

SENTENCE COMPLETION

One needs to know **more than the dictionary meaning of the words** involved.

1. Read through the sentence and think of **a word that makes logical sense** in the context. If that word is not found in the options, look for the synonym of that word from the answer choices.
2. Look for **structural clues** such as ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘but’, ‘unless’, ‘rather’, ‘yet’, ‘while’, ‘in spite of’, ‘despite’, ‘whereas’, etc
3. Sometimes **the meaning of the given words** in the sentences helps us to identify the word to complete the sentence. So Focus on what’s directly implied.
4. If there is an unfamiliar word, you may either **break the word into its component parts** – prefixes, suffixes, roots –or **Change that word from one part of the speech to another** to find a clue to its meaning.
5. In a sentence with double-blanks, **try out the first word of each answer pair in the first blank**. After eliminating the misfits, consider the second blank. A wrong answer choice often includes one correct and one incorrect answer. The right answer must correctly fill both blanks.
6. Finally, Remember that only one of the choices could be the answer. So **apply the possible answers** in the answer choice to identify the correct option

1. Originally, the project was planned to take at least 15 years, but effective resource and technological advances have _____ the team’s progress.

- A. energized B. postponed C. accelerated D. deferred

2. When mortals died, whether noble or _____, they joined Re on his nocturnal journey through the underworld; _____ at dawn immortal, if all went well.

- A. ordinary... occurred B. common... emerging
C. maudlin... appeared D. impoverished... woke

3. Despite _____ printed in newspapers and broadcast over the internet and on television, Americans _____ to lose millions to internet con artists.

- A. predictions... persevere B. warnings.... continue
C. encouragement... proceed D. cautions... persist

4. Federal data show that the number of citizens receiving welfare _____ again last year even though an economic slowdown pushed more people into _____.

- A. rescinded... beggary B. reduced... affluence
C. jumped... subservience D. declined ... poverty

5. The term conservationist had been defined by some as a person who believes that the natural world is endlessly _____ and beautiful, and therefore as much of it as possible should be _____.

- A. irrational... preserved B. abhorrent... salvaged
C. fascinating... saved D. exhilarative... promoted

6. Very quickly the native Californians were overwhelmed by people of all _____, coming from all _____ -- by wagon train from Council Bluffs, Iowa, by horseback from ranchos to the south, by ship from China.
- A. destinations... vehicles B. nationalities... countries
C. upbringings... interests D. backgrounds... directions
7. Airspan Airline's long and _____ search for a partner finally _____ last week when the bankrupt Dutch airline agreed to merge with Airlex.
- A. arduous... ended B. extended... concluded
C. joyous... consigned D. fortuitous... stopped
8. Diego silenced the _____ and turned her passion for scrapbooks into a successful retail and _____ business.
- A. devotees... public B. enthusiasts... marketable
C. detractors... economic D. skeptics ... wholesale
9. Traffic safety experts said that national driver education standards should be _____ so teenagers everywhere receive _____ training before hitting the road on their own.
- A. decanted... coercive B. adapted... obliging
C. adopted... uniform D. excepted... comprehensive
10. Langston Hughes's creative works were the highlight, nor the _____ of his writings; he was also a prolific writer of nonfiction and political commentary.
- A. peculiarity B. initiator C. average D. entirety
11. After her landslide win by over 63% _____ her to the international arena, the actress has been _____ with offers in movies and endorsements.
- A. carried Flooded B. catapulted Inundated
C. transported Beset D. blazoned Smothered
12. Today, biochemists and biologists are _____ fate in ways never before imagined as they _____ the secrets of longevity.
- A. defying Expose B. challenging ... unravel
C. luring Chase D. rewriting ... reveal
13. Amanda's parents were shocked by her _____ decision to quit her job without notice and move to Hollywood.
- A. conscientious B. affable C. placid D. impetuous
14. The chemistry professor believed her students could do better on their exams by searching for their own answers, and encouraged the class to apply the _____ method to prepare.
- A. punctilious B. nonconformist C. salubrious D. heuristic
15. Confronted by his mother, the _____ four-year-old could not lie about scribbling on his bedroom walls with purple and blue markers.
- A. guileless B. inauspicious C. untarnished D. indiscriminate
16. There is a beauty in _____, as was recognized by the ancient architects, mathematicians, and archaeologists.
- A. separateness B. amity C. symmetry D. imprecision

17. It is _____ that early reports in confusing circumstances are usually wrong.
A. complicated B. peremptory C. axiomatic D. vestigial
18. Recasting the seminal instance of genocide in 20th century only serve those who attempt to _____ the truth of what happened to the fate of Armenians.
A. expose B. reinforce C. subvert D. uphold
19. While he was risking loss of respect from his peers over breaking the law to help his relative, he was treading even more _____ in another respect.
A. perilously B. cautiously C. kindly D. suspiciously
20. Davis is an opprobrious and speaker, equally caustic toward friend or foe--a true curmudgeon.
A. vituperative B. unstinting C. retiring D. laudatory
21. Because he did not want to appear _____, the junior executive refused to dispute the board's decision, in spite of his belief that the decision would impair employee morale.
A. contentious B. indecisive C. solicitous D. overzealous
22. Seeing the pictures of our old home made me feel _____ and nostalgic.
A. fastidious B. indignant C. wistful D. conciliatory
23. Book publishing has long been _____ profession, partly because, for younger editors, the best way to win a raise or a promotion was to move on to another publishing house.
A. an innovative B. a prestigious C. an itinerant D. a rewarding
24. Part of the confusion in our societies _____ from our pursuit of efficiency and economic growth, in the _____ that these are necessary ingredients of progress.
A. sterns Conviction B. derives evaluation
C. emerges Consideration D. extends planning
25. To the embittered ex-philanthropist, all the former recipients of his charity were _____ as stingy with their thanks as they were wasteful of his largesse.
A. louts B. misers C. ingrates D. prigs

GRAMMAR BASED SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions: Complete the following sentences using appropriate words or phrases. Each question is followed by four suggested answers. Choose the most appropriate one.

1. The network of blood vessels connects every cell of the body, _____ dependent on blood.
(A) each of they (B) each of them (C) them each (D) each them
2. In some languages there are very complicated rules _____ to older or more important people.
(A) about how to speak (B) about speak (C) about how to speaking (D) about speaking
3. Blood _____ essential nutrients to the cells of the body, carts away waste products, fights infection and heals wounds.
(A) is delivering (B) delivers (C) has been delivering (D) has delivered
4. Some tumors stop growing once they have reached a certain size, while others continue
.....
(A) to grow (B) to growing (C) grow (D) with growing

5. The laboratory is not only equipped with state-of-the-art scientific instruments renowned scientists.
 (A) but also with (B) but also boasts of
 (C) but also with the service of (D) but also boasts
6. your supporters' confidence is as effective as this method.
 (A) No method of winning (B) No other method of winning
 (C) No other method for winning (D) No method for winning
7. I did not like his comments on my book but I said nothing as I to keep quiet.
 (A) agreed (B) had agreed (C) was agreeing (D) would agree
8. The report candidly admits that the investor's confidence considerably.
 (A) have eroded (B) has eroded (C) have been eroded (D) has been eroded
9. The tremors from India's nuclear tests before the finger-pointing began in Washington.
 (A) had barely subsided (B) hadn't barely subsided
 (C) was barely subsided (D) were barely subsided
10. She asked me I had met her parents before.
 (A) if (B) that (C) whether if (D) so that
11. The constable asked the man what there at that time of the night.
 (A) he is doing (B) he has done (C) he was doing (D) he has been doing
12. He said that he was not feeling well, so I suggested
 (A) him seeing a doctor (B) him to see a doctor
 (C) that he should see a doctor (D) him to seeing a doctor
13. For centuries we to cure the ills of the world.
 (A) are trying (B) were trying (C) had been trying (D) have been trying
14. We expected that he surrender without any resistance.
 (A) would (B) will (C) would have (D) will have
15. The forest was the hiding place of outlaws were the gossip of the countryside.
 (A) of whose evil deeds (B) whose evil deeds
 (C) the evil deeds of whose (D) whose evil deeds
16. The traveler asked the passerby if he the way to the nearest inn.
 (A) knew (B) has known (C) knows (D) had known
17. He was his rheumatism by a specialist.
 (A) cured from (B) cured with (C) cured after (D) cured of
18. He threatened to shoot me I didn't give him the money.
 (A) if (B) whether (C) if not (D) unless
19. There is that she broke it.
 (A) no denying the fact (B) no denial the fact
 (C) no way to deny the fact (D) no question of denying the fact

20. She be perfectly happy if she had a son.
 (A) Would (B) Will (C) Would have (D) will have
21. If that Ann, why didn't she stop and say hello?
 (A) Was (B) Is (C) Has (D) are
22. If I hadn't been so tired, I realized what was happening.
 (A) Might have (B) Might (C) May (D) will
23. Would it be all right if I a friend tonight?
 (A) Brought (B) Bring (C) Had brought (D) has bought
24. You must abide the terms of this agreement.
 (A) by (B) to (C) for (D) with
25. This part of the country abounds rare metals.
 (A) of (B) in (C) on (D) with

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS WORKSHEET

1. She is neither polite funny.
 A. Or B. Nor C. Not D. Yet
2. that is the case, I'm not surprised about what's happening.
 A. If / then B. No sooner / than C. Scarcely / when D. Whether / or
3. Have you made a decision about to go to the movies not?
 A. If / then B. Either / or C. Whether / or D. What with / and
4. had I put my umbrella away, it started raining.
 A. No sooner / than B. If / then C. What with / and D. Neither / nor
5. This salad is delicious healthy.
 A. Whether / or B. Both / and C. Scarcely / when D. Rather / than
6. I like to sing opera, to spend my spare time practicing ballroom dances.
 A. not only / but also B. whether / or C. neither / nor D. not / but
7. The test was very short quite easy.
 A. not / but B. both / and C. whether / or D. scarcely / when
8. Joe his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.
 A. Whether / or B. No sooner / than C. Rather / than D. Neither / nor

Fill in the given blanks

9. Susan is very fat..... very active.
10. A student must obey..... he may leave.
11. The bridge collapsed..... it was made of stones.
12. He will try..... he is forced to.

13. The old man cared for the puppy..... it were his baby.
14. He is cheerful he has worked the whole day.
15. Lydia likes to sing..... dance when she is happy.
16. You will do well..... you study hard.
17. The show started :.. the chief guest arrived.
18. He was rowing the boat..... I slept.
19. Though he is poor..... he is honest.
20. Akash always talked in a naughty way he had conquered the world.

PARA COMPLETION

1. I was only 4 years old when my dad was working with elephants, lions, and tigers. ----. When I was 14, I was already taking care of and raising baboons and lion cubs, leopard cats and other animals. At 17, I began working professionally with elephants. I did that for about 8 years and then gave it up. I have been working in the construction business since then

- A. Elephants and many other animals are just like people
- B. Therefore, I always had animals around me
- C. You have to love them unconditionally
- D. But nothing would happen to elephants
- E. They are the type of animal that demands food all the time

2. Most firms consider expert individuals to be too elitist, temperamental, egocentric, and difficult to work with. Force such people to collaborate on a high - stakes project and they just might come to fisticuffs. Even the very notion of managing such a group seems unimaginable. So, most organizations fall into the default mode, setting up project teams of people who get along nicely.

- A. The result, however, is disastrous.
- B. The result is mediocrity.
- C. The result is the creation of experts who then become elitists.
- D. Naturally, they drive innovations.

3. Nanotechnology is the 1 _____ of 'miniature'. It is the engineering of working 2 _____ at the molecular level. Due to advancement in the technology area, nanotechnology is the 3 _____ field that interests many people. From the clothes and sunglasses we wear to computer drives and even cleaning products, nanotechnology which is 4 _____ by the natural world, plays a big part in manufacturing many familiar products of our daily use.

- A. fiction, art, science, project
- B. style, systems, flair, ability
- C. impending, forthcoming, upcoming, awaiting
- D. transpired, emerged, inspired, revealed
- E. All of these

4. Shopping complex-destroyed-bomb-7 o'clock-80 people burnt alive-two young men-seen speeding off-police assured immediate arrest of culprits.

The citizens of Kantipur were shocked when one of its (a) _____ by a (b) _____. The place was crowded and about (c) _____. Witnesses say that (d) _____ on a two wheeler soon after the blast. The police commissioner assured the people that (e) _____

- A. shopping complexes was destroyed
- B. bomb explosion at 7 o'clock
- C. 80 people were burnt alive
- D. they had seen two young men speeding
- E. the culprits will be soon arrested
- F. All of these

5. Every year 100 million holiday-makers go to the Mediterranean. With one third of the world's tourist trade it is the most popular of all the holiday areas: yet, it is also the most polluted. _____

- A. Therefore, the tourist industry here is in great danger.
- B. Several European countries have changed their economic policies.
- C. The housing problem has increased over the years.
- D. However, the great civilizations of the past are no longer tourist attractions.

6. We owe the name and the concept of Atlantis to Plato. It was first mentioned in his dialogues Timaeus and Critias, where he claims to be reporting a conversation that had taken place between his ancestor, Solon, and an Egyptian priest. The dialogues tell us the overwhelming of a culture by a catastrophe which by modern chronology would have occurred about 9600 BC, at the end of the last Ice Age _____. Therefore, it's hard for archaeologists to believe that it's fictitious and this has given rise to a host of speculations about where Atlantis might have been and even to expeditions aiming to discover, vestiges of the civilization itself.

- A. Nevertheless, the story doesn't appeal to the logical reader
- B. Atlantis was said to have been under the Atlantic Ocean in the accounts of Plato
- C. In the dialogues, epic voyages in primitive craft proved that they could have sailed immense distances simply by drifting with the current
- D. Atlantis was destroyed by a group of primitive huge creatures which had human intelligence but a body of a monster

7. In 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh tried to start the first English settlement in North America _____. Many settlers became sick and others died of hunger or in battles with the Native Americans. When another ship came from England a few years later, the newcomers found that all the settlers were dead.

- A. The settlers were not glad to see the native people
- B. However, the settlement was not successful
- C. Therefore, they all married Indians
- D. The settlement had grown

8. It is important for HR and talent management professionals to understand the distinction between happy, satisfied employees and engaged employees. Engaged employees are happy, satisfied employees, but not all happy, satisfied employees are engaged employees (_____). Similarly, satisfied employees are happy to show up to work each day and do their work, but will be equally happy to take their satisfaction elsewhere for a salary increase.

- A. The renewed interest in improving employee engagement in organizations has originated from actions executives took during the recession.
- B. Engaged employees speak positively about their organizations to their co-workers, potential employees, and customers.
- C. Happy employees, for example, may gladly show up for work on most days, but that happiness does not necessarily translate into productivity and profitability
- D. Not all satisfied, emotionally invested professionals are engaged at the same level in an organization.
9. Providing benefits for women on maternity leave and children is a societal responsibility which can be funded in a large country through a combination of general taxation and contributory payments from those who have the means. Health care should be treated as a right and deliveries handled without cost to women. _____. Such a policy would harmonize the varying benefit provisions found in different laws that govern labour at present.
- A. The income guarantees during the pregnancy period can be ensured through a universal social insurance system.
- B. Beneficiaries covered by the latest amendment must be protected from discrimination through clear provisions.
- C. Mandating creche facilities to help women workers under the changed law is a forward-looking move.
- D. Women's empowerment can be achieved through universal initiatives, not by imposing conditionalities to avail benefits.
10. Traditional pharmacies have been knocking at the doors of the government for some time now as they face intense competition from e-pharmacies. Their profit margins and market share have faced pressure in recent years from e-pharmacies that often offer medicines at cheaper prices _____. The AIOCD has repeatedly accused repeatedly accusedide range of malpractices, including selling fake drugs and enabling self-medication. The organisation has been citing these issues to seek a ban on the sale of drugs online.
- A. While this has improved the accessibility of drugs to a wider population, the concern of traditional pharmacists too is easy to understand.
- B. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare proposed the setting up of an e-portal to track and regulate the sale of drugs across the retail chain.
- C. The risks associated with e-pharmacies, especially when it comes to the dispensation of prescription drugs without the necessary checks, cannot be taken lightly.
- D. However, the Ministry's plan on regulating e-pharmacies is a rather outdated one.
- E. But perhaps the only thing clear from the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists (AIOCD)'s demands is its intention to protect the business interests of traditional brick-and-mortar pharmacies.
1. If I were you, I _____ this jacket. It fits you perfectly.
A. bought B. buy C. will buy D. would buy
2. She doesn't have a garden. If she had a garden, she _____ her favorite flowers.
A. can grow B. could grow C. might have grown D. would have grown
3. If he _____ an hour earlier, he wouldn't have missed his train.
A. had left B. left C. might leave D. would leave
4. I wish I _____ go there with you.
A. can B. could C. could have D. would have
5. I wish you _____ play the music so loudly. I have a headache.
A. don't B. shouldn't C. won't D. wouldn't

6. I wish you _____ me about it yesterday, before I sent out the invitations.
A. could tell B. had told C. told D. would tell
7. It is imperative that he _____ before one o'clock.
A. arrive B. had arrived C. has arrived D. will arrive
8. She looked ill. I insisted that she _____ a doctor.
A. had seen B. might see C. should see D. would have seen
9. I suggest that these questions _____ discussed at the next meeting.
A. be B. have been C. should have been D. will be
10. What would you do if your car _____ in the middle of the road?
A. break down B. broke down C. has broken down D. will break down

READING COMPREHENSION

RC Passage 1:

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been called “the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth.” Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affects behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine. Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain. It apparently does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next. Like many other agents that affect neuron firing, adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes. There are at least two classes of these receptors, which have been designated A1 and A2.

Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

For many years, caffeine's effects have been attributed to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase, an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP. A number of neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons. Therefore, prolonged periods at the elevated concentrations, as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and, consequently, to behavioral stimulation. But Snyder et al point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production of phosphodiesterase in the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation. Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase's activity are not stimulants.

To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice. “In general,” they reported, “the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse; i.e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors, the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion.” Theophylline, a close structural relative of caffeine and the major stimulant in tea, was one of the most effective compounds in both regards. There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation. One of these was a compound called 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), which bound very well but actually depressed mouse locomotion. Snyder et al suggest that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs. Even caffeine, which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood
- (B) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them
- (C) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two
- (D) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it
- (E) challenge the validity of a theory by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions in it

2. According to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

- (A) stimulates behavior in the mouse and in humans, whereas adenosine stimulates behavior in humans only
- (B) has mixed effects in the brain, whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect
- (C) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons, whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations
- (D) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors, whereas adenosine inhibits such release
- (E) inhibits both neuron firing and the production of phosphodiesterase when there is a sufficient concentration in the brain, whereas adenosine inhibits only neuron firing

3. In response to experimental results concerning IBMX, Snyder et al contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

- (A) mixed effects in the brain
- (B) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain
- (C) close structural relationships with caffeine
- (D) depressive effects on mouse locomotion
- (E) the ability to dislodge caffeine from receptors in the brain

4. According to Snyder et al, all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

- (A) IBMX
- (B) caffeine
- (C) adenosine
- (D) theophylline
- (E) phosphodiesterase

5. Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

- (A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase
- (B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine
- (C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters
- (D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior
- (E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

RC Passage 2

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems.

First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day.

Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard, even precious royal seal impressions known as *melekh* handles have been found in abundance — more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basement of museums is simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes. It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold in the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose

- (A) an alternative to museum display of artifacts
- (B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
- (C) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
- (D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites
- (E) a new system for cataloging duplicate artifacts

2. The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artifacts are true EXCEPT:

- (A) A market for such artifacts already exists.
- (B) Such artifacts seldom have scientific value.
- (C) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artifacts.
- (D) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artifacts.
- (E) Such artifacts frequently exceed in quality in comparison to those already cataloged in museum collections

3. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basements?

- (A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts.
- (B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.
- (C) Artifacts discovered in one excavation often become separated from each other.
- (D) Such artifacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.
- (E) Such artifacts' often remain uncatalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage

4. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artifacts.
- (B) The price of illegally excavated artifacts would rise.
- (C) Computers could be used to trace sold artifacts.
- (D) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artifacts.
- (E) Money gained from selling authenticated artifacts could be used to investigate and prosecute illegal excavators

5. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?

- (A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.
- (B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.
- (C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.
- (D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.
- (E) Counterfeiting of artifacts will become more commonplace

RC Passage 3:

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company. MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating

problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (A) The use of MESBIC's for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach.
- (B) There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBIC's.
- (C) After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.
- (D) Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.
- (E) For the first time since 1960, large corporations are making significant contributions to the development of minority businesses

2. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBIC's

- (A) seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
- (B) encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
- (C) attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
- (D) rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses
- (E) select minority businesses on the basis of their location

3. Which of the following does the author cite to support the conclusion that the results of the SBA program were disappointing?

- (A) The small number of new minority enterprises formed as a result of the program
- (B) The small number of minority enterprises that took advantage of the management and technical assistance offered under the program
- (C) The small percentage of the nation's business receipts earned by minority enterprises following the programs, implementation.
- (D) The small percentage of recipient minority enterprises that were able to repay federally guaranteed loans made under the program
- (E) The small number of minority enterprises that chose to participate in the program

4. Which of the following statements about the SBA program can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The maximum term for loans made to recipient businesses was 15 years.
- (B) Business loans were considered to be more useful to recipient businesses than was management and technical assistance.
- (C) The anticipated failure rate for recipient businesses was significantly lower than the rate that actually resulted.
- (D) Recipient businesses were encouraged to relocate to areas more favorable for business development.
- (E) The capitalization needs of recipient businesses were assessed and then provided for adequately

5. The author's primary objective in the passage is to

- (A) disprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective
- (B) explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960's
- (C) establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960's and those made in the 1980's
- (D) analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience
- (E) argue that the "social responsibility approach" to aiding minority businesses is superior to any other approach