Part 2 Answer Sheet

1. B
To be “disconsolate” is to be cheerless and dejected, or cast down in spirits. The sentence indicates that Troy’s spirits were very low — so low, in fact, that nobody could do anything to bring him cheer. It makes sense, then, to describe Troy as disconsolate, or cheerless and dejected, after losing the election.

2. E
It makes sense to suggest that viewers who felt that a film was “artfully directed” would have “lauded,” or praised, it, and that viewers who found that film “inaccessible,” or difficult to understand, would have “criticized,” or found fault with, it. Furthermore, the sentence indicates that Lazaro’s film “polarized viewers,” or caused viewers to have opposing reactions to the film, and lauding is the opposite of criticizing.

3. E
The colon introduces an explanation, an illustration, or a restatement of the first part of the sentence. “Redoubtable” is the best choice because it accurately describes someone who “inspires fear” in others.

4. B
It makes sense to say that despite his “limited”—but apparently applicable—experience, the hiring manager feels that David is “qualified for” the job, or competent to undertake it.

5. E
Keep in mind that the words after the colon will explain or exemplify the first part of the sentence. This means that the missing term describes someone who “seemed to know what dignitaries and foreign leaders were thinking.” Such a person is said to have great “perspicacity,” or perception.

6. A
The sentence indicates that Allison had “glanced at a summary” but had not done something concerning the details of the law. If Allison had taken only a quick look at a summary of the legislation, she certainly would not have “examined,” or looked closely at,
the details of the law. As a result, her knowledge of the legislation would be “superficial,” or shallow, rather than deep and thorough.

7. B

“Distinction” most aptly describes the status of a group that enjoyed an unblemished record.

8. A

With money scarce, many people had stopped going to movies since the “advent,” or beginning, of the Depression in the 1930s. It is logical to assume that theater owners would come up with a scheme to “lure,” or entice, these people back into the theater with the promise of a good bargain—“two films for the price of one.”

9. C

The man in the sentence is “susceptible” to flattery. Because of this “inclination,” he is an easy target for people who use “cajolery” (flattery) to get what they want.

10. A

The word “but” along with the word “concessions,” which refers to yielding to something, suggests that there is some contrast in the first part of the sentence. An architect certainly might want to “maintain” his initial vision and design, but as a result of needing to accommodate, or consider and allow for, requests from the client, he might have to change them. It makes sense to suggest that the architect made concessions and accommodated the client’s requests even though he wanted to keep his initial vision and design unchanged.

11. B

If the impoverished city needs to update its electrical infrastructure, the system is very likely “antiquated,” or outdated.

12. E

It is logical to conclude that critics who are “purists” would be devoted to traditional ways of staging classic plays, and would get angry when these plays are presented in new ways.
13. C
Someone who was “dauntless,” or fearless, when faced with danger might very well earn an award for bravery.

14. D
The words filling the blanks are opposites, since if the “explanations” are one thing, it is “unfair to treat them” as the opposite. They are “incidental” and cannot be treated as the opposite of incidental, namely, “essential.”

15. E
The structure of the sentence indicates that the statement after the colon gives an example of the idea in the first part of the sentence. If Alvin is unselfish, he likely “assists,” or helps, his friends without expecting anything from them in return. And helping people without expecting anything in return is an example of being “altruistic,” or unselfishly concerned with the welfare of others.

16. A
A “modicum” is a small amount. Since the artist did not have even a small amount of evidence, the image must have been “speculative.”

17. C
“Paltry,” or meager, fits within the context of this sentence because it questions or qualifies the scientist’s claim of achieving a “major breakthrough.”

18. C
It makes sense to say that when his factory exploded, Nobel discovered how “volatile,” or unpredictable, nitroglycerin could be; in fact, it was “liable” to, or prone to, detonate unexpectedly.

19. B
The first part of the sentence describes a cause and the second part describes resulting behavior. The literary figure desires “privacy” and so she finds public appearances loathsome.
20. D

The sentence implies that Kelly, in light of her neighbor's previous behavior, found his actions to be audacious, which means bold or daring.

21. B

The term "Although" in the first clause suggests that Rolf's response to the "salesman's rude remarks" differed from his usual behavior. If Rolf is usually "timorous," or timid, complaining to the salesman's manager would be an uncharacteristic response.

22. E

Facilitating meditation is a function—something valuable about Tantra paintings in addition to their beauty.

23. D

A "traditionalist" is someone who adheres to a time-honored set of practices or beliefs. "Inferior to" describes something that is of lesser quality or value than something else. An administrator certainly could be a traditionalist, or adhere to time-honored practices. If the new administrator prefers older, established ways of doing things, it makes sense to say that he might consider newer ideas but ultimately, or in the end, decide that they are inferior to, or lesser in value than, older ideas.

24. A

The sentence indicates that Sondra knew that Mark often did not "follow through" and do things he had promised to do. Therefore, it makes sense to suggest that Sondra "appreciated the offer" but was "more wary than grateful," or more distrustful and cautious than thankful, when Mark pledged to help with the project.

25. D

The term "histrionics" in this context refers to Forrest's theatrical performances as well as to the emotional outbursts that likely accompanied his temper.

26. C

The mayor was confident about her campaign, so it makes sense to suggest that she felt her political platform would "prevail," or triumph. The phrase "less...than" indicates that as
a result of her confidence, the mayor found her opponent’s popularity to be less than a threat; she considered it a mere “distraction.”

27. C

A rumor that spreads slowly and subtly can be described as “insidious.”

28. D

Because the employees worked long hours to make sure that the project was finished on time, it makes sense to say that they are “diligent,” or that they show care and consideration in their work and duties. And it is possible that a manager would criticize employees for not having “completed” the project ahead of schedule, even though they did finish the project on time.

29. B

It is logical that the owner of a five-year-old computer would be concerned that her machine would soon be “obsolete,” or no longer useful, given the recent changes in computing.

30. B

It makes sense to say that even those who do not “concur with” Robinson’s views would “recognize” him as someone who has refused to compromise his beliefs.

31. D

The comma indicates that the second clause of the sentence will support or restate the first clause. Only the term “enamored” reinforces the notion that doctors and their patients are “captivated,” or charmed, by “high technology” such as “computer-designed drugs and laser surgery.”

32. C

Since an author would be unable to refer to events that occurred after he or she had died, scholars would have cause for considering the authenticity of an 1818 manuscript “suspect,” or worthy of suspicion.

33. A

It makes sense to claim that the reporter’s verification of a source’s information would conform to her newspaper’s “scrupulous,” or precise, standards for accuracy.
34. B

Only “triteness” logically completes the sentence; a poem echoing routine feelings might well be described as possessing “triteness,” in contrast to the fresh and unexpected ideas that Anne Spencer’s poems go on to express.

35. B

If these terms were inserted into the sentence, the sentence would read, “While a ‘rock’ is usually defined as an aggregate, or combination, of one or more minerals, geologists often extend the definition to include such materials as clay, loose sand, and certain limestones.” An “aggregate” is the sum total of a combination of things, so a “rock” is an aggregate of one or more minerals. In addition to minerals, geologists feel confident including other materials such as “clay, loose sand, and certain limestones” in their definition of a rock; they “extend,” or broaden, the definition.

36. A

The sentence indicates that “an onslaught of glaciers” once changed things in “northern forests” but not in “forests in the southern region of the continent.” It makes sense to suggest that the forests that did not have their “flora and fauna,” or plants and animals, wiped out by glaciers would be “rich in plant and animal diversity,” or would contain a vast amount of different plants and animals.