[**Verbal Reasoning 17**](http://borzabadi.persianblog.ir/page/17)

1. Teenagers are often priced out of the labor market by the government-mandated minimum-wage level because employers cannot afford to pay that much for extra help. Therefore, if Congress institutes a subminimum wage, a new lower legal wage for teenagers, the teenage unemployment rate, which has been rising since 1960, will no longer increase.

**Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the** **argument above?**

(A) Since 1960 the teenage unemployment rate has risen when the minimum wage has risen.

(B) Since 1960 the teenage unemployment rate has risen even when the minimum wage remained constant.

(C) Employers often hire extra help during holiday and warm weather seasons.

(D) The teenage unemployment rate rose more quickly in the 1970’s than it did in the 1960’s.

(E) The teenage unemployment rate has occasionally declined in the years since 1960.

2. In the past, teachers, bank tellers, and secretaries were predominantly men; these occupations slipped in pay and status when they became largely occupied by women. Therefore, if women become the majority in currently male-dominated professions like accounting, law, and medicine, the income and prestige of these professions will also drop.

**The argument above is based on**

(A) Another argument that contains circular reasoning

(B) An attempt to refute a generalization by means of an exceptional case

(C) An analogy between the past and the future

(D) An appeal to popular beliefs and values

(E) An attack on the character of the opposition.

3. Lists of hospitals have been compiled showing which hospitals have patient death rates exceeding the national average. The data have been adjusted to allow for differences in the ages of patients.

**Each of the following, if true, provides a good logical ground** **for hospitals to object to interpreting rank on these lists as** **one of the indices of the quality of hospital care EXCEPT:**

(A) Rank order might indicate insignificant differences, rather than large differences, in numbers of patient deaths.

(B) Hospitals that keep patients longer are likely to have higher death rates than those that discharge patients earlier but do not record deaths of patients at home after discharge.

(C) Patients who are very old on admission to a hospital are less likely than younger patients to survive the same types of illnesses or surgical procedures.

(D) Some hospitals serve a larger proportion of low-income patients, who tend to be more seriously ill when admitted to a hospital.

(E) For-profit hospitals sometimes do not provide intensive-care units and other expensive services for very sick patients but refer or transfer such patients to other hospitals.

**Answer key: 1. B     2. C      3. C**