Part A: Verbal Analogies  Directions: Seek the relationship between the given terms. For instance, play: audience = book: (A. writer B. publisher C. plot D. reader). The answer is D as the goal of a play is to entertain the audience, and a book is to entertain or inform the reader.

01. idiot: genius = valley: (A. plateau B. moron C. mountain D. field)
02. costly: scare = cheap: (A. abundant B. tinny C. difficult D. puny)
03. (A. yolk B. crack C. bird D. shell): egg = plant: seed
04. war: grief = valley: (A. joy B. peace C. soldier D. finish): happiness
05. (A. starvation B. nutrient C. energy D. water): food = suffocation: air
06. work: (A. employment B. entertainment C. office D. income): food = growth
07. play: prologue = constitution: (A. preamble B. laws C. article D. amendment)
08. peach: pit = (A. planet B. moon C. orbit D. solar system): sun
09. wheat: (A. bushel B. chaff C. stalk D. bread): wine = dregs
10. barrel: silo = wine: (A. horses B. floss C. grain D. refuse)
11. thwart: aspirations = stifle: (A. heat B. air C. anger D. sense)
13. eagle: (A. eaglet B. aerie C. hawk D. rabbit): rabbit: burrow
15. square: (A. triangle B. triplet C. poem D. duet): quadruplet: couplet

Part B: Word Knowledge  Directions: There are fifteen brief phrases, each containing one italicized word; choose the closest definition of each such word.

16. an arid land: (A. airy B. dry C. huge and wild D. farming)
17. an unforgiving place: (A. cozy B. easy C. warm and friendly D. harsh)
18. an invalid argument: (A. faulty B. proven C. logical D. roundabout)
19. erroneous conclusions: (A. flawless B. precise C. factual D. correct)
20. a profound insight: (A. superficial B. apparent C. beyond obvious D. simple)
21. intense heat: (A. gentle B. low C. mild D. extremely sharp)
22. a meandering creek: (A. direct B. meaningful C. snaking D. mountainous)
23. audacious try: (A. useful B. bold C. foolish D. unnecessary)
24. diaphanous material: (A. synthetic B. opaque C. expensive D. transparent)
25. a lengthy article: (A. short B. wordy C. concise D. succinct)
26. an ophthalmologist: (A. eye doctor B. skin doctor C. dentist D. pediatrician)
27. a congenital deformity: (A. genetic B. curable C. present at birth D. of bone)
28. an anachronous altitude: (A. difficult to deal with B. reliable and consistent C. belonging to a different time D. hard-to-explain)
29. lenient parents: (A. rich B. undemanding C. severe D. unforgiving)
30. the seaside resorts: (A. a hiding place B. resources by the shore C. beaches where people can sort out what they need again D. places where tourists visit)

Part C: Reading Comprehension  (Questions 31~37 are based on the following selection.)

When a motive is aroused the organism is in a state of tension. The tension is reduced or allayed if the organism, through the use of whatever resources it has available, succeeds in reaching a consummatory goal. When the motive is frustrated, it does not just go away. The system remains under tension, and the tension, we can depend on it, will express itself somehow. We have seen some of the simpler and more "sensible" responses that occur when frustration, produced by objects and people external to the personality of the