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## QUESTION NO: 1

Rhesus monkeys use facial expressions to communicate with each other and to enforce social order. For example, the “fear grimace,” although it looks ferocious, is actually given by a \_\_\_\_\_ monkey who is intimidated by a \_\_\_\_\_ member of the group.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

Which pair of words or phrases, if inserted into the blanks in sequence, makes the most sense in the writer’s context?

- A. calm . . . aggressive
- B. dominant . . . subordinate
- C. confident . . . fearless
- D. subordinate . . . dominant
- E. high-ranking . . . low-ranking

## ANSWER: D

### Explanation:

Answers a and c do not include the sense of hierarchy conveyed in the phrase to enforce social order. Answers b and e do convey a sense of hierarchy but reverse the proper order of meanings in the context.

## QUESTION NO: 2

(1) Produced in 1959, Lorraine Hansberry’s play, *A Raisin in the Sun*, was a quietly revolutionary work that depicted African-American life in a fresh, new, and realistic way. The play made her the youngest American, the first African-American, and the fifth woman to win the New York Drama Critic’s Circle Award for Best Play of the Year. In 1961, it was produced as a film starring Sydney Poitier and has since become a classic, providing inspiration for an entire generation of African-American writers.

(2) Hansberry was not only an artist but also a political activist and the daughter of activists. Born in Chicago in 1930, she was a member of a prominent family devoted to civil rights. Her father was a successful real-estate broker, who won an antisegregation case before the Illinois Supreme Court in the mid-1930s, and her uncle was a Harvard professor. In her home, Hansberry was privileged to meet many influential cultural and intellectual leaders. Among them were artists and activists such as Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Langston Hughes.

(3) The success of *A Raisin in the Sun* helped gain an audience for her passionate views on social justice. It mirrors one of Hansberry’s central artistic efforts, that of freeing many people from the smothering effects of stereotyping by depicting the wide array of personality types and aspirations that exist within one Southside Chicago family. *A Raisin in the Sun* was followed by another play, produced in 1964, *The Sign in Sidney Brustein’s Window*. This play is about an intellectual in Greenwich Village, New York City, a man who is open-minded and generous of spirit who, as Hansberry wrote, “cares about it all. It takes too much energy not to care.”

(4) Lorraine Hansberry died on the final day of the play’s run on Broadway. Her early death, at the age of 34, was unfortunate, as it cut short a brilliant and promising career, one that, even in its short span, changed the face of American

theater. After her death, however, her influence continued to be felt. A dramatic adaptation of her autobiography, *To Be Young, Gifted, and Black*, consisted of vignettes based on Hansberry's plays, poems, and other writings. It was produced Off-Broadway in 1969 and appeared in book form the following year. Her play, *Les Blancs*, a drama set in Africa, was produced in 1970; and *A Raisin in the Sun* was adapted as a musical, *Raisin*, and won a Tony award in 1973.

(5) Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for her essays and speeches on wide-ranging topics, from world peace to the evils of the mistreatment of minorities, no matter what their race, and especially for her works on the civil-rights struggle and on the effort by Africans to be free of colonial rule. She was a woman, much like the characters in her best-known play, who was determined to be free of racial, cultural, or gender-based constraints.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question. By including paragraphs 4 and 5, the author most likely intended to show that

- A. the civil-rights struggle continued even after Hansberry died.
- B. Hansberry actually wrote more poems and essays than she did plays.
- C. *Raisin in the Sun* was more successful after Hansberry's death than it was before she died.
- D. Hansberry's work continued to influence people even after her death.
- E. Hansberry died unusually young.

**ANSWER: D**

#### Explanation:

Both paragraphs focus on how much Hansberry's work continued to be an influence even after she died. In paragraph 4: Her influence continued to be felt, and in paragraph 5, Even after her death, her dramatic works have helped gain an audience for. . . Choices a and e may be true, but this is not the main purpose of the paragraphs. There is no support for choices b or c.

#### QUESTION NO: 3

Greyhound racing is the sixth most popular spectator sport in the United States. Over the last decade a growing number of racers have been adopted to live out their retirement as household pets, once their racing career is over. Many people hesitate to adopt a retired racing greyhound because they think only very old dogs are available. Actually, even champion racers only work until they are about three and a half years old. Since greyhounds usually live to be 12-15 years old, their retirement is much longer than their racing careers. People worry that a greyhound will be more nervous and active than other breeds and will need a large space to run. These are false impressions. Greyhounds have naturally sweet, mild dispositions, and while they love to run, they are sprinters rather than distance runners and are sufficiently exercised with a few laps around a fenced-in backyard everyday. Greyhounds do not make good watchdogs, but they are very good with children, get along well with other dogs (and usually cats as well), and are very affectionate and loyal. They are intelligent, well behaved dogs, usually housebroken in only a few days. A retired racing greyhound is a wonderful pet for almost anyone.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question Based on the tone of the passage, the author's main purpose is to

- A. teach prospective owners how to transform their racing greyhound into a good pet.
- B. show how the greyhound's nature makes it equally good as racer and pet.
- C. encourage people to adopt retired racing greyhounds.

- D. objectively present the pros and cons of adopting a racing greyhound.
- E. argue in favor of banning Greyhound racing.

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

The tone of the passage is enthusiastic in its recommendation of the greyhound as pet and thereby encourages people to adopt one. It does not give advice on transforming a greyhound (choice a). Except to say that they love to run, the passage does not spend equal time describing the greyhound as racer (choice b), nor does it comment on banning of greyhound racing (choice e). The author's tone is not objective (choice d), but rather enthusiastic.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

O'Connell Street is the main thoroughfare of Dublin City. Although it is not a particularly long street, Dubliners will tell the visitor proudly that it is the widest street in all of Europe. This claim usually meets with protests, especially from French tourists, claiming the Champs Elysees of Paris as Europe's widest street. But the witty Dubliner will not relinquish bragging rights easily and will trump the French visitor with a fine distinction: the Champs Elysees is a boulevard; O'Connell is a street. Divided by several important monuments running the length of its center, the street is named for Daniel O'Connell, an Irish patriot. \_\_\_\_\_ O'Connell stands high above the unhurried crowds of shoppers, business people, and students on a sturdy column, surrounded by four serene angels seated at each corner of the monument's base. Further up the street is the famous General Post Office that the locals affectionately call "the GPO." During the 1916 rebellion, the GPO was taken over and occupied by the Irish rebels to British rule, sparking weeks of armed combat in the city's center. To this day, the angels of O'Connell's monument bear the marks of the fighting: one sits reading calmly, apparently unaware of the bullet hole dimpling her upper arm; another, reaching out to stroke the ears of a huge bronze Irish wolfhound, has survived what should be a mortal wound to her heart.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

With which of the following statements about the people of Dublin would the author of the passage most likely agree?

- A. They are proud of their history but lack industry.
- B. They are playful and tricky.
- C. They are rebellious and do not like tourists.
- D. They are witty and relaxed.
- E. They are unaware of their history.

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

The author offers an example of Dublin wit and mentions the unhurried pace of Dublin crowds. Choice a interprets the adjective unhurried in too pejorative a manner for the tone of the passage. Answers b and c similarly interpret the playful joke on French tourists too negatively. There is no specific information in the passage to support the view of answer e.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Off-site disposal of regulated medical wastes remains a viable option for smaller hospitals (those with less than 150 beds). However, some preliminary on-site processing, such as compaction or hydropulping, may be necessary prior to sending the wastes off-site. Compaction reduces the total volume of solid wastes, often reducing transportation and disposal costs, but does not change the hazardous characteristics of the waste. However, compaction may not be economical if transportation and disposal costs are based on weight rather than volume. Hydropulping involves grinding the waste in the presence of an oxidizing fluid, such as hypochlorite solution. One advantage of hydropulping is that waste can be rendered innocuous and reduced in size within the same system. Disadvantages are the added operating burden, difficulty of controlling fugitive emission, and the difficulty of conducting microbiological tests to determine whether all organic matters and infectious organisms from the waste have been destroyed. On-site disposal is a feasible alternative for hospitals generating two tons per day or more total of solid waste. Common treatment techniques include steam sterilization and incineration. Although other options are available, incineration is currently the preferred method for on-site treatment of hospital waste. A properly designed, maintained, and operated incinerator achieves a relatively high level of organism destruction. Incineration reduces the weight and volume of the waste as much as 95 percent and is especially appropriate for pathological wastes.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

The process that transforms waste from hazardous to harmless AND diminishes waste volume is

- A. sterilization.
- B. hydropulping.
- C. oxidizing.
- D. processing.
- E. compacting.

**ANSWER: B****Explanation:**

See sentence four of the second paragraph. The effects of sterilization of waste (choice a) is not included in the passage. Oxidizing (choice c) is simply a part of the process of hydropulping. Processing (choice d) is the general category that includes all the methods of disposing of medical wastes. While compacting (choice e) does change the volume of the waste, it is not appropriate for eliminating hazardous materials.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

It has been more than twenty-five years since the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) last sent a craft to land on the moon. The Lunar Prospector took off in January of 1998, in the first moon shot since astronauts last walked on the moon in 1972. This time, the moon-traveller is only a low-cost robot, who will spend a year on the surface of the moon, collecting minerals and ice. Unlike the moon shots of the 1960s and 1970s, Lunar Prospector does not carry a camera, so the

American public will not get to see new pictures of the moon's surface. \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists are anxious for the results of one exploration in particular—that done by the neutron spectrometer. Using this instrument, Prospector will examine the moon's poles, searching for signs of water ice. There has long been speculation that frozen water from comets may have accumulated in craters at one of the moon's poles and may still be there, as this pole is permanently shielded from the sun. The neutron spectrometer seeks out the hydrogen atoms in water and can detect the presence of as little as one cup of water in a cubic yard of soil.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

Which sentence, if inserted into the blank line in the second paragraph, would be most consistent with the writer's purpose and intended audience?

- A. You won't, therefore, be able to see if the surface of the moon has changed much in thirty years.
- B. Instead, Prospector carries instruments that will map the make-up of the entire surface of the moon.
- C. I don't believe that new pictures would prove very interesting, anyway.
- D. However, the topography of the lunar terrain retains a mundane familiarity that is not consistent with the nature of NASA's raison d'être and will contribute little to advancements vis a vis missions such as Sojourner.
- E. Entertainment of the public does not justify the enormous cost of space exploration.

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

Choice b best reflects the writing style of the passage, which is for a general audience. Choices a and c are too informal; choice d uses jargon and choice e seems to talk down to the audience.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

A government report addressing concerns about the many implications of prenatal and newborn genetic testing outlined policy guidelines and legislative recommendations intended to avoid involuntary and ineffective testing and to protect confidentiality. The report recommended that all such screening be voluntary. Citing results of two different voluntary newborn screening programs, the report said these programs can achieve compliance rates equal to or better than those of mandatory programs. State health departments might be wise to eventually mandate the offering of tests for diagnosing treatable conditions in newborns; however, careful pilot studies for conditions diagnosable at birth need to be done first. Although the report asserted that it would prefer that all screening be voluntary, it did note that if a state elects to mandate newborn screening for a particular condition, the state should do so only if there is strong evidence that a newborn would benefit from effective treatment at the earliest possible age. Newborn screening is the most common type of genetic screening today. More than four million newborns are tested annually so that effective treatment can be started in a few hundred infants. Obtaining informed consent—a process that would include educating participants, not just processing documents—would enhance voluntary participation. When offered testing, parents should receive comprehensive counseling, which should be nondirective. Relevant medical advice, however, is recommended for treatable or preventable conditions.

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question One intention of the policy guidelines was to

- A. implement compulsory testing.
- B. minimize patient concerns about quality control.
- C. endorse the expansion of screening programs.
- D. rule out testing for minor genetic disorders.
- E. preserve privacy in testing.

**ANSWER: E****Explanation:**

The first paragraph says that the report addressed concerns about protecting confidentiality.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

(1) Milton Hershey was born near the small village of Derry Church, Pennsylvania, in 1857. It was a modest beginning that did not foretell his later popularity. Milton only attended school through the fourth grade; at that point, he was apprenticed to a printer in a nearby town. Fortunately for all chocolate lovers, Milton did not excel as a printer. After a while, he left the printing business and was apprenticed to a Lancaster, Pennsylvania, candy maker. It was apparent he had found his calling in life and, at the age of eighteen, he opened his own candy store in Philadelphia. In spite of his talents as a candy maker, the shop failed after six years. (2) Milton Hershey's fans today may be surprised to learn that his first candy success came with the manufacture of caramel. After the failure of his Philadelphia store, Milton headed for Denver, where he learned the art of caramel making. There he took a job with a local manufacturer who insisted on using fresh milk in making his caramels; Milton saw that this made the caramels especially tasty. After a time in Denver, he once again attempted to open his own candy-making businesses, in Chicago, New Orleans, and New York City. Finally, in 1886, he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he raised the money necessary to try again. This company—the Lancaster Caramel Company—made Milton's reputation as a master candy maker. (3) In 1893, Milton attended the Chicago International Exposition, where he saw a display of German chocolate-making implements. Captivated by the equipment, he purchased it for his Lancaster candy factory and began producing chocolate, which he used for coating his caramels. By the next year, production had grown to include cocoa, sweet chocolate, and baking chocolate. The Hershey Chocolate company was born in 1894 as a subsidiary of the Lancaster Caramel Company. Six years later, Milton sold the caramel company, but retained the rights, and the equipment, to make chocolate. He believed that a large market of chocolate consumers was waiting for someone to produce reasonably priced candy. He was right. (4) Milton Hershey returned to the village where he had been born, in the heart of dairy country, and opened his chocolate-manufacturing plant. With access to all the fresh milk he needed, he began producing the finest milk chocolate. The plant that opened in a small Pennsylvania village in 1905 is today the largest chocolate factory in the world. The confections created at this facility are favorites in the U.S. and internationally. (5) The area where the factory is located is now known as Hershey, Pennsylvania. Within the first decades of its existence, the town thrived, as did the chocolate business. A bank, a school, churches, a department store, even a park and a trolley system all appeared in short order. Soon, the town even had a zoo. Today, a visit to the area reveals the Hershey Medical Center, Milton Hershey School, and Hershey's Chocolate World, a theme park where visitors are greeted by a giant Reese's Peanut Butter Cup. All of these things—and a huge number of happy chocolate lovers—were made possible because a caramel maker visited the Chicago Exposition of 1893!

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

The author most likely included the information in paragraph 5 in order to show that

- A. Hershey's chocolate factory was so successful that a whole town was built around it.
- B. people all over the world have become tourists in Hershey, Pennsylvania.
- C. Hershey's chocolate factory has now become a successful theme park.
- D. Hershey moved back to the town where he was born.
- E. the Hershey Chocolate Company manufactures both chocolate and caramel.

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

This is the only choice that can be supported by the paragraph. Although tourists and caramel are mentioned in the passage (choices b and e), this is not the main purpose of the paragraph. There is a theme park in Hershey (choice c), but the chocolate factory still exists. Choice d can be ruled out because this information was given in paragraph 4.

## QUESTION NO: 9

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On the basis of above passage please answer the following question

According to the passage, how many infants are treated for genetic disorders as a result of newborn screening?

- A. dozens
- B. hundreds
- C. thousands
- D. millions
- E. It is not possible to tell from the information in the passage.

**ANSWER: B**

### Explanation:

See the last sentence of the third paragraph, which states that effective treatment can be started in a few hundred infants.

## QUESTION NO: 10

Ever since human beings began their conscious sojourn on this planet, they have puzzled over the riddle of evil and debated its source. Two concepts have predominated in the debate. The first of these holds that evil is an active force, a force of darkness as substantial and powerful as that of light. In terms of the individual human being, this force might be seen as the “Shadow” side of the personality, the feared side that the individual may deny but that is still a real and integral part of her or him. The second of the two concepts holds that evil is essentially \_\_\_\_\_, the absence of good, that darkness is not a thing in itself but rather the absence of light. In terms of the individual human being, this doctrine says that evil arises from a lack, a deprivation, from what John

A. Sanford calls “a mutilation of the soul.”

On the basis of above passage please answer the following question.

Which of the following phrases would best fit into the blank in the third sentence of the passage?

perplexing

B. passive

C. capricious

D. ephemeral

E. artificial

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The first side of the debate says that evil is an active force, while the opposing side would see evil as just the opposite, something passive. Choice a is reflected in the first sentence: human beings are puzzled (therefore perplexed) by evil, but their being puzzled is not one of the two concepts of evil discussed in the passage. Choices c, d, and e are not reflected in the passage.