

Math Section

Q1:

A certain company's profit in 1996 was 15 percent greater than its profit in 1995, and its profit in 1997 was 20 percent greater than its profit in 1996. The company's profit in 1997 was what percent greater than its profit in 1995?

- A. 5%
- B. 18%
- C. 33%
- D. 35%
- E. 38%

Answer:

Q2:

If every car sold last week at a certain used-car dealership was either a coupe or a sedan, what was the average (arithmetic mean) sale price for all the cars that were sold at the dealership last week?

- (1) The average sale price for the sedans that were sold at the dealership last week was \$10,600.
- (2) The average sale price for the coupes that were sold at the dealership last week was \$8,400.

- 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:

Q3:

Pat, Kate, and Mark charged a total of 162 hours to a certain project. If Pat charged twice as much time to the project as Kate and $\frac{1}{3}$ as much time as Mark, how many more hours did Mark charge to the project than Kate?

- A. 18
- B. 36
- C. 72
- D. 90
- E. 108

Answer:

Q4:

What is the greatest prime factor of $2^{100} - 2^{96}$?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7
- E. 11

Answer:

Q5:

If b , c , and d are constants and $x^2 + bx + c = (x + d)^2$ for all values of x , what is the value of c ?

- (1) $d = 3$
- (2) $b = 6$

- 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 a , b , k , and m are positive integers, is a^k a factor of b^m ?

- (1) a is a factor of b .
- (2) $k = m$

- 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:

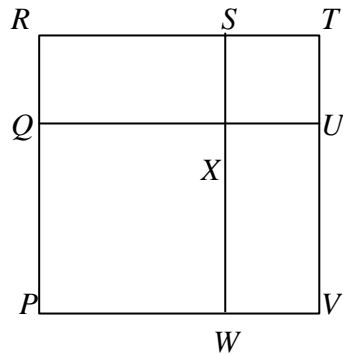
Q7:

A certain university will select 1 of 7 candidates eligible to fill a position in the mathematics department and 2 of 10 candidates eligible to fill 2 identical positions in the computer science department. If none of the candidates is eligible for a position in both departments, how many different sets of 3 candidates are there to fill the 3 positions?

- A. 42
- B. 70
- C. 140
- D. 165
- E. 315

Answer:

Q8:



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

In the figure above, the area of square region $PRTV$ is 81, and the ratio of the area of square region $XSTU$ to the area of square region $QPXW$ is 1 to 4. What is the length of segment RS ?

- A. 5
- B. 5.5
- C. 6
- D. 6.5
- E. 7

Answer:

Q9:

If the average (arithmetic mean) of four different numbers is 30, how many of the numbers are greater than 30?

- (1) None of the four numbers is greater than 60.
- (2) Two of the four numbers are 9 and 10, respectively.

- 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:

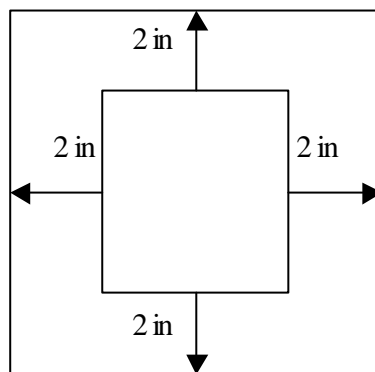
If each of the students in a certain mathematics class is either a junior or a senior, how many students are in the class?

- (1) If one student is to be chosen at random from the class to attend a conference, the probability that the student chosen will be a senior is $\frac{4}{7}$.
- (2) There are 5 more seniors in the class than juniors.

- 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:

Q11:



Note: Not drawn to scale.

A rectangular picture is surrounded by a boarder, as shown in the figure above. Without the boarder the length of the picture is twice its width. If the area of the boarder is 196 square inches, what is the length, in inches, of the picture, excluding the boarder?

- A. 10
 B. 15
 C. 30
 D. 40
 E. 60

Answer:

Q12:

Each week Connie receives a base salary of \$500, plus a 20 percent commission on the total amount of her sales that week in excess of \$1,500. What was the total amount of Connie's sales last week?

- (1) Last week Connie's base salary and commission totaled \$1,200.
 (2) Last week Connie's commission was \$700.

- 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 n is the greatest positive integer for which 2^n is a factor of $10!$, then $n =$

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 10

Answer:

Q14:

A total of 30 percent of the geese included in a certain migration study were male. If some of the geese migrated during the study and 20 percent of the migrating geese were male, what was the ratio of the migration rate for the male geese to the migration rate for the female geese?

[Migration rate for geese of a certain sex = (number of geese of that sex migrating) / (total number of geese of that sex)]

- A. $1/4$
- B. $7/12$
- C. $2/3$
- D. $7/8$
- E. $8/7$

Answer:

Q15:

Of the following, which is greatest?

- A. $(1/5)^{-2}$
- B. $(1/3)^{-2}$
- C. 3^{-2}
- D. 5^{-2}
- E. 2^3

Answer:

Q16:

Is $|x - y| > |x - z|$?

(1) $|y| > |z|$

(2) $x < 0$

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:

Q17:

Raymond purchased a package of ground beef at a cost of \$1.98 per pound. If, for the same amount of money, Raymond could have purchased a piece of steak that weighed 40 percent less than the package of ground beef, what was the cost per pound of the steak?

A. \$4.95

B. \$4.20

C. \$3.60

D. \$3.30

E. \$3.10

Answer:

Q18:

A rectangular region has a fence along three sides and a wall along the fourth side. The fenced side opposite the wall is twice the length of each of the other two fenced sides. If the area of the rectangular region is 128 square feet, what is the total length of the fence, in feet?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 32

E. 64

Answer:

Q19:

At a certain company, 25 percent of the employees are male and 50 percent of the employees are sales staff. What is the number of employees at this company?

(1) Exactly 7 of the employees at the company are males who are sales staff.

(2) There are 16 more female employees than male employees 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:

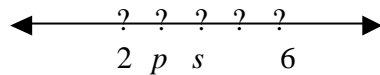
Q20:

If $2^x + 2^x + 2^x + 2^x = 2^n$, what is x in terms of n ?

- A. $n/4$
- B. $4n$
- C. $2n$
- D. $n - 2$
- E. $n + 2$

Answer:

Q21:

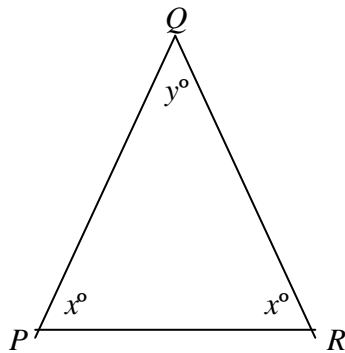


If m lies between the integers p and s on the number line shown, which of the following is a possible value for m ?

- A. $\sqrt{17}$
- B. $\sqrt{4}$
- C. 2.9
- D. $\frac{20}{4}$
- E. $\frac{10}{3}$

Answer:

Q22:



In $\triangle PQR$ above, what is the value of y ?

- (1) $(\frac{3}{2})x = 120$
- (2) $x + y = 100$

- 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:

Q23:

If $-4 < x < 7$ and $-6 < y < 3$, which of the following specifies all the possible values of xy ?

- A. $-42 < xy < 21$
- B. $-42 < xy < 24$
- C. $-28 < xy < 18$
- D. $-24 < xy < 21$
- E. $-24 < xy < 24$

Answer:

Q24:

A certain restaurant offers 6 kinds of cheese and 2 kinds of fruit for its dessert platter. If each dessert platter contains an equal number of kinds of cheese and kinds of fruit, how many different dessert platters could the restaurant offer?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 21
- E. 27

Answer:

Q25:

Company K has an annual budget for a certain project, and $1/5$ of this budget was spent during the first quarter of the year. If $1/8$ of the remainder of the budget was spent during the second quarter, what fraction of the budget was left at the end of the second quarter?

- A. $7/10$
- B. $31/40$
- C. $27/40$
- D. $3/10$
- E. $9/40$

Answer:

Q26:

K is a set of integers such that if the integer r is in K , then $r + 1$ is also in K . Is 100 in K ?

- (1) 50 is in K .
- (2) 150 is in K .

- 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 sum of positive integers x and y is 77. What is the value of xy ?

- (1) $x = y + 1$
(2) x and y have the same tens digit.

- 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:

Q28:

A total of n trucks and cars are parked in a lot. If the number of cars is $\frac{1}{4}$ the number of trucks, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the trucks are pickups, how many pickups, in terms of n , are parked in the lot?

- A. $\frac{1}{6}n$
B. $\frac{5}{12}n$
C. $\frac{1}{2}n$
D. $\frac{8}{15}n$
E. $\frac{11}{12}n$

Answer:

Q29:

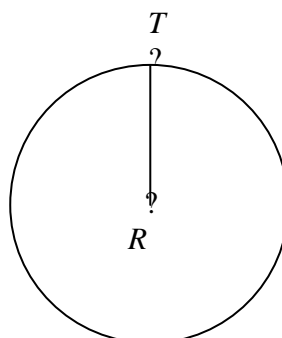
From 1985 to 1994, what was the percent increase in total United States trade?

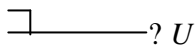
- (1) Total United States trade in 1985 was 17 percent of gross domestic product in 1985.
(2) Total United States trade in 1994 was 23 percent of gross domestic product in 1994.

- 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:

Q30:



 \square ——— ? U

?
 S

The circle shown has center R . If arc UST has length 48π , what is the radius of the circle?

- A. 18
- B. 24
- C. 32
- D. 48
- E. 64

Answer:

Q31:

If $(2 - \sqrt{5})x = -1$, then $x =$

- A. $2 + \sqrt{5}$
- B. $1 + (\sqrt{5})/2$
- C. $1 - (\sqrt{5})/2$
- D. $2 - \sqrt{5}$
- E. $-2 - \sqrt{5}$

Answer:

Q32:

If x is a positive integer, is the remainder 0 when $(3^x + 1)/10$?

- (1) $x = 3n + 2$, where n is a positive integer.
- (2) $x > 4$

- 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:

A salesperson received a 6-percent commission on the amount of total sales up to and including \$10,000, and an r -percent commission on the amount of total sales over \$10,000. If the salesperson received a total commission of \$920 on total sales of \$14,000, what was the value of r ?

- A. 3.2
- B. 4.3
- C. 6.6
- D. 8.0
- E. 9.2

Answer:

Q34:

A clothing store acquired an item at a cost of x dollars and sold the item for y dollars. The store's gross profit from the item was what percent of its cost for the item?

- (1) $y - x = 20$
- (2) $y/x = 5/4$

- 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:

Q35:

In the xy -plane, what is the x -intercept of the line whose equation is $3y - 4x = 15$?

- A. $-15/4$
- B. $-4/3$
- C. $4/3$
- D. $15/4$
- E. 5

Answer:

Q36:

If four of the five integers in a list are 10, 2, 8, and 5, what is the fifth integer?

- (1) The product of the five integers is 0.
- (2) The sum of the five integers 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:

Q37:

A certain state has a sales tax of 5 percent on the portion of a purchase price that is greater than \$100. If a customer paid a sales tax of \$4 on a particular item, what was the purchase price of the item?

- A. \$120
- B. \$124
- C. \$180
- D. \$184
- E. \$220

Answer:

Answers:

EEDCD, CECCC, CDDBA, EDDBD, EDBEA, ADDEC, AEDBA, DC

Verbal Section

Q1:

Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static, Barbara McClintock adhered to her own more complicated ideas about how genes might operate, and in 1983, at the age of 81, was awarded a Nobel Prize for her discovery that the genes in corn are capable of moving from one chromosomal site to another.

- A. Unlike the conviction held by many of her colleagues that genes were relatively simple and static
- B. Although many of her colleagues were of the conviction of genes being relatively simple and static
- C. Contrary to many of her colleagues being convinced that genes were relatively simple and static
- D. Even though many of her colleagues were convinced that genes were relatively simple and static
- E. Even with many of her colleagues convinced of genes being relatively simple and static

Answer:

Q2:

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:

Q3:

Spanish poet Juan Ramón Jiménez, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1956, so embarrassed in his later years by what he considered the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections, he destroyed every copy he could find.

- A. so embarrassed in his later years by what he considered the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections, he destroyed
- B. and was so embarrassed in his later years by what he considered as the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections that he destroyed
- C. in his later years he was so embarrassed by what he considered as the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections, destroying

- D. was so embarrassed in his later years by what he considered the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections that he destroyed
- E. because he was so embarrassed in his later years by what he considered as the excessive sentiment in the poems in his first two collections, destroying

Answer:

Q4 to Q6:

- The idea that equipping homes with electrical appliances and other “modern” household technologies would eliminate drudgery, save labor time, and increase leisure for women who were full-time home workers remained largely unchallenged until the women’s movement of the 1970’s spawned the groundbreaking and influential works of sociologist Joann Vanek and historian Ruth Cowan. Vanek analyzed 40 years of time-use surveys conducted by home economists to argue that electrical appliances and other modern household technologies reduced the effort required to perform specific tasks, but ownership of these appliances did not correlate with less time spent on housework by full-time home workers. In fact, time spent by these workers remained remarkably constant? at about 52 to 54 hours per week? from the 1920’s to the 1960’s, a period of significant change in household technology. In surveying two centuries of household technology in the United States, Cowan argued that the “industrialization” of the home often resulted in more work for full-time home workers because the use of such devices as coal stoves, water pumps, and vacuum cleaners tended to reduce the workload of married-
- Line* (5) women’s helpers (husbands, sons, daughters, and servants) while promoting a more rigorous standard of housework. The full-time home worker’s duties also shifted to include

- (40) more household management, child care, and the post-Second World War phenomenon of being ‘Mom’s taxi.’
-

Q4:

According to the passage, which of the following is true about the idea mentioned in line 1?

- A. It has been undermined by data found in time-use surveys conducted by home economists.
- B. It was based on a definition of housework that was explicitly rejected by Vanek and Cowan.
- C. It is more valid for the time period studied by Cowan than for the time period studied by Vanek.
- D. It is based on an underestimation of the time that married women spent on housework prior to the industrialization of the household.
- E. It inaccurately suggested that new household technologies would reduce the effort required to perform housework.

Answer:

Q5:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. analyzing a debate between two scholars
- B. challenging the evidence on which a new theory is based
- C. describing how certain scholars’ work countered a prevailing view
- D. presenting the research used to support a traditional theory
- E. evaluating the methodology used to study a particular issue

Answer:

Q6:

The passage suggests that Vanek and Cowan would agree that modernizing household technology did not

- A. reduce the workload of servants and other household helpers
- B. raise the standard of housework that women who were full-time home workers set for themselves
- C. decrease the effort required to perform household tasks
- D. reduce the time spent on housework by women who were full-time home workers
- E. result in a savings of money used for household maintenance

Answer:

Q7 to Q10:

In recent years, Western business managers have been heeding the exhortations of busi-

Line
 (5) ness journalists and academics
 to move their companies toward
 long-term, collaborative “strategic
 partnerships” with their external
 business partners (e.g., suppliers).
 (10) The experts’ advice comes as
 a natural reaction to numerous
 studies conducted during the past
 decade that compared Japanese
 production and supply practices
 with those of the rest of the world.
 (15) The link between the success of
 a certain well-known Japanese
 automaker and its effective
 management of its suppliers, for
 example, has led to an unques-
 (20) tioning belief within Western
 management circles in the value
 of strategic partnerships. Indeed,
 in the automobile sector all three
 United States manufacturers and
 (25) most of their European competitors
 have launched programs to reduce
 their total number of suppliers and
 move toward having strategic
 partnerships with a few.
 (30) However, new research con-
 cerning supplier relationships in
 various industries demonstrates
 that the widespread assumption of
 Western managers and business
 (35) consultants that Japanese firms
 manage their suppliers primarily
 through strategic partnerships is
 unjustified. Not only do Japanese
 firms appear to conduct a far
 (40) smaller proportion of their busi-
 ness through strategic partnerships
 than is commonly believed, but
 they also make extensive use of
 “market-exchange” relationships,
 (45) in which either party can turn to
 the marketplace and shift to dif-
 ferent business partners at will,
 a practice usually associated
 with Western manufacturers.

Q7:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining economic factors that may have contributed to the success of certain Japanese companies
- B. discussing the relative merits of strategic partnerships as compared with those of market-exchange relationship
- C. challenging the validity of a widely held assumption about how Japanese firms operate
- D. explaining why Western companies have been slow to adopt a particular practice favored by Japanese companies
- E. pointing out certain differences between Japanese and Western supplier relationships

Answer:

Q8:

According to the passage, the advice referred to in line 9 was a response to which of the following?

- A. A recent decrease in the number of available suppliers within the United States automobile industry
- B. A debate within Western management circles during the past decade regarding the value of strategic partnerships
- C. The success of certain European automobile manufacturers that have adopted strategic partnerships
- D. An increase in demand over the past decade for automobiles made by Western manufacturers
- E. Research comparing Japanese business practices with those of other nations

Answer:

Q9:

The author mentions “the success of a certain well-known Japanese automaker” (lines 15-17) most probably in order to

- A. demonstrate some of the possible reasons for the success of a certain business practice
- B. cite a specific case that has convinced Western business experts of the value of a certain business practice
- C. describe specific steps taken by Western automakers that have enabled them to compete more successfully in a global market
- D. introduce a paradox about the effect of a certain business practice in Japan
- E. indicate the need for Western managers to change their relationships with their external business partners

Answer:

Q10:

Which of the following is most clearly an example of the practice referred to in lines 38-49 of the passage?

- A. A department store chain that employs a single buyer to procure all the small appliances to be sold in its stores
- B. An automobile manufacturer that has used the same supplier of a particular axle component for several years in a row
- C. A hospital that contracts only with union personnel to staff its nonmedical positions
- D. A municipal government that decides to cancel its contract with a waste disposal company and instead hire its own staff to perform that function
- E. A corporation that changes the food-service supplier for its corporate headquarters several times over a five-year period as part of a cost-cutting campaign.

Answer:

Q11:

In 1992 outlaw fishing boats began illegally harvesting lobsters from the territorial waters of the country of Belukia. Soon after, the annual tonnage of lobster legally harvested in Belukian waters began declining; in 1996, despite there being no reduction in the level of legal lobster fishing activity, the local catch was 9,000 tons below pre-1992 levels. It is therefore highly likely that the outlaw fishing boats harvested about 9,000 tons of lobster illegally that year.

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

- A. The illegal lobster harvesting was not so extensive that the population of catchable lobsters in Belukia's territorial waters had sharply declined by 1996.
- B. The average annual lobster catch, in tons, of an outlaw fishing boat has increased steadily since 1992.
- C. Outlaw fishing boats do not, as a group, harvest more lobsters than do licensed lobster-fishing boats.
- D. The annual legal lobster harvest in Belukia in 1996 was not significantly less than 9,000 tons.
- E. A significant proportion of Belukia's operators of licensed lobster-fishing boats went out of business between 1992 and 1996.

Answer:

Q12:

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:

Q13:

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium transmitted to humans by deer ticks. Generally deer ticks pick up the bacterium while in the larval stage from feeding on infected white-footed mice. However, certain other species on which the larvae feed do not harbor the bacterium. Therefore, if the population of these other species were increased, the number of ticks acquiring the bacterium? and hence the number of people contracting Lyme disease—would likely decline.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Ticks do not suffer any adverse consequences from carrying the bacterium that causes Lyme disease in humans.
- B. There are no known cases of a human's contracting Lyme disease through contact with white-footed mice.
- C. A deer tick feeds only once while in the larval stage.
- D. A single host animal can be the source of bacteria for many tick larvae.
- E. None of the other species on which deer tick larvae feed harbor other bacteria that ticks transmit to humans.

Answer:

Q14:

Not one of the potential investors is expected to make an offer to buy First Interstate Bank until a merger agreement is signed that includes a provision for penalties if the deal were not to be concluded.

- A. is expected to make an offer to buy First Interstate Bank until a merger agreement is signed that includes a provision for penalties if the deal were
- B. is expected to make an offer for buying First Interstate Bank until they sign a merger agreement including a provision for penalties if the deal was
- C. is expected to make an offer to buy First Interstate Bank until a merger agreement be signed by them with a provision for penalties if the deal were

- D. are expected to make an offer for buying First Interstate Bank until it signs a merger agreement with a provision for penalties included if the deal was
- E. are expected to be making an offer to buy First Interstate Bank until they sign a merger agreement including a provision for penalties if the deal were

Answer:

Q15:

Driving the steep road to the mountaintop Inca ruins of Machu Picchu is potentially dangerous and hiking there is difficult. Now the Peruvian government is installing a cable car that will make access much easier, and hence result in a large increase in tourism. However, since the presence of large numbers of tourists tends to accelerate the deterioration of a site, installation of the cable car is certain to result in harm to the ruins.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the argument?

- A. The daily number of tourists that are expected to take the cable car to Machu Piccu is smaller than the original resident population of Incas.
- B. The construction of the cable car terminal at Machu Picchu will require the use of potentially damaging heavy machinery at the site.
- C. Machu Picchu is already one of the most popular tourist sites in Peru.
- D. Natural weathering will continue to be a more significant cause of the deterioration of Machu Picchu than tourist traffic.
- E. The cable car will replace the tour buses whose large wheels and corrosive exhaust at present do significant damage to the site.

Answer:

(Note: In Choice A, the word ‘Piccu’ is exactly copied from the original. It is apparently a mistake rarely ever made by ETS!)

Q16:

Not only did the systematic clearing of forests in the United States create farmland (especially in the Northeast) and gave consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but it also caused erosion and very quickly deforested whole regions.

- A. Not only did the systematic clearing of forests in the United States create farmland (especially in the Northeast) and gave consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but it also
- B. Not only did the systematic clearing of forests in the United States create farmland (especially in the Northeast), which gave consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but also
- C. The systematic clearing of forests in the United States, creating farmland (especially in the Northeast) and giving consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but also
- D. The systematic clearing of forests in the United States created farmland (especially in the Northeast) and gave consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but it also

- E. The systematic clearing of forests in the United States not only created farmland (especially in the Northeast), giving consumers relatively inexpensive houses and furniture, but it

Answer:

Note: Guan, Weidong told me that ETS made the question wrong. The answer should be “A” on the condition of “it but also”.

Q17:

As a large corporation in a small country, Hachnut wants its managers to have international experience, so **each year it sponsors management education abroad for its management trainees**. Hachnut has found, however, that the attrition rate of graduates from this program is very high, with many of them leaving Hachnut to join competing firms soon after completing the program. Hachnut does use performance during the program as a criterion in deciding among candidates for management positions, but **both this function and the goal of providing international experience could be achieved in other ways**. Therefore, if the attrition problem cannot be successfully addressed, Hachnut should discontinue the sponsorship program.

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

- A. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to justify; the second states a judgment that is used in support of a justification for that practice.
- B. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to explain; the second presents part of the argument's explanation of that practice.
- C. The first introduces a practice that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the practice cannot achieve its objective.
- D. The first introduces a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the policy is not needed.
- E. The first introduces a consideration supporting a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides evidence for concluding that the policy should be abandoned.

Answer:

Q18:

The population of India has been steadily increasing for decades, and it will probably have what is estimated as 1.6 billion people by 2050 and surpass China as the world's most populous nation.

- A. it will probably have what is estimated as
- B. they are likely to have
- C. the country will probably have
- D. there will probably be
- E. there will be an estimated

Answer:

Q19:

The fact of some fraternal twins resembling each other greatly and others looking quite dissimilar highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely they vary considerably on a spectrum of genetic relatedness.

- A. The fact of some fraternal twins resembling each other greatly and others looking quite dissimilar highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely they vary considerably
- B. That some fraternal twins resemble each other greatly while others look quite dissimilar highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely that they vary considerably
- C. With some fraternal twins resembling each other greatly and others looking quite dissimilar, it highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely considerable variation
- D. With some fraternal twins resembling each other greatly and others looking quite dissimilar, it is a fact that highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely a considerable variation
- E. Because some fraternal twins resemble each other greatly and others look quite dissimilar, this fact highlights an interesting and often overlooked feature of fraternal-twin pairs, namely they vary considerably

Answer:

Q20:

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:

Q21:

Scientists have made genetic modifications to cotton to increase its resistance to insect pests. According to farmers' report, the amount of insecticide needed per acre to control insect pests was only slightly lower for those who tried the modified seed than for those who did not. Therefore, since the modified seed costs more than ordinary seed without producing yields of higher market value, switching to the modified seed would be unlikely to benefit most cotton farmers economically.

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

- A. Whether farmers who tried the modified cotton seed had ever tried growing other crops from genetically modified seed
- B. Whether the insecticides typically used on ordinary cotton tend to be more expensive than insecticides typically used on other crops
- C. Whether for most farmers who grow cotton it is their primary crop
- D. Whether the farmers who have tried the modified seed planted as many acres of cotton, on average, as farmers using the ordinary seed did
- E. Whether most of the farmers who tried the modified seed did so because they had previously had to use exceptionally large quantities of insecticide

Answer:

Q22:

The violent crime rate (number of violent crimes per 1,000 residents) in Meadowbrook is 60 percent higher now than it was four years ago. The corresponding increase for Parkdale is only 10 percent. These figures support the conclusion that residents of Meadowbrook are more likely to become victims of violent crime than are residents of Parkdale.

The argument above is flawed because it fails to take into account

- A. changes in the population density of both Parkdale and Meadowbrook over the past four years
- B. how the rate of population growth in Meadowbrook over the past four years compares to the corresponding rate for Parkdale
- C. the ratio of violent to nonviolent crimes committed during the past four years in Meadowbrook and Parkdale
- D. the violent crime rates in Meadowbrook and Parkdale four years ago
- E. how Meadowbrook's expenditures for crime prevention over the past four years compare to Parkdale's expenditures

Answer:

Q23 to Q25:

Companies that must determine well in advance of the selling season how many units of a new product to manufacture often underproduce products that sell well and have overstocks of others. The increased incidence in recent years of mismatches between production and demand seems ironic, since point-of-sale scanners have improved data on consumers' buying patterns and since flexible manufacturing has enabled companies to

- produce, cost-effectively, small quantities of goods. This type of
- (15) manufacturing has greatly increased the number of new products introduced annually in the United States. However, frequent introductions of new products have two problematic side effects. For
- (20) one, they reduce the average lifetime of products; more of them are neither at the beginning of their life (when prediction is difficult) or at the end of their life (when keeping inventory is expen-
- (25) sive because the products will soon become obsolete). For another, as new products proliferate, demand is divided among a growing number of stock-keeping units (SKU's). Even
- (30) though manufacturers and retailers can forecast aggregate demand with some certainty, forecasting accurately how that demand will be distributed among the many SKU's they sell is difficult.
- (35) For example, a company may be able to estimate accurately the aggregate number of shoes it will sell, but it may be uncertain about which specific types of shoes will sell more than other types.

Q23:

Which of the following most accurately describes the function of the last sentence in the passage (lines 35-40)?

- A. To cite a situation in which the aggregate demand is more important than the distribution of demand among SKU's
- B. To refute an assertion about the side effects of flexible manufacturing
- C. To illustrate an assertion about companies' ability to forecast demand
- D. To provide an example of ways in which companies address the difficulties of forecasting demand
- E. To note an exception to the author's assertion about distributing demand among SKU's

Answer:

Q24:

The passage suggests which of the following about divided demand among a growing number of SKU's?

- A. It has increased the average lifetime of products.
- B. It has resulted from retailer's attempts to predict demand more accurately and avoid both understocks and overstocks.
- C. It has decreased the use of flexible manufacturing by companies.
- D. It has not increased the expense of keeping inventory of certain products.
- E. It has not prevented companies from predicting aggregate demand with some certainty.

Answer:

Q25:

According to the passage, which of the following has led to growth in the number of new products introduced in the United States each year?

- A. Reduced average lifetime of products
- B. Increased ability to forecast aggregate demand
- C. More cost-effective ways of keeping inventory for products
- D. Cost-effective production of small quantities of goods
- E. Increased ability to divide demand among a number of SKU's and to forecast how that demand will be distributed among those SKU's

Answer:

Q26:

Tourists have long complained that hotel accommodations in Midville are too expensive. Starting last year, the city council, hoping to attract more tourists, lowered the hotel tax rate to 5 percent of room charges. By the end of last year, Midville had taken in no less money from hotel taxes than it did the year before, so an examination of the hotel records will show that more tourists stayed in city hotels last year than the year before.

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

- A. The tourists who stayed in Midville hotels last year were aware that the hotel tax rate had been lowered.
- B. The average price of hotel accommodations in Midville was not significantly higher than in hotels in other cities either last year or the year before.
- C. The average length of a tourist's stay in Midville hotels was not longer last year than it had been the year before.
- D. There were significantly more efforts to publicize Midville as a tourist destination last year than there had been the year before.
- E. On average, tourists in Midville did not spend significantly more on meals last year than they did on hotels accommodations.

Answer:

Q27:

In Scotland, the number of wild salmon have been reduced because of uncontrolled deep-sea and costal netting, by pollution, and by various other threats to the fish's habitat.

- A. number of wild salmon have been reduced because of uncontrolled deep-sea and coastal netting
- B. number of wild salmon is reduced because deep-sea and coastal netting is not controlled
- C. numbers of wild salmon has been reduced because of uncontrolled deep-sea and coastal netting
- D. wild salmon's numbers are reduced by deep-sea and coastal netting that is not controlled
- E. wild salmon's numbers have been reduced by uncontrolled deep-sea and coastal netting

Answer:

Q28:

Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.

- A. empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- B. empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- C. empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- D. empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- E. empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

Answer:

(Note: In the main body of the above question, the word "grey" is exactly copied from the original. It is very rare that ETS uses a British spelling instead of an American one!)

Q29:

Prospecting for gold during the California gold rush was a relatively easy task, because of erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds thrust to the surface by volcanic activity put gold literally within reach for anybody with a pan or shovel.

- A. because of erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds thrust to the surface by volcanic activity put gold literally within reach for
- B. because of erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and volcanic activity that thrust ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds to the surface, and putting gold literally within reach of
- C. owing to erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and volcanic activity that had thrust ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds to the surface, and putting gold literally within reach of
- D. since erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and volcanic activity that thrust ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds to the surface, putting gold literally within reach for

- E. since erosion, prehistoric glacier movement, and ancient, gold-bearing riverbeds thrust to the surface by volcanic activity put gold literally within reach of

Answer:

Q30:

Each year red-winged blackbirds stop in a certain region of Midland Province on their spring and fall migrations. In the fall, they eat a significant portion of the province's sunflower crop. This year Midland farmers sought permits to set out small amounts of poisoned rice during the blackbirds' spring stop in order to reduce the fall blackbird population. Some residents voiced concern that the rice could threaten certain species of rare migratory birds. Nevertheless, the wildlife agency approved the permits.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to justify the wildlife agency's approval of the permits, given the concerns voiced by some residents?

- A. In the region where the red-winged blackbirds stop, they are the first birds to be present in the spring.
- B. The poison that farmers want to use does not kill birds but rather makes them incapable of producing viable eggs.
- C. Since rice is not raised in Midland Province, few species of birds native to the province normally eat rice.
- D. Without the permit, any farmers shown to have set out poison for the blackbirds would be heavily fined.
- E. The poison that farmers got approval to use has no taste or smell that would make it detectable by birds.

Answer:

Q31:

At an orientation meeting, the travelers were told that a visa, a landing card, and evidence of inoculation against typhoid fever would be needed by each of them

- A. a visa, a landing card, and evidence of inoculation against typhoid fever would be needed by each of them
- B. they would need a visa, a landing card, and evidence of their being inoculated against typhoid fever
- C. they would need evidence of being inoculated against typhoid fever and a visa and landing card
- D. they would each need a visa, a landing card, and evidence of inoculation against typhoid fever
- E. they would need visas, landing cards, and evidence of inoculation against typhoid fever for each of them

Answer:

Q32:

The town of Enderton is located in an area where forest fires are quite common. During dry periods and periods of persistent winds, when even a spark can result in a fire that

spreads over many acres, the danger of fire there is particularly serious. To help prevent forest fires in the area, the town government plans to post a ban on outdoor fires when such conditions prevail.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest indication that the town's plan will have at most a minor effect on the annual number of forest fires in the Enderton area?

- A. Most of the tourists who visit the forests surrounding Enderton also visit Enderton itself.
- B. Although there are county fire fighters available to combat forest fires in the area, Enderton itself has no professional fire fighters.
- C. Very few forest fires in the Enderton area result from fires deliberately set by arsonists.
- D. Nearly all forest fires in the Enderton area are the result of lightning strikes.
- E. The number of forest fires in the Enderton area has not increased significantly in the last several years.

Answer:

Q33 to Q36:

- Until recently, zoologists believed that all species of phocids (true seals), a pinniped family, use a different maternal strategy than do otariids (fur seals and sea lions), another pinniped family. Mother otariids use a foraging strategy. They acquire moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites and then fast for 5 to 11 days after birth. Throughout the rest of the lactation (milk production) period, which lasts from 4 months to 3 years depending on the species, mother otariids alternately forage at sea, where they replenish their fat stores, and nurse their young at breeding sites. Zoologists had assumed that females of all phocid species, by contrast, use a fasting strategy in which mother phocids, having accumulated large energy stores before they arrive at breeding sites, fast throughout the entire lactation period, which lasts from 4 to 50 days depending on the species. However, recent studies on harbor seals, a phocid species, found that lactating females commenced foraging approximately 6 days after giving birth and on average made 7 foraging trips during

- the remainder of their 24-day lactation period.
- (30) The maternal strategy evolved by harbor seals may have to do with their small size and the large proportion of their fat stores depleted in lactation. Harbor seals are small compared with other phocid
- (35) species such as grey seals, northern elephant seals, and hooded seals, all of which are known to fast for the entire lactation period. Studies show that mother seals of these species use respectively 84 percent,
- (40) 58 percent, and 33 percent of their fat stores during lactation. By comparison, harbor seals use 80 percent of their fat stores in just the first 19 days of lactation, even though they occasionally feed during
- (45) this period. Since such a large proportion of their fat stores is exhausted despite feeding, mother harbor seals clearly cannot support all of lactation using only energy stored before giving birth. Though smaller
- (50) than many other phocids, harbor seals are similar in size to most otariids. In addition, there is already some evidence suggesting that the ringed seal, a phocid species that is similar in size to the harbor seal, may also use a maternal foraging strategy.

Q33:

It can be inferred from the passage that the females of all phocid species differ from the females of all otariid species in that the female phocids

- A. have shorter lactation periods
- B. consume more food during lactation
- C. consume a higher proportion of fat stores
- D. forage for food occasionally during their lactation periods
- E. deplete a smaller percentage of their fat stores during their lactation periods

Answer:

Q34:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present evidence that several phocid species use the maternal fasting strategy
- B. explain why the maternal strategy typically used by phocids is different from the maternal strategy used by otariids

- C. argue that zoologists' current understanding of harbor seals' maternal strategy is incorrect
- D. describe an unexpected behavior observed in harbor seals and propose an explanation that may account for that behavior
- E. describe evidence concerning the maternal strategy of the harbor seal and suggest that the harbor seal belongs to the otariid rather than to the phocid family

Answer:

Q35:

According to the passage, until recently zoologists believed which of the following about all phocid mothers?

- A. Their fasting periods after giving birth were typically shorter than those of otariids.
- B. Their lactation periods were generally as long as those of comparably sized otariids.
- C. They acquired only moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites.
- D. They depleted less than a third of their stored body fat during lactation.
- E. They replenished their fat stores only after their lactation period ended.

Answer:

Q36:

The author of the passage mentions ringed seals most probably in order to

- A. provide an example of a phocid species that fasts throughout its entire lactation period
- B. provide an example of a phocid species whose maternal strategy is typical of phocid species
- C. provide an example of a phocid species that may deplete an even higher proportion of its fat stores during lactation than harbor seals do
- D. support the assertion that harbor seals are smaller than many other phocids
- E. support the assertion that harbor seals' maternal strategy may be related to their small size

Answer:

Q37:

Shoppers in sporting goods stores, unlike in department stores, do very little impulse shopping, not buying a pair of skis and a boomerang when they come in for a basketball, but they leave with a basketball only.

- A. in department stores, do very little impulse shopping, not buying a pair of skis and a boomerang when they come in for a basketball, but they leave with a basketball only
- B. in department stores, shop impulsively very little; someone who comes in for a basketball will leave with a basketball only and not also buy a pair of skis and a boomerang as well

- C. those in department stores, do very little impulse shopping, do not buy a pair of skis and a boomerang when they come in for a basketball, but leave with only a basketball
- D. those in department stores, do very little impulse shopping; someone who comes in for a basketball will leave with a basketball only and not buy a pair of skis and a boomerang as well
- E. department stores, shop impulsively very little; someone will not buy a pair of skis and a boomerang when they come in for a basketball but will leave with only a basketball

Answer:

Q38:

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based—the assessed value of that real estate—has also declined. Moreover, the percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city did not change during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

- A. Money collected from property taxes provided most of Altonville's revenue during the past four years.
- B. The percentage of Altonville's overall revenue that was collected from property taxes did not change over the past four years.
- C. Altonville officials had proposed raising property tax rates during the past four years but never did so because of strong opposition from property owners.
- D. The total amount of revenue that Altonville has collected from property taxes has declined over the past four years.
- E. During the past four years, Altonville officials also did not increase tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales or business profits.

Answer:

Q39:

Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.

- A. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi
- B. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi
- C. Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon
- D. Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon
- E. Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi

Answer:

Q40:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?

People in isolated rain-forest communities tend to live on a largely vegetarian diet, and they eat little salt. Few of them suffer from high blood pressure, and their blood pressure does not tend to increase with age, as is common in industrialized countries. Such people often do develop high blood pressure when they move to cities and adopt high-salt diets. Though suggestive, these facts do not establish salt as the culprit in high blood pressure, however, because _____.

- A. genetic factors could account for the lack of increase of blood pressure with age among such people
- B. people eating high-salt diets and living from birth in cities in industrialized societies generally have a tendency to have high blood pressure
- C. it is possible to have a low-salt diet while living in a city in an industrialized country
- D. there are changes in other aspects of diet when such people move to the city
- E. salt is a necessity for human life, and death can occur when the body loses too much salt

Answer:

Q41:

Scientists have dated sharp-edged flakes of stone found in the fine-grained sediments of a dry riverbed in the Afar region of Ethiopia to between 2.52 and 2.60 million years ago, pushing back by more than 150,000 years the earliest date when it is known that humans made stone tools.

- A. when it is known that humans made
- B. at which it is known that humans had made
- C. at which humans are known to have made
- D. that humans are known to be making
- E. of humans who were known to make

Answer:

Answers:

DADAC, DCEBE, AACAE, B(A?)DCBB, BDCED, CEEEA, DDADE, EDDCD, C