[**Verbal Reasoning 21**](http://borzabadi.persianblog.ir/page/1)

1. An electric-power company gained greater profits and provided electricity to consumers at lower rates per unit of electricity by building larger-capacity more efficient plants and by stimulating greater use of electricity within its area. To continue these financial trends, the company planned to replace an old plant by a plant with triple the capacity of its largest plant.

**The company’s plan as described above assumed each of the** **following EXCEPT:**

(A) Demand for electricity within the company’s area of service would increase in the future.

(B) Expenses would not rise beyond the level that could be compensated for by efficiency or volume of operation, or both.

(C) The planned plant would be sufficiently reliable in service to contribute a net financial benefit to the company as a whole.

(D) Safety measures to be instituted for the new plant would be the same as those for the plant it would replace.

(E) The tripling of capacity would not result in insuperable technological obstacles to efficiency.

2. To prevent some conflicts of interest, Congress could prohibit high-level government officials from accepting positions as lobbyists for three years after such officials leave government service. One such official concluded, however, that such a prohibition would be unfortunate because it would prevent high-level government officials from earning a livelihood for three years.

**The official’s conclusion logically depends on which of the following** **assumptions?**

(A) Laws should not restrict the behavior of former government officials.

(B) Lobbyists are typically people who have previously been high-level government officials.

(C) Low-level government officials do not often become lobbyists when they leave government service.

(D) High-level government officials who leave government service are capable of earning a livelihood only as lobbyists.

(E) High-level government officials who leave government service are currently permitted to act as lobbyists for only three years.

3. Opponents of laws that require automobile drivers and passengers to wear seat belts argue that in a free society people have the right to take risks as long as the people do not harm others as a result of taking the risks. As a result, they conclude that it should be each person’s decision whether or not to wear a seat belt.

**Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion** **drawn above?**

(A) Many new cars are built with seat belts that automatically fasten when someone sits in the front seat.

(B) Automobile insurance rates for all automobile owners are higher because of the need to pay for the increased injuries or deaths of people not wearing seat belts.

(C) Passengers in airplanes are required to wear seat belts during takeoffs and landings.

(D) The rate of automobile fatalities in states that do not have mandatory seat-belt laws is greater than the rate of fatalities in states that do have such laws.

(E) In automobile accidents, a greater number of passengers who do not wear seat belts are injured than are passengers who do wear seat belts.

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