

Note: Answer Key Available in the last page of this pdf

SYNONYMS

1. ANOMALY (Click on a word to know its meaning)
 - A. Normal
 - B. Straight
 - C. Irregularity
 - D. Integrity
 - E. None of these
2. ABSTRUSE
 - A. Showy
 - B. Evident
 - C. To prove something
 - D. Skillful
 - E. Concealed
3. VACUOUS
 - A. Stupid
 - B. Truthfulness
 - C. Ravenous
 - D. Dreamer
 - E. Confused
4. PRAGMATIC
 - A. Practical
 - B. Magnetic
 - C. Liar
 - D. Arrogant
 - E. Uncertain
5. PROBITY
 - A. Probability
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Peaceful
 - D. Carelessness
 - E. Extraordinary

6. MINATORY

- A. Managing
- B. Moving
- C. Threatening
- D. Cheating
- E. None of these

7. TOUCHSTONE

- A. Very hard stone
- B. Criteria
- C. Static
- D. Comfortable
- E. Path

8. ACRIMONIOUS

- A. Bitter
- B. Cheap
- C. Expensive
- D. Momentary
- E. Affection

9. BROOK

- A. Friend
- B. Tolerate
- C. Enemy
- D. Polish
- E. Fraud

10. SUCCINCT

- A. Concise
- B. Tranquil
- C. Ratify
- D. Slowly
- E. Superficial

ANTONYMS

11. FOE

- A. Friend
- B. Enemy
- C. Foul
- D. Fail
- E. Fraud

12. CONSENSUS

- A. Agreement
- B. Disagreement
- C. Quality
- D. Special case
- E. Bold

13. FECKLESS

- A. Weak
- B. Careful
- C. Careless
- D. Unlucky
- E. None of these

14. MELANCHOLY

- A. Sorrowful
- B. Happy
- C. Confused
- D. Convicted
- E. None of these

15. EMINENT

- A. Famous
- B. Sad
- C. Imminent
- D. Happy
- E. Unknown

16. PARTISAN

- A. Neutral
- B. Popular
- C. Biased
- D. Apart
- E. Stubborn

17. NEPOTISM

- A. Query
- B. Favoritism
- C. Impartial
- D. Neophyte
- E. Nearness

18. ENIGMA

- A. Mystery
- B. Postmortem
- C. Demise
- D. Understood
- E. Frightened

19. CAPRICIOUS

- A. Intrinsic
- B. Certain
- C. Rest
- D. Shaky
- E. Copy

20. AFFRONT

- A. Praise
- B. To insult
- C. To face
- D. Confront
- E. To remove

ANALOGIES

21. DETERIORATE : IMPROVE

- A. feckless : careless
- B. evanescent : exigent
- C. hope : hone
- D. accumulation : narrate
- E. obstinate : tractable

22. AGGRAVATE : ALLEVIATE

- A. later : precede
- B. urbane : naive
- C. evasive : wordy
- D. feeble : worker
- E. disavow : confront

23. VINDICTIVE: MERCY

- A. transient : fleeting
- B. elated : happy
- C. crestfallen : cognizant
- D. cajole : coax

- E. **skeptical** : trustfulness
24. ISLAND : ARCHIPELAGO
- A. classroom : school
 - B. student : teacher
 - C. **brook** : building
 - D. **chary** : cautious
 - E. transport : transfer
25. FOND : DOTING
- A. **chide** : pillory
 - B. **doctrine** : patient
 - C. **strut** : walk
 - D. **levy** : bevy
 - E. time : search

Sentence Completion

26. I can _____ for his honesty and ability to work hard.
- A. bet
 - B. promise
 - C. **vouch**
 - D. vow
 - E. None of these
27. Job in this department _____ a lot of hard work.
- A. mean
 - B. means
 - C. **entails**
 - D. **curtail**
 - E. None of these
28. I cannot concentrate, here is too much _____.
- A. **detraction**
 - B. **distracton**
 - C. people
 - D. sound
 - E. **contraction**
29. This account is exempted from _____ charges.
- A. tax
 - B. **bevy**
 - C. **levy**
 - D. interest
 - E. taxation
30. I am afraid _____ cats.

- A. to
- B. from
- C. of
- D. with
- E. by

Summary Completion

During the later years of the American Revolution, the Articles of Confederation government was formed. This government (1)_____ severely from a lack of power. Each state distrusted (2)_____ and gave little authority to the central or federal government. The Articles of Confederation (3)_____ a government which could not raise money (4)_____ taxes, prevent Indian raids, or force the British out (5)_____ the United States.

- 31.
 - A. damaged
 - B. suffered
 - C. fail
 - D. diminished
 - E. none of these
- 32.
 - A. other
 - B. the other
 - C. others
 - D. the others
 - E. none of these
- 33.
 - A. produced
 - B. made
 - C. obtained
 - D. elected
 - E. none of these
- 34.
 - A. with
 - B. from
 - C. for
 - D. to
 - E. with the
- 35.
 - A. with

- B. from
- C. for
- D. to
- E. of

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment....

The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society that can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilization create strong pressures for cost-increasing solutions.... On the side of labor, prolonged high unemployment leads to "share-the-work" pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalization of work rules. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead casts and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition.

36. According to the passage, unemployment is an index of
- A. over utilization of capacity
 - B. economic slack and lost output
 - C. diminished resources
 - D. the employment rate
 - E. under capacity
37. While unemployment is damaging to many, it falls most heavily upon all except the
- A. black
 - B. semiskilled
 - C. unskilled
 - D. underemployed
 - E. white middle class
38. The cost to society of unemployment can be measured by all except
- A. lost incomes

- B. idleness
- C. juvenile delinquency
- D. disruption of careers
- E. the death rate
39. Serious unemployment leads labor groups to demand
- A. more jobs by having everyone work shorter hours
- B. higher wages to those employed
- C. “no fire” policies
- D. cost-cutting solutions
- E. higher social security payments
40. According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for
- A. higher unemployment insurance
- B. protection against imports
- C. government action
- D. restrictive business practices
- E. restraint against union activity

ANSWERS

Synonyms: 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10.A

Antonyms:

11.A 12.B 13.B 14.B 15.E 16.A 17.C 18.D 19.B 20.A

Analogies:

21.E 22.A 23.E 24.A 25.A

Sentence Completion:

26.C 27.C 28.B 29.C 30.C

Summary Completion:

31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. E

Reading Comprehension:

36. B 37. E 38. E 39. A 40. B

