

Math Section

Q1:

ELECTRICITY USAGE IN A CERTAIN
HOUSEHOLD ON MAY 1

Appliance	Number of Hours in Use	Number of Watts of Electricity Used per Hour
TV	4	145
Computer	3	155
VCR	2	45
Stereo	2	109

According to the table above, what was the total number of watts of electricity used for the four appliances in the household on May 1?

- A. 454
- B. 860
- C. 1,100
- D. 1,230
- E. 1,353

Answer:

Q2:

What is the ratio of the average (arithmetic mean) height of students in class X to the average height of students in class Y ?

- (1) The average height of the students in class X is 120 centimeters.
- (2) The average height of the students in class X and class Y combined is 126 centimeters.

- 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:

If a committee of 3 people is to be selected from among 5 married couples so that the committee does not include two people who are married to each other, how many such committees are possible?

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 80
- E. 120

Answer:

Q4:

$$\sqrt{2\sqrt{63} + 2/(8+3\sqrt{7})} =$$

- A. $8 + 3\sqrt{7}$
- B. $4 + 3\sqrt{7}$
- C. 8
- D. 4
- E. $\sqrt{7}$

Answer:

Q5:

The infinite sequence $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots$ is such that $a_1 = 2, a_2 = -3, a_3 = 5, a_4 = -1$, and $a_n = a_{n-4}$ for $n > 4$. What is the sum of the first 97 terms of the sequence?

- A. 72
- B. 74
- C. 75
- D. 78
- E. 80

Answer:

Q6:

The ratio of the number of red cars in a certain parking lot to the number of black cars is 3 to 8. If there are 72 black cars in the lot, how many red cars are there in the lot?

- A. 11
- B. 15
- C. 24
- D. 27
- E. 32

Answer:

Q7:

What is the value of $|x + 7|$?

(1) $|x + 3| = 14$

(2) $(x + 2)^2 = 169$

- 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.

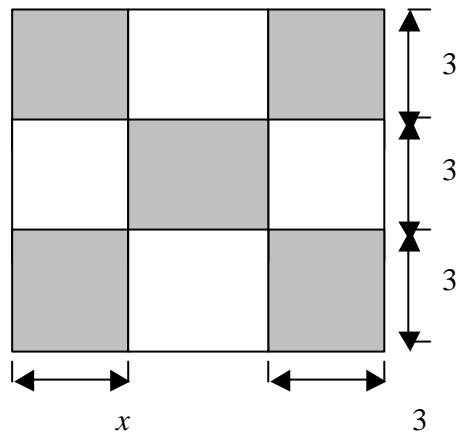
C. **BOTH** statements **TOGETHER** are sufficient, but **NEITHER** statement **ALONE** is sufficient.

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

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

Answer:

Q8:



Note: Figure not drawn to scale.

The figure above represents a square garden that is divided into 9 rectangular regions with indicated dimensions in meters. The shaded regions are planted with peas, and the unshaded regions are planted with tomatoes. If the sum of the areas of the regions planted with peas is equal to the sum of the areas of the regions planted with tomatoes, what is the value of x ?

- A. 0.5
- B. 1
- C. 1.5
- D. 2
- E. 2.5

Answer:

Q9:

In the xy -plane, the point $(-2, -3)$ is the center of a circle. The point $(-2, 1)$ lies inside the circle and the point $(4, -3)$ lies outside the circle. If the radius r of the circle is an integer, then $r =$

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 3
- E. 2

Answer:

Q10:

When 200 gallons of oil were removed from a tank, the volume of oil left in the tank was $\frac{3}{7}$ of the tank's capacity. What was the tank's capacity?

- (1) Before the 200 gallons were removed, the volume of oil in the tank was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the tank's capacity.
- (2) After the 200 gallons were removed, the volume of oil left in the tank was 1,600 gallons less than the tank's capacity.

- 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:

A certain business produced x rakes each month from November through February and shipped $\frac{x}{2}$ rakes at the beginning of each month from March through October. The business paid no storage costs for the rakes from November through February, but it paid storage costs of \$0.10 per rake each month from March through October for the rakes that had not been shipped. In terms of x , what was the total storage cost, in dollars, that the business paid for the rakes for the 12 months from November through October?

- A. $0.40x$
- B. $1.20x$
- C. $1.40x$
- D. $1.60x$
- E. $3.20x$

Answer:

Q12:

For a certain play performance, adults' tickets were sold for \$12 each and children's tickets were sold for \$8 each. How many children's tickets were sold for the performance?

- (1) The total revenue from the sale of adults' and children's tickets for the performance was \$5,040.
- (2) The number of adults' tickets sold for the performance was $\frac{1}{3}$ the total number of adults' and children's tickets sold for the performance.

- 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:

What is the remainder when the positive integer n is divided by 3?

- (1) The remainder when n is divided by 2 is 1.
- (2) The remainder when $n + 1$ is divided by 3 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:

Q14:

If the average (arithmetic mean) of x , y , and 20 is 10 greater than the average of x , y , 20, and 30, what is the average of x and y ?

- A. 40
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 75
- E. 95

Answer:

Q15:

If x and y are integers, is $x + y$ greater than 0?

- (1) x is greater than 0.
- (2) y is less than 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:

Q16:

What is the value of $3^{(x+y)} / 3^{(x-y)}$?

- (1) $x = 2$
- (2) $y = 3$

- 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:

A driver completed the first 20 miles of a 40-mile trip at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. At what average speed must the driver complete the remaining 20 miles to achieve an average speed of 60 miles per hour for the entire 40-mile trip? (Assume that the driver did not make any stops during the 40-mile trip.)

- A. 65 mph
- B. 68 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph
- E. 80 mph

Answer:

Q18:

If the symbol ∇ represents either addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, what is the value of $6 \nabla 2$?

- (1) $10 \nabla 5 = 2$
- (2) $4 \nabla 2 = 2$

- 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:

Q19:

In a survey of 200 college graduates, 30 percent said they had received student loans during their college careers, and 40 percent said they had received scholarships. What percent of those surveyed said that they had received neither student loans nor scholarships during their college careers?

- (1) 25 percent of those surveyed said that they had received scholarships but no loans.
- (2) 50 percent of those surveyed who said that they had received loans also said that they had received scholarships.

- 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:

The sum of all the integers k such that $-26 < k < 24$ is

- A. 0
- B. -2
- C. -25
- D. -49
- E. -51

Answer:

Q21:

A wholesaler bought 1,200 radios for \$18 each. The wholesaler sold 60 percent of the radios for \$30 each and the rest for \$15 each. What was the wholesaler's average (arithmetic mean) profit per radio?

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

Answer:

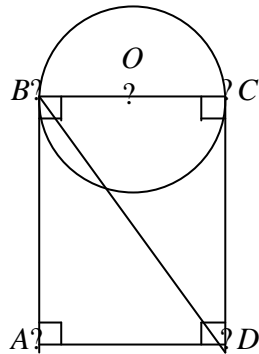
Q22:

A certain company assigns employees to offices in such a way that some of the offices can be empty and more than one employee can be assigned to an office. In how many ways can the company assign 3 employees to 2 different offices?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8
- E. 9

Answer:

Q23:



In the figure shown, what is the area of the circular region with center O and diameter BC ?

- (1) $BC/AB = 3/4$
- (2) $BD = 25$

- 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:

Q24:

Is $|x| = |y|$?

- (1) $x - y = 6$
- (2) $x + y = 0$

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

Answer:

Q25:

If the number $52,1n9$, where n represents the tens digit, is a multiple of 3, then the value of n could be which of the following?

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 1

E. 0

Answer:

Q26:

If r , s , and t are positive integers, is $r + s + t$ even?

- (1) $r + s$ is even.
- (2) $s + t$ is 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:

Q27:

In the xy -plane, is the slope of line k positive?

- (1) Line k passes through the points $(-1, -7)$ and $(2, 5)$.
- (2) Line k has equation $y = 4x - 3$.

- 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:

Last Sunday a certain store sold copies of Newspaper A for \$1.00 each and copies of Newspaper B for \$1.25 each, and the store sold no other newspapers that day. If r percent of the store's revenues from newspaper sales was from Newspaper A and if p percent of the newspapers that the store sold were copies of newspaper A, which of the following expresses r in terms of p ?

- A. $100p / (125 - p)$
- B. $150p / (250 - p)$
- C. $300p / (375 - p)$
- D. $400p / (500 - p)$
- E. $500p / (625 - p)$

Answer:

Q29:

Missing!

Q30:

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

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

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

Answer:

Q31:

In the coordinate plane, a circle has center (2, -3) and passes through the point (5, 0). What is the area of the circle?

- A. 3π
- B. $3\sqrt{2}\pi$
- C. $3\sqrt{3}\pi$
- D. 9π
- E. 18π

Answer:

Q32:

If $x/600 = y/300$, is y equal to 1,000?

- (1) $x + y = 3,000$
- (2) $3x = 6,000$

- 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:

Q33:

Enrollment in City College in 1980 was 83? percent of enrollment in 1990. What was the percent increase in the college's enrollment from 1980 to 1990?

- A. 10%
- B. 16? %
- C. 20%
- D. 25%

E. 183% %

Answer:

Q34:

Professor Vásquez gave a quiz to two classes. Was the range of scores for the first class equal to the range of scores for the second class?

- (1) In each class, the number of students taking the quiz was 26, and the lowest score in each class was 70.
- (2) In each class, the average (arithmetic mean) score on the quiz was 85.

- 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:

The operation \circ is defined by the equation $x \circ y = (x-y)/(x+y)$, where $y \neq -x$. If $3 \circ y = 5 \circ 4$, then $y =$

- A. $1/9$
- B. $4/15$
- C. $5/12$
- D. $12/5$
- E. $15/4$

Answer:

Q36:

In the xy -plane, line l and line k intersect at the point $(16/5, 12/5)$. What is the slope of line l ?

- (1) The product of the slopes of line l and line k is -1 .
- (2) Line k passes through the origin.

- 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:

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:

Answers:

EEDDB, DCCBD, CCBEE, BDADD, EDCBD, EDDXA, EDCED, CA (Note: Q29 is missing!)

Verbal Section

Q1:

The themes that Rita Dove explores in her poetry is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals with racial issues.

- A. is universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally she deals
- B. is universal, encompassing much of the human condition, also occasionally it deals
- C. are universal, they encompass much of the human condition and occasionally deals
- D. are universal, encompassing much of the human condition while occasionally dealing
- E. are universal, they encompass much of the human condition, also occasionally are dealing

Answer:

Q2:

According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

- A. According to its proponents, a proposed new style of aircraft could, by skimming along the top of the atmosphere, fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- B. By skimming along the top of the atmosphere, proponents of a proposed new style of aircraft say it could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.
- C. A proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours, according to its proponents, with it skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
- D. A proposed new style of aircraft, say its proponents, could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours because of its skimming along the top of the atmosphere.
- E. According to its proponents, skimming along the top of the atmosphere makes it possible that a proposed new style of aircraft could fly between most points on Earth in under two hours.

Answer:

Q3:

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

- A. that indicates a child's acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as

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

Answer:

Q4:

In the past the country of Siduria has relied heavily on imported oil. Siduria recently implemented a program to convert heating systems from oil to natural gas. Siduria already produces more natural gas each year than it burns, and oil production in Sidurian oil fields is increasing at a steady pace. If these trends in fuel production and usage continue, therefore, Sidurian reliance on foreign sources for fuel should decline soon.

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

- A. In Siduria the rate of fuel consumption is rising no more quickly than the rate of fuel production.
- B. Domestic production of natural gas is rising faster than is domestic production of oil in Siduria.
- C. No fuel other than natural gas is expected to be used as a replacement for oil in Siduria.
- D. Buildings cannot be heated by solar energy rather than by oil or natural gas.
- E. All new homes that are being built will have natural-gas-burning heating systems.

Answer:

Q5 to Q7:

According to a theory advanced by researcher Paul Martin, the wave of species extinctions that occurred in North America about 11,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene era, can be directly attributed to the arrival of humans, i.e., the Paleoindians, who were ancestors of modern Native Americans. However, anthropologist Shepard Krech points out that large animal species vanished even in areas where there is no evidence to demonstrate that Paleoindians hunted them. Nor were extinctions confined to large animals: small animals, plants, and insects disappeared, presumably not all through human consumption. Krech also contradicts Martin's exclusion of climatic change as an explanation by

- (20) asserting that widespread climatic change did indeed occur at the end of the Pleistocene. Still, Krech attributes secondary if not primary responsibility for the extinctions to the Paleoindians,
- (25) arguing that humans have produced local extinctions elsewhere. But, according to historian Richard White, even the attribution of secondary responsibility may not be supported
- (30) by the evidence. White observes that Martin's thesis depends on coinciding dates for the arrival of humans and the decline of large animal species, and Krech, though aware that the dates
- (35) are controversial, does not challenge them; yet recent archaeological discoveries are providing evidence that the date of human arrival was much earlier than 11,000 years ago.
-

Q5:

Which of the following is true about Martin's theory, as that theory is described in the passage?

- A. It assumes that the Paleoindians were primarily dependent on hunting for survival.
- B. It denies that the Pleistocene species extinctions were caused by climate change.
- C. It uses as evidence the fact that humans have produced local extinctions in other situations.
- D. It attempts to address the controversy over the date of human arrival in North America.
- E. It admits the possibility that factors other than the arrival of humans played a role in the Pleistocene extinctions.

Answer:

Q6:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Krech's objections to Martin's theory?

- A. Further studies showing that the climatic change that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene era was even more severe and widespread than was previously believed
- B. New discoveries indicating that Paleoindians made use of the small animals, plants, and insects that became extinct
- C. Additional evidence indicating that widespread climatic change occurred not only at the end of the Pleistocene era but also in previous and subsequent eras

- D. Researchers' discoveries that many more species became extinct in North America at the end of the Pleistocene era than was previously believed
- E. New discoveries establishing that both the arrival of humans in North America and the wave of Pleistocene extinctions took place much earlier than 11,000 years ago

Answer:

Q7:

In the last sentence of the passage, the author refers to "recent archaeological discoveries" (lines 36-37) most probably in order to

- A. refute White's suggestion that neither Martin nor Krech adequately account for Paleoindians' contributions to the Pleistocene extinctions
- B. cast doubt on the possibility that a more definitive theory regarding the causes of the Pleistocene extinctions may be forthcoming
- C. suggest that Martin's, Krech's, and White's theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions are all open to question
- D. call attention to the most controversial aspect of all the current theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions
- E. provide support for White's questioning of both Martin's and Krech's positions regarding the role of Paleoindians in the Pleistocene extinctions

Answer:

Q8:

Many financial experts believe that policy makers at the Federal Reserve, now viewing the economy as balanced between moderate growth and low inflation, are almost certain to leave interest rates unchanged for the foreseeable future.

- A. Reserve, now viewing the economy as balanced between moderate growth and low inflation, are
- B. Reserve, now viewing the economy to be balanced between that of moderate growth and low inflation and are
- C. Reserve who, now viewing the economy as balanced between moderate growth and low inflation, are
- D. Reserve, who now view the economy to be balanced between that of moderate growth and low inflation, will be
- E. Reserve, which now views the economy to be balanced between moderate growth and low inflation, is

Answer:

Q9 to Q12:

The sloth bear, an insect-eating animal native to Nepal, exhibits only one behavior that is truly distinct from that of other bear species: the females carry their cubs (at least part-time) until the

Line
(5)

- cubs are about nine months old, even though the cubs can walk on their own at six months. Cub-carrying also occurs among some other myrmecophagous
- (10) (ant-eating) mammals; therefore, one explanation is that cub-carrying is necessitated by myrmecophagy, since myrmecophagy entails a low metabolic rate and high energy expenditure in
- (15) walking between food patches. However, although polar bears' locomotion is similarly inefficient, polar bear cubs walk along with their mother. Furthermore, the daily movements of sloth
- (20) bears and American black bears—which are similar in size to sloth bears and have similar-sized home ranges—reveal similar travel rates and distances, suggesting that if black bear cubs are
- (25) able to keep up with their mother, so too should sloth bear cubs.

- An alternative explanation is defense from predation. Black bear cubs use trees for defense, whereas brown bears
- (30) and polar bears, which regularly inhabit treeless environments, rely on aggression to protect their cubs. Like brown bears and polar bears (and unlike other myrmecophagous mammals, which are
- (35) noted for their passivity), sloth bears are easily provoked to aggression. Sloth bears also have relatively large canine teeth, which appear to be more functional for fighting than for foraging.
- (40) Like brown bears and polar bears, sloth bears may have evolved in an environment with few trees. They are especially attracted to food-rich grasslands; although few grasslands
- (45) persist today on the Indian subcontinent, this type of habitat was once widespread there. Grasslands support high densities of tigers, which fight and sometimes kill sloth bears; sloth bears
- (50) also coexist with and have been killed by tree-climbing leopards, and are often

- confronted and chased by rhinoceroses and elephants, which can topple trees. Collectively these factors probably
- (55) selected against tree-climbing as a defensive strategy for sloth bear cubs. Because sloth bears are smaller than brown and polar bears and are under
- (60) greater threat from dangerous animals, they may have adopted the extra precaution of carrying their cubs. Although cub-carrying may also be adoptive for myrmecophagous foraging, the behavior
- (65) of sloth bear cubs, which climb on their mother's back at the first sign of danger, suggests that predation was a key stimulus.
-

Q9:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. trace the development of a particular behavioral characteristic of the sloth bear
- B. explore possible explanations for a particular behavioral characteristic of the sloth bear
- C. compare the defensive strategies of sloth bear cubs to the defensive strategies of cubs of other bear species
- D. describe how certain behavioral characteristics of the sloth bear differ from those of other myrmecophagous mammals
- E. provide an alternative to a generally accepted explanation of a particular behavioral characteristic of myrmecophagous mammals

Answer:

Q10:

The author mentions rhinoceroses and elephants (lines 52-53) primarily in order to

- A. explain why sloth bears are not successful foragers in grassland habitats
- B. identify the predators that have had the most influence on the behavior of sloth bears
- C. suggest a possible reason that sloth bear cubs do not use tree-climbing as a defense
- D. provide examples of predators that were once widespread across the Indian subcontinent
- E. defend the assertion that sloth bears are under greater threat from dangerous animals than are other bear species

Answer:

Q11:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in lines 18-26 ("Furthermore ...sloth bear cubs")?

- A. Cub-carrying behavior has been observed in many non-mymecophagous mammals.
- B. Many of the largest myrmecophagous mammals do not typically exhibit cub-carrying behavior.
- C. Some sloth bears have home ranges that are smaller in size than the average home ranges of black bears.
- D. The locomotion of black bears is significantly more efficient than the locomotion of sloth bears.
- E. The habitat of black bears consists of terrain that is significantly more varied than that of the habitat of sloth bears.

Answer:

Q12:

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a way in which brown bears and sloth bears are similar?

- A. They tend to become aggressive when provoked.
- B. They live almost exclusively in treeless environments.
- C. They are preyed upon by animals that can climb or topple trees.
- D. They are inefficient in their locomotion.
- E. They have relatively large canine teeth.

Answer:

Q13:

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

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

Answer:

Q14:

Political Advertisement:

Mayor Delmont's critics complain about the jobs that were lost in the city under Delmont's leadership. Yet the fact is that not only were more jobs created than were eliminated, but the average pay for these new jobs has been higher than the average pay for jobs citywide every year since Delmont took office. So there can be no question that

throughout Delmont's tenure the average paycheck in this city has been getting steadily bigger.

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

- A. The average pay for jobs created in the city during the past three years was higher than the average pay for jobs created in the city earlier in Mayor Delmont's tenure.
- B. Average pay in the city was at a ten-year low when Mayor Delmont took office.
- C. Some of the jobs created in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure have in the meantime been eliminated again.
- D. The average pay for jobs eliminated in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure has been roughly equal every year to the average pay for jobs citywide.
- E. The average pay for jobs in the city is currently higher than it is for jobs in the suburbs surrounding the city.

Answer:

Q15:

Capuchin monkeys often rub their bodies with a certain type of millipede. Laboratory tests show that secretions from the bodies of these millipedes are rich in two chemicals that are potent mosquito repellents, and mosquitoes carry parasites that debilitate capuchins. Some scientists hypothesize that the monkeys rub their bodies with the millipedes because doing so helps protect them from mosquitoes.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the scientists' hypothesis?

- A. A single millipede often gets passed around among several capuchins, all of whom rub their bodies with it.
- B. The two chemicals that repel mosquitoes also repel several other varieties of insects.
- C. The capuchins rarely rub their bodies with the millipedes except during the rainy season, when mosquito populations are at their peak.
- D. Although the capuchins eat several species of insects, they do not eat the type of millipede they use to rub their bodies.
- E. The two insect-repelling chemicals in the secretions of the millipedes are carcinogenic for humans but do not appear to be carcinogenic for capuchins.

Answer:

Q16:

Historian: Newton developed mathematical concepts and techniques that are fundamental to modern calculus. Leibniz developed closely analogous concepts and techniques. It has traditionally been thought that these discoveries were independent. Researchers have, however, recently discovered notes of Leibniz' that discuss one of Newton's books on mathematics. Several scholars have argued that since the book includes a presentation of Newton's calculus concepts and techniques, and since **the notes were written before Leibniz' own development of calculus concepts and techniques**, it is virtually certain that the traditional view is false. A more cautious

conclusion than this is called for, however. **Leibniz' notes are limited to early sections of Newton's book, sections that precede the ones in which Newton's calculus concepts and techniques are presented.**

In the historian's reasoning, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first provides evidence in support of the overall position that the historian defends; the second is evidence that has been used to support an opposing position.
- B. The first provides evidence in support of the overall position that the historian defends; the second is that position.
- C. The first provides evidence in support of an intermediate conclusion that is drawn to provide support for the overall position that the historian defends; the second provides evidence against that intermediate conclusion.
- D. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the historian criticizes; the second is evidence offered in support of the historian's own position.
- E. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the historian criticizes; the second is further information that substantiates that evidence.

Answer:

Q17:

Concerns about public health led to the construction between 1876 and 1904 of three separate sewer systems to serve metropolitan Boston.

- A. Concerns about public health led to the construction between 1876 and 1904 of three separate sewer systems to serve
- B. Concerns about public health have led to the construction of three separate sewer systems between 1876 and 1904 to serve
- C. Concerns about public health have led between 1876 and 1904 to the construction of three separate sewer systems for serving
- D. There were concerns about public health leading to the construction between 1876 and 1904 of three separate sewer systems serving
- E. There were concerns leading between 1876 and 1904 to the construction of three separate sewer systems for serving

Answer:

Q18:

In California today, Hispanics under the age of eighteen account for more than 43 percent, compared with a decade ago, when it was about 35 percent.

- A. In California today, Hispanics under the age of eighteen account for more than 43 percent, compared with a decade ago, when it was about 35 percent.
- B. Of the Californians under the age of eighteen, today more than 43 percent of them are Hispanic, compared with a decade ago, when it was about 35 percent.
- C. Today, more than 43 percent of Californians under the age of eighteen are Hispanic, compared with about 35 percent a decade ago.

- D. Today, compared to a decade ago, Californians who are Hispanics under the age of eighteen account for more than 43 percent, whereas it was about 35 percent.
- E. Today, Hispanics under the age of eighteen in California account for more than 43 percent, unlike a decade ago, when it was about 35 percent.

Answer:

Q19:

One of the primary distinctions between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but in our ability to extend knowledge gained in one context to new and different ones.

- A. between our intelligence with that of other primates may lay not so much in any specific skill but
- B. between our intelligence with that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill but instead
- C. between our intelligence and that of other primates may lie not so much in any specific skill as
- D. our intelligence has from that of other primates may lie not in any specific skill as
- E. of our intelligence to that of other primates may lay not in any specific skill but

Answer:

Q20:

Five years ago, as part of a plan to encourage citizens of Levaska to increase the amount of money they put into savings, Levaska's government introduced special savings accounts in which up to \$3,000 a year can be saved with no tax due on the interest unless money is withdrawn before the account holder reaches the age of sixty-five. Millions of dollars have accumulated in the special accounts, so the government's plan is obviously working.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. A substantial number of Levaskans have withdrawn at least some of the money they had invested in the special accounts.
- B. Workers in Levaska who already save money in long-term tax-free accounts that are offered through their workplace cannot take advantage of the special savings accounts introduced by the government.
- C. The rate at which interest earned on money deposited in regular savings accounts is taxed depends on the income bracket of the account holder.
- D. Many Levaskans who already had long-term savings have steadily been transferring those savings into the special accounts.
- E. Many of the economists who now claim that the government's plan has been successful criticized it when it was introduced.

Answer:

Q21:

An overwhelming proportion of the most productive employees at SaleCo's regional offices work not eight hours a day, five days a week, as do other SaleCo employees, but rather ten hours a day, four days a week, with Friday off. Noting this phenomenon, SaleCo's president plans to increase overall productivity by keeping the offices closed on Fridays and having all employees work the same schedule—ten hours a day, four days a week.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most reason to doubt that the president's plan, if implemented, will achieve its stated purpose?

- A. Typically, a SaleCo employee's least productive hours in the workplace are the early afternoon hours.
- B. None of the employees who work four days a week had volunteered to work that schedule, but all were assigned to it by their supervisors.
- C. Working ten hours a day has allowed the most productive employees to work two hours alone each day in their respective offices relatively undisturbed by fellow employees.
- D. Employees at SaleCo are compensated not on the basis of how many hours a week they work but on the basis of how productive they are during the hours they are at work.
- E. Those SaleCo employees who have a four-day workweek do not take any of their office work to do at home on Fridays.

Answer:

Q22:

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

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

Answer:

Q23 to Q26:

Diamonds are almost impos-
sible to detect directly because they
are so rare: very rich kimberlite

Line pipes, the routes through which

- (5) diamonds rise, may contain only three carats of diamonds per ton of kimberlite. Kimberlite begins as magma in Earth's mantle (the layer between the crust and the core). As
- (10) the magma smashes through layers of rock, it rips out debris, creating a mix of liquid and solid material. Some of the solid material it brings up may come from a so-called
- (15) diamond-stability field, where conditions of pressure and temperature are conducive to the formation of diamonds. If diamonds are to survive, though, they must shoot toward
- (20) Earth's surface quickly. Otherwise, they revert to graphite or burn. Explorers seeking diamonds look for specks of "indicator minerals" peculiar to the mantle but carried up
- (25) in greater quantities than diamonds and eroded out of kimberlite pipes into the surrounding land. The standard ones are garnets, chromites, and ilmenites. One can spend years
- (30) searching for indicators and tracing them back to the pipes that are their source; however, 90 percent of kimberlite pipes found this way are barren of diamonds, and the rest
- (35) are usually too sparse to mine. In the 1970's the process of locating profitable pipes was refined by focusing on the subtle differences between the chemical
- (40) signatures of indicator minerals found in diamond-rich pipes as opposed to those found in barren pipes. For example, G10 garnets, a type of garnet typically found in
- (45) diamond-rich pipes, are lower in calcium and higher in chrome than garnets from barren pipes. Geochemists John Gurney showed that garnets with this composition were
- (50) formed only in the diamond-stability

- field; more commonly found versions came from elsewhere in the mantle. Gurney also found that though ilmenites did not form in the diamond-stability field, there was a link useful for prospectors: when the iron in ilmenite was highly oxidized, its source pipe rarely contained any diamonds. He reasoned that iron took on more or less oxygen in response to conditions in the kimberlitic magma itself—mainly in response to heat and the available oxygen. When iron became highly oxidized, so did diamonds; that is, they vaporized into carbon dioxide.

Q23:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss an objection to Gurney's theories about the uses of indicator minerals
- B. explore the formation of diamonds and the reasons for their scarcity
- C. analyze the importance of kimberlite pipes in the formation of diamonds
- D. define the characteristics of indicator minerals under differing conditions
- E. explain a method of determining whether kimberlite pipes are likely to contain diamonds

Answer:

Q24:

Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as a difference between G10 garnet and other versions of garnet EXCEPT

- A. level of oxidation
- B. commonness of occurrence
- C. chemical signature
- D. place of formation
- E. appearance in conjunction with diamonds

Answer:

Q25:

The passage suggests that the presence of G10 garnet in a kimberlite pipe indicates that

- A. the pipe in which the garnet is found has a 90% chance of containing diamonds
- B. the levels of calcium and chrome in the pipe are conducive to diamond formation
- C. the pipe passed through a diamond-stability field and thus may contain diamonds

- D. any diamonds the pipe contains would not have come from the diamond-stability field
- E. the pipe's temperature was so high that it oxidized any diamonds the pipe might have contained

Answer:

Q26:

According to the passage, Gurney refined the use of ilmenites in prospecting for diamonds in which of the following ways?

- A. He found that ilmenites are brought up from the mantle by kimberlite pipes and erode out into the surrounding land in greater quantities than diamonds.
- B. He found that since ilmenites do not form in the diamond-stability field, their presence indicates the absence of diamonds.
- C. He showed that highly oxidized iron content in ilmenites indicates a low survival rate for diamonds.
- D. He found that when the iron in ilmenites is highly oxidized, conditions in the magma were probably conducive to the formation of diamonds.
- E. He showed that ilmenites take on more or less oxygen in the kimberlite pipe depending on the concentration of diamonds.

Answer:

Q27:

The results of two recent unrelated studies support the idea that dolphins may share certain cognitive abilities with humans and great apes; the studies indicate dolphins as capable of recognizing themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered a sign of self-awareness—and to grasp spontaneously the mood or intention of humans.

- A. dolphins as capable of recognizing themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered a sign of self-awareness—and to grasp spontaneously
- B. dolphins' ability to recognize themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered as a sign of self-awareness—and of spontaneously grasping
- C. dolphins to be capable of recognizing themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered a sign of self-awareness—and to grasp spontaneously
- D. that dolphins have the ability of recognizing themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered as a sign of self-awareness—and spontaneously grasping
- E. that dolphins are capable of recognizing themselves in mirrors—an ability that is often considered a sign of self-awareness—and of spontaneously grasping

Answer:

Q28:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

According to promotional material published by the city of Springfield, more tourists stay in hotels in Springfield than stay in the neighboring city of Harristown. A brochure from the largest hotel in Harristown claims that more tourists stay in that hotel than stay in the

Royal Arms Hotel in Springfield. If both of these sources are accurate, however, the county's "Report on Tourism" must be in error in indicating that _____.

- A. more tourists stay in hotel accommodations in Harristown than stay in the Royal Arms Hotel
- B. the Royal Arms Hotel is the only hotel in Springfield
- C. there are several hotels in Harristown that are larger than the Royal Arms Hotel
- D. some of the tourists who have stayed in hotels in Harristown have also stayed in the Royal Arms Hotel
- E. some hotels in Harristown have fewer tourist guests each year than the Royal Arms Hotel has

Answer:

Q29:

Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.

- A. Authoritative parents are more likely than permissive parents to have children who as adolescents are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- B. Authoritative parents who are more likely than permissive parents to have adolescent children that are self-confident, high in self-esteem, and responsibly independent.
- C. Children of authoritative parents, rather than permissive parents, are the more likely to be self-confident, have a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as adolescents.
- D. Children whose parents are authoritative rather than being permissive, are more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and be responsibly independent when they are an adolescent.
- E. Rather than permissive parents, the children of authoritative parents are the more likely to have self-confidence, a high self-esteem, and to be responsibly independent as an adolescent.

Answer:

Q30:

In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

- A. a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
- B. a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
- C. a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written

- D. which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing
- E. which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

Answer:

Q31:

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:

Q32:

Proposal: Carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere block the escape of heat into space. So emission of these “greenhouse” gases contributes to global warming. In order to reduce global warming, emission of greenhouse gases needs to be reduced. Therefore, the methane now emitted from open landfills should instead be burned to produce electricity.

Objection: The burning of methane generates carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere.

Which of the following, if true, most adequately counters the objection made to the proposal?

- A. Every time a human being or other mammal exhales, there is some carbon dioxide released into the air.
- B. The conversion of methane to electricity would occur at a considerable distance from the landfills.

- C. The methane that is used to generate electricity would generally be used as a substitute for a fuel that does not produce any greenhouse gases when burned.
- D. Methane in the atmosphere is more effective in blocking the escape of heat from the Earth than is carbon dioxide.
- E. The amount of methane emitted from the landfills could be reduced if the materials whose decomposition produces methane were not discarded, but recycled.

Answer:

Q33:

Crowding on Mooreville's subway frequently leads to delays, because it is difficult for passengers to exit from the trains. Subway ridership is projected to increase by 20 percent over the next 10 years. The Metroville Transit Authority plans to increase the number of daily train trips by only 5 percent over the same period. Officials predict that this increase is sufficient to ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest grounds for the officials' prediction?

- A. By changing maintenance schedules, the Transit Authority can achieve the 5 percent increase in train trips without purchasing any new subway cars.
- B. The Transit Authority also plans a 5 percent increase in the number of bus trips on routes that connect to subways.
- C. For most commuters who use the subway system, there is no practical alternative public transportation available.
- D. Most of the projected increase in ridership is expected to occur in off-peak hours when trains are now sparsely used.
- E. The 5 percent increase in the number of train trips can be achieved without an equal increase in Transit Authority operational costs.

Answer:

Q34:

The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.

- A. commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
- B. commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
- C. commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
- D. commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
- E. commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains

Answer:

Q35 to Q37:

(The following is excerpted from material written in 1992.)

Many researchers regard Thailand's recent economic growth, as reflected by its gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, as an example of the success of a modern technological development strategy based on the market economics of industrialized countries. Yet by focusing solely on aggregate economic growth data as the measure of Thailand's development, these researchers have overlooked the economic impact of rural development projects that improve people's daily lives at the village level—such as the cooperative raising of water buffalo, improved sanitation, and the development of food crops both for consumption and for sale at local markets; such projects are not adequately reflected in the country's GDP. These researchers, influenced by Robert Heilbroner's now outdated development theory, tend to view nontechnological development as an obstacle to progress. Heilbroner's theory has become doctrine in some economics textbooks: for example, Monte Palmer disparages nontechnological rural development projects as inhibiting constructive change. Yet as Ann Kelleher's two recent case studies of the Thai villages Non Muang and Dong Keng illustrate, the nontechnological-*versus*-technological dichotomy can lead researchers not only to overlook real advances achieved by rural development projects but also mistakenly to conclude that because such advances are initiated by rural leaders and are based on traditional values and practices, they retard "real" economic development.

Q35:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the true reasons for the increase in Thailand's GDP
- B. argue for the adoption of certain rural development projects
- C. question the value of technological development in Thailand
- D. criticize certain assumptions about economic development in Thailand
- E. compare traditional and modern development strategies in Thailand

Answer:

Q36:

It can be inferred from the passage that the term “real” in line 36 most likely refers to economic development that is

- A. based on a technological development strategy
- B. not necessarily favored by most researchers
- C. initiated by rural leader
- D. a reflection of traditional values and practices
- E. difficult to measure statistically

Answer:

Q37:

The author of the passage cites the work of Palmer in order to give an example of

- A. a recent case study of rural development projects in Thai villages
- B. current research that has attempted to reassess Thailand’s economic development
- C. an economics textbook that views nontechnological development as an obstacle to progress
- D. the prevalence of the view that regards nontechnological development as beneficial but inefficient
- E. a portrayal of nontechnological development projects as promoting constructive change

Answer:

Q38:

Three large companies and seven small companies currently manufacture a product with potential military applications. If the government regulates the industry, it will institute a single set of manufacturing specifications to which all ten companies will have to adhere. In this case, therefore, since none of the seven small companies can afford to convert their production lines to a new set of manufacturing specifications, only the three large companies will be able to remain in business.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the author’s argument relies?

- A. None of the three large companies will go out of business if the government does not regulate the manufacture of the product.
- B. It would cost more to convert the production lines of the small companies to a new set of manufacturing specifications than it would to convert the production lines of the large companies.
- C. Industry lobbyists will be unable to dissuade the government from regulating the industry.
- D. Assembly of the product produced according to government manufacturing specifications would be more complex than current assembly procedures.

- E. None of the seven small companies currently manufactures the product to a set of specifications that would match those the government would institute if the industry were to be regulated.

Answer:

Q39:

Past assessments of the Brazilian rain forest have used satellite images to tally deforested areas, where farmers and ranchers have clear-cut and burned all the trees, but such work has not addressed either logging, which is the removal of only selected trees, as well as surface fires, burning down individual trees but do not denude the forest.

- A. which is the removal of only selected trees, as well as surface fires, burning
- B. which removes only selected trees, or surface fires that burn
- C. which removes only selected trees, along with surface fires that burn
- D. removing only selected trees, or surface fires, burning
- E. removing only selected trees, as well as surface fires that burn

Answer:

Q40:

It is theoretically possible that bacteria developed on Mars early in its history and that some were carried to Earth by a meteorite. However, strains of bacteria from different planets would probably have substantial differences in protein structure that would persist over time, and no two bacterial strains on Earth are different enough to have arisen on different planets. So, even if bacteria did arrive on Earth from Mars, they must have died out.

The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?

- A. It fails to establish whether bacteria actually developed on Mars.
- B. It fails to establish how likely it is that Martian bacteria were transported to Earth.
- C. It fails to consider whether there were means other than meteorites by which Martian bacteria could have been carried to Earth.
- D. It fails to consider whether all bacteria now on Earth could have arisen from transported Martian bacteria.
- E. It fails to consider whether there could have been strains of bacteria that originated on Earth and later died out.

Answer:

Q41:

The greatest road system built in the Americas prior to the arrival of Christopher Columbus was the Incan highway, which, over 2,500 miles long and extending from northern Ecuador through Peru to Southern Chile.

- A. Columbus was the Incan highway, which, over 2,500 miles long and extending
- B. Columbus was the Incan highway, over 2,500 miles in length, and extended

- C. Columbus, the Incan highway, which was over 2,500 miles in length and extended
- D. Columbus, the Incan highway, being over 2,500 miles in length, was extended
- E. Columbus, the Incan highway was over 2,500 miles long, extending

Answer:

Answers:

DADAB, BEABC, DAADC, DACCD, CEEAB, CEBAB, BDDEB, ACEBD, E