rats because no idea of animal- or insect-borne contagion existed. The earthquake was blamed for releasing sulfurous and foul fumes from the earth's interior.

All these explanations had in common a factor of poisoned air, of miasmas and thick, stinking mists traced to every 'kind of natural or imagined agency from stagnant lakes to malign conjunctions of the planets, from the hand of the Evil One to the wrath of God. Medical thinking, trapped in the theory of astral influences, stressed air as the

communicator of disease, ignoring sanitation or visible carriers. The existence of two carriers confused the trail, the more so because the flea could live and travel independently of the rat for as long as a month and, if infected by the particularly septicemic form of the bacillus, could infect humans without re-infecting itself from the rat. The simultaneous presence of the pneumonic form of the disease, which was indeed communicated through the air, blurred the problem further. Barbara W. Tuchman. *A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1978. pp. 101-102.

5. According to the passage, which of the inferences below is most probable?
- A. Medical thinking in Europe concerning cause and spread of plague had advanced beyond common observations and accounts by the common people.
 - B. Those familiar with the legend of the Pied Piper arising from an outbreak of plague might reasonably be expected to have associated rats with the outbreak of plague.
 - C. Magical and supernatural explanations of cause and spread of plague were accorded more credibility than explanations rooted in empirical observation.
 - D. Because fleas were common in households, eventually the connection between fleas and the spread of infection was bound to be made.
 - E. During the tenure of the plague in Europe, invisible carriers were accorded more credibility as causal agents than visible carriers.
6. In this passage, the relationship between the flea and the rat most closely corresponds to the relationship between
- A. minor and major vectors of the plague
 - B. predator and prey
 - C. parasite and host
 - D. real and imagined carriers
 - E. rat and human
7. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of this passage?
- A. It presents a generalization, then lists in order of occurrence events that support that generalization.
 - B. It cites correct and incorrect causal explanations of plague and analyzes the bases of the incorrect explanations advanced by contemporary observers of the plague
 - C. It distinguishes theories of airborne contamination and theories of blood-borne contamination.
 - D. It alternates popular and folkloric conceptions of causation and accurate modern accounts of causation.
 - E. It cites contemporary plague writings, folklore, reports from the East, and current medical thinking in increasing order of accuracy.
8. This passage analyzes impediments to accurate explanations of the causes of plague in order to
- A. connect natural events with outbreaks of plague
 - B. connect ignorance of the cause of plague with increased terror
 - C. explain the general disease theory of the time
 - D. connect plague to theories of poisoned air, tempests, rains of fire
 - E. discredit all explanations of the plague advanced by contemporary observers
9. IMPERFECT : PERFECT ::
- A. disallow : disavow
 - B. invite : reject

- C. frustrate : castrate
- D. impermeable : permeable
- E. reject : select

Most milestones in the auto industry are occasion for celebration. When the fifty thousandth car comes off the line, the hundred thousandth transmission, the first this, or the last that. Detroit indulges in a little ritual of celebration and self-congratulation.

There is one milestone, however, that passed unobserved by the auto firms - the tenth anniversary of the National Highway Traffic Safety Act. The Act, effective September 1966, created a new government agency - the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - empowered to force car producers to recall and repair defective automobiles. This piece of legislation has humbled and humiliated the car companies, caused a few auto execs to lose their jobs or suffer demotion and, the deepest hurt of all, cost carmakers untold millions, perhaps billions, of dollars. In the first ten years that NHTSA watchdogged Detroit, carmakers have recalled 41,292,109 U.S.- made cars and 7,786,205 foreign vehicles. How can one industry go wrong so often? Who's responsible for the blunders? How do they happen? Why do they happen? From the time an auto company or supplier receives the raw materials until the finished product is shipped to a dealer, there are millions of opportunities for error.

The companies make mistakes in design and engineering, in the fabrication process, in the assembly process, in preproduction testing. Workers make mistakes in putting the pieces together. Production equipment can malfunction, testing equipment can go haywire. One small part can have as many as one hundred specifications. Multiply that by the Fifteen thousand parts in a car and the chances for error become astronomical. In addition to human error and the unforeseen, recalls also result from carmakers' being penny-wise and pound-foolish. If you use twelve washers to a car and can use a washer costing six-tenths of a cent instead of a penny, and can freeze the design of the washer so the same item can be used over several model years, you're talking big savings. But if the washer fails, leading to a recall, the company is in big trouble.

The companies won't release cost figures on recalls, but there are some ballpark numbers available. A minor recall can cost \$5 million to \$10 million; a major recall, \$25 million to \$50 million. And recalls are embarrassing. Although a company may recall only 50,000 cars out of a production of 1,000,000, the 50,000 callbacks reflect unfavorably on the 950,000 good cars. Most people remember the name of the company that manufactured a lemon—Acme Motors—and not the name of the particular Acme model recalled.

10. Of the statements below, the one that is not a stated or implied effect of the National Highway Traffic Safety Act is
- A. recalls have cost car manufacturers huge sums of money
 - B. government is under attack for interfering in private enterprise
 - C. some Detroit bigwigs have lost their positions
 - D. car manufacturers have had to admit mistakes
 - E. recalls hurt manufacturers' reputations
11. The approximate number of vehicles recalled during the first ten years under NHTSA was
- A. 42 million
 - B. 49 million
 - C. 100,000
 - D. 7 million
 - E. millions, perhaps billions
12. The phrase "penny-wise and pound-foolish" used in paragraph 7 means
- A. instead of costing six-tenths of a cent, a washer costs a penny

- B. a foolish and petty economy may result in a large loss
 - C. instead of twelve washers, carmakers should use a pound
 - D. recall of washing machines costs as much as recall of autos
 - E. carmakers are very wise to economize
13. A recall can cost from
- A. \$5 million to \$10 million
 - B. \$100 to \$15,000
 - C. \$50,000 to \$1,000,000
 - D. \$50,000 to \$950,000
 - E. \$5 million to \$50 million
14. The reason that the tenth anniversary of the NHTSA was not celebrated by the carmakers is that
- A. automakers were too busy with new regulations
 - B. the cost of recalls made a celebration too expensive
 - C. it conflicted with the milestone of the hundred thousandth transmission
 - D. automakers were stung for millions, perhaps billions in costs for recalls under this legislation
 - E. car buyers questioned the effectiveness of the Act
15. An argument not stated or implied by the author is that
- A. the use of force destroys that which it would attain
 - B. force may have to be used over and over and over again
 - C. the use of force is spiritually and moral offensive
 - D. the use of force leaves no hope for reconciliation
 - E. force does not always succeed as a deterrent
16. The school board felt that the work should not be taught in the classroom until certain offensive passages were _____
- A. extirpated
 - B. extracted
 - C. banished
 - D. appended
 - E. expurgated
17. SERRATIONS : SAW ::
- A. flesh : scalpel
 - B. butcher : cleaver
 - C. trowel : mason
 - D. cogs : gear
 - E. division : ruler

18. The _____ of his first complaint led him to contemplate pursuing stronger methods to obtain satisfaction.
- A. success
 - B. eminence
 - C. efficiency
 - D. earliness
 - E. inefficacy
19. Such an _____ act of hostility can only lead to war.
- A. overt
 - B. opportunistic
 - C. occasional
 - D. Oscillating
 - E. unequaled
20. SCHOLARLY : ERUDITE ::
- A. teacher .- lawyer
 - B. teacher : headmaster
 - C. reader : hermit
 - D. ignorant : illiterate
 - E. master: slave
21. ADULTERATED:
- A. solid
 - B. young
 - C. exalted
 - D. pure
 - E. virtuous
22. RECTIFY:
- A. remedy
 - B. redeem
 - C. err
 - D. turn left
 - E. sanctify
23. REPUDIATE:
- A. answer
 - B. continue
 - C. accept
 - D. becalm
 - E. annoy

24. OVERT:
- A. hidden
 - B. blatant
 - C. despicable
 - D. reversed
 - E. canceled
25. PARIAH:
- A. county
 - B. favorite
 - C. diocese
 - D. patriot
 - E. renegade
26. The doctor prescribed a placebo for the ----- imaginary disease.
- A. agorophobic's
 - B. intern's
 - C. hypochondriac's
 - D. psychotic's
 - E. patient's
27. TANTAMOUNT:
- A. not tall
 - B. not equivalent
 - C. not ambitious
 - D. eloquent
 - E. passive
28. He was able to mislead the gullible with his _____ arguments.
- A. cogent
 - B. specious
 - C. incontrovertible
 - D. eleemosynary
 - E. contentious
29. Anyone can withstand a mild reprimand but only the strongest of us can cope with outright _____.
- A. benediction
 - B. education
 - C. vilification
 - D. bafflement
 - E. implacability

30. SHE : HER ::

- A. them : theirs
- B. it's : its
- C. we : our
- D. me: mine
- E. we : us