

Math Section

Q1:

A family-size box of cereal contains more cereal and costs more than the regular-size box of cereal. What is the cost per ounce of the family-size box of cereal?

- (1) The family-size box of cereal contains 10 ounces more than the regular-size box of cereal.
- (2) The family-size box of cereal costs \$5.40.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q2:

A certain roller coaster has 3 cars, and a passenger is equally likely to ride in any 1 of the 3 cars each time that passenger rides the roller coaster. If a certain passenger is to ride the roller coaster 3 times, what is the probability that the passenger will ride in each of the 3 cars?

- A. 0
- B. $\frac{1}{9}$
- C. $\frac{2}{9}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$
- E. 1

Answer:

Q3:

If x and y are positive, is $4x > 3y$?

- (1) $x > y - x$
- (2) $x/y < 1$

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q4:

If n is the product of the integers from 1 to 20 inclusive, what is the greatest integer k for which 2^k is a factor of n ?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18
- E. 20

Answer:

Q5:

Is $x > k$?

- (1) $2^x \cdot 2^k = 4$
- (2) $9^x \cdot 3^k = 81$

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q6:

If x and y are positive, what is the value of $x - y$?

- (1) $(x^2 - y^2) / (x + y) = 4$
- (2) $x + y = 7$

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q7:

A circular mat with diameter 20 inches is placed on a square tabletop, each of whose sides is 24 inches long. Which of the following is closest to the fraction of the tabletop covered by the mat?

- A. $5/12$
- B. $2/5$
- C. $1/2$
- D. $3/4$
- E. $5/6$

Answer:

Q8:

In 1997 there were 300 female employees at Company C. If the number of female employees at Company C increased by 60 percent from 1997 to 1987, by what percent did the number of female employees at Company C increase from 1987 to 1997?

- (1) From 1977 to 1997 the number of female employees increased by 200 percent at Company C.
- (2) In 1977 there were 100 female employees at Company C.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q9:

A gardener is going to plant 2 red rosebushes and 2 white rosebushes. If the gardener is to select each of the bushes at random, one at a time, and plant them in a row, what is the probability that the 2 rosebushes in the middle of the row will be the red rosebushes?

- A. $\frac{1}{12}$
- B. $\frac{1}{6}$
- C. $\frac{1}{5}$
- D. $\frac{1}{3}$
- E. $\frac{1}{2}$

Answer:

Q10:

A set of numbers has the property that for any number t in the set, $t + 2$ is in the set. If -1 is in the set, which of the following must also be in the set?

- I. -3
 - II. 1
 - III. 5
-
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. I, II, and III

Answer:

Q11:

In a corporation, 50 percent of the male employees and 40 percent of the female employees are at least 35 years old. If 42 percent of all the employees are at least 35 years old, what fraction of the employees in the corporation are females?

- A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. $\frac{4}{5}$
- E. $\frac{5}{6}$

Answer:

Q12:

If n is an integer and $2 < n < 6$, what is the value of n ?

- (1) n is a factor of 15.
- (2) n is a factor of 21.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q13:

If x and y are positive, is $3x > 7y$?

- (1) $x > y + 4$
- (2) $-5x < -14y$

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q14:

If $10^{50} - 74$ is written as an integer in base 10 notation, what is the sum of the digits in that integer?

- A. 424
- B. 433
- C. 440
- D. 449

E. 467

Answer:

Q15:

Ann, Carol, and Judy paid a total of \$45 for their dinner at a restaurant. If Ann paid $\frac{2}{5}$ of the total amount, Carol paid \$17, and Judy paid the rest, what fraction of the total amount did Judy pay?

- A. $\frac{2}{9}$
- B. $\frac{14}{45}$
- C. $\frac{1}{3}$
- D. $\frac{2}{5}$
- E. $\frac{7}{15}$

Answer:

Q16:

If J, S, and V are points on the number line, what is the distance between S and V?

- (1) The distance between J and S is 20.
- (2) The distance between J and V is 25.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

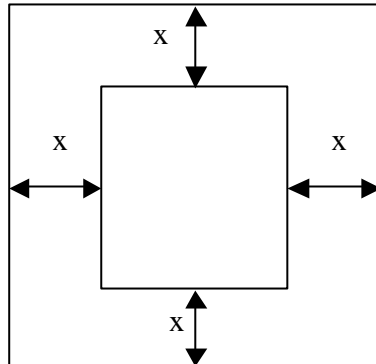
Q17:

In Town X, 64 percent of the population are employed, and 48 percent of the population are employed males. What percent of the employed people in Town X are females?

- A. 16%
- B. 25%
- C. 32%
- D. 40%
- E. 52%

Answer:

Q18:



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

The figure shows a square patio surrounded by a walkway of width x meters. If the area of the walkway is 132 square meters and the width of the patio is 5 meters greater than the width of the walkway, what is the area of the patio, in square meters?

- A. 56
- B. 64
- C. 68
- D. 81
- E. 100

Answer:

Q19:

A total of \$60,000 was invested for one year. But of this amount earned simple annual interest at the rate of x percent per year, and the rest earned simple annual interest at the rate of y percent per year. If the total interest earned by the \$60,000 for that year was \$4,080, what is the value of x ?

- (1) $x = (3/4)y$
- (2) The ratio of the amount that earned interest at the rate of x percent per year to the amount that earned interest at the rate of y percent per year was 3 to 2.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q20:

If $x > 0$, then $1/[v(2x)+vx] =$

- A. $1/v(3x)$
- B. $1/[2v(2x)]$
- C. $1/(xv^2)$
- D. $(v^2-1)/vx$
- E. $(1+v^2)/vx$

Answer:

Q21:

When Leo imported a certain item, he made a 7 percent import tax on the portion of the total value of the item in excess of \$1,000. If the amount of the import tax that Leo paid was \$87.50, what was the total value of the item?

- A. \$1,600
- B. \$1,850
- C. \$2,250
- D. \$2,400
- E. \$2,750

Answer:

Q22:

In the sequence 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ..., each term after the first is twice the previous term. What is the sum of the 16th, 17th, and 18th terms in the sequence?

- A. 2^{18}
- B. $3(2^{17})$
- C. $7(2^{16})$
- D. $3(2^{16})$
- E. $7(2^{15})$

Answer:

Q23:

In the xy-plane, point (r, s) lies on a circle with center at the origin. What is the value of $r^2 + s^2$?

- (1) The circle has radius 2.
- (2) The point $(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ lies on the circle.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q24:

If w and c are integers, is $w > 0$?

(1) $w + c > 50$

(2) $c > 48$

A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.

B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.

C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.

D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.

E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q25:

A photographer will arrange 6 people of 6 different heights for photograph by placing them in two rows of three so that each person in the first row is standing in front of someone in the second row. The heights of the people within each row must increase from left to right, and each person in the second row must be taller than the person standing in front of him or her. How many such arrangements of the 6 people are possible?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 9

D. 24

E. 36

Answer:

Q26:

Running at their respective constant rates, machine X takes 2 days longer to produce w widgets than machine Y. At these rates, if the two machines together produce $\frac{5}{4}w$ widgets in 3 days, how many days would it take machine X alone to produce $2w$ widgets?

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

E. 12

Answer:

Q27:

If $n = 8^{11} - 8$, what is the units digit of n ?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 4

D. 6

E 8

Answer:

Q28:

For any positive integer n , the sum of the first n positive integers equals $[n(n+1)]/2$.
What is the sum of all the even integers between 99 and 301?

- A. 10,100
- B. 20,200
- C. 22,650
- D. 40,200
- E. 45,150

Answer:

Q29:

June 25, 1982, fell on a Friday. On which day of the week did June 25, 1987, fall? (Note: 1984 was a leap year.)

- A. Sunday
- B. Monday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Wednesday
- E. Thursday

Answer:

Q30:

Joanna bought only \$0.15 stamps and \$0.29 stamps. How many \$0.15 stamps did she buy?

- (1) She bought \$4.40 worth of stamps.
- (2) She bought an equal number of \$0.15 stamps and \$0.29 stamps.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q31:

A positive integer n is said to be “prime-saturated” if the product of all the different positive prime factors of n is less than the square root of n . What is the greatest two-digit prime-saturated integer?

- A. 99
- B. 98

- C. 97
- D. 96
- E. 95

Answer:

Q32:

For a convention, a hotel charges a daily room rate of \$120 for 1 person and x dollars for each additional person. What is the charge for each additional person?

- (1) The daily cost per person for 4 people sharing the cost of a room equally is \$45.
- (2) The daily cost per person for 2 people sharing the cost of a room equally is \$25 more than the corresponding cost for 4 people.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q33:

Is $xy > x/y$?

- (1) $xy > 0$
- (2) $y < 0$

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q34:

The function f is defined by $f(x) = -1/x$ for all nonzero numbers x . If $f(a) = -1/2$ and $f(ab) = 1/6$, then $b =$

- A. 3
- B. $1/3$
- C. $-1/3$
- D. -3
- E. -12

Answer:

Q35:

What is the median number of employees assigned per project for the projects at Company Z?

- (1) 25 percent of the projects at Company Z have 4 or more employees assigned to each project.
- (2) 35 percent of the projects at Company Z have 2 or fewer employees assigned to each project.

- A. Statement (1) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- B. Statement (2) **ALONE** is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- D. **EACH** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.
- E. Statements (1) and (2) **TOGETHER** are **NOT** sufficient.

Answer:

Q36:

Each signal that a certain ship can make is comprised of 3 different flags hanging vertically in a particular order. How many unique signals can be made by using 4 different flags?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 20
- D. 24
- E. 36

Answer:

Q37:

A jar contains 16 marbles, of which 4 are red, 3 are blue, and the rest are yellow. If 2 marbles are to be selected at random from the jar, one at a time without being replaced, what is the probability that the first marble selected will be red and the second marble selected will be blue?

- A. $\frac{3}{64}$
- B. $\frac{1}{20}$
- C. $\frac{1}{16}$
- D. $\frac{1}{12}$
- E. $\frac{1}{8}$

Answer:

Answers:

ECEDC, ACDBD, DBDCA, EBB CD, CEDCA, ECBCD, DDEDC, DB

Verbal Section

Q1:

According to a survey of graduating medical students conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges, minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice in socioeconomically deprived areas.

- A. minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than are other graduates in planning to practice
- B. minority graduates are nearly four times more likely than other graduates who plan on practicing
- C. minority graduates are nearly four times as likely as other graduates to plan on practicing
- D. it is nearly four times more likely that minority graduates rather than other graduates will plan to practice
- E. it is nearly four times as likely for minority graduates than other graduates to plan to practice

Answer:

Q2:

Charles Lindbergh, for his attempt at a solo transatlantic flight, was very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he therefore refused to carry even a pound of mail, despite being offered \$1,000 to do so.

- A. Charles Lindbergh, for his attempt at a solo transatlantic flight, was very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he therefore
- B. When Charles Lindbergh was attempting his solo transatlantic flight, being very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane, he
- C. Since he was very reluctant to carry any extra weight on his plane when he was attempting his solo transatlantic flight, so Charles Lindbergh
- D. Being very reluctant to carry any extra weight on his plane when he attempted his solo transatlantic flight was the reason that Charles Lindbergh
- E. Very reluctant to have any extra weight on his plane when he attempted his solo transatlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh

Answer:

Q3:

For protection from the summer sun, the Mojave lived in open-sided, flat-topped dwellings known as shades, each a roof of poles and arrowweed supported by posts set in a rectangle.

- A. each a roof of poles and arrowweed
- B. each a roof of poles and arrowweed that are being
- C. with each being a roof of poles and arrowweed

- D. with roofs of poles and arrowweed to be
- E. with roofs of poles and arrowweed that are

Answer:

Q4 to Q6:

Prior to 1965 geologists assumed that the two giant rock plates meeting at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction as they grind past each other, but in 1965 Henyey found that temperatures in drill holes near the fault were not as elevated as had been expected. Some geologists wondered whether the absence of friction-generated heat could be explained by the kinds of rock composing the fault. Geologists' pre-1965 assumptions concerning heat generated in the fault were based on calculations about common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite; but "weaker" materials, such as clays, had already been identified in samples retrieved from the fault zone. Under normal conditions, rocks composed of clay produce far less friction than do other rock types.

In 1992 Byerlee tested whether these materials would produce friction 10 to 15 kilometers below the Earth's surface. Byerlee found that when clay samples were subjected to the thousands of atmospheres of pressure they would encounter deep inside the Earth, they produced as much friction as was produced by other rock types. The harder rocks push against each other, the hotter they become; in other words, pressure itself, not only the rocks' properties, affects frictional heating. Geologists therefore wondered whether the friction between the plates was being reduced by pockets of pressurized water within the fault that push the plates away from each other.

Q4:

The passage suggests which of the following regarding Henyey's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault?

- A. Scientists have yet to formulate a definitive explanation for Henyey's findings.
- B. Recent research suggests that Henyey's explanation for the findings should be modified.
- C. Henyey's findings had to be recalculated in light of Byerlee's 1992 experiment.
- D. Henyey's findings provided support for an assumption long held by geologists.
- E. Scientists have been unable to duplicate Henyey's findings using more recent experimental methods.

Answer:

Q5:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. evaluating a method used to test a particular scientific hypothesis
- B. discussing explanations for an unexpected scientific finding
- C. examining the assumptions underlying a particular experiment
- D. questioning the validity of a scientific finding
- E. presenting evidence to support a recent scientific hypothesis

Answer:

Q6:

The passage mostly agree that Heney's findings about temperature in the San Andreas Fault made the greatest contribution in that they

(Note: This question main body is missing, but the answer choices are got completely. It is simulated by my memory and will closely resemble the original question main body.)

- A. revealed an error in previous measurements of temperature in the San Andreas Fault zone
- B. indicated the types of clay present in the rocks that form the San Andreas Fault
- C. established the superiority of a particular technique for evaluating data concerning friction in the San Andreas Fault
- D. suggested that geologists had inaccurately assumed that giant rock plates that meet at the San Andreas Fault generate heat through friction
- E. confirmed geologists' assumptions about the amount of friction generated by common varieties of rocks, such as limestone and granite

Answer:

Q7:

For similar cars and drivers, automobile insurance for collision damage has always cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont. Police studies, however, show that cars owned by Greatport residents are, on average, slightly less likely to be involved in a collision than cars in Fairmont. Clearly, therefore, insurance companies are making a greater profit on collision-damage insurance in Greatport than in Fairmont.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. Repairing typical collision damage does not cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont.
- B. There are no more motorists in Greatport than in Fairmont.
- C. Greatport residents who have been in a collision are more likely to report it to their insurance company than Fairmont residents are.
- D. Fairmont and Greatport are the cities with the highest collision-damage insurance rates.
- E. The insurance companies were already aware of the difference in the likelihood of collisions before the publication of the police reports.

Answer:

Q8:

Sulfur dioxide, a major contributor to acid rain, is an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal with all other pollutants.

- A. an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal
- B. an especially serious pollutant because of diminishing the respiratory system's capability of dealing
- C. an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the capability of the respiratory system in dealing
- D. a specially serious pollutant because it diminishes the capability of the respiratory system to deal
- E. a specially serious pollutant because of diminishing the respiratory system's ability to deal

Answer:

Q9:

Although exposure to asbestos is the primary cause of mesothelioma, a slow-developing cancer, researchers believe that infection by the SV40 virus is a contributing cause, since in the United States 60 percent of tissue samples from mesotheliomas, but none from healthy tissue, contain SV40. SV40 is a monkey virus; however, in 1960 some polio vaccine was contaminated with the virus. Researchers hypothesize that this vaccine was the source of the virus found in mesotheliomas decades later.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the researchers' hypothesis?

- A. SV40 is widely used as a research tool in cancer laboratories.
- B. Changes in the technique of manufacturing the vaccine now prevent contamination with SV40.
- C. Recently discovered samples of the vaccine dating from 1960 still show traces of the virus.

- D. In a small percentage of cases of mesothelioma, there is no history of exposure to asbestos.
- E. In Finland, where the polio vaccine was never contaminated, samples from mesotheliomas do not contain SV40.

Answer:

Q10 to Q13:

One proposal for pre-
 serving rain forests is to
 promote the adoption of
Line new agricultural technolo-
 (5) gies, such as improved
 plant varieties and use of
 chemical herbicides, which
 would increase productivity
 and slow deforestation by
 (10) reducing demand for new
 cropland. Studies have
 shown that farmers in
 developing countries who
 have achieved certain levels
 (15) of education, wealth, and
 security of land tenure are
 more likely to adopt such
 technologies. But these
 studies have focused on
 (20) villages with limited land
 that are tied to a market
 economy rather than on
 the relatively isolated, self-
 sufficient communities with
 (25) ample land characteristic of
 rain-forest regions. A recent
 study of the Tawahka people
 of the Honduran rain forest
 found that farmers with some
 (30) formal education were more
 likely to adopt improved plant
 varieties but less likely to
 use chemical herbicides
 and that those who spoke
 (35) Spanish (the language of
 the market economy) were
 more likely to adopt both
 technologies. Nonland
 wealth was also associated

- (40) with more adoption of both technologies, but availability of uncultivated land reduced the incentive to employ the productivity-enhancing technologies. Researchers also measured land-tenure security: in Tawahka society, kinship ties are a more important indicator of this than are legal property rights, so researchers measured it by a household's duration of residence in its village. They found that longer residence correlated with more adoption of improved plant varieties but less adoption of chemical herbicides.

Q10:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate the likelihood that a particular proposal, if implemented, would ultimately succeed in achieving its intended result
- B. question the assumption that certain technological innovations are the most effective means of realizing a particular environmental objective
- C. discuss the progress of efforts to encourage a particular traditional society to adopt certain modern agricultural methods
- D. present the results of new research suggesting that previous findings concerning one set of conditions may not be generalizable to another set of conditions
- E. weigh the relative importance of three factors in determining whether a particular strategy will be successful

Answer:

Q11:

According to the passage, the proposal mentioned in line 1 is aimed at preserving rain forests by encouraging farmers in rain-forest regions to do each of the following EXCEPT

- A. adopt new agricultural technologies
- B. grow improved plant varieties
- C. decrease their use of chemical herbicides
- D. increase their productivity
- E. reduce their need to clear new land for cultivation

Answer:

Q12:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

The passage suggests that in the study mentioned in line 27 the method for gathering information about security of land tenure reflects which of the following pairs of assumptions about Tawahka society?

- A. The security of a household's land tenure depends on the strength of that household's kinship ties, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is an indication of the strength of that household's kinship ties.
- B. The ample availability of land makes security of land tenure unimportant, and the lack of a need for secure land tenure has made the concept of legal property rights unnecessary.
- C. The strength of a household's kinship ties is a more reliable indicator of that household's receptivity to new agricultural technologies than is its quantity of nonland wealth, and the duration of a household's residence in its village is a more reliable indicator of that household's security of land tenure than is the strength of its kinship ties.
- D. Security of land tenure based on kinship ties tends to make farmers more receptive to the use of improved plant varieties, and security of land tenure based on long duration of residence in a village tends to make farmers more receptive to the use of chemical herbicides.
- E. A household is more likely to be receptive to the concept of land tenure based on legal property rights if it has easy access to uncultivated land, and a household is more likely to uphold the tradition of land tenure based on kinship ties if it possesses a significant degree of nonland wealth.

Answer:

Q13:

The findings of the study mentioned in line 27, if valid for rain-forest regions in general, suggest that which of the following is an obstacle most likely to be faced by those wishing to promote rain-forest preservation by implementing the proposal mentioned in line 1?

- A. Lack of legal property rights tends to discourage local farmers from investing the time and resources required to successfully implement new agricultural technologies.
- B. The ability to evaluate the wider economic ramifications of adopting new agricultural technologies depends on a relatively high level of formal education.
- C. Isolation from the market economy tends to restrict local farmers' access to new agricultural technologies that could help them to increase their productivity.
- D. Ready availability of uncultivated land tends to decrease local farmers' incentive to adopt new agricultural technologies that would reduce their need to clear new land for cultivation.

- E. Traditions of self-sufficiency and reliance on kinship ties tend to diminish local farmers' receptivity to new agricultural technologies introduced by people from outside the local community.

Answer:

Q14:

Yeasts capable of leavening bread are widespread, and in the many centuries during which the ancient Egyptians made only unleavened bread, such yeasts must frequently have been mixed into bread doughs accidentally. The Egyptians, however, did not discover leavened bread until about 3000 B.C. That discovery roughly coincided with the introduction of a wheat variety that was preferable to previous varieties because its edible kernel could be removed from the husk without first toasting the grain.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest evidence that the two developments were causally related?

- A. Even after the ancient Egyptians discovered leavened bread and the techniques for reliably producing it were well known, unleavened bread continued to be widely consumed.
- B. Only when the Egyptians stopped the practice of toasting grain were their stone-lined grain-toasting pits available for baking bread.
- C. Heating a wheat kernel destroys its gluten, a protein that must be present in order for yeast to leaven bread dough.
- D. The new variety of wheat, which had a more delicate flavor because it was not toasted, was reserved for the consumption of high officials when it first began to be grown.
- E. Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour made from it required less effort to produce.

Answer:

Q15:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

Although the number of large artificial satellites orbiting the Earth is small compared to the number of small pieces of debris in orbit, the large satellites interfere more seriously with telescope observations because of the strong reflections they produce. Because many of those large satellites have ceased to function, the proposal has recently been made to eliminate interference from nonfunctioning satellites by exploding them in space. This proposal, however, is ill conceived, since _____.

- A. many nonfunctioning satellites remain in orbit for years
- B. for satellites that have ceased to function, repairing them while they are in orbit would be prohibitively expensive
- C. there are no known previous instances of satellites' having been exploded on purpose

- D. the only way to make telescope observations without any interference from debris in orbit is to use telescopes launched into extremely high orbits around the Earth
- E. a greatly increased number of small particles in Earth's orbit would result in a blanket of reflections that would make certain valuable telescope observations impossible

Answer:

Q16:

While digging in the Egyptian desert, huge fossil bones have been found by paleontologists, which appears to have been the second most massive dinosaur that ever lived.

- A. huge fossil bones have been found by paleontologists, which appears to have been
- B. huge fossil bones have been found by paleontologists, which appear to be from
- C. it appears that paleontologists have found huge fossil bones that are from
- D. paleontologists have found huge fossil bones from what appears to be
- E. paleontologists have found huge fossil bones, which are from what appear to be

Answer:

Q17:

Editorial:

An arrest made by a Midville police officer is provisional until the officer has taken the suspect to the police station and the watch commander has officially approved the arrest. Such approval is denied if the commander judges that the evidence on which the provisional arrest is based is insufficient. A government efficiency expert has found that almost all provisional arrests meet standards for adequacy of evidence that watch commanders enforce. The expert therefore recommends that **the watch commander's approval should no longer be required** since the officers' time spent obtaining approval is largely wasted. **This recommendation should be rejected as dangerous**, however, since there is no assurance that the watch commanders' standards will continue to be observed once approval is no longer required.

In the editorial, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a recommendation made by the editorial; the second acknowledges a potential objection against that recommendation.
- B. The first is a proposal against which the editorial is directed; the second is a judgment reached by the editorial concerning that proposal.
- C. The first provides evidence in support of a recommendation that the editorial supports; the second is the conclusion reached by the editorial.
- D. The first is a position that the editorial challenges; the second is a judgment that was made in support of that challenged position.
- E. The first is a recommendation that the editorial questions; the second provides evidence against that recommendation.

Answer:

Q18:

Analyzing campaign expenditures, the media has had as a focus the high costs and low ethics of campaign finance, but they have generally overlooked the cost of actually administering elections, which includes facilities, transport, printing, staffing, and technology.

- A. Analyzing campaign expenditures, the media has had as a focus
- B. Analyses of campaign expenditures by the media has been focus on
- C. In analyzing campaign expenditures, the media have focused on
- D. Media analyses of campaign expenditures have had as a focus
- E. In their analysis of campaign expenditures, the media has been focusing on

Answer:

Q19:

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

A certain tropical island received food donations in the form of powdered milk for distribution to its poorest residents, who were thought to be malnourished. Subsequently, the rate of liver cancers among those islanders increased sharply. The donated milk was probably to blame: recent laboratory research on rats has shown that rats briefly exposed to the substances aflatoxin tend to develop liver cancer when fed casein, a milk protein. This result is relevant because _____.

- A. in the tropics, peanuts, a staple of these island residents, support a mold growth that produces aflatoxin
- B. the liver is more sensitive to carcinogens, of which aflatoxin may be one, than most other bodily organs
- C. casein is not the only protein contained in milk
- D. powdered milk is the most appropriate form in which to send milk to a tropical destination
- E. the people who were given the donated milk had been screened for their ability to digest milk

Answer:

Q20:

In the mid-1970's, since birds were overcome by pollution, and routinely falling from the sky above Los Angeles freeways, this prompted officials in California to devise a plan that reduced automobile emissions.

- A. since birds were overcome by pollution, and routinely falling from the sky above Los Angeles freeways, this prompted officials in California to devise a plan that reduced
- B. since birds that had been overcome by pollution were routinely falling from the sky above Los Angeles freeways, it prompted officials in California to devise a plan that would reduce

- C. birds had been overcome by pollution and routinely fell from the sky above Los Angeles freeways, prompting officials in California to devise a plan that reduced
- D. birds overcome by pollution routinely fell from the sky above Los Angeles freeways, prompting officials in California to devise a plan to reduce
- E. birds overcome by pollution and routinely falling from the sky above Los Angeles freeways were prompting officials in California to devise a plan to reduce

Answer:

Q21:

Despite the growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machines, many travelers will still use travel agents.

- A. growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machines, many travelers will
- B. growing number of people who purchase plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers to automatic teller machines, that many travelers would
- C. growing number of people purchasing plane tickets online, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers as compared to automatic teller machines, many travelers will
- D. fact that the number of people purchasing plane tickets online is growing, airline executives are convinced, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers as compared to automatic teller machines, that many travelers would
- E. fact that the number of people who purchase plane tickets online are growing, airline executives are convinced that, just as one-third of bank customers still prefer human tellers compared with automatic teller machines, many travelers would

Answer:

Q22:

Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.

- A. atmosphere, interactions that affect
- B. atmosphere, with interactions affecting
- C. atmosphere that affects
- D. atmosphere that is affecting
- E. atmosphere as affects

Answer:

Q23:

For the first time in the modern era, non-Hispanic Whites are officially a minority in California, which amounts to a little less than half the population of the state, down from nearly three-quarters only a decade ago.

- A. which amounts to a little less than half the population of the state, down from nearly three-quarters only a decade ago
- B. which amounts to a little less than half the population of the state, down from a decade ago, when it was nearly three-quarters
- C. and that amounts to a little less than half the population of the state, down from a decade ago, when they were nearly three-quarters
- D. amounting to a little less than half the population of the state, down from nearly three-quarters a decade ago
- E. amounting to a little less than half the population of the state, down from what it was a decade ago by nearly three-quarters

Answer:

Q24:

For the last five years the Dutch economy has grown faster than Britain, France, or Germany, with the unemployment rate having remained well below that of the other three countries.

- A. Britain, France, or Germany, with the unemployment rate having remained
- B. have those of Britain, France, or Germany, and the unemployment rate remaining
- C. have Britain, France, and Germany, and the unemployment rate has remained
- D. the economy of Britain, France, and Germany, with the unemployment rate that has remained
- E. the economies of Britain, France, and Germany, and the unemployment rate has remained

Answer:

Q25 to Q28:

In *Winters v. United States* (1908), the Supreme Court held that the right to use waters flowing through or adjacent to the

Line (5) Fort Berthold Indian Reservation was reserved to American Indians by the treaty establishing the reservation. Although this treaty did not mention water rights, the Court

(10) ruled that the federal government, when it created the reservation, intended to deal fairly with American Indians by preserving for them the waters without which

(15) their lands would have been use-

- less. Later decisions, citing *Winters*, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes if
- (20) (1) the land in question lies within an enclave under exclusive federal jurisdiction, (2) the land has been formally withdrawn from federal public lands — i.e., withdrawn from
 - (25) the stock of federal lands available for private use under federal land use laws — and set aside or reserved, and (3) the circumstances reveal the government
 - (30) intended to reserve water as well as land when establishing the reservation.

- Some American Indian tribes have also established water rights
- (35) through the courts based on their traditional diversion and use of certain waters prior to the United States' acquisition of sovereignty. For example, the Rio Grande
 - (40) pueblos already existed when the United States acquired sovereignty over New Mexico in 1848. Although they at that time became part of the United States, the pueblo lands
 - (45) never formally constituted a part of federal public lands; in any event, no treaty, statute, or executive order has ever designated or withdrawn the pueblos from
 - (50) public lands as American Indian reservations. This fact, however, has not barred application of the *Winters* doctrine. What constitutes an American Indian
 - (55) reservation is a question of practice, not of legal definition, and the pueblos have always been treated as reservations by the United States. This pragmatic
 - (60) approach is buttressed by *Arizona v. California* (1963), wherein the

- Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not
- (65) affect the application to it of the *Winters* doctrine. Therefore, the reserved water rights of Pueblo Indians have priority over other citizens' water rights as of 1848,
- (70) the year in which pueblos must be considered to have become reservations.
-

Q25:

The author cites the fact that the Rio Grande pueblos were never formally withdrawn from public lands primarily in order to do which of the following?

- A. Suggest why it might have been argued that the *Winters* doctrine ought not to apply to pueblo lands
- B. Imply that the United States never really acquired sovereignty over pueblo lands
- C. Argue that the pueblo lands ought still to be considered part of federal public lands
- D. Support the argument that the water rights of citizens other than American Indians are limited by the *Winters* doctrine
- E. Suggest that federal courts cannot claim jurisdiction over cases disputing the traditional diversion and use of water by Pueblo Indians

Answer:

Q26:

The passage suggests that, if the criteria discussed in lines 16 – 32 were the only criteria for establishing a reservation's water rights, which of the following would be true?

- A. The water rights of the inhabitants of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation would not take precedence over those of other citizens.
- B. Reservations established before 1848 would be judged to have no water rights.
- C. There would be no legal basis for the water rights of the Rio Grande pueblos.
- D. Reservations other than American Indian reservations could not be created with reserved water rights.
- E. Treaties establishing reservations would have to mention water rights explicitly in order to reserve water for a particular purpose.

Answer:

Q27:

According to the passage, which of the following was true of the treaty establishing the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation?

- A. It was challenged in the Supreme Court a number of times.

- B. It was rescinded by the federal government, an action that gave rise to the *Winters* case.
- C. It cited American Indians' traditional use of the land's resources.
- D. It failed to mention water rights to be enjoyed by the reservation's inhabitants.
- E. It was modified by the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*.

Answer:

Q28:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. trace the development of laws establishing American Indian reservations
- B. explain the legal bases for the water rights of American Indian tribes
- C. question the legal criteria often used to determine the water rights of American Indian tribes
- D. discuss evidence establishing the earliest date at which the federal government recognized the water rights of American Indians
- E. point out a legal distinction between different types of American Indian reservations

Answer:

Q29:

Smithtown University's fund-raisers succeeded in getting donations from 80 percent of the potential donors they contacted. This success rate, exceptionally high for university fund-raisers, does not indicate that they were doing a good job. On the contrary, since the people most likely to donate are those who have donated in the past, good fund-raisers constantly try less-likely prospects in an effort to expand the donor base. The high success rate shows insufficient canvassing effort.

Which of the following, if true, provides more support for the argument?

- A. Smithtown University's fund-raisers were successful in their contacts with potential donors who had never given before about as frequently as were fund-raisers for other universities in their contacts with such people.
- B. This year the average size of the donations to Smithtown University from new donors when the university's fund-raisers had contacted was larger than the average size of donations from donors who had given to the university before.
- C. This year most of the donations that came to Smithtown University from people who had previously donated to it were made without the university's fund-raisers having made any contact with the donors.
- D. The majority of the donations that fund-raisers succeeded in getting for Smithtown University this year were from donors who had never given to the university before.
- E. More than half of the money raised by Smithtown University's fund-raisers came from donors who had never previously donated to the university.

Answer:

Q30:

The quality of unrefined olive oil is not actually defined in terms of acidity, yet extensive tests have shown that the less free oleic acid an unrefined olive oil contains per liter, the higher its quality. The proportion of free oleic acid that an olive oil contains is an accurate measure of the oil's acidity.

If the statements above are all true, which of the following conclusions is best supported by them?

- A. When an olive oil is refined, the concentration of oleic acid in the oil is reduced.
- B. The quality of an unrefined olive oil can be determined only by accurately measuring its acidity.
- C. If an unrefined olive oil is intermediate in acidity between two other unrefined olive oils, it will also be intermediate between them in quality.
- D. Free oleic acid is the only acid that unrefined olive oil contains.
- E. People who judge the quality of unrefined olive oils actually judge those oils by their acidity, which the judges can taste.

Answer:

Q31:

Leaching, the recovery of copper from the drainage water of mines, as a method of the extraction of minerals, it was well established as early as the eighteenth century, but until about 25 years ago miners did not realize that bacteria take an active part in the process.

- A. as a method of the extraction of minerals, it was well established
- B. as a method of the extraction of minerals well established
- C. was a well-established method of mineral extraction
- D. was a well-established method of extracting mineral that was
- E. had been a method of mineral extraction, well established

Answer:

Q32:

Most of the purported health benefits of tea comes from antioxidants—compounds also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C that inhibit the formation of plaque along the body's blood vessels.

- A. comes from antioxidants—compounds also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C that
- B. comes from antioxidants—compounds that are also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C, and they
- C. come from antioxidants—compounds also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C, and
- D. come from antioxidants—compounds that are also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C and that
- E. come from antioxidants—compounds also found in beta carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C, and they

Q33 to Q35:

(This passage was excerpted from material published in 1993.)

Like many other industries, the travel industry is under increasing pressure to expand globally in order to keep pace with its corporate customers, who have globalized their operations in response to market pressure, competitor actions, and changing supplier relations. But it is difficult for service organizations to globalize. Global expansion through acquisition is usually expensive, and expansion through internal growth is time-consuming and sometimes impossible in markets that are not actively growing. Some service industry companies, in fact, regard these traditional routes to global expansion as inappropriate for service industries because of their special need to preserve local responsiveness through local presence and expertise. One travel agency has eschewed the traditional route altogether. A survivor of the changes that swept the travel industry as a result of the deregulation of the airlines in 1978—changes that included dramatic growth in the corporate demand for travel services, as well as extensive restructuring and consolidation within the travel industry—this agency adopted a unique structure for globalization. Rather than expand by attempting to develop its own offices abroad, which would require the development of local travel management expertise sufficient to capture foreign markets, the company solved its globalization dilemma effectively by forging alliances with the best foreign partners it could find. The resulting

cooperative alliance of independent agencies now comprises 32 partners spanning 37 countries.

Q33:

The passage suggests that one of the effects of the deregulation of the airlines was

- A. a decline in the services available to noncommercial travelers
- B. a decrease in the size of the corporate travel market
- C. a sharp increase in the number of cooperative alliances among travel agencies
- D. increased competition in a number of different service industries
- E. the merging of some companies within the travel industry

Answer:

Q34:

The author discusses a particular travel agency in the passage most likely in order to

- A. provide evidence of the pressures on the travel industry to globalize
- B. demonstrate the limitations of the traditional routes to global expansion
- C. illustrate an unusual approach to globalizing a service organization
- D. highlight the difficulties confronting travel agencies that attempt to globalize
- E. underscore the differences between the service industry and other industries

Answer:

Q35:

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the traditional routes to global expansion?

- A. They have been supplanted in most service industries by alternative routes.
- B. They are less attractive to travel agencies since deregulation of the airlines.
- C. They may represent the most cost-effective means for a travel agency to globalize.
- D. They may be unsuitable for service agencies that are attempting to globalize.
- E. They are most likely to succeed in markets that are not actively growing.

Answer:

Q36:

In April 1997, Hillary Rodham Clinton hosted an all-day White House scientific conference on new findings that indicates a child's acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as an active process that may be largely completed before age three.

- A. that indicates a child's acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as
- B. that are indicative of a child acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as
- C. to indicate that when a child acquires language, thinking, and emotional skills, that it is
- D. indicating that a child's acquisition of language, thinking, and emotional skills is
- E. indicative of a child's acquisition of language, thinking, and emotional skills as

Answer:

Q37:

In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them

- A. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
- B. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- C. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- D. creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
- E. the creating of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

Answer:

Q38:

Imported into Massachusetts from Europe in 1869, the gypsy moth was used by a French scientist in an attempt at developing a strong strain of silk-producing insects, crossing gypsy moths with adult silkworms.

- A. Imported into Massachusetts from Europe in 1869, the gypsy moth was used by a French scientist in an attempt at developing a strong strain of silk-producing insects, crossing gypsy moths with adult silkworms.
- B. Imported into Massachusetts from Europe in 1869, a French scientist was attempting to develop a strong strain of silk-producing insects by crossing gypsy moths with adult silkworms.
- C. To cross gypsy moths with adult silkworms, in attempting the development of a strong strain of silk-producing insects, a French scientist in 1869 imported the gypsy moth into Massachusetts from Europe.
- D. The gypsy moth was imported into Massachusetts from Europe in 1869 by a French scientist attempting to develop a strong strain of silk-producing insects by crossing gypsy moths with adult silkworms.
- E. In an attempt at the development of a strong strain of silk-producing insects, a French scientist, importing the gypsy moth from Europe into Massachusetts in 1869 in order to cross gypsy moths and adult silkworms.

Answer:

Q39:

In Japan, a government advisory committee called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest telephone company in the world, so it would be two local phone companies and one long-distance provider.

- A. In Japan, a government advisory committee called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest telephone company in the world, so it would be
- B. The breakup of the world's largest telephone company, Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, was called for by a government advisory committee in Japan, so it would be
- C. A government advisory committee in Japan called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest telephone company, into
- D. The breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest telephone company, was called for by a government advisory committee in Japan, so it would be
- E. Called for by a government advisory committee, the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company in Japan, the world's largest telephone company, was to be into

Answer:

Q40:

Insect infestations in certain cotton-growing regions of the world have caused dramatic increases in the price of cotton on the world market. By contrast, the price of soybeans has long remained stable. Knowing that cotton plants mature quickly, many soybean growers in Ortovia plan to cease growing soybeans and begin raising cotton instead, thereby taking advantage of the high price of cotton to increase their income significantly, at least over the next several years.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the plan's chances for success?

- A. The cost of raising soybeans has increased significantly over the past several years and is expected to continue to climb.
- B. Tests of a newly developed, inexpensive pesticide have shown it to be both environmentally safe and effective against the insects that have infested cotton crops.
- C. In the past several years, there has been no sharp increase in the demand for cotton and for goods made out of cotton.
- D. Few consumers would be willing to pay significantly higher prices for cotton goods than they are now paying.
- E. The species of insect that has infested cotton plants has never been known to attack soybean plants.

Answer:

Q41:

In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

- A. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- B. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- C. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- D. translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- E. translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

Answer:

Answers:

AEAAB, DAAED, CADCE, DBCAD, AADEA, CDBCC, CDECD, DBDCB, B