

Math Section

Q1:

What is 35 percent of the sum of 1.4 and $\frac{1}{5}$?

- A. 0.42
- B. 0.56
- C. 0.85
- D. 1.55
- E. 1.95

Answer:

Q2:

A certain characteristic in a large population has a distribution that is symmetric about the mean m . If 68 percent of the distribution lies within one standard deviation d of the mean, what percent of the distribution is less than $m + d$?

- A. 16%
- B. 32%
- C. 48%
- D. 84%
- E. 92%

Answer:

Q3:

If the units digit of the three-digit positive integer k is nonzero, what is the tens digit of k ?

- (1) The tens digit of $k + 9$ is 3.
- (2) The tens digit of $k + 4$ is 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:

Q4:

If the average (arithmetic mean) of positive integers x , y , and z is 10, what is the greatest possible value of z ?

- A. 8
- B. 10

- C. 20
- D. 28
- E. 30

Answer:

Q5:

A department manager distributed a number of pens, pencils, and pads among the staff in the department, with each staff member receiving x pens, y pencils, and z pads. How many staff members were in the department ?

- (1) The numbers of pens, pencils, and pads that each staff member received were in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4, respectively.
- (2) The manager distributed a total of 18 pens, 27 pencils, and 36 pads.

- 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:

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:

Q7:

If each of the 8 employees working on a certain project received an award, was the amount of each award the same ?

- (1) The standard deviation of the amounts of the 8 awards was 0.
- (2) The total amount of the 8 awards was \$10,000.

- 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:

Q8:

A cash register in a certain clothing store is the same distance from two dressing rooms in the store. If the distance between the two dressing rooms is 16 feet, which of the following could be the distance between the cash register and either dressing room?

- I. 6 feet
- II. 12 feet
- III. 24 feet

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I and II
- E. II and III

Answer:

Q9:

What is the value of $a^{-2}b^{-3}$?

- (1) $a^{-3}b^{-2} = 36^{-1}$
- (2) $ab^{-1} = 6^1$

- 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:

Q10:

If $x^2 - 2 < 0$, which of the following specifies all the possible values of x ?

- A. $0 < x < 2$
- B. $0 < x < \sqrt{2}$
- C. $-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$
- D. $-2 < x < 0$
- E. $-2 < x < 2$

Answer:

Q11:

At the end of each year, the value of a certain antique watch is c percent more than its value one year earlier, where c has the same value each year. If the value of the watch was k dollars on January 1, 1992, and m dollars on January 1, 1994, then in terms of m and k , what was the value of the watch, in dollars, on January 1, 1995 ?

- A. $m + \frac{1}{2}(m - k)$
- B. $m + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{m - k}{k}\right)m$
- C. $\frac{m\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{k}}$
- D. $\frac{m^2}{2k}$
- E. km^2

Answer:

Q12:

If $x > 0.9$, which of the following could be the value of x ?

- A. $\sqrt{0.81}$
- B. $\sqrt{0.9}$
- C. $(0.9)^2$
- D. $(0.9)(0.99)$
- E. $1 - \sqrt{0.01}$

Answer:

Q13:

Of the books standing in a row on a shelf, an atlas is the 30th book from the left and the 33rd book from the right. If 2 books to the left of the atlas and 4 books to the right of the atlas are removed from the shelf, how many books will be left on the shelf?

- A. 56
- B. 57
- C. 58
- D. 61
- E. 63

Answer:

Q14:

Some computers at a certain company are Brand X and the rest are Brand Y . If the ratio of the number of Brand Y computers to the number of Brand X computers at the company is 5 to 6, how many of the computers are Brand Y ?

- (1) There are 80 more Brand X computers than Brand Y computers at the company.
- (2) There is a total of 880 computers at the company.

- 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:

Q15:

If $R = \frac{P}{Q}$, is $R = P$?

(1) $P > 50$

(2) $0 < Q = 20$

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:

Q16:

$$4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 + 4^3 =$$

A. 4^4

B. 4^6

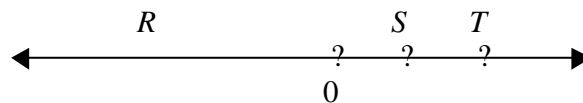
C. 4^8

D. 4^9

E. 4^{12}

Answer:

Q17:



The number line shown contains three points R , S , and T , whose coordinates have absolute values r , s , and t , respectively. Which of the following equals the average (arithmetic mean) of the coordinates of the points R , S , and T ?

A. s

B. $s + t - r$

C. $\frac{r - s - t}{3}$

D. $\frac{r + s + t}{3}$

E. $\frac{s+t-r}{3}$

Answer:

Q18:

Departments *A*, *B*, and *C* have 10 employees each, and department *D* has 20 employees. Departments *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* have no employees in common. A task force is to be formed by selecting 1 employee from each of departments *A*, *B*, and *C* and 2 employees from department *D*. How many different task forces are possible?

- A. 19,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 190,000
- E. 400,000

Answer:

Q19:

If the product of the digits of the two-digit positive integer n is 2, what is the value of n ?

- (1) n is odd.
- (2) n is greater than 20.

- 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 the sum of three integers is even, is the product of the three integers a multiple of 4 ?

- (1) All three integers are equal.
- (2) All three integers are even.

- 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:

Q21:

Martin has worked for the last 30 years. If his average (arithmetic mean) total annual earnings for the first 5 years is \$15,000, what is his average total annual earnings for the last 5 years?

- (1) Martin's average total annual earnings for the first 25 years is \$27,000.
- (2) Martin's average total annual earnings for the last 25 years is \$34,000.

- 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:

Q22:

How many 4-digit positive integers are there in which all 4 digits are even?

- A. 625
- B. 600
- C. 500
- D. 400
- E. 256

Answer:

Q23:

If $x = 0$ and $x = \sqrt{8xy - 16y^2}$, then, in terms of y , $x =$

- A. $-4y$
- B. $\frac{y}{4}$
- C. y
- D. $4y$
- E. $4y^2$

Answer:

Q24:

Factor	Percent of Respondents
User-friendly	56%
Fast response time	48%
Bargain prices	42%

The table gives three factors to be considered when choosing an Internet service provider and the percent of the 1,200 respondents to a survey who cited that factor as important. If 30 percent of the respondents cited both "user-friendly" and "fast response time," what is

the maximum possible number of respondents who cited “bargain prices,” but neither “user-friendly” nor “fast response time?”

- A. 312
- B. 336
- C. 360
- D. 384
- E. 420

Answer:

Q25:

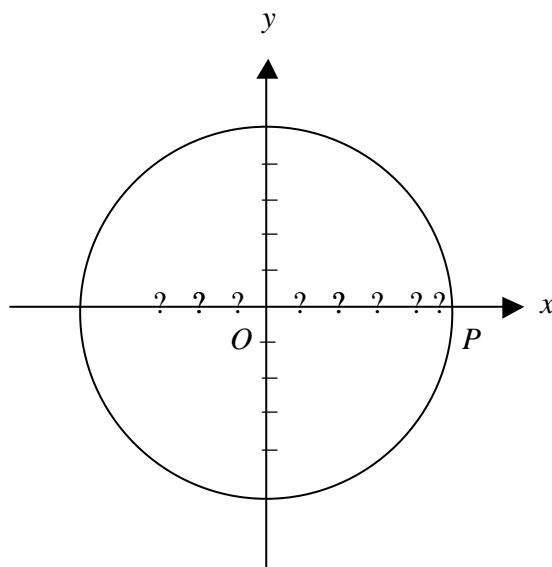
Is $|k| = 2$?

- (1) $k^2 = 4$
- (2) $k = |-2|$

- 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:

Q26:



In the figure shown, the circle has center O and radius 50, and point P has coordinates $(50,0)$. If point Q (not shown) is on the circle, what is the length of line segment PQ ?

- (1) The x -coordinate of point Q is -30 .
- (2) The y -coordinate of point Q is -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:

Q27:

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

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

Answer:

Q28:

A school administrator will assign each student in a group of n students to one of m classrooms. If $3 < m < 13 < n$, is it possible to assign each of the n students to one of the m classrooms so that each classroom has the same number of students assigned to it?

- (1) It is possible to assign each of $3n$ students to one of m classrooms so that each classroom has the same number of students assigned to it.
- (2) It is possible to assign each of $13n$ students to one of m classrooms so that each classroom has the same number of students assigned to it.

- 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:

Q29:

The toll for crossing a certain bridge is \$0.75 each crossing. Drivers who frequently use the bridge may instead purchase a sticker each month for \$13.00 and then pay only \$0.30 each crossing during that month. If a particular driver will cross the bridge twice on each

of x days next month and will not cross the bridge on any other day, what is the least value of x for which this driver can save money by using the sticker?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 28
- E. 29

Answer:

Q30:

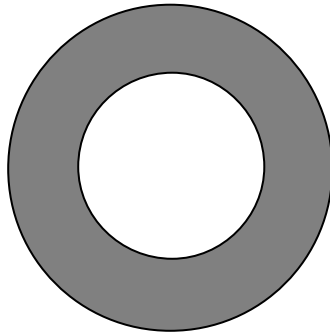
Robots X , Y , and Z each assemble components at their respective constant rates. If r_x is the ratio of robot X 's constant rate to robot Z 's constant rate and r_y is the ratio of robot Y 's constant rate to robot Z 's constant rate, is robot Z 's constant rate the greatest of the three?

- (1) $r_x < r_y$
- (2) $r_y < 1$

- 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:

Q31:



In the figure shown, if the area of the shaded region is 3 times the area of the smaller circular region, then the circumference of the larger circle is how many times the circumference of the smaller circle?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. $\sqrt{3}$

E. $\sqrt{2}$

Answer:

Q32:

If n is an integer between 10 and 99, is $n < 80$?

- (1) The sum of the two digits of n is a prime number.
- (2) Each of the two digits of n is a prime number.

- 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:

Of the families in City X in 1994, 40 percent owned a personal computer. The number of families in City X owning a computer in 1998 was 30 percent greater than it was in 1994, and the total number of families in City X was 4 percent greater in 1998 than it was in 1994. What percent of the families in City X owned a personal computer in 1998 ?

- A. 50%
- B. 52%
- C. 56%
- D. 70%
- E. 74%

Answer:

Q34:

If a rectangular room measures 10 meters by 6 meters by 4 meters, what is the volume of the room in cubic centimeters? (1 meter = 100 centimeters)

- A. 24,000
- B. 240,000
- C. 2,400,000
- D. 24,000,000
- E. 240,000,000

Answer:

Q35:

For what percent of those tested for a certain infection was the test accurate; that is, positive for those who had the infection and negative for those who did not have the infection?

- (1) Of those who tested positive for the infection, $\frac{1}{8}$ did not have the infection.

(2) Of those tested for the infection, 90 percent tested negative.

- 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:

If $x \neq 0$, what is the value of $\frac{|x|}{x}$?

- (1) $x > 0$
(2) $x = 5$

- 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:

Q37:

Which of the following fractions has the greatest value?

- A. $\frac{1}{(3^2)(5^2)}$
B. $\frac{2}{(3^2)(5^2)}$
C. $\frac{7}{(3^3)(5^2)}$
D. $\frac{45}{(3^3)(5^3)}$
E. $\frac{75}{(3^4)(5^5)}$

Answer:

Answers:

BDADE, EAECC, CBADE, AEDDD, CCDAD, ADBBC, CBAEE, DC

Verbal Section

Q1:

Although she had been known as an effective legislator first in the Texas Senate and later in the United States House of Representatives, not until Barbara Jordan's participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon in 1974 was she made a nationally recognized figure, as it was televised nationwide.

- A. later in the United States House of Representatives, not until Barbara Jordan's participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon in 1974 was she made a nationally recognized figure, as it was
- B. later in the United States House of Representatives, Barbara Jordan did not become a nationally recognized figure until 1974, when she participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which were
- C. later in the United States House of Representatives, it was not until 1974 that Barbara Jordan became a nationally recognized figure, with her participation in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which was
- D. then also later in the United States House of Representatives, not until 1974 did Barbara Jordan become a nationally recognized figure, as she participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, being
- E. then also later in the United States House of Representatives, Barbara Jordan did not become a nationally recognized figure until 1974, when she participated in the hearings on the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, which was

Answer:

Q2:

Twenty years ago, Balzania put in place regulations requiring operators of surface mines to pay for the reclamation of mined-out land. Since then, reclamation technology has not improved. Yet, the average reclamation cost for a surface coal mine being reclaimed today is only four dollars per ton of coal that the mine produced, less than half what it cost to reclaim surface mines in the years immediately after the regulations took effect.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to account for the drop in reclamation costs described?

- A. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, coal mines in Balzania continued to be less expensive to operate than coal mines in almost any other country.
- B. In the twenty years since the regulations took effect, the use of coal as a fuel has declined from the level it was at in the previous twenty years.
- C. Mine operators have generally ceased surface mining in the mountainous areas of Balzania because reclamation costs per ton of coal produced are particularly high for mines in such areas.

- D. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, surface mines continued to produce coal at a lower total cost than underground mines.
- E. As compared to twenty years ago, a greater percentage of the coal mined in Balzania today comes from surface mines.

Answer:

Q3:

Currently 26 billion barrels a year, world consumption of oil is rising at a rate of 2 percent annually.

- A. world consumption of oil is rising at a rate of
- B. the world is consuming oil at an increasing rate of
- C. the world's oil is being consumed at the increasing rate of
- D. the rise in the rate of the world's oil consumption is
- E. oil is consumed by the world at an increasing rate of

Answer:

Q4:

Turning away from literary realism to write romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, in 1909 Selma Lagerlöf was the novelist who became the first woman and was also the first Swedish writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

- A. Turning away from literary realism to write romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, in 1909 Selma Lagerlöf was the novelist who became the first woman and was also the first Swedish writer to win
- B. She turned away from literary realism and wrote romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, and novelist Selma Lagerlöf in 1909 became the first woman as well as the first Swedish writer that won
- C. Selma Lagerlöf was a novelist who turned away from literary realism to write romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, and in 1909 she became the first woman in addition to the first Swedish writer winning
- D. A novelist who turned away from literary realism to write romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, Selma Lagerlöf became in 1909 the first woman and also the first Swedish writer to win
- E. As a novelist, Selma Lagerlöf turned away from literary realism and wrote romantic stories about the peasant life and landscape of northern Sweden, in 1909 becoming the first woman and also the first Swedish writer that won

Answer:

Q5 to Q7:

Although many lines of evidence indicate that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs, some scientists remain unconvinced. They argue that theropods appeared too late to have given rise to birds,

Line
(5)

- noting that *Archaeopteryx lithographica*—the oldest known bird—appears in the fossil record about 150 million years ago, whereas the fossil remains of various nonavian
- (10) maniraptor theropods—the closest known relatives of birds—date only to about 115 million years ago. But investigators have now uncovered bones that evidently belong to nonavian maniraptors dating to the time of
- (15) *Archaeopteryx*. In any case, failure to find fossils of a predicted kind does not rule out their existence in an undiscovered deposit. Skeptics also argue that the fused clavicles (the “wishbone”) of birds differ from the
- (20) unfused clavicles of theropods. This objection was reasonable when only early theropod clavicles had been discovered, but fossilized theropod clavicles that look just like the wishbone of *Archaeopteryx*
- (25) have now been unearthed. Finally, some scientists argue that the complex lungs of birds could not have evolved from theropod lungs, an assertion that cannot be supported or falsified at the moment, because no fossil
- (30) lungs are preserved in the paleontological record.

Q5:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare the development of two hypotheses concerning the evolutionary origin of birds
- B. suggest revisions to the standard theory of the evolutionary history of birds
- C. evaluate the usefulness of fossil evidence in determining the evolutionary history of birds
- D. challenge the theory that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs
- E. respond to criticisms of the theory that birds evolved from ground-dwelling theropod dinosaurs

Answer:

Q6:

In the context of the passage, the phrase “fossils of a predicted kind” (line 16) most likely refers to which of the following?

- A. Theropod fossils with fused clavicles
- B. Theropod fossils that are similar in structure to *Archaeopteryx* fossils

- C. Theropod fossils dating back more than 150 million years
- D. Fossils indicating the structure of theropod lungs
- E. Fossils indicating the structure of Archaeopteryx lungs

Answer:

Q7:

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as an argument made by scientists who are unconvinced that birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs?

- A. There are no known theropod dinosaur fossils dating from a period after the time of Archaeopteryx.
- B. There are no known theropod dinosaur fossils that indicate the structure of those dinosaurs' lungs.
- C. Theropod dinosaurs appear in the fossil record about 150 million years ago.
- D. Theropod dinosaurs did not have fused clavicles.
- E. Theropod dinosaurs had certain bones that look just like those of Archaeopteryx.

Answer:

Q8 to Q11:

The term “episodic memory” was introduced by Tulving to refer to what he considered a uniquely human capacity—the ability to recollect specific past events, to travel back into the past in one’s own mind—as distinct from the capacity simply to use information acquired through past experiences. Subsequently, Clayton et al. developed criteria to test for episodic memory in animals. According to these criteria, episodic memories are not of individual bits of information; they involve multiple components of a single event “bound” together. Clayton sought to examine evidence of scrub jays’ accurate memory of “what,” “where,” and “when” information and their binding of this information. In the wild, these birds store food for retrieval later during periods of food scarcity. Clayton’s experiment required jays to remember the type, location, and freshness of stored food based on a unique learning event. Crickets were stored in one location and peanuts in another. Jays prefer crickets, but crickets degrade more quickly. Clayton’s birds switched their preference from crickets to peanuts

- once the food had been stored for a certain length of time, showing that they retain information about the what, the where, and the when. Such experiments cannot, however, reveal whether the birds were reexperiencing the past when retrieving the information. Clayton acknowledged this by using the term “episodic-like” memory.
-

Q8:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain how the findings of a particular experiment have been interpreted and offer an alternative interpretation
- B. describe a particular experiment and point out one of its limitations
- C. present similarities between human memory and animal memory
- D. point out a flaw in the argument that a certain capacity is uniquely human
- E. account for the unexpected behavior of animal subjects in a particular experiment

Answer:

Q9:

According to the passage, Clayton’s experiment depended on the fact that scrub jays

- A. recall “when” and “where” information more distinctly than “what” information
- B. are not able to retain information about a single past event for an indefinitely long period of time
- C. choose peanuts over crickets when the crickets have been stored for a long period of time
- D. choose crickets over peanuts whenever both are available
- E. prefer peanuts that have been stored for a short period to crickets that have been stored for a short period

Answer:

Q10:

The passage suggests that Clayton’s experiment demonstrated scrub jays’ ability to

- A. choose different storage places for different kinds of food to minimize the rate at which a food will degrade
- B. unlearn a behavior they use in the wild in order to adapt to laboratory conditions
- C. bind together information about different aspects of a single past event
- D. reexperience a past event in memory and act accordingly
- E. distinguish one learning event from a subsequent learning event

Answer:

Q11:

It can be inferred from the passage that both Tulving and Clayton would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Animals' abilities to use information about a specific past event are not conclusive evidence of episodic memory.
- B. Animals do not share humans' abilities to reexperience the past through memory.
- C. The accuracy of animals' memories is difficult to determine through direct experimentation.
- D. Humans tend to recollect single bits of information more accurately than do animals.
- E. The binding of different kinds of information is not a distinctive feature of episodic memory.

Answer:

Q12:

For the farmer who takes care to keep them cool, providing them with high-energy feed, and milking them regularly, Holstein cows are producing an average of 2,275 gallons of milk each per year.

- A. providing them with high-energy feed, and milking them regularly, Holstein cows are producing
- B. providing them with high-energy feed, and milked regularly, the Holstein cow produces
- C. provided with high-energy feed, and milking them regularly, Holstein cows are producing
- D. provided with high-energy feed, and milked regularly, the Holstein cow produces
- E. provided with high-energy feed, and milked regularly, Holstein cows will produce

Answer:

Q13:

Certain genetically modified strains of maize produce a powerful natural insecticide. The insecticide occurs throughout the plant, including its pollen. Maize pollen is dispersed by the wind and frequently blows onto milkweed plants that grow near maize fields. Caterpillars of monarch butterflies feed exclusively on milkweed leaves. When these caterpillars are fed milkweed leaves dusted with pollen from modified maize plants, they die. Therefore, by using genetically modified maize, farmers put monarch butterflies at risk.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

- A. Whether the natural insecticide is as effective against maize-eating insects as commercial insecticides typically used on maize are
- B. Whether the pollen of genetically modified maize contains as much insecticide as other parts of these plants

- C. Whether monarch butterfly caterpillars are actively feeding during the part of the growing season when maize is releasing pollen
- D. Whether insects that feed on genetically modified maize plants are likely to be killed by insecticide from the plant's pollen
- E. Whether any maize-eating insects compete with monarch caterpillars for the leaves of milkweed plants growing near maize fields

Answer:

Q14:

The milk of many mammals contains cannabinoids, substances that are known to stimulate certain receptors in the brain. To investigate the function of cannabinoids, researchers injected newborn mice with a chemical that is known to block cannabinoids from reaching their receptors in the brain. The injected mice showed far less interest in feeding than normal newborn mice do. Therefore, cannabinoids probably function to stimulate the appetite.

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

- A. Newborn mice do not normally ingest any substance other than their mothers' milk.
- B. Cannabinoids are the only substances in mammals' milk that stimulate the appetite.
- C. The mothers of newborn mice do not normally make any effort to encourage their babies to feed.
- D. The milk of mammals would be less nutritious if it did not contain cannabinoids.
- E. The chemical that blocks cannabinoids from stimulating their brain receptors does not independently inhibit the appetite.

Answer:

Q15:

TrueSave is a mail-order company that ships electronic products from its warehouses to customers worldwide. The company's shipping manager is proposing that customer orders be packed with newer, more expensive packing materials that virtually eliminate damage during shipping. The manager argues that overall costs would essentially remain unaffected, since the extra cost of the new packing materials roughly equals the current cost of replacing products returned by customers because they arrived in damaged condition.

Which of the following would it be most important to ascertain in determining whether implementing the shipping manager's proposal would have the argued-for effect on costs?

- A. Whether the products shipped by TrueSave are more vulnerable to incurring damage during shipping than are typical electronic products
- B. Whether electronic products are damaged more frequently in transit than are most other products shipped by mail-order companies

- C. Whether a sizable proportion of returned items are returned because of damage already present when those items were packed for shipping
- D. Whether there are cases in which customers blame themselves for product damage that, though present on arrival of the product, is not discovered until later
- E. Whether TrueSave continually monitors the performance of the shipping companies it uses to ship products to its customers

Answer:

Q16:

Humans have been damaging the environment for centuries by overcutting trees and farming too intensively, and though some protective measures, like the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great increases in population and in the intensity of industrialization are causing a worldwide ecological crisis.

- A. though some protective measures, like the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great increases in population
- B. though some protective measures, such as the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, were taken decades ago, great increases in population
- C. though some protective measures, such as establishing national forests and wildlife sanctuaries having been taken decades ago, great population increases
- D. with some protective measures, like establishing national forests and wildlife sanctuaries that were taken decades ago, great increases in population
- E. with some protective measures, such as the establishment of national forests and wildlife sanctuaries, having been taken decades ago, great population increases

Answer:

Q17:

Galileo did not invent the telescope, but on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he quickly built his own device from an organ pipe and spectacle lenses.

- A. Galileo did not invent the telescope, but on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he
- B. Galileo had not invented the telescope, but when he heard, in 1609, of such an optical instrument having been made,
- C. Galileo, even though he had not invented the telescope, on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he
- D. Even though Galileo did not invent the telescope, on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made,
- E. Even though Galileo did not invent the telescope, but when he heard, 1609, of such an optical instrument being made, he

Answer:

Q18:

A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.

- A. it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make
- B. that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
- C. that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
- D. that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
- E. as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make

Answer:

Q19:

Aroca City currently funds its public schools through taxes on property. In place of this system, the city plans to introduce a sales tax of three percent on all retail sales in the city. Critics protest that **three percent of current retail sales falls short of the amount raised for schools by property taxes**. The critics are correct on this point. Nevertheless, implementing the plan will probably not reduce the money going to Aroca's schools. Several large retailers have selected Aroca City as the site for huge new stores, and these are certain to draw large numbers of shoppers from neighboring municipalities, where sales are taxed at rates of six percent and more. In consequence, **retail sales in Aroca City are bound to increase substantially**.

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

- A. The first is an objection that has been raised against a certain plan; the second is a prediction that, if accurate, undermines the force of that objection.
- B. The first is a criticism, endorsed by the argument, of a funding plan; the second is a point the argument makes in favor of adopting an alternative plan.
- C. The first is a criticism, endorsed by the argument, of a funding plan; the second is the main reason cited by the argument for its endorsement of the criticism.
- D. The first is a claim that the argument seeks to refute; the second is the main point used by the argument to show that the claim is false.
- E. The first is a claim that the argument accepts with certain reservations; the second presents that claim in a rewarding that is not subject to those reservations.

Answer:

Q20:

In January 1994 an oil barge ran aground off the coast of San Juan, Puerto Rico, leaking its cargo of 750,000 gallons into the ocean, while causing the pollution of the city's beaches.

- A. leaking its cargo of 750,000 gallons into the ocean, while causing the pollution of
- B. with its cargo of 750,000 gallons leaking into the ocean, and it polluted
- C. and its cargo of 750,000 gallons leaked into the ocean, polluting
- D. while it leaked its cargo of 750,000 gallons into the ocean and caused the pollution of
- E. so that its cargo of 750,000 gallons leaked into the ocean, and they were polluting

Answer:

Q21:

The OLEX Petroleum Company has recently determined that it could cut its refining costs by closing its Grenville refinery and consolidating all refining at its Tasberg refinery. Closing the Grenville refinery, however, would mean the immediate loss of about 1,200 jobs in the Grenville area. Eventually the lives of more than 10,000 people would be seriously disrupted. Therefore, OLEX's decision, announced yesterday, to keep Grenville open shows that at OLEX social concerns sometimes outweigh the desire for higher profits.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the argument given?

- A. The Grenville refinery, although it operates at a higher cost than the Tasberg refinery, has nevertheless been moderately profitable for many years.
- B. Even though OLEX could consolidate all its refining at the Tasberg plant, doing so at the Grenville plant would not be feasible.
- C. The Tasberg refinery is more favorably situated than the Grenville refinery with respect to the major supply routes for raw petroleum.
- D. If the Grenville refinery were ever closed and operations at the Tasberg refinery expanded, job openings at Tasberg would to the extent possible be filled with people formerly employed at Grenville.
- E. Closure of the Grenville refinery would mean compliance, at enormous cost, with demanding local codes regulating the cleanup of abandoned industrial sites.

Answer:

Q22:

Unlike mainstream American businesses, more than half of which fail, the failure rate for businesses in the Amish community hovers around 5 percent.

- A. Unlike mainstream American businesses, more than half of which fail
- B. Unlike mainstream American businesses, in which the failure rate is more than half
- C. Unlike mainstream American businesses, where more than half of them fail
- D. While the rate of mainstream American businesses failing is more than half
- E. While more than half of mainstream American businesses fail

Answer:

Q23:

Seldom more than 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep, but it ran 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, the Erie Canal connected the Hudson River at Albany to the Great Lakes at Buffalo, providing the port of New York City with a direct water link to the heartland of the North American continent.

- A. Seldom more than 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep, but it ran 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, the Erie Canal connected
- B. Seldom more than 40 feet wide or 12 feet deep but running 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, the Erie Canal connected
- C. It was seldom more than 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep, and ran 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, but the Erie Canal, connecting
- D. The Erie Canal was seldom more than 40 feet wide or 12 feet deep and it ran 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, which connected
- E. The Erie Canal, seldom more than 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep, but running 363 miles across the rugged wilderness of upstate New York, connecting

Answer:

Note: In the original question main body, the 3rd word of “that” is the printing error made by ETS! The word should be “than”.

Q24 to Q27:

- Many managers are influenced by dangerous myths about pay that lead to counterproductive decisions about how their companies compensate employees. One such myth is that labor rates, the rate per hour paid to workers, are identical with labor costs, the money spent on labor in relation to the productivity of the labor force.
- (10) This myth leads to the assumption that a company can simply lower its labor costs by cutting wages. But labor costs and labor rates are not in fact the same: one company could pay its workers considerably more than another and yet have lower labor costs if that company’s productivity were higher due to the talent of its workforce, the efficiency of its work processes, or other factors. The confusion of costs with rates persists partly because labor rates are a convenient target for managers who want to make an impact on their company’s budgets. Because labor rates are highly visible, managers can easily

- compare their company's rates with those of competitors. Furthermore, labor rates often appear to be a
- (30) company's most malleable financial variable: cutting wages appears an easier way to control costs than such options as reconfiguring work processes or altering product design.
- (35) The myth that labor rates and labor costs are equivalent is supported by business journalists, who frequently confound the two. For example, prominent business journals often remark on
- (40) the "high" cost of German labor, citing as evidence the average amount paid to German workers. The myth is also perpetuated by the compensation-
- (45) consulting industry, which has its own incentives to keep such myths alive. First, although some of these consulting firms have recently broadened their practices beyond the area of compensation, their mainstay continues to be advising companies on
- (50) changing their compensation practices. Suggesting that a company's performance can be improved in some other way than by altering its
- (55) pay system may be empirically correct but contrary to the consultants' interests. Furthermore, changes to the compensation system may appear to be simpler to implement
- (60) than changes to other aspects of an organization, so managers are more likely to find such advice from consultants palatable. Finally, to the extent that changes in compensation
- (65) create new problems, the consultants will continue to have work solving the problems that result from their advice.

Q24:

The passage suggests that the "myth" mentioned in line 5 persists partly because

- A. managers find it easier to compare their companies' labor rates with those of competitors than to compare labor costs
- B. managers tend to assume that labor rates affect their companies' budgets less than they actually do
- C. managers tend to believe that labor rates can have an impact on the efficiency of their companies' work processes
- D. the average amount paid to workers differs significantly from one country to another
- E. many companies fail to rely on compensation consultants when making decisions about labor rates

Answer:

Note: This question is new in today's edition!

Q25:

The author of the passage mentions business journals (line 39) primarily in order to

- A. demonstrate how a particular kind of evidence can be used to support two different conclusions
- B. cast doubt on a particular view about the average amount paid to German workers
- C. suggest that business journalists may have a vested interest in perpetuating a particular view
- D. identify one source of support for a view common among business managers
- E. indicate a way in which a particular myth could be dispelled

Answer:

Q26:

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about compensation?

- A. A company's labor costs are not affected by the efficiency of its work processes.
- B. High labor rates are not necessarily inconsistent with the goals of companies that want to reduce costs
- C. It is more difficult for managers to compare their companies' labor rates with those of competitors than to compare labor costs.
- D. A company whose labor rates are high is unlikely to have lower labor costs than other companies.
- E. Managers often use information about competitors' labor costs to calculate those companies' labor rates.

Answer:

Note: There is no period after the answer B. It is one of the rare errors made by ETS.

Q27:

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the advice that the consulting firms discussed in the passage customarily give to companies attempting to control costs?

- A. It often fails to bring about the intended changes in companies' compensation systems.
- B. It has highly influenced views that predominate in prominent business journals.
- C. It tends to result in decreased labor rates but increased labor costs.
- D. It leads to changes in companies' compensation practices that are less visible than changes to work processes would be.
- E. It might be different if the consulting firms were less narrowly specialized.

Answer:

Q28:

In Berinia, the age at which people could begin to drink alcohol legally used to be 18. In 1990, in an attempt to reduce alcohol consumption and thereby to reduce alcohol-related traffic deaths among Berinians under 21, the legal drinking age was raised to 21. Alcohol-related traffic deaths among people under 21 have decreased significantly since 1990. Nevertheless, surveys show that people in that age-group drink just as much alcohol as they did before 1990.

Which of the following, if true of Berinia, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy?

- A. For the population as a whole, annual alcohol consumption is no lower now than it was in 1990.
- B. Alcohol consumption away from home, for example in bars and restaurants, is much lower among people under 21 than it was in 1990.
- C. The proportion of people under 21 who own a car is higher now than it was in 1990.
- D. Alcohol consumption is lower among people under 21 than among adults in most other age-groups.
- E. Alcohol-related traffic deaths among people over 21 have increased slightly since 1990.

Answer:

Q29:

In late 1997, the chambers inside the pyramid of the Pharaoh Menkaure at Giza were closed to visitors for cleaning and repair due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing and fungus was growing on the walls.

- A. due to moisture exhaled by tourists, which raised its humidity to such levels so that salt from the stone was crystallizing
- B. due to moisture that tourists had exhaled, thereby raising its humidity to such levels that salt from the stone would crystallize
- C. because tourists were exhaling moisture, which had raised the humidity within them to levels such that salt from the stone would crystallize
- D. because of moisture that was exhaled by tourists raising the humidity within them to levels so high as to make the salt from the stone crystallize

- E. because moisture exhaled by tourists had raised the humidity within them to such levels that salt from the stone was crystallizing

Answer:

Q30:

Unlike the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which carried sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries, a permanently orbiting space station will have to generate its own electricity.

- A. the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which carried sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries
- B. the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, with sufficient enough power in fuel cells and batteries for their short flights
- C. the short flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which enabled them to carry sufficient enough power in fuel cells and batteries
- D. the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, which were capable of carrying sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries for their short flights
- E. the flights of the shuttle and earlier spacecraft, whose shortness allowed them to carry sufficient power in fuel cells and batteries

Answer:

Q31:

As sources of electrical power, windmills now account for only about 2,500 megawatts nationwide, but production is almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide enough electricity for 1.3 million households.

- A. almost expected to double by the end of the year, which would provide
- B. almost expected that it will double by the end of the year, thus providing
- C. expected that it will almost double by the end of the year to provide
- D. expected almost to double by the end of the year and thus to provide
- E. expected almost to double by the end of the year, which would thus be providing

Answer:

Q32:

Delta products, Inc., has recently switched at least partly from older technologies using fossil fuels to new technologies powered by electricity. The question has been raised whether it can be concluded that for a given level of output, Delta's operation now causes less fossil fuel to be consumed than it did formerly. The answer, clearly, is yes, since **the amount of fossil fuel used to generate the electricity needed to power the new technologies is less than the amount needed to power the older technologies, provided that the level of output is held constant.**

In the argument given, the two **boldface** portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first identifies the content of the conclusion of the argument; the second provides support for that conclusion.

- B. The first provides support for the conclusion of the argument; the second identifies the content of that conclusion.
- C. The first states the position that the argument opposes; the second states the conclusion of the argument.
- D. Each provides evidence that calls the conclusion of the argument into question.
- E. Each provides support for the conclusion of the argument.

Answer:

Q33:

In attempting to solve the problems caused by a lowering of the price of oil, oil companies operating in the North Sea have taken a variety of approaches, which includes their reducing employment, using new technology to pump oil more efficiently from smaller fields, and finding innovative ways to cut the cost of building and operating platforms.

- A. which includes their reducing employment, using new technology to pump oil more efficiently
- B. which includes reducing employment, using new technology to be more efficient in pumping oil
- C. which include reducing employment, using new technology to pump oil more efficiently
- D. which include the reduction of employment, their using new technology to pump oil more efficient
- E. including a reduction of employment, their use of new technology to be more efficient at pumping oil

Answer:

Q34:

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Current enrollments in Kravonia's colleges indicate that over the next four years the percentage of the Kravonian workforce with college degrees will increase dramatically. Therefore, the average salary for all workers in Kravonia is likely to increase over the next four years.

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

- A. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.
- B. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.
- C. The higher average salary for jobs requiring a college degree is not due largely to a scarcity among the Kravonian workforce of people with a college degree.
- D. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase over the next four years.
- E. Few members of the Kravonian workforce earned their degrees in other countries.

Answer:

Q35 to Q37:

Acting on the recommendation of a British government committee investigating the high incidence in white lead factories of illness among employees, most of whom were women, the Home Secretary proposed in 1895 that Parliament enact legislation that would prohibit women from holding most jobs in white lead factories. Although the Women's Industrial Defence Committee (WIDC), formed in 1892 in response to earlier legislative attempts to restrict women's labor, did not discount the white lead trade's potential health dangers, it opposed the proposal, viewing it as yet another instance of limiting women's work opportunities. Also opposing the proposal was the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women (SPEW), which attempted to challenge it by investigating the causes of illness in white lead factories. SPEW contended, and WIDC concurred, that controllable conditions in such factories were responsible for the development of lead poisoning. SPEW provided convincing evidence that lead poisoning could be avoided if workers were careful and clean and if already extant workplace safety regulations were stringently enforced. However, the Women's Trade Union League (WTUL), which had ceased in the late 1880's

- (45) to oppose restrictions on women's labor, supported the eventually enacted proposal, in part because safety regulations were generally not being enforced in white lead factories, where there were no unions (and little prospect of any) to pressure employers to comply with safety regulations.
-

Q35:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting various groups' views of the motives of those proposing certain legislation
- B. contrasting the reasoning of various groups concerning their positions on certain proposed legislation
- C. tracing the process whereby certain proposed legislation was eventually enacted
- D. assessing the success of tactics adopted by various groups with respect to certain proposed legislation
- E. evaluating the arguments of various groups concerning certain proposed legislation

Answer:

Q36:

The passage suggests that WIDC differed from WTUL in which of the following ways?

- A. WIDC believed that the existing safety regulations were adequate to protect women's health, whereas WTUL believed that such regulations needed to be strengthened.
- B. WIDC believed that unions could not succeed in pressuring employers to comply with such regulations, whereas WTUL believed that unions could succeed in doing so.
- C. WIDC believed that lead poisoning in white lead factories could be avoided by controlling conditions there, whereas WTUL believed that lead poisoning in such factories could not be avoided no matter how stringently safety regulations were enforced.
- D. At the time that the legislation concerning white lead factories was proposed, WIDC was primarily concerned with addressing health conditions in white lead factories, whereas WTUL was concerned with improving working conditions in all types of factories.
- E. At the time that WIDC was opposing legislative attempts to restrict women's labor, WTUL had already ceased to do so.

Answer:

Q37:

According to the passage, the WIDC believed that the proposed legislation resembled earlier legislation concerning women's labor in that it

- A. caused divisiveness among women's organizations
- B. sought to protect women's health
- C. limited women's occupational opportunities
- D. failed to bolster workplace safety regulations
- E. failed to make distinctions among types of factory work

Answer:

Q38:

In one state, all cities and most towns have antismoking ordinances. A petition entitled "Petition for Statewide Smoking Restriction" is being circulated to voters by campaign workers who ask only, "Do you want to sign a petition for statewide smoking restriction?" The petition advocates a state law banning smoking in most retail establishments and in government offices that are open to the public.

Which of the following circumstances would make the petition as circulated misleading to voters who understand the proposal as extending the local ordinances statewide?

- A. Health costs associated with smoking cause health insurance premiums to rise for everyone and so affect nonsmokers.
- B. In rural areas of the state, there are relatively few retail establishments and government offices that are open to the public.
- C. The state law would supersede the local antismoking ordinances, which contain stronger bans than the state law does.
- D. There is considerable sentiment among voters in most areas of the state for restriction of smoking.
- E. The state law would not affect existing local ordinances banning smoking in places where the fire authorities have determined that smoking would constitute a fire hazard.

Answer:

Q39:

Five hundred million different species of living creatures have appeared on Earth, nearly 99 percent of them vanishing.

- A. Five hundred million different species of living creatures have appeared on Earth, nearly 99 percent of them vanishing.
- B. Nearly 99 percent of five hundred million different species of living creatures that appeared on Earth have vanished.
- C. Vanished are nearly 99 percent of the five hundred million different species of living creatures that appeared on Earth.
- D. Of five hundred million different species of living creatures that have appeared on Earth, nearly 99 percent of them have vanished.

- E. Of the five hundred million different species of living creatures that have appeared on Earth, nearly 99 percent have vanished.

Answer:

Q40:

It is illegal to advertise prescription medications in Hedland except directly to physicians, either by mail or in medical journals. A proposed law would allow general advertising of prescription medications. Opponents object that the general population lacks the specialized knowledge to evaluate these advertising claims and might ask their physicians for inappropriate medications. But since physicians have the final say as to whether to prescribe a medication for a patient, the objection provides no grounds for concern.

Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?

- A. Whether nonprescription medications can interact with any of the prescription medications that could be advertised to the general public and block the action of those prescription medications
- B. Whether some people might go to a physician for no reason other than to ask for a particular medication they have seen advertised
- C. Whether the proposed law requires prescription-medication advertisements directed to the general public to provide the same information as do advertisements directed to physicians
- D. Whether physicians are more likely to pay attention to advertising directed to the general public than to advertising directed to physicians
- E. Whether physicians are likely to succumb to pressure from patients to prescribe inappropriate medications

Answer:

Q41:

Antarctica receives more solar radiation than does any other place on Earth, yet the temperatures are so cold and the ice cap is reflective, so that little polar ice melts during the summer; otherwise, the water levels of the oceans would rise 250 feet and engulf most of the world's great cities.

- A. is reflective, so that little polar ice melts during the summer; otherwise,
- B. is so reflective that little of the polar ice melts during the summer; were it to do so,
- C. so reflective that little polar ice melts during the summer, or else
- D. reflective, so that little of the polar ice melts during the summer, or
- E. reflects so that little of the polar ice melts during the summer; if it did

Answer:

Answers:

BCADE, CDBCC, AECEC, BABDC, EEB?AD, BABED, DECCB, ECEBE, B (Note:
Q23's answer is not sure!)