

GMAT
OFFICIAL
GUIDE
10th Edition

CRITICAL REASONING

1. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

In a survey of job applicants, two-fifths admitted to being at least a little dishonest. However, the survey may underestimate the proportion of job applicants who are dishonest, because_____.

- A. some dishonest people taking the survey might have claimed on the survey to be honest
- B. some generally honest people taking the survey might have claimed on the survey to be dishonest
- C. some people who claimed on the survey to be at least a little dishonest may be very dishonest
- D. some people who claimed on the survey to be dishonest may have been answering honestly
- E. some people who are not job applicants are probably at least a little dishonest

2. The average life expectancy for the United States population as a whole is 73.9 years, but children born in Hawaii will live an average of 77 years, and those born in Louisiana, 71.7 years. If a newlywed couple from Louisiana were to begin their family in Hawaii, therefore, their children would be expected to live longer than would be the case if the family remained in Louisiana.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- A. Insurance company statisticians do not believe that moving to Hawaii will significantly lengthen the average Louisianan's life.
- B. The governor of Louisiana has falsely alleged that statistics for his state are inaccurate.
- C. The longevity ascribed to Hawaii's current population is attributable mostly to genetically determined factors.
- D. Thirty percent of all Louisianans can expect to live longer than 77 years.
- E. Most of the Hawaiian Islands have levels of air pollution well below the national average for the United States.

3. The average life expectancy for the United States population as a whole is 73.9 years, but children born in Hawaii will live an average of 77 years, and those born in Louisiana, 71.7 years. If a newlywed couple from Louisiana were to begin their family in Hawaii, therefore, their children would be expected to live longer than would be the case if the family remained in Louisiana.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most significantly strengthen the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- A. As population density increases in Hawaii, life expectancy figures for that state are likely to be revised downward.
- B. Environmental factors tending to favor longevity are abundant in Hawaii and less numerous in Louisiana.
- C. Twenty-five percent of all Louisianans who move to Hawaii live longer than 77 years.
- D. Over the last decade, average life expectancy has risen at a higher rate for Louisianans than for Hawaiians.
- E. Studies show that the average life expectancy for Hawaiians who move permanently to Louisiana is roughly equal to that of Hawaiians who remain in Hawaii.

4. Insurance Company X is considering issuing a new policy to cover services required by elderly people who suffer from diseases that afflict the elderly. Premiums for the policy must be low enough to attract customers. Therefore, Company X is concerned that the income from the policies would not be sufficient to pay for the claims that would be made.

Which of the following strategies would be most likely to minimize Company X's losses on the policies?

- A. Attracting middle-aged customers unlikely to submit claims for benefits for many years.
- B. Insuring only those individuals who did not suffer any serious diseases as children
- C. Including a greater number of services in the policy than are included in other policies of lower cost
- D. Insuring only those individuals who were rejected by other companies for similar policies

E. Insuring only those individuals who are wealthy enough to pay for the medical services

5. A program instituted in a particular state allows parents to prepay their children's future college tuition at current rates. The program then pays the tuition annually for the child at any of the state's public colleges in which the child enrolls. Parents should participate in the program as a means of decreasing the cost for their children's college education.

Which of the following, if true, is the most appropriate reason for parents NOT to participate in the program?

- A. the parents are unsure about which public college in the state the child will attend.
- B. The amount of money accumulated by putting the prepayment funds in an interest-bearing account today will be greater than the total cost of tuition for any of the public colleges when the child enrolls.
- C. The annual cost of tuition at the state's public colleges is expected to increase at a faster rate than the annual increase in the cost of living.
- D. Some of the state's public colleges are contemplating large increases in tuition next year.
- E. The prepayment plan would not cover the cost of room and board at any of the state's public colleges.

6. Company Alpha buys free-travel coupons from people who are awarded the coupons by Bravo Airlines for flying frequently on Bravo airplanes. The coupons are sold to people who pay less for the coupons than they would pay by purchasing tickets from Bravo. This making of coupons results in lost revenue for Bravo.

To discourage the buying and selling of free-travel coupons, it would be best for Bravo Airlines to restrict the

- A. number of coupons that a person can be awarded in a particular year
- B. use of the coupons to those who were awarded the coupons and members of their immediate families
- C. days that the coupons can be used to Monday through Friday
- D. amount of time that the coupons can be used after they are issued
- E. number of routes on which travelers can use the coupons

7. The ice on the front windshield of the car had formed when moisture condensed during the night. The ice melted quickly after the car was warmed up the next morning because the defrosting vent, which blows on the front windshield, was turned on full force.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously jeopardizes the validity of the explanation for the speed with which the ice melted?

- A. The side windows had no ice condensation on them
- B. Even though no attempt was made to defrost the back window, the ice there melted at the same rate as did the ice on the front windshield.
- C. The speed at which ice on a window melts increases as the temperature of the air blown on the window increases
- D. The warm air from the defrosting vent for the front windshield cools rapidly as it dissipates throughout the rest of the car.
- E. The defrosting vent operates efficiently even when the heater, which blows warm air toward the feet or faces of the driver and passengers, is on.

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

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

- A. Laws should not restrict the behavior of former government officials.
- B. Lobbyists are typically people who have previously been high-level government officials.
- C. Low-level government officials do not often become lobbyists when they leave government service.

- D. High-level government officials who leave government service are capable of earning a livelihood only as lobbyists.
- E. High-level government officials who leave government service are currently permitted to act as lobbyists for only three years.

9. A conservation group in the United States is trying to change the long-standing image of bats as frightening creatures. The group contends that bats are feared and persecuted solely because they are shy animals that are active only at night.

Which of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the accuracy of the group's contention?

- A. Bats are steadily losing natural roosting places such as caves and hollow trees and are thus turning to more developed areas for roosting.
 - B. Bats are the chief consumers of nocturnal insects and thus can help make their hunting territory more pleasant for humans.
 - C. Bats are regarded as frightening creatures not only in the United States but also in Europe, Africa, and South America.
 - D. Raccoons and owls are shy and active only at night; yet they are not generally feared and persecuted.
 - E. People know more about the behavior of other greatly feared animal species, such as lions, alligators, and snakes, than they do about the behavior of bats.
10. Meteorite explosions in the Earth's atmosphere as large as the one that destroyed forests in Siberia, with approximately the force of a twelve-megaton nuclear blast, occur about once a century.

The response of highly automated systems controlled by complex computer programs to unexpected circumstances is unpredictable.

Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn, if the statements above are true, about a highly automated nuclear-missile defense system controlled by a complex computer program?

- A. Within a century after its construction, the system would react inappropriately and might accidentally start a nuclear war.
- B. The system would be destroyed if an explosion of a large meteorite occurred in the Earth's atmosphere.
- C. It would be impossible for the system to distinguish the explosion of a large meteorite from the explosion of a nuclear weapon.
- D. Whether the system would respond inappropriately to the explosion of a large meteorite would depend on the location of the blast.
- E. It is not certain what the system's response to the explosion of a large meteorite would be, if its designers did not plan for such a contingency.

11. The fewer restrictions there are on the advertising of legal services, the more lawyers there are who advertise their services, and the lawyers who advertise a specific service usually charge less for that service than lawyers who do not advertise. Therefore, if the state removes any of its current restrictions, such as the one against advertisements that do not specify fee arrangements, overall consumer legal costs will be lower than if the state retains its current restrictions.

If the statements in the passage are true, which of the following must be true?

- A. Some lawyers who now advertise will charge more for specific services if they do not have to specify fee arrangements in the advertisements.
- B. More consumers will use legal services if there are fewer restrictions on the advertising of legal service.
- C. If the restriction against advertisements that do not specify fee arrangements is removed, more lawyers will advertise their services.
- D. If more lawyers advertise lower prices for specific services, some lawyers who do not advertise will also

charge less than they currently charge for those services.

- E. If the only restrictions on the advertising of legal services were those that apply to every type of advertising, most lawyers would advertise their services.

12. The fewer restrictions there are on the advertising of legal services, the more lawyers there are who advertise their services, and the lawyers who advertise a specific service usually charge less for that service than lawyers who do not advertise. Therefore, if the state removes any of its current restrictions, such as the one against advertisements that do not specify fee arrangements, overall consumer legal costs will be lower than if the state retains its current restrictions.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument concerning overall consumer legal costs?

- A. The state has recently removed some other restrictions that had limited the advertising of legal services.
- B. The state is unlikely to remove all of the restrictions that apply solely to the advertising of legal services.
- C. Lawyers who do not advertise generally provide legal services of the same quality as those provided by lawyers who do advertise.
- D. Most lawyers who now specify fee arrangements in their advertisements would continue to do so even if the specification were not required.
- E. Most lawyers who advertise specific services do not lower their fees for those services when they begin to advertise.

13. Defense Department analysts worry that the ability of the United States to wage a prolonged war would be seriously endangered if the machine-tool manufacturing base shrinks further. Before the Defense Department publicly connected this security issue with the import quota issue, however, the machine-tool industry raised the national security issue in its petition for import quotas.

Which of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the machine-tool industry's raising the issue above regarding national security?

- A. When the aircraft industries retooled, they provided a large amount of work for too builders.
- B. The Defense Department is only marginally concerned with the effects of foreign competition on the machine-tool industry.
- C. The machine-tool industry encountered difficulty in obtaining governmental protection against imports on grounds other than defense.
- D. A few weapons important for defense consist of parts that do not require extensive machining.
- E. Several federal government programs have been designed which will enable domestic machine-tool manufacturing firms to compete successfully with foreign toolmakers.

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

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

- A. Many new cars are built with seat belts that automatically fasten when someone sits in the front seat.
- B. Automobile insurance rates for all automobile owners are higher because of the need to pay for the increased injuries or deaths of people not wearing seat belts.
- C. Passengers in airplanes are required to wear seat belts during takeoffs and landings.
- D. The rate of automobile fatalities in states that do not have mandatory seat belt laws is greater than the rate of fatalities in states that do have such laws.
- E. In automobile accidents, a greater number of passengers who do not wear seat belts are injured than are passengers who do wear seat belts.

15. The cost of producing radios in Country Q is ten percent less than the cost of producing radios in Country Y. even after transportation fees and tariff charges are added, it is still cheaper for a company to import radios from Country Q to Country Y than to produce radios in Country Y.

The statements above, if true, best support which of the following assertions?

- A. labor costs in Country Q are ten percent below those in Country Y.
- B. importing radios from Country Q to Country Y will eliminate ten percent of the manufacturing jobs in Country Y.
- C. the tariff on a radio imported from Country Q to Country Y is less than ten percent of the cost of manufacturing the radio in Country Y.
- D. the fee for transporting a radio from Country Q to Country Y is more than ten percent of the cost of manufacturing the radio in Country Q.
- E. it takes ten percent less time to manufacture a radios in Country Q than it does in Country Y.

16. During the Second World War, about 375,000 civilians died in the United States and about 408,000 members of the United States armed forces died overseas. On the basis the those figures, it can be concluded that it was not much more dangerous to be overseas in the armed forces during the Second World War than it was to stay at home as a civilian.

Which of the following would reveal most clearly the absurdity of the conclusion drawn above?

- A. Counting deaths among members of the armed forces who served in the United State in addition to deaths among members of the armed forces serving overseas
- B. Expressing the difference between the numbers of deaths among civilians and members of the armed forces as a percentage of the total number of deaths
- C. Separating deaths caused by accidents during service in the armed forces from deaths caused by combat injuries
- D. Comparing death rates per thousand members of each group rather than comparing total numbers of deaths
- E. Comparing deaths caused by accidents in the United States to deaths caused by combat in the armed forces

17. Toughened hiring standards have not been the primary cause of the present staffing shortage in public schools. The shortage of teachers is primarily caused by the fact that in recent years teachers have not experienced any improvements in working conditions and their salaries have not kept pace with salaries in other professions.

Which of the following, if true, would most support the claims above?

- A. Many teachers already in the profession would not have been hired under the new hiring standards.
- B. Today more teachers are entering the profession with a higher educational level than in the past.
- C. Some teachers have cited higher standards for hiring as a reason for the current staffing shortage.
- D. Many teachers have cited low pay and lack of professional freedom as reasons for their leaving the profession.
- E. Many prospective teachers have cited the new hiring standards as a reason for not entering the profession.

18. A proposed ordinance requires the installation in new homes of sprinklers automatically triggered by the presence of a fire. However, a home builder argued that because more than ninety percent of residential fires are extinguished by a household member, residential sprinklers would only marginally decrease property damage caused by residential fires.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the home builder's argument?

- A. most individuals have no formal training in how to extinguish fires.
- B. Since new homes are only a tiny percentage of available housing in the city, the new ordinance would be

extremely narrow in scope.

- C. The installation of smoke detectors in new residences costs significantly less than the installation of sprinklers.
- D. In the city where the ordinance was proposed, the average time required by the fire department to respond to a fire was less than the national average.
- E. The largest proportion of property damage that results from residential fires is caused by fires that start when no household member is present.

19. Even though most universities retain the royalties from faculty members' inventions, the faculty members retain the royalties from books and articles they write. Therefore, faculty members should retain the royalties from the educational computer software they develop.

The conclusion above would be more reasonably drawn if which of the following were inserted into the argument as an additional premise?

- A. Royalties from inventions are higher than royalties from educational software programs.
- B. Faculty members are more likely to produce educational software programs than inventions.
- C. Inventions bring more prestige to universities than do books and articles.
- D. In the experience of most universities, educational software programs are more marketable than are books and articles.
- E. In terms of the criteria used to award royalties, educational software programs are more nearly comparable to books and articles than to inventions.

20. Increase in the level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) in the human bloodstream lowers bloodstream-cholesterol levels by increasing the body's capacity to rid itself of excess cholesterol. Levels of HDL in the bloodstream of some individuals are significantly increased by a program of regular exercise and weight reduction.

Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the statements above?

- A. Individuals who are underweight do not run any risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream.
- B. Individuals who do not exercise regularly have a high risk of developing high levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream late in life.
- C. Exercise and weight reduction are the most effective methods of lowering bloodstream cholesterol levels in humans.
- D. A program of regular exercise and weight reduction lowers cholesterol levels in the bloodstream of some individuals.
- E. Only regular exercise is necessary to decrease cholesterol levels in the bloodstream of individuals of average weight.

21. When limitations were in effect on nuclear-arms testing, people tended to save more of their money, but when nuclear-arms testing increased, people tended to spend more of their money. The perceived threat of nuclear catastrophe, therefore, decreases the willingness of people to postpone consumption for the sake of saving money.

The argument above assumes that

- A. the perceived threat of nuclear catastrophe has increased over the years.
- B. most people supported the development of nuclear arms
- C. people's perception of the threat of nuclear catastrophe depends on the amount of nuclear-arms testing being done
- D. the people who saved the most money when nuclear-arms testing was limited were the ones who supported

such limitations

E. there are more consumer goods available when nuclear-arms testing increases

22. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

People buy prestige when they buy a premium product. They want to be associated with something special.

Mass-marketing techniques and price-reduction strategies should not be used because_____.

- A. affluent purchasers currently represent a shrinking portion of the population of all purchasers
- B. continued sales depend directly on the maintenance of an aura of exclusivity
- C. purchasers of premium products are concerned with the quality as well as with the price of the products
- D. expansion of the market niche to include a broader spectrum of consumers will increase profits
- E. manufacturing a premium brand is not necessarily more costly than manufacturing a standard brand of the same product

23. A cost-effective solution to the problem of airport congestion is to provide high-speed ground transportation between major cities lying 200 to 500 miles apart. The successful implementation of this plan would cost far less than expanding existing airports and would also reduce the number of airplanes clogging both airports and airways.

Which of the following, if true, could be proponents of the plan above most appropriately cite as a piece of evidence for the soundness of their plan?

- A. An effective high-speed ground-transportation system would require major repairs to many highways and mass-transit improvements.
- B. One-half of all departing flights in the nation's busiest airport head for a destination in a major city 225 miles away.
- C. The majority of travelers departing from rural airports are flying to destinations in cities over 600 miles away.
- D. Many new airports are being built in areas that are presently served by high-speed ground-transportation systems.
- E. A large proportion of air travelers are vacationers who are taking long-distance flights.

24. If there is an oil-supply disruption resulting in higher international oil prices, domestic oil prices in open-market countries such as the United States will rise as well, whether such countries import all or none of their oil.

If the statement in the passage concerning oil-supply disruptions is true, which of the following policies in an open-market nation is most likely to reduce the long-term economic impact on that nation of sharp and unexpected increases in international oil prices?

- A. Maintaining the quantity of oil imported at constant yearly levels
- B. Increasing the number of oil tankers in its fleet
- C. Suspending diplomatic relations with major oil-producing nations
- D. Decreasing oil consumption through conservation
- E. Decreasing domestic production of oil

25. If there is an oil-supply disruption resulting in higher international oil prices, domestic oil prices in open-market countries such as the United States will rise as well, whether such countries import all or none of their oil.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the statement in the passage?

- A. Domestic producers of oil in open-market countries are excluded from the international oil market when there is a disruption in the international oil supply.
- B. International oil-supply disruptions have little, if any, effect on the price of domestic oil as long as an open-market country has domestic supplies capable of meeting domestic demand.

- C. The oil market in an open-market country is actually part of the international oil market, even if most of that country's domestic oil is usually sold to consumers within its borders.
- D. Open-market countries that export little or none of their oil can maintain stable domestic oil prices even when international oil prices rise sharply.
- E. If international oil prices rise, domestic distributors of oil in open-market countries will begin to import more oil than they export.

26. The average normal infant born in the United States weighs between twelve and fourteen pounds at the age of three months. Therefore, if a three-month-old child weighs only ten pounds, its weight gain has been below the United States average.

Which of the following indicates a flaw in the reasoning above?

- A. Weight is only one measure of normal infant development.
- B. Some three-month-old children weigh as much as seventeen pounds.
- C. It is possible for a normal child to weigh ten pounds at birth.
- D. The phrase "below average" does not necessarily mean insufficient.
- E. Average weight gain is not the same as average weight.

27. Red blood cells in which the malarial-fever parasite resides are eliminated from a person's body after 120 days. Because the parasite cannot travel to a new generation of red blood cells, any fever that develops in a person more than 120 days after that person has moved to a malaria-free region is not due to the malarial parasite.

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

- A. The fever caused by the malarial parasite may resemble the fever caused by flu viruses.
- B. The anopheles mosquito, which is the principal insect carrier of the malarial parasite, has been eradicated in many parts of the world.
- C. Many malarial symptoms other than the fever, which can be suppressed with anti-malarial medication, can reappear within 120 days after the medication is discontinued.
- D. In some cases, the parasite that causes malarial fever travels to cells of the spleen, which are less frequently eliminated from a person's body than are red blood cells.
- E. In any region infested with malaria-carrying mosquitoes, there are individuals who appear to be immune to malaria.

28. Fact 1: Television advertising is becoming less effective: the proportion of brand names promoted on television that viewers of the advertising can recall is slowly decreasing.

Fact 2: Television viewers recall commercials aired first or last in a cluster of consecutive commercials far better than they recall commercials aired somewhere in the middle.

Fact 2 would be most likely to contribute to an explanation of fact 1 if which of the following were also true?

- A. The average television viewer currently recalls fewer than half the brand names promoted in commercials he or she saw.
- B. The total time allotted to the average cluster of consecutive television commercials is decreasing.
- C. The average number of hours per day that people spend watching television is decreasing.
- D. The average number of clusters of consecutive commercials per hour of television is increasing.
- E. The average number of television commercials in a cluster of consecutive commercials is increasing.

29. The number of people diagnosed as having a certain intestinal disease has dropped significantly in a rural county this year, as compared to last year. Health officials attribute this decrease entirely to improved sanitary conditions at water-treatment plants, which made for cleaner water this year and thus reduced the incidence of the disease.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the health officials' explanation for the lower incidence of the disease?

- A. Many new water-treatment plants have been built in the last five years in the rural county.
- B. Bottled spring water has not been consumed in significantly different quantities by people diagnosed as having the intestinal disease, as compared to people who did not contract the disease.
- C. Because of a new diagnostic technique, many people who until this year would have been diagnosed as having the intestinal disease are now correctly diagnosed as suffering from intestinal ulcers.
- D. Because of medical advances this year, far fewer people who contract the intestinal disease will develop severe cases of the disease.
- E. The water in the rural county was brought up to the sanitary standards of the water in neighboring counties ten years ago.

30. The price the government pays for standard weapons purchased from military contractors is determined by a pricing method called "historical costing." Historical costing allows contractors to protect their profits by adding a percentage increase, based on the current rate of inflation, to the previous year's contractual price.

Which of the following statements, if true, is the best basis for a criticism of historical costing as an economically sound pricing method for military contracts?

- A. The government might continue to pay for past inefficient use of funds.
- B. The rate of inflation has varied considerably over the past twenty years.
- C. The contractual price will be greatly affected by the cost of materials used for the products.
- D. Many taxpayers question the amount of money the government spends on military contracts.
- E. The pricing method based on historical costing might not encourage the development of innovative weapons.

31. Some who favor putting governmental enterprises into private hands suggest that conservation objectives would in general be better served if private environmental groups were put in charge of operating and financing the national park system, which is now run by the government.

Which of the following, assuming that it is a realistic possibility, argues most strongly against the suggestion above?

- A. Those seeking to abolish all restrictions on exploiting the natural resources of the parks might join the private environmental groups as members and eventually take over their leadership.
- B. Private environmental groups might not always agree on the best ways to achieve conservation objectives.
- C. If they wished to extend the park system, the private environmental groups might have to seek contributions from major donors and general public.
- D. There might be competition among private environmental groups for control of certain park areas.
- E. Some endangered species, such as the California condor, might die out despite the best efforts of the private environmental groups, even if those groups are not hampered by insufficient resources.

32. A recent spate of launching and operating mishaps with television satellites led to a corresponding surge in claims against companies underwriting satellite insurance. As a result, insurance premiums shot up, making satellites more expensive to launch and operate. This, in turn, has added to the pressure to squeeze more performance out of currently operating satellites.

Which of the following, if true, taken together with the information above, best supports the conclusion that the cost of television satellites will continue to increase?

- A. Since the risk to insurers of satellites is spread over relatively few units, insurance premiums are necessarily very high.
- B. When satellites reach orbit and then fail, the causes of failure are generally impossible to pinpoint with

confidence.

- C. The greater the performance demands placed on satellites, the more frequently those satellites break down.
- D. Most satellites are produced in such small numbers that no economies of scale can be realized.
- E. Since many satellites are built by unwieldy international consortia, inefficiencies are inevitable.

33. Rural households have more purchasing power than do urban or suburban households at the same income level, since some of the income urban and suburban households use for food and shelter can be used by rural households for other needs.

Which of the following inferences is best supported by the statement made above?

- A. The average rural household includes more people than does the average urban or suburban household.
- B. Rural households have lower food and housing costs than do either urban or suburban households.
- C. Suburban households generally have more purchasing power than do either rural or urban households.
- D. The median income of urban and suburban households is generally higher than that of rural households.
- E. All three types of households spend more of their income on food and housing than on all other purchases combined.

34. In 1985 state border colleges in Texas lost the enrollment of more than half, on average, of the Mexican nationals they had previously served each year. Teaching faculties have alleged that this extreme drop resulted from a rise in tuition for international and out-of-state students from \$ 40 to \$ 120 per credit hour.

Which of the following, if feasible, offers the best prospects for alleviating the problem of the drop in enrollment of Mexican nationals as the teaching faculties assessed it?

- A. Providing grants-in-aid to Mexican nationals to study in Mexican universities.
- B. Allowing Mexican nationals to study in Texas border colleges and to pay in-state tuition rates, which are the same as the previous international rate
- C. Reemphasizing the goals and mission of the Texas state border colleges as serving both in-state students and Mexican nationals
- D. Increasing the financial resources of Texas colleges by raising the tuition for in-state students attending state institutions
- E. Offering career counseling for those Mexican nationals who graduate from state border colleges and intend to return to Mexico

35. Affirmative action is good business. So asserted the National Association of Manufacturers while urging retention of an executive order requiring some federal contractors to set numerical goals for hiring minorities and women. "Diversity in work force participation has produced new ideas in management, product development, and marketing," the association claimed.

The association's argument as it is presented in the passage above would be most strengthened if which of the following were true?

- A. The percentage of minority and women workers in business has increased more slowly than many minority and women's groups would prefer.
- B. Those businesses with the highest percentages of minority and women workers are those that have been the most innovative and profitable.
- C. Disposable income has been rising as fast among minorities and women as among the population as a whole.
- D. The biggest growth in sales in the manufacturing sector has come in industries that market the most innovative products.
- E. Recent improvements in management practices have allowed many manufacturers to experience enormous gains in worker productivity.

36. If the airspace around centrally located airports were restricted to commercial airliners and only those private planes equipped with radar, most of the private-plane traffic would be forced to use outlying airfields. Such a reduction in the amount of private-plane traffic would reduce the risk of midair collision around the centrally located airports.

The conclusion drawn in the first sentence depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Outlying airfields would be as convenient as centrally located airports for most pilots of private planes.
- B. Most outlying airfields are not equipped to handle commercial-airline traffic.
- C. Most private planes that use centrally located airports are not equipped with radar.
- D. Commercial airliners are at greater risk of becoming involved in midair collisions than are private planes.
- E. A reduction in the risk of midair collision would eventually lead to increases in commercial-airline traffic.

37. If the airspace around centrally located airports were restricted to commercial airliners and only those private planes equipped with radar, most of the private-plane traffic would be forced to use outlying airfields. Such a reduction in the amount of private-plane traffic would reduce the risk of midair collision around the centrally located airports.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn in the second sentence?

- A. Commercial airliners are already required by law to be equipped with extremely sophisticated radar systems.
- B. Centrally located airports are experiencing overcrowded airspace primarily because of sharp increases in commercial-airline traffic.
- C. Many pilots of private planes would rather buy radar equipment than be excluded from centrally located airports.
- D. The number of midair collisions that occur near centrally located airports has decreased in recent years.
- E. Private planes not equipped with radar systems cause a disproportionately large number of midair collisions around centrally located airports.

38. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

Established companies concentrate on defending what they already have. Consequently, they tend not to be innovative themselves and tend to underestimate the effects of the innovations of others. The clearest example of this defensive strategy is the fact that ____.

- A. ballpoint pens and soft-tip markers have eliminated the traditional market for fountain pens, clearing the way for the marketing of fountain pens as luxury or prestige items
- B. a highly successful automobile was introduced by the same company that had earlier introduced a model that had been a dismal failure
- C. a once-successful manufacturer of slide rules reacted to the introduction of electronic calculators by trying to make better slide rules
- D. one of the first models of modern accounting machines, designed for use in the banking industry, was purchased by a public library as well as by banks
- E. the inventor of a commonly used anesthetic did not intend the product to be used by dentists, who currently account for almost the entire market for that drug.

39. Most archaeologists have held that people first reached the Americas less than 20,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge into North America. But recent discoveries of human shelters in South America dating from 32,000 years ago have led researchers to speculate that people arrived in South America first, after voyaging across the Pacific, and then spread northward.

Which of the following, if it were discovered, would be pertinent evidence against the speculation above?

- A. A rock shelter near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contains evidence of use by human beings 19,000 years ago.

- B. Some North American sites of human habitation predate any sites found in South America.
- C. The climate is warmer at the 32,000-year-old South American site than at the oldest known North American site.
- D. The site in South America that was occupied 32,000 years ago was continuously occupied until 6,000 years ago.
- E. The last Ice Age, between 11,500 and 20,000 years ago, considerably lowered worldwide sea levels.

40. In Asia, where palm trees are non-native, the trees' flowers have traditionally been pollinated by hand, which has kept palm fruit productivity unnaturally low. When weevils known to be efficient pollinators of palm flowers were introduced into Asia in 1980, palm fruit productivity increased-by up to fifty percent in some areas-but then decreased sharply in 1984.

Which of the following statements, if true, would best explain the 1984 decrease in productivity?

- A. Prices for palm fruit fell between 1980 and 1984 following the rise in production and a concurrent fall in demand.
- B. Imported trees are often more productive than native trees because the imported ones have left behind their pests and diseases in their native lands.
- C. Rapid increases in productivity tend to deplete trees of nutrients needed for the development of the fruit-producing female flowers.
- D. The weevil population in Asia remained at approximately the same level between 1980 and 1984.
- E. Prior to 1980 another species of insect pollinated the Asian palm trees, but not as efficiently as the species of weevil that was introduced in 1980.

41. Since the mayor's publicity campaign for Greenville's bus service began six months ago, morning automobile traffic into the midtown area of the city has decreased seven percent. During the same period, there has been an equivalent rise in the number of persons riding buses into the midtown area. Obviously, the mayor's publicity campaign has convinced many people to leave their cars at home and ride the bus to work.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the conclusion drawn above?

- A. Fares for all bus routes in Greenville have risen an average of five percent during the past six months.
- B. The mayor of Greenville rides the bus to City Hall in the city's midtown area.
- C. Road reconstruction has greatly reduced the number of lanes available to commuters in major streets leading to the midtown area during the past six months.
- D. The number of buses entering the midtown area of Greenville during the morning hours is exactly the same now as it was one year ago.
- E. Surveys show that longtime bus riders are no more satisfied with the Greenville bus service than they were before the mayor's publicity campaign began.

42. In the aftermath of a worldwide stock-market crash, Country T claimed that the severity of the stock-market crash it experienced resulted from the accelerated process of denationalization many of its industries underwent shortly before the crash.

Which of the following, if it could be carried out, would be most useful in an evaluation of Country T's assessment of the causes of the severity of its stock-market crash?

- A. calculating the average loss experienced by individual traders in Country T during the crash
- B. using economic theory to predict the most likely date of the next crash in Country T
- C. comparing the total number of shares sold during the worst days of the crash in Country T to the total number of shares sold in Country T just prior to the crash
- D. comparing the severity of the crash in Country T to the severity of the crash in countries otherwise economically similar to Country T that have not experienced recent denationalization

E. comparing the long-term effects of the crash on the purchasing power of the currency of Country T to the immediate, more severe short-term effects of the crash on the purchasing power of the currency of Country T

43. With the emergence of biotechnology companies, it was feared that they would impose silence about proprietary results on their in-house researchers and their academic consultants. This constraint, in turn, would slow the development of biological science and engineering.

Which of the following, if true, would tend to weaken most seriously the prediction of scientific secrecy described above?

- A. Biotechnological research funded by industry has reached some conclusions that are of major scientific importance.
- B. When the results of scientific research are kept secret, independent researchers are unable to build on those results.
- C. Since the research priorities of biotechnology companies are not the same as those of academic institutions, the financial support of research by such companies distorts the research agenda.
- D. To enhance the companies' standing in the scientific community, the biotechnology companies encourage employees to publish their results, especially results that are important.
- E. Biotechnology companies devote some of their research resources to problems that are of fundamental scientific importance and that are not expected to produce immediate practical applications.

44. Some people have questioned the judge's objectivity in cases of sex discrimination against women. But the record shows that in sixty percent of such cases, the judge has decided in favor of the women. This record demonstrates that the judge has not discriminated against women in cases of sex discrimination against women.

The argument above is flawed in that it ignores the possibility that

- A. a large number of the judge's cases arose out of allegations of sex discrimination against women
- B. many judges find it difficult to be objective in cases of sex discrimination against women
- C. the judge is biased against women defendants or plaintiffs in cases that do not involve sex discrimination
- D. the majority of the cases of sex discrimination against women that have reached the judge's court have been appealed from a lower court
- E. the evidence shows that the women should have won in more than sixty percent of the judge's cases involving sex discrimination against women

45. The tobacco industry is still profitable and projections are that it will remain so. In the United States this year, the total amount of tobacco sold by tobacco-farmers has increased, even though the number of adults who smoke has decreased.

Each of the following, if true, could explain the simultaneous increase in tobacco sales and decrease in the number of adults who smoke EXCEPT:

- A. During this year, the number of women who have begun to smoke is greater than the number of men who have quit smoking
- B. The number of teen-age children who have begun to smoke this year is greater than the number of adults who have quit smoking during the same period
- C. During this year, the number of nonsmokers who have begun to use chewing tobacco or snuff is greater than the number of people who have quit smoking
- D. The people who have continued to smoke consume more tobacco per person than they did in the past
- E. More of the cigarettes made in the United States this year were exported to other countries than was the case last year.

46. Kale has more nutritional value than spinach. But since collard greens have more nutritional value than

lettuce, it follows that kale has more nutritional value than lettuce.

Any of the following, if introduced into the argument as an additional premise, makes the argument above logically correct EXCEPT:

- A. Collard greens have more nutritional value than kale
- B. Spinach has more nutritional value than lettuce
- C. Spinach has more nutritional value than collard greens
- D. Spinach and collard greens have the same nutritional value
- E. Kale and collard greens have the same nutritional value

47. On the basis of a decrease in the college-age population, many colleges now anticipate increasingly smaller freshman classes each year. Surprised by a 40 percent increase in qualified applicants over the previous year, however, administrators at Nice College now plan to hire more faculties for courses taken by all freshmen.

Which of the following statements about Nice College's current qualified applicants, if true, would strongly suggest that the administrators' plan is flawed?

- A. A substantially higher percentage than usual plan to study for advanced degrees after graduation from college.
- B. According to their applications, their level of participation in extracurricular activities and varsity sports is unusually high.
- C. According to their applications, none of them lives in a foreign country.
- D. A substantially lower percentage than usual rate Nice College as their first choice among the colleges to which they are applying
- E. A substantially lower percentage than usual list mathematics as their intended major.

48. A researcher discovered that people who have low levels of immune-system activity tend to score much lower on tests of mental health than do people with normal or high immune-system activity. The researcher concluded from this experiment that the immune system protects against mental illness as well as against physical disease.

The researcher's conclusion depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. High immune-system activity protects against mental illness better than normal immune-system activity does.
- B. Mental illness is similar to physical disease in its effects on body systems.
- C. People with high immune-system activity cannot develop mental illness.
- D. Mental illness does not cause people's immune-system activity to decrease.
- E. Psychological treatment of mental illness is not as effective as is medical treatment.

49. A milepost on the towpath read "21" on the side facing the hiker as she approached it and "23" on its back. She reasoned that the next milepost forward on the path would indicate that she was halfway between one end of the path and the other. However, the milepost one mile further on read "20" facing her and "24" behind.

Which of the following, if true, would explain the discrepancy described above?

- (A) The numbers on the next milepost had been reversed.
- (B) The numbers on the mileposts indicate kilometers, not miles.
- (C) The facing numbers indicate miles to the end of the path, not miles from the beginning.
- (D) A milepost was missing between the two the hiker encountered.
- (E) The mileposts had originally been put in place for the use of mountain bikers, not for hikers.

50 Airline: Newly developed collision-avoidance systems, although not fully tested to discover potential malfunctions, must be installed immediately in passenger planes. Their mechanical warnings enable pilots to avoid crashes.

Pilots: Pilots will not fly in planes with collision-avoidance systems that are not fully tested. Malfunctioning

systems could mislead pilots, causing crashes.

The pilots' objection is most strengthened if which of the following is true?

- (A) It is always possible for mechanical devices to malfunction.
- (B) Jet engines, although not fully tested when first put into use, have achieved exemplary performance and safety records.
- (C) Although collision-avoidance systems will enable pilots to avoid some crashes, the likely malfunctions of the not-fully-tested systems will cause even more crashes.
- (D) Many airline collisions are caused in part by the exhaustion of overworked pilots.
- (E) Collision-avoidance systems, at this stage of development, appear to have worked better in passenger planes than in cargo planes during experimental flights made over a six-month period.

51. Guitar strings often go "dead"—become less responsive and bright in tone—after a few weeks of intense use.

A researcher whose son is a classical guitarist hypothesized that dirt and oil, rather than changes in the material properties of the string, were responsible.

Which of the following investigations is most likely to yield significant information that would help to evaluate the researcher's hypothesis?

- (A) Determining if a metal alloy is used to make the strings used by classical guitarists
- (B) Determining whether classical guitarists make their strings go dead faster than do folk guitarists
- (C) Determining whether identical lengths of string, of the same gauge, go dead at different rates when strung on various brands of guitars.
- (D) Determining whether a dead string and a new string produce different qualities of sound
- (E) Determining whether smearing various substances on new guitar strings causes them to go dead

52. Most consumers do not get much use out of the sports equipment they purchase. For example, seventeen percent of the adults in the United States own jogging shoes, but only forty-five percent of the owners jog more than once a year, and only seventeen percent jog more than once a week.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the claim that most consumers get little use out of the sports equipment they purchase?

- (A) Joggers are most susceptible to sports injuries during the first six months in which they jog.
- (B) Joggers often exaggerate the frequency with which they jog in surveys designed to elicit such information.
- (C) Many consumers purchase jogging shoes for use in activities other than jogging.
- (D) Consumers who take up jogging often purchase an athletic shoe that can be used in other sports.
- (E) Joggers who jog more than once a week are often active participants in other sports as well.

53. Two decades after the Emerald River Dam was built, none of the eight fish species native to the Emerald River was still reproducing adequately in the river below the dam. Since the dam reduced the annual range of water temperature in the river below the dam from 50 degrees to 6 degrees, scientists have hypothesized that sharply rising water temperatures must be involved in signaling the native species to begin the reproductive cycle.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the scientists' hypothesis?

- (A) The native fish species were still able to reproduce only in side streams of the river below the dam where the annual temperature range remains approximately 50 degrees.
- (B) Before the dam was built, the Emerald River annually overflowed its banks, creating backwaters that were critical breeding areas for the native species of fish.
- (C) The lowest recorded temperature of the Emerald River before the dam was built was 34 degrees, whereas the lowest recorded temperature of the river after the dam was built has been 43 degrees.
- (D) Nonnative species of fish, introduced into the Emerald River after the dam was built, have begun competing with the declining native fish species for food and space.
- (E) Five of the fish species native to the Emerald River are not native to any other river in North America.

54. It is true that it is against international law to sell plutonium to countries that do not yet have nuclear weapons. But if United States companies do not do so, companies in other countries will.

Which of the following is most like the argument above in its logical structure?

- (A) It is true that it is against the police department's policy to negotiate with kidnappers. But if the police want to prevent loss of life, they must negotiate in some cases.
- (B) It is true that it is illegal to refuse to register for military service. But there is a long tradition in the United States of conscientious objection to serving in the armed forces.

- (C) It is true that it is illegal for a government official to participate in a transaction in which there is an apparent conflict of interest. But if the facts are examined carefully, it will clearly be seen that there was no actual conflict of interest in the defendant's case.
- (D) It is true that it is against the law to burglarize people's homes. But someone else certainly would have burglarized that house if the defendant had not done so first.
- (E) It is true that company policy forbids supervisors to fire employees without two written warnings. But there have been many supervisors who have disobeyed this policy.
55. In recent years many cabinetmakers have been winning acclaim as artists. But since furniture must be useful, cabinetmakers must exercise their craft with an eye to the practical utility of their product. For this reason, cabinetmaking is not art.
Which of the following is an assumption that supports drawing the conclusion above from the reason given for that conclusion?
- (A) Some furniture is made to be placed in museums, where it will not be used by anyone.
- (B) Some cabinetmakers are more concerned than others with the practical utility of the products they produce.
- (C) Cabinetmakers should be more concerned with the practical utility of their products than they currently are.
- (D) An object is not an art object if its maker pays attention to the object's practical utility.
- (E) Artists are not concerned with the monetary value of their products.
56. Although custom prosthetic bone replacements produced through a new computer-aided design process will cost more than twice as much as ordinary replacements, custom replacements should still be cost-effective. Not only will surgery and recovery time be reduced, but custom replacements should last longer, thereby reducing the need for further hospital stays.
Which of the following must be studied in order to evaluate the argument presented above?
- (A) The amount of time a patient spends in surgery *versus* the amount of time spent recovering from surgery
- (B) The amount by which the cost of producing custom replacements has declined with the introduction of the new technique for producing them
- (C) The degree to which the use of custom replacements is likely to reduce the need for repeat surgery when compared with the use of ordinary replacements
- (D) The degree to which custom replacements produced with the new technique are more carefully manufactured than are ordinary replacements
- (E) The amount by which custom replacements produced with the new technique will drop in cost as the production procedures become standardized and applicable on a larger scale
57. Extinction is a process that can depend on a variety of ecological, geographical, and physiological variables. These variables affect different species of organisms in different ways, and should, therefore, yield a random pattern of extinctions. However, the fossil record shows that extinction occurs in a surprisingly definite pattern, with many species vanishing at the same time.
Which of the following, if true, forms the best basis for at least a partial explanation of the patterned extinctions revealed by the fossil record?
- (A) Major episodes of extinction can result from widespread environmental disturbances that affect numerous different species.
- (B) Certain extinction episodes selectively affect organisms with particular sets of characteristics unique to their species.
- (C) Some species become extinct because of accumulated gradual changes in their local environments.
- (D) In geologically recent times, for which there is no fossil record, human intervention has changed the pattern of extinctions.
- (E) Species that are widely dispersed are the least likely to become extinct.
58. Neither a rising standard of living nor balanced trade, by itself, establishes a country's ability to compete in the international marketplace. Both are required simultaneously since standards of living can rise because of growing trade deficits and trade can be balanced by means of a decline in a country's standard of living.

If the facts stated in the passage above are true, a proper test of a country's ability to be competitive is its ability to

- (A) balance its trade while its standard of living rises
- (B) balance its trade while its standard of living falls
- (C) increase trade deficits while its standard of living rises
- (D) decrease trade deficits while its standard of living falls
- (E) keep its standard of living constant while trade deficits rise.

59. Certain messenger molecules fight damage to the lungs from noxious air by telling the muscle cells encircling the lungs' airways to contract. This partially seals off the lungs. An asthma attack occurs when the messenger molecules are activated unnecessarily, in response to harmless things like pollen or household dust.

Which of the following, if true, points to the most serious flaw of a plan to develop a medication that would prevent asthma attacks by blocking receipt of any messages sent by the messenger molecules referred to above?

- (A) Researchers do not yet know how the body produces the messenger molecules that trigger asthma attacks.
- (B) Researchers do not yet know what makes one person's messenger molecules more easily activated than another's.
- (C) Such a medication would not become available for several years, because of long lead times in both development and manufacture.
- (D) Such a medication would be unable to distinguish between messages triggered by pollen and household dust and messages triggered by noxious air.
- (E) Such a medication would be a preventative only and would be unable to alleviate an asthma attack once it had started.

60. Since the routine use of antibiotics can give rise to resistant bacteria capable of surviving antibiotic environments, the presence of resistant bacteria in people could be due to the human use of prescription antibiotics. Some scientists, however, believe that most resistant bacteria in people derive from human consumption of bacterially infected meat.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most significantly strengthen the hypothesis of the scientists?

- (A) Antibiotics are routinely included in livestock feed so that livestock producers can increase the rate of growth of their animals.
- (B) Most people who develop food poisoning from bacterially infected meat are treated with prescription antibiotics.
- (C) The incidence of resistant bacteria in people has tended to be much higher in urban areas than in rural areas where meat is of comparable quality.
- (D) People who have never taken prescription antibiotics are those least likely to develop resistant bacteria.
- (E) Livestock producers claim that resistant bacteria in animals cannot be transmitted to people through infected meat.

61. The recent decline in the value of the dollar was triggered by a prediction of slower economic growth in the coming year. But that prediction would not have adversely affected the dollar had it not been for the government's huge budget deficit, which must therefore be decreased to prevent future currency declines.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion about how to prevent future currency declines?

- (A) The government has made little attempt to reduce the budget deficit.
- (B) The budget deficit has not caused a slowdown in economic growth.
- (C) The value of the dollar declined several times in the year prior to the recent prediction of slower economic growth.
- (D) Before there was a large budget deficit, predictions of slower economic growth frequently caused declines in the dollar's value.
- (E) When there is a large budget deficit, other events in addition to predictions of slower economic growth sometimes trigger declines in currency value.

62. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

At a recent conference on environmental threats to the North Sea, most participating countries favored

uniform controls on the quality of effluents, whether or not specific environmental damage could be attributed to a particular source of effluent. What must, of course, be shown, in order to avoid excessively restrictive controls, is that _____.

- (A) any uniform controls that are adopted are likely to be implemented without delay
- (B) any substance to be made subject to controls can actually cause environmental damage
- (C) the countries favoring uniform controls are those generating the largest quantities of effluents
- (D) all of any given pollutant that is to be controlled actually reaches the North Sea at present
- (E) environmental damage already inflicted on the North Sea is reversible

63. Traditionally, decision-making by managers that is reasoned step-by-step has been considered preferable to intuitive decision-making. However, a recent study found that top managers used intuition significantly more than did most middle-or lower-level managers. This confirms the alternative view that intuition is actually more effective than careful, methodical reasoning.

The conclusion above is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Methodical, step-by-step reasoning is inappropriate for making many real-life management decisions.
- (B) Top managers have the ability to use either intuitive reasoning or methodical, step-by-step reasoning in making decisions.
- (C) The decisions made by middle-and lower-level managers can be made as easily by using methodical reasoning as by using intuitive reasoning.
- (D) Top managers use intuitive reasoning in making the majority of their decisions.
- (E) Top managers are more effective at decision-making than middle-or lower-level managers

64. The imposition of quotas limiting imported steel will not help the big American steel mills. In fact, the quotas will help "mini-mills" flourish in the United States. Those small domestic mills will take more business from the big American steel mills than would have been taken by the foreign steel mills in the absence of quotas.

Which of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the claim made in the last sentence above?

- (A) Quality rather than price is a major factor in determining the type of steel to be used for a particular application.
- (B) Foreign steel mills have long produced grades of steel comparable in quality to the steel produced by the big American mills.
- (C) American quotas on imported goods have often induced other countries to impose similar quotas on American goods.
- (D) Domestic "mini-mills" consistently produce better grades of steel than do the big American mills.
- (E) Domestic "mini-mills" produce low-volume, specialized types of steels that are not produced by the big American steel mills.

65. Correctly measuring the productivity of service workers is complex. Consider, for example, postal workers: they are often said to be more productive if more letters are delivered per postal worker. But is this really true? what if more letters are lost or delayed per worker at the same time that more are delivered?

The objection implied above to the productivity measure described is based on doubts about the truth of which of the following statements?

- (A) Postal workers are representative of service workers in general.
- (B) The delivery of letters is the primary activity of the postal service.
- (C) Productivity should be ascribed to categories of workers, not to individuals.
- (D) The quality of services rendered can appropriately be ignored in computing productivity.
- (E) The number of letters delivered is relevant to measuring the productivity of postal workers.

66. Male bowerbirds construct elaborately decorated nests, or bowers. Basing their judgment on the fact that different local populations of bowerbirds of the same species build bowers that exhibit different building and decorative styles, researchers have concluded that the bowerbirds' building styles are a culturally acquired, rather than a genetically transmitted, trait.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn by the researchers?

- (A) There are more common characteristics than there are differences among the bower-building styles of

the local bowerbird population that has been studied most extensively

- (B) Young male bowerbirds are inept at bower-building and apparently spend years watching their elders before becoming accomplished in the local bower style.
- (C) The bowers of one species of bowerbird lack the towers and ornamentation characteristic of the bowers of most other species of bowerbird.
- (D) Bowerbirds are found only in New Guinea and Australia, where local populations of the birds apparently seldom have contact with one another.
- (E) It is well known that the song dialects of some songbirds are learned rather than transmitted genetically.

67. A greater number of newspapers are sold in Town S than in Town T. Therefore, the citizens of Town S are better informed about major world events than are the citizens of Town T.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the conclusion above EXCEPT:

- (A) Town S has a larger population than Town T.
- (B) Most citizens of Town T work in Town S and buy their newspapers there.
- (C) The average citizen of Town S spends less time reading newspapers than does the average citizen of Town T.
- (D) A weekly newspaper restricted to the coverage of local events is published in Town S.
- (E) The average newsstand price of newspapers sold in Town S is lower than the average price of newspapers sold in Town T.

68. A drug that is highly effective in treating many types of infection can, at present, be obtained only from the bark of the ibora, a tree that is quite rare in the wild. It takes the bark of 5,000 tree to make one kilogram of the drug. It follows, therefore, that continued production of the drug must inevitably lead to the ibora's extinction.

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

- (A) The drug made from ibora bark is dispensed to doctors from a central authority.
- (B) The drug made from ibora bark is expensive to produce.
- (C) The leaves of the ibora are used in a number of medical products.
- (D) The ibora can be propagated from cuttings and grown under cultivation.
- (E) The ibora generally grows in largely inaccessible places.

69. High levels of fertilizer and pesticides, needed when farmers try to produce high yield of the same crop year after year, pollute water supplies. Experts therefore urge farmers to diversify their crops and to rotate their plantings yearly.

To receive governmental price-support benefits for a crop, farmers must have produced that same crop for the past several years.

The statements above, if true, best support which of the following conclusions?

- (A) The rules for governmental support of farm prices work against efforts to reduce water pollution.
- (B) The only solution to the problem of water pollution from fertilizers and pesticides is to take farmland out of production.
- (C) Farmers can continue to make a profit by rotating diverse crops, thus reducing costs for chemicals, but not by planting the same crop each year.
- (D) New farming techniques will be developed to make it possible for farmers to reduce the application of fertilizers and pesticides.
- (E) Governmental price supports for farm products are set at levels that are not high enough to allow farmers to get out of debt.

70. Shelby Industries manufactures and sells the same gauges as Jones Industries. Employee wages account for forty percent of the cost of manufacturing gauges at both Shelby Industries and Jones Industries. Shelby Industries is seeking a competitive advantage over Jones Industries. Therefore, to promote this end, Shelby Industries should lower employee wages.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) Because they make a small number of precision instruments, gauge manufacturers cannot receive volume

discounts on raw materials.

- (B) Lowering wages would reduce the quality of employee work, and this reduced quality would lead to lowered sales.
- (C) Jones Industries has taken away twenty percent of Shelby Industries' business over the last year.
- (D) Shelby Industries pays its employees, on average, ten percent more than does Jones Industries.
- (E) Many people who work for manufacturing plants live in areas in which the manufacturing plant they work for is the only industry.

71. Some communities in Florida are populated almost exclusively by retired people and contain few, if any, families with small children. Yet these communities are home to thriving businesses specializing in the rental of furniture for infants and small children.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the seeming discrepancy described above?

- (A) The businesses specializing in the rental of children's furniture buy their furniture from distributors outside of Florida.
- (B) The few children who do reside in these communities all know each other and often make overnight visits to one another's houses.
- (C) Many residents of these communities who move frequently prefer renting their furniture to buying it outright.
- (D) Many residents of these communities must provide for the needs of visiting grandchildren several weeks a year.
- (E) Children's furniture available for rental is of the same quality as that available for sale in the stores.

72. Large national budget deficits do not cause large trade deficits. If they did, countries with the largest budget deficits would also have the largest trade deficits. In fact, when deficit figures are adjusted so that different countries are reliably comparable to each other, there is no such correlation.

If the statements above are all true, which of the following can properly be inferred on the basis of them?

- (A) Countries with large national budget deficits tend to restrict foreign trade.
 - (B) Reliable comparisons of the deficit figures of one country with those of another are impossible.
 - (C) Reducing a country's national budget deficit will not necessarily result in a lowering of any trade deficit that country may have.
 - (D) When countries are ordered from largest to smallest in terms of population, the smallest countries generally have the smallest budget and trade deficits.
 - (E) Countries with the largest trade deficits never have similarly large national budget deficits.
73. "Fast cycle time" is a strategy of designing a manufacturing organization to eliminate bottlenecks and delays in production. Not only does it speed up production, but it also assures quality. The reason is that the bottlenecks and delays cannot be eliminated unless all work is done right the first time.

The claim about quality made above rests on a questionable presupposition that

- (A) any flaw in work on a product would cause a bottleneck or delay and so would be prevented from occurring on a "fast cycle" production line
 - (B) the strategy of "fast cycle time" would require fundamental rethinking of product design
 - (C) the primary goal of the organization is to produce a product of unexcelled quality, rather than to generate profits for stockholders
 - (D) "fast cycle time" could be achieved by shaving time off each of the component processes in production cycle
 - (E) "fast cycle time" is a concept in business strategy that has not yet been put into practice in a factory
74. Many breakfast cereals are fortified with vitamin supplements. Some of these cereals provide 100 percent of the recommended daily requirement of vitamins. Nevertheless, a well-balanced breakfast, including a variety of foods, is a better source of those vitamins than are such fortified breakfast cereals alone.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the position above?

- (A) In many foods, the natural combination of vitamins with other nutrients makes those vitamins more usable by the body than are vitamins added in vitamin supplements.
 - (B) People who regularly eat cereals fortified with vitamin supplements sometimes neglect to eat the foods in which the vitamins occur naturally.
 - (C) Foods often must be fortified with vitamin supplements because naturally occurring vitamins are removed during processing.
 - (D) Unprocessed cereals are naturally high in several of the vitamins that are usually added to fortified breakfast cereals.
 - (E) Cereals containing vitamin supplements are no harder to digest than similar cereals without added vitamins.
75. Which of the following best completes the passage below?

The more worried investors are about losing their money, the more they will demand a high potential return on their investment; great risks must be offset by the chance of great rewards. This principle is the fundamental one in determining interest rates, and it is illustrated by the fact that——.

- (A) successful investors are distinguished by an ability to make very risky investments without worrying about their money
- (B) lenders receive higher interest rates on unsecured loans than on loans backed by collateral
- (C) in times of high inflation, the interest paid to depositors by banks can actually be below the rate of inflation
- (D) at any one time, a commercial bank will have a single rate of interest that it will expect all of its individual borrowers to pay
- (E) the potential return on investment in a new company is typically lower than the potential return on investment in a well-established company

76. A famous singer recently won a lawsuit against an advertising firm for using another singer in a commercial to evoke the famous singer's well-known rendition of a certain song. As a result of the lawsuit, advertising firms will stop using imitators in commercials. Therefore, advertising costs will rise, since famous singers' services cost more than those of their imitators.

The conclusion above is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Most people are unable to distinguish a famous singer's rendition of a song from a good imitator's rendition of the same song.
- (B) Commercials using famous singers are usually more effective than commercials using imitators of famous singers.
- (C) The original versions of some well-known songs are unavailable for use in commercials.
- (D) Advertising firms will continue to use imitators to mimic the physical mannerisms of famous singers.
- (E) The advertising industry will use well-known renditions of songs in commercials.

77. A certain mayor has proposed a fee of five dollars per day on private vehicles entering the city, claiming that the fee will alleviate the city's traffic congestion. The mayor reasons that, since the fee will exceed the cost of round-trip bus fare from many nearby points, many people will switch from using their cars to using the bus.

Which of the following statements, if true, provides the best evidence that the mayor's reasoning is flawed?

- (A) Projected increases in the price of gasoline will increase the cost of taking a private vehicle into the city.
- (B) The cost of parking fees already makes it considerably more expensive for most people to take a private vehicle into the city than to take a bus.
- (C) Most of the people currently riding the bus do not own private vehicles.
- (D) Many commuters opposing the mayor's plan have indicated that they would rather endure traffic congestion than pay a five-dollar-per day fee.
- (E) During the average workday, private vehicles owned and operated by people living within the city account for twenty percent of the city's traffic congestion.

78. A group of children of various ages was read stories in which people caused harm, some of those people doing so intentionally, and some accidentally. When asked about appropriate punishments for those who had caused harm, the younger children, unlike the older ones, assigned punishments that did not vary according to whether the harm was done intentionally or accidentally. Younger children, then, do not regard people's intentions as relevant to punishment.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) In interpreting these stories, the listeners had to draw on a relatively mature sense of human psychology in order to tell whether harm was produced intentionally or accidentally.
- (B) In these stories, the severity of the harm produced was clearly stated.
- (C) Younger children are as likely to produce harm unintentionally as are older children.
- (D) The older children assigned punishment in a way that closely resembled the way adults had assigned punishment in a similar experiment.
- (E) The younger children assigned punishments that varied according to the severity of the harm done by the agents in the stories.

79. When hypnotized subjects are told that they are deaf and are then asked whether they can hear the hypnotist, they reply, "No." Some theorists try to explain this result by arguing that the selves of hypnotized subjects are dissociated into separate parts, and that the part that is deaf is dissociated from the part that replies.

Which of the following challenges indicates the most serious weakness in the attempted explanation described above?

- (A) Why does the part that replies not answer, "Yes"?
- (B) Why are the observed facts in need of any special explanation?
- (C) Why do the subjects appear to accept the hypnotist's suggestion that they are deaf?
- (D) Why do hypnotized subjects all respond the same way in the situation described?
- (E) Why are the separate parts of the self the same for all subjects?

Questions 13-14 are based on the following.

The program to control the entry of illegal drugs into the country was a failure in 1987. If the program had been successful, the wholesale price of most illegal drugs would not have dropped substantially in 1987.

80. The argument in the passage depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) The supply of illegal drugs dropped substantially in 1987.
- (B) The price paid for most illegal drugs by the average consumer did not drop substantially in 1987.
- (C) Domestic production of illegal drugs increased at a higher rate than did the entry of such drugs into the country.
- (D) The wholesale price of a few illegal drugs increased substantially in 1987.
- (E) A drop in demand for most illegal drugs in 1987 was not the sole cause of the drop in their wholesale price.

81. The argument in the passage would be most seriously weakened if it were true that

- (A) in 1987 smugglers of illegal drugs, as a group, had significantly more funds at their disposal than did the country's customs agents
- (B) domestic production of illegal drugs increased substantially in 1987
- (C) the author's statements were made in order to embarrass the officials responsible for the drug-control program
- (D) in 1987 illegal drugs entered the country by a different set of routes than they did in 1986
- (E) the country's citizens spent substantially more money on illegal drugs in 1987 than they did in 1986.

82. Excavation of the ancient city of Kourion on the island of Cyprus revealed a pattern of debris and collapsed buildings typical of towns devastated by earthquakes. Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to a major earthquake known to have occurred near the island in A.D.365.

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

- (A) Bronze ceremonial drinking vessels that are often found in graves dating from years preceding and following A.D.365 were also found in several graves near Kourion.
- (B) No coins minted after A.D.365 were found in Kourion, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance.
- (C) Most modern histories of Cyprus mention that an earthquake occurred near the island in A.D.365.
- (D) Several small statues carved in styles current in Cyprus in the century between A.D.300 and 400 were found in Kourion.
- (E) Stone inscriptions in a form of the Greek alphabet that was definitely used in Cyprus after A.D.365 were found in Kourion.

83. Sales of telephones have increased dramatically over the last year. In order to take advantage of this increase, Mammoth Industries plans to expand production of its own model of telephone, while continuing its already very extensive advertising of this product.

Which of the following, if true, provides most support for the view that Mammoth Industries cannot increase its sales of telephones by adopting the plan outlined above?

- (A) Although it sells all of the telephones that it produces, Mammoth Industries' share of all telephone sales has declined over the last year.
- (B) Mammoth Industries' average inventory of telephones awaiting shipment to retailers has declined slightly over the last year.
- (C) Advertising has made the brand name of Mammoth Industries' telephones widely known, but few consumers know that Mammoth Industries owns this brand.
- (D) Mammoth Industries' telephone is one of three brands of telephone that have together accounted for the bulk of the last year's increase in sales.
- (E) Despite a slight decline in the retail price, sales of Mammoth Industries' telephones have fallen in the last year.

84. Many institutions of higher education suffer declining enrollments during periods of economic slowdown. At two-year community colleges, however, enrollment figures boom during these periods when many people have less money and there is more competition for jobs.

Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the enrollment increases in two-year community colleges

described above EXCEPT:

- (A) During periods of economic slowdown, two-year community colleges are more likely than four-year colleges to prepare their students for the jobs that are still available.
- (B) During periods of economic prosperity, graduates of two-year community colleges often continue their studies at four-year colleges.
- (C) Tuition at most two-year community colleges is a fraction of that at four-year colleges.
- (D) Two-year community colleges devote more resources than do other colleges to attracting those students especially affected by economic slowdowns.
- (E) Students at two-year community colleges, but not those at most four-year colleges, can control the cost of their studies by choosing the number of courses they take each term.

Question 85-86 are based on the following.

Hardin argued that grazing land held in common (that is, open to any user) would always be used less carefully than private grazing land. Each rancher would be tempted to overuse common land because the benefits would accrue to the individual, while the costs of reduced land quality that results from overuse would be spread among all users. But a study comparing 217 million acres of common grazing land with 433 million acres of private grazing land showed that the common land was in better condition.

85. The answer to which of the following questions would be most useful in evaluating the significance, in relation to Hardin's claim, of the study described above?
- (A) Did any of the ranchers whose land was studied use both common and private land?
 - (B) Did the ranchers whose land was studied tend to prefer using common land over using private land for grazing?
 - (C) Was the private land that was studied of comparable quality to the common land before either was used for grazing?
 - (D) Were the users of the common land that was studied at least as prosperous as the users of the private land?
 - (E) Were there any owners of herds who used only common land, and no private land, for grazing?
86. Which of the following, if true and known by the ranchers, would best help explain the results of the study?
- (A) With private grazing land, both the costs and the benefits of overuse fall to the individual user.
 - (B) The cost in reduced land quality that is attributable to any individual user is less easily measured with common land than it is with private land.
 - (C) An individual who overuses common grazing land might be able to achieve higher returns than other users can, with the result that he or she would obtain a competitive advantage.
 - (D) If one user of common land overuses it even slightly, the other users are likely to do so even more, with the consequence that the costs to each user outweigh the benefits.
 - (E) There are more acres of grazing land held privately than there are held in common.
87. In tests for pironoma, a serious disease, a false positive result indicates that people have pironoma when, in fact, they do not; a false negative result indicates that people do not have pironoma when, in fact, they do. To detect pironoma most accurately, physicians should use the laboratory test that has the lowest proportion of false positive results.

Which of the following, if true, gives the most support to the recommendation above?

- (A) The accepted treatment for pironoma does not have damaging side effects.
- (B) The laboratory test that has the lowest proportion of false positive results causes the same minor side effects as do the other laboratory tests used to detect pironoma.
- (C) In treating pironoma patients, it is essential to begin treatment as early as possible, since even a week of delay can result in loss of life.
- (D) The proportion of inconclusive test results is equal for all laboratory tests used to detect pironoma.
- (E) All laboratory tests to detect pironoma have the same proportion of false negative results.

Questions 88-89 are based on the following.

In many corporations, employees are being replaced by automated equipment in order to save money. However, many workers who lose their jobs to automation will need government assistance to survive, and the same corporations that are laying people off will eventually pay for that assistance through increased taxes and

unemployment insurance payments.

88. The author is arguing that

- (A) higher taxes and unemployment insurance payments will discourage corporations from automating
- (B) replacing people through automation to reduce production costs will result in increases of other costs to corporations.
- (C) many workers who lose their jobs to automation will have to be retrained for new jobs
- (D) corporations that are laying people off will eventually rehire many of them
- (E) corporations will not save money by automating because people will be needed to run the new machines

89. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument?

Many workers who have already lost their jobs to automation have been unable to find new jobs.

Many corporations that have failed to automate have seen their profits decline.

Taxes and unemployment insurance are paid also by corporations that are not automating.

Most of the new jobs created by automation pay less than the jobs eliminated by automation did.

The initial investment in machinery for automation is often greater than the short-term savings in labor costs.

90. The sustained massive use of pesticides in farming has two effects that are especially pernicious. First, it often kills off the pests' natural enemies in the area. Second, it often unintentionally gives rise to insecticide-resistant pests, since those insects that survive a particular insecticide will be the ones most resistant to it, and they are the ones left to breed.

From the passage above, it can be properly inferred that the effectiveness of the sustained massive use of pesticides can be extended by doing which of the following, assuming that each is a realistic possibility?

Using only chemically stable insecticides

Periodically switching the type of insecticide used

Gradually increasing the quantities of pesticides used

Leaving a few fields fallow every year

Breeding higher-yielding varieties of crop plants

91. When a polygraph test is judged inconclusive, this is no reflection on the examinee. Rather, such a judgment means that the test has failed to show whether the examinee was truthful or untruthful. Nevertheless, employers will sometimes refuse to hire a job applicant because of an inconclusive polygraph test result.

Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn from the information above?

Most examinees with inconclusive polygraph test results are in fact untruthful.

Polygraph tests should not be used by employers in the consideration of job applicants.

An inconclusive polygraph test result is sometimes unfairly held against the examinee.

A polygraph test indicating that an examinee is untruthful can sometimes be mistaken.

Some employers have refused to consider the results of polygraph tests when evaluating job applicants.

92. According to the new office smoking regulations, only employees who have enclosed office may smoke at their desks. Virtually all employees with enclosed offices are at the professional level, and virtually all secretarial employees lack enclosed offices. Therefore, secretaries who smoke should be offered enclosed offices.

Which of the following is an assumption that enables the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- (A) Employees at the professional level who do not smoke should keep their enclosed offices.
- (B) Employees with enclosed offices should not smoke at their desks, even though the new regulations permit them to do so.
- (C) Employees at the secretarial level should be allowed to smoke at their desks, even if they do not have enclosed offices.

- (D) The smoking regulations should allow all employees who smoke an equal opportunity to do so, regardless of an employee's job level.
- (E) The smoking regulations should provide equal protection from any hazards associated with smoking to all employees who do not smoke.

93. Dental researchers recently discovered that tooth-brushes can become contaminated with bacterial that cause pneumonia and strep throat. They found that contamination usually occurs after toothbrushes have been used for four weeks. For that reason, people should replace their toothbrushes at least once a month.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) The dental researchers could not discover why toothbrush contamination usually occurred only after toothbrushes had been used for four weeks.
- (B) The dental researchers failed to investigate contamination of toothbrushes by viruses, yeasts, and other pathogenic microorganisms.
- (C) The dental researchers found that among people who used toothbrushes contaminated with bacterial that cause pneumonia and strep throat, the incidence of these diseases was no higher than among people who used uncontaminated toothbrushes.
- (D) The dental researchers found that people who rinsed their toothbrushes thoroughly in hot water after each use were as likely to have contaminated toothbrushes as were people who only rinsed their toothbrushes hurriedly in cold water after each use.
- (E) The dental researchers found that, after six weeks of use, greater length of use of a toothbrush did not correlate with a higher number of bacterial being present.

Questions 94-95 are based on the following.

To protect certain fledgling industries, the government of country Z banned imports of the types of products those industries were starting to make. As a direct result, the cost of those products to the buyers, several export-dependent industries in Z, went up, sharply limiting the ability of those industries to compete effectively in their export markets.

94. Which of the following can be most properly inferred from the passage about the products whose importation was banned?

- (A) Those products had been cheaper to import than they were to make within country Z's fledgling industries.
- (B) Those products were ones that country Z was hoping to export in its turn, once the fledgling industries matured.
- (C) Those products used to be imported from just those countries to which country Z's exports went.
- (D) Those products had become more and more expensive to import, which resulted in a foreign trade deficit just before the ban.
- (E) Those products used to be imported in very small quantities, but they were essential to country Z's economy.

95. Which of the following conclusions about country Z's adversely affected export-dependent industries is best supported by the passage?

- (A) Profit margins in those industries were not high enough to absorb the rise in costs mentioned above.
- (B) Those industries had to contend with the fact that other countries banned imports from country Z.
- (C) Those industries succeeded in expanding the domestic market for their products.
- (D) Steps to offset rising materials costs by decreasing labor costs were taken in those industries.
- (E) Those industries started to move into export markets that they had previously judged unprofitable.

96. The difficulty with the proposed high-speed train line is that a used plane can be bought for one-third the price of the train line, and the plane, which is just as fast, can fly anywhere. The train would be a fixed linear system, and we live in a world that is spreading out in all directions and in which consumers choose the free-wheel

systems (cars, buses, aircraft), which do not have fixed routes. Thus a sufficient market for the train will not exist. Which of the following, if true, most severely weakens the argument presented above?

- (A) Cars, buses, and planes require the efforts of drivers and pilots to guide them, whereas the train will be guided mechanically.
- (B) Cars and buses are not nearly as fast as the high-speed train will be.
- (C) Planes are not a free-wheel system because they can fly only between airports, which are less convenient for consumers than the high-speed train's stations would be.
- (D) The high-speed train line cannot use currently underutilized train stations in large cities.
- (E) For long trips, most people prefer to fly rather than to take ground-level transportation.

97. Leaders of a miners' union on strike against Coalco are contemplating additional measures to pressure the company to accept the union's contract proposal. The union leaders are considering as their principal new tactic a consumer boycott against Gasco gas stations, which are owned by Energy Incorporated, the same corporation that owns Coalco.

Answer to which of the following questions is LEAST directly relevant to the union leaders' consideration of whether attempting a boycott of Gasco will lead to acceptance of their contract proposal?

- (A) Would revenue losses by Gasco seriously affect Energy Incorporated?
- (B) Can current Gasco customers easily obtain gasoline elsewhere?
- (C) Have other miners' unions won contracts similar to the one proposed by this union?
- (D) Have other unions that have employed a similar tactic achieved their goals with it?
- (E) Do other corporations that own coal companies also own gas stations?

Questions 98-99 are based on the following.

Transnational cooperation among corporations is experiencing a model renaissance among United States firms, even though projects undertaken by two or more corporations under a collaborative agreement are less profitable than projects undertaken by a singly corporation . The advantage of transnational cooperation is that such joint international projects may allow United States firms to win foreign contracts that they would not otherwise be able to win.

98. Which of the following statements by a United States corporate officer best fits the situation of United States firms as described in the passage above?

- (A) "We would rather make only a share of the profit and also risk only a share of a possible loss than run the full risk of a loss."
- (B) "We would rather make a share of a relatively modest profit than end up making none of a potentially much bigger profit."
- (C) "We would rather cooperate and build good will than poison the business climate by all-out competition."
- (D) "We would rather have foreign corporations join us in American projects than join them in projects in their home countries."
- (E) "We would rather win a contract with a truly competitive bid of our own than get involved in less profitable collaborative agreements."

99. Which of the following is information provided by the passage above?

- (A) Transnational cooperation involves projects too big for a single corporation to handle.
- (B) Transnational cooperation results in a pooling of resources leading to high-quality performance.
- (C) Transnational cooperation has in the past been both more common and less common than it is now among

United States firms.

- (D) Joint projects between United States and foreign corporation are not profitable enough to be worth undertaking.
- (E) Joint projects between United States and foreign corporations benefit only those who commission the projects.

100. A compelling optical illusion called the illusion of velocity and size makes objects appear to be moving more slowly the larger the objects are. Therefore, a motorist's estimate of the time available for crossing a highway with a small car approaching is bound to be lower than it would be with a large truck approaching.

The conclusion above would be more properly drawn if it were made clear that the

- (A) truck's speed is assumed to be lower than the car's
- (B) truck's speed is assumed to be the same as the car's
- (C) truck's speed is assumed to be higher than the car's
- (D) motorist's estimate of time available is assumed to be more accurate with cars approaching than with trucks approaching
- (E) motorist's estimate of time available is assumed to be more accurate with trucks approaching than with cars approaching

101. Biological functions of many plants and animals vary in cycles that are repeated every 24 hours. It is tempting to suppose that alteration in the intensity of incident light is the stimulus that controls these daily biological rhythms. But there is much evidence to contradict this hypothesis.

Which of the following, if known, is evidence that contradicts the hypothesis stated in lines 2-5 above?

- (A) Human body temperature varies throughout the day, with the maximum occurring in the late afternoon and the minimum in the morning.
- (B) While some animals, such as the robin, are more active during the day, others, such as mice, show greater activity at night.
- (C) When people move from one time zone to another, their daily biological rhythms adjust in a matter of days to the periods of sunlight and darkness in the new zone.
- (D) Certain single-cell plants display daily biological rhythms even when the part of the cell containing the nucleus is removed.
- (E) Even when exposed to constant light intensity around the clock, some algae display rates of photosynthesis that are much greater during daylight hours than at night.

102. Although migraine headaches are believed to be caused by food allergies, putting patients on diets that eliminate those foods to which the patients have been demonstrated to have allergic migraine reactions frequently does not stop headaches. Obviously, some other cause of migraine headaches besides food allergies must exist.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) Many common foods elicit an allergic response only after several days, making it very difficult to observe links between specific foods patients eat and headaches they develop.
- (B) Food allergies affect many people who never develop the symptom of migraine headaches.
- (C) Many patients report that the foods that cause them migraine headaches are among the foods that they most enjoy eating.
- (D) Very few patients have allergic migraine reactions as children live migraine-free adult lives once they have eliminated from their diets foods to which they have been demonstrated to be allergic.
- (E) Very rarely do food allergies cause patients to suffer a symptom more severe than that of migraine

headaches.

103. The technological conservatism of bicycle manufacturers is a reflection of the kinds of demand they are trying to meet. The only cyclists seriously interested in innovation and willing to pay for it are bicycle racers. Therefore, innovation in bicycle technology is limited by what authorities will accept as standard for purpose of competition in bicycle races.

Which of the following is an assumption made in drawing the conclusion above?

- (A) The market for cheap, traditional bicycles cannot expand unless the market for high-performance competition bicycles expands.
- (B) High-performance bicycles are likely to be improved more as a result of technological innovations developed in small workshops than as a result of technological innovations developed in major manufacturing concerns.
- (C) Bicycle racers do not generate a strong demand for innovations that fall outside what is officially recognized as standard for purposes of competition.
- (D) The technological conservatism of bicycle manufacturers results primarily from their desire to manufacture a product that can be sold without being altered to suit different national markets.
- (E) The authorities who set standards for high-performance bicycle racing do not keep informed about innovative bicycle design.

104. Spending on research and development by United States businesses for 1984 showed an increase of about 8 percent over the 1983 level. This increase actually continued a downward trend evident since 1981 – when outlays for research and development increased 16.4 percent over 1980 spending. Clearly, the 25 percent tax credit enacted by Congress in 1981, which was intended to promote spending on research and development, did little or nothing to stimulate such spending.

The conclusion of the argument above cannot be true unless which of the following is true?

- (A) Business spending on research and development is usually directly proportional to business profits.
- (B) Business spending for research and development in 1985 could not increase by more than 8.3%.
- (C) Had the 1981 tax credit been set higher than 25%, business spending for research and development after 1981 would have increased more than it did.
- (D) In the absence of the 25% tax credit, business spending for research and development after 1981 would not have been substantially lower than it was.
- (E) Tax credits market for specific investments are rarely effective in inducing businesses to make those investments.

105. Treatment for hypertension forestalls certain medical expenses by preventing strokes and heart disease. Yet any money so saved amounts to only one-fourth of the expenditures required to treat the hypertensive population. Therefore, there is no economic justification for preventive treatment for hypertension.

Which of the following, if true, is most damaging to the conclusion above?

- (A) The many fatal strokes and heart attacks resulting from untreated hypertension cause insignificant medical expenditures but large economic losses of other sorts.
- (B) The cost, per patient, of preventive treatment for hypertension would remain constant even if such treatment were instituted on a large scale.
- (C) In matters of health care, economic considerations should ideally not be dominant.
- (D) Effective prevention presupposes early diagnosis, and programs to ensure early diagnosis are costly.
- (E) The net savings in medical resources achieved by some preventive health measures are smaller than the

net losses attributable to certain other measures of this kind.

106. Property taxes are typically set at a flat rate per \$ 1,000 of officially assessed value. Reassessments should be frequent in order to remove distortions that arise when property values change at differential rates. In practice, however, reassessments typically occur when they benefit the government – that is, when their effect is to increase total tax revenue.

If the statements above are true, which of the following describes a situation in which a reassessment should occur but is unlikely to do so?

- (A) Property values have risen sharply and uniformly.
- (B) Property values have all risen – some very sharply, some less so.
- (C) Property values have for the most part risen sharply yet some have dropped slightly.
- (D) Property values have for the most part dropped significantly; yet some have risen slightly.
- (E) Property values have dropped significantly and uniformly.

107. The number of patents granted to inventors by the United States Patent Office dropped from 56,000 in 1971 to 45,000 in 1978. Spending on research and development, which peaked at 3 percent of the gross national product (GNP) in 1964, was only 2.2 percent of the GNP in 1978. During this period, when the United States percentage was steadily decreasing, West Germany and Japan increased the percentage of their GNP's spent on research and development to 3.2 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

- (A) There is direct relationship between the size of a nation's GNP and the number of inventions it produces.
- (B) Japan and West Germany spent more money on research and development is directly related to the number of inventions patented in that nation.
- (C) The amount of money a nation spends on research and development is directly relocated to the number of inventions patented in that nation.
- (D) Between 1964 and 1978 the United States consistently spent a larger percentage of its GNP on research and development than did Japan.
- (E) Both West Germany and Japan will soon surpass the United States in the number of patents granted to investors.

108. When three Everett-owned Lightning-built airplanes crashes in the same month, the Everett company ordered three new Lightning-built airplanes as replacements. This decision surprised many in the airline industry because, ordinarily when a product is involved in accidents, users become reluctant to buy that product.

Which of the following, if true, provides the best indication that the Everett company's decision was logically well supported?

- (A) Although during the previous year only one Lightning-built airplane crashed, competing manufacturers had a perfect safety record.
- (B) The Lightning-built airplanes crashed due to pilot error, but because of the excellent quality of the planes there were many survivors.
- (C) The Federal Aviation Association issued new guidelines for airlines in order to standardize safety requirements governing preflight inspections.
- (D) Consumer advocates pressured two major airlines into purchasing safer airplanes so that the public would be safer while flying.
- (E) Many Lightning Airplane Company employees had to be replaced because they found jobs with the competition.

109. Recently a court ruled that current law allows companies to reject a job applicant if working in the job would entail a 90 percent chance that the applicant would suffer a heart attack. The presiding judge justified the ruling,

saying that it protected both employees and employers.

The use of this court ruling as part of the law could not be effective in regulating employment practices if which of the following were true?

- (A) The best interests of employers often conflict with the interests of employees.
- (B) No legally accepted methods exist for calculating the risk of a job applicant's having a heart attack as a result of being employed in any particular occupation.
- (C) Some jobs might involve health risks other than the risk of heart attack.
- (D) Employees who have a 90 percent chance of suffering a heart attack may be unaware that their risk is so great.
- (E) The number of people applying for jobs at a company might decline if the company, by screening applicants for risk of heart attack, seemed to suggest that the job entailed high risk of heart attack.

110. Robot satellites relay important communications and identify weather patterns. Because the satellites can be repaired only in orbit, astronauts are needed to repair them. Without repairs, the satellites would eventually malfunction. Therefore, space flights carrying astronauts must continue.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument above?

- (A) Satellites falling from orbit because of malfunctions burn up in the atmosphere.
- (B) Although satellites are indispensable in the identification of weather patterns, weather forecasters also make some use of computer projections to identify weather patterns.
- (C) The government, responding to public pressure, has decided to cut the budget for space flights and put more money into social welfare programs.
- (D) Repair of satellites requires heavy equipment, which adds to the amount of fuel needed to lift a spaceship carrying astronauts into orbit.
- (E) Technical obsolescence of robot satellites makes repairing them more costly and less practical than sending new, improved satellites into orbit.

111. Advocates of a large-scale space-defense research project conclude that it will represent a net benefit to civilian business. They say that since government-sponsored research will have civilian applications, civilian businesses will reap the rewards of government-developed technology.

Each of the following, if true, raises a consideration arguing against the conclusion above, EXCEPT:

- (A) The development of cost-efficient manufacturing techniques is of the highest priority for civilian business and would be neglected for civilian business and would be neglected if resources go to military projects, which do not emphasize cost efficiency.
- (B) Scientific and engineering talent needed by civilian business will be absorbed by the large-scale project.
- (C) Many civilian businesses will receive subcontracts to provide materials and products needed by the research project.
- (D) If government research money is devoted to the space project, it will not be available for specifically targeted needs of civilian business, where it could be more efficiently used.
- (E) The increase in taxes or government debt needed to finance the project will severely reduce the vitality of the civilian economy.

112. In an attempt to promote the widespread use of paper rather than plastic, and thus reduce nonbiodegradable waste, the council of a small town plans to ban the sale of disposable plastic goods for which substitutes made of paper exist. The council argues that since most paper is entirely biodegradable, paper goods are environmentally preferable.

Which of the following, if true, indicates that the plan to ban the sale of disposable plastic goods is ill suited to the town council's environmental goals?

- (A) Although biodegradable plastic goods are now available, members of the town council believe biodegradable paper goods to be safer for the environment.
- (B) The paper factory at which most of the townspeople are employed plans to increase production of biodegradable paper goods.
- (C) After other towns enacted similar bans on the sale of plastic goods, the environmental benefits were not discernible for several years.
- (D) Since most townspeople prefer plastic goods to paper goods in many instances, they are likely to purchase them in neighboring towns where plastic goods are available for sale.
- (E) Products other than those derived from wood pulp are often used in the manufacture of paper goods that are entirely biodegradable.

113. Since the deregulation of airlines, delays at the nation's increasingly busy airports have increased by 25 percent. To combat this problem, more of the takeoff and landing slots at the busiest airports must be allocated to commercial airlines.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the effectiveness of the solution proposed above?

- (A) The major causes of delays at the nation's busiest airports are bad weather and overtaxed air traffic control equipment.
- (B) Since airline deregulation began, the number of airplanes in operation has increased by 25 percent.
- (C) Over 60 percent of the takeoff and landing slots at the nation's busiest airports are reserved for commercial airlines.
- (D) After a small Midwestern airport doubled its allocation of takeoff and landing slots, the number of delays that were reported decreased by 50 percents.
- (E) Since deregulation the average length of delay at the nation's busiest airports has doubled.

114. The more frequently employees take time to exercise during working hours each week, the fewer sick days they take. Even employees who exercise only once a week during working hours take less sick time than those who do not exercise. Therefore, if companies started fitness programs, the absentee rate in those companies would decrease significantly.

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

- (A) Employees who exercise during working hours occasionally fall asleep for short periods of time after they exercise.
- (B) Employees who are frequently absent are the least likely to cooperate with or to join a corporate fitness program.
- (C) Employees who exercise only once a week in their company's fitness program usually also exercise after work.
- (D) Employees who exercise in their company's fitness program use their working time no more productively than those who do not exercise.
- (E) Employees who exercise during working hours take slightly longer lunch breaks than employees who do not exercise.

115. Many people argue that tobacco advertising plays a crucial role in causing teen-agers to start or continue smoking. In Norway, however, where there has been a ban on tobacco advertising since 1975, smoking is at least as prevalent among teen-agers as it is in countries that do not ban such advertising.

Which of the following statements draws the most reliable conclusion from the information above?

- (A) Tobacco advertising cannot be the only factor that affects the prevalence of smoking among teen-agers.
- (B) Advertising does not play a role in causing teen-agers to start or continue smoking.

- (C) Banning tobacco advertising does not reduce the consumption of tobacco.
 - (D) More teen-agers smoke if they are not exposed to tobacco advertising than if they are.
 - (E) Most teen-agers who smoked in 1975 did not stop when the ban on tobacco advertising was implemented.
116. Laws requiring the use of headlights during daylight hours can prevent automobile collisions. However, since daylight visibility is worse in countries farther from the equator, any such laws would obviously be more effective in preventing collisions in those countries. In fact, the only countries that actually have such laws are farther from the equator than is the continental United States.

Which of the following conclusions could be most properly drawn from the information given above?

- (A) Drivers in the continental United States who used their headlights during the day would be just as likely to become involved in a collision as would drivers who did not use their headlights.
- (B) In many countries that are farther from the equator than is the continental United States poor daylight visibility is the single most important factor in automobile collisions.
- (C) The proportion of automobile collisions that occur in the daytime is greater in the continental United States than in the countries that have daytime headlight laws.
- (D) Fewer automobile collisions probably occur each year in countries that have daytime headlight laws than occur within the continental United States.
- (E) Daytime headlight laws would probably do less to prevent automobile collisions in the continental United States than they do in the countries that have the laws.

117. A company's two divisions performed with remarkable consistency over the past three years: in each of those years, the pharmaceuticals division has accounted for roughly 20 percent of dollar sales and 40 percent of profits, and the chemicals division for the balance.

Which of the following can properly be inferred regarding the past three years from the statement above?

- (A) Total dollar sales for each of the company's divisions have remained roughly constant.
- (B) The pharmaceuticals division has faced stiffer competition in its markets than has the chemicals division.
- (C) The chemicals division has realized lower profits per dollar of sales than has the pharmaceuticals division.
- (D) The product mix offered by each of the company's divisions has remained unchanged.
- (E) Highly profitable products accounted for a higher percentage of the chemicals division's sales than of those of the pharmaceuticals divisions.

118. According to a review of 61 studies of patients suffering from severely debilitating depression, a large majority of the patients reported that missing a night's sleep immediately lifted their depression. Yet sleep-deprivation is not used to treat depression even though the conventional treatments, which use drugs and electric shocks, often have serious side effects.

Which of the following, if true, best explains the fact that sleep-deprivation is not used as a treatment for depression?

- (A) For a small percentage of depressed patients, missing a night's sleep induces a temporary sense of euphoria.
- (B) Keeping depressed patients awake is more difficult than keeping awake people who are not depressed.
- (C) Prolonged loss of sleep can lead to temporary impairment of judgment comparable to that induced by consuming several ounces of alcohol.
- (D) The dramatic shifts in mood connected with sleep and wakefulness have not been traced to particular changes in brain chemistry.
- (E) Depression returns in full force as soon as the patient sleeps for even a few minutes.

Questions 119 – 120 are based on the following.

According to the Tristate Transportation Authority, making certain improvements to the main commuter rail line

would increase ridership dramatically. The authority plans to finance these improvements over the course of five years by raising automobile tolls on the two high-way bridges along the route the rail line serves. Although the proposed improvements are indeed needed, the authority's plan for securing the necessary funds should be rejected because it would unfairly force drivers to absorb the entire cost of something from which they receive no benefit.

119. Which of the following, if true, would cast the most doubt on the effectiveness of the authority's plan to finance the proposed improvements by increasing bridge tolls?

- (A) Before the authority increases tolls on any of the area bridges, it is required by law to hold public hearings at which objections to the proposed increase can be raised.
- (B) Whenever bridge tolls are increased, the authority must pay a private contractor to adjust the automated toll-collecting machines.
- (C) Between the time a proposed toll increase is announced and the time the increase is actually put into effect, many commuters buy more tokens than usual to postpone the effects of the increase.
- (D) When tolls were last increased on the two bridges in question, almost 20 percent of the regular commuter traffic switched to a slightly longer alternative route that has since been improved.
- (E) The chairman of the authority is a member of the Tristate Automobile Club that has registered strong opposition to the proposed toll increase.

120. Which of the following, if true, would provide the authority with the strongest counter to the objection that its plan is unfair?

- (A) Even with the proposed toll increase, the average bridge toll in the tristate region would remain less than the tolls charged in neighboring states.
- (B) Any attempt to finance the improvements by raising rail fares would result in a decrease in ridership and so would be self-defeating.
- (C) Automobile commuters benefit from well-maintained bridges, and in the tristate region bridge maintenance is funded out of general income tax revenues to which both automobile and rail commuters contribute.
- (D) The roads along the route served by the rail line are highly congested and drivers benefit when commuters are diverted from congested roadways to mass transit.
- (E) The only alternative way of funding the proposed improvements now being considered is through a regional income tax surcharge, which would affect automobile commuters and rail commuters alike.

121. Manufacturers sometimes discount the price of a product to retailers for a promotion period when the product is advertised to consumers. Such promotion often result in a dramatic increase in amount of product sold by the manufacturers to retailers. Nevertheless, the manufacturers could often make more profit by not holding the promotions.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the claim above about the manufacturers' profit?

- (A) The amount of discount generally offered by manufacturers to retailers is carefully calculated to represent the minimum needed to draw consumers' attention to the product.
- (B) For many consumer products the period of advertising discounted prices to consumers is about a week, not sufficiently long for consumers to become used to the sale price.
- (C) For products that are not newly introduced, the purpose of such promotions is to keep the products in the minds of consumers and to attract consumers who are currently using competing products.
- (D) During such a promotion retailers tend to accumulate in their warehouses inventory bought at discount; they then sell much of it later at their regular price.
- (E) If a manufacturer fails to offer such promotions but its competitor offers them, that competitor will tend to

attract consumers away from the manufacturer's product.

122. When people evade income taxes by not declaring taxable income, a vicious cycle results. Tax evasion forces lawmakers to raise income tax rates, which causes the tax burden on nonevading taxpayers to become heavier. This, in turn, encourages even more taxpayers to evade income taxes by hiding taxable income.

The vicious cycle described above could not result unless which of the following were true?

- (A) An increase in tax rates tends to function as an incentive for taxpayers to try to increase their pretax incomes.
- (B) Some methods for detecting tax evaders, and thus recovering some tax revenue lost through evasion, bring in more than they cost, but their success rate varies from years to year.
- (C) When lawmakers establish income tax rates in order to generate a certain level of revenue, they do not allow adequately for revenue that will be lost through evasion.
- (D) No one who routinely hides some taxable income can be induced by a lowering of tax rates to stop hiding such income unless fines for evaders are raised at the same time.
- (E) Taxpayers do not differ from each other with respect to the rate of taxation that will cause them to evade taxes.

123. When people evade income taxes by not declaring taxable income, a vicious cycle results. Tax evasion forces lawmakers to raise income tax rates, which causes the tax burden on nonevading taxpayers to become heavier. This, in turn, encourages even more taxpayers to evade income taxes by hiding taxable income.

The vicious cycle described above could not result unless which of the following were true?

- (A) An increase in tax rates tends to function as an incentive for taxpayers to try to increase their pretax incomes.
- (B) Some methods for detecting tax evaders, and thus recovering some tax revenue lost through evasion, bring in more than they cost, but their success rate varies from year to year.
- (C) When lawmakers establish income tax rates in order to generate a certain level of revenue, they do not allow adequately for revenue that will be lost through evasion.
- (D) No one who routinely hides some taxable income can be induced by a lowering of tax rates to stop hiding such income unless fines of evaders are raised at the same time.
- (E) Taxpayers do not differ from each other with respect to the rate of taxation that will cause them to evade taxes.

124. The local board of education found that, because the current physics curriculum has little direct relevance to today's world, physics classes attracted few high school students. So to attract students to physics classes, the board proposed a curriculum that emphasizes principles of physics involved in producing and analyzing visual images.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest reason to expect that the proposed curriculum will be successful in attracting students?

- (A) Several of the fundamental principles of physics are involved in producing and analyzing visual images.
- (B) Knowledge of physics is becoming increasingly important in understanding the technology used in today's world.
- (C) Equipment that a large producer of photographic equipment has donated to the high school could be used in the proposed curriculum.
- (D) The number of students interested in physics today is much lower than the number of students interested in physics 50 years ago.
- (E) In today's world the production and analysis of visual images is of major importance in communications, business, and recreation.

125. Unlike the wholesale price of raw wool, the wholesale price of raw cotton has fallen considerably in the last year. Thus, although the retail price of cotton clothing at retail clothing stores has not yet fallen, it will inevitably

fall.

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

- (A) The cost of processing raw cotton for cloth has increased during the last year.
- (B) The wholesale price of raw wool is typically higher than that of the same volume of raw cotton.
- (C) The operating costs of the average retail clothing store have remained constant during the last year.
- (D) Changes in retail prices always lag behind changes in wholesale prices.
- (E) The cost of harvesting raw cotton has increased in the last year.

126. Many companies now have employee assistance programs that enable employees, free of charge, to improve their physical fitness, reduce stress, and learn ways to stop smoking. These programs increase worker productivity, reduce absenteeism, and lessen insurance costs for employee health care. Therefore, these programs benefit the company as well as the employee.

Which of the following, if true, most significantly strengthens the conclusion above?

- (A) Physical fitness programs are often the most popular services offered to employees.
- (B) Studies have shown that training in stress management is not effective for many people.
- (C) Regular exercise reduces people's risk of heart disease and provides them with increased energy.
- (D) Physical injuries sometimes result from entering a strenuous physical fitness program too quickly.
- (E) Employee assistance programs require companies to hire people to supervise the various programs offered.

127. Small-business groups are lobbying to defeat proposed federal legislation that would substantially raise the federal minimum wage. This opposition is surprising since the legislation they oppose would, for the first time, exempt all small businesses from paying any minimum wage.

Which of the following, if true, would best explain the opposition of small-business groups to the proposed legislation?

- (A) Under the current federal minimum-wage law, most small businesses are required to pay no less than the minimum wage to their employees.
- (B) In order to attract workers, small companies must match the wages offered by their larger competitors, and these competitors would not be exempt under the proposed laws.
- (C) The exact number of companies that are currently required to pay no less than the minimum wage but that would be exempt under the proposed laws is unknown.
- (D) Some states have set their own minimum wages---in some cases, quite a bit above the level of the minimum wage mandated by current federal law---for certain key industries.
- (E) Service companies make up the majority of small businesses and they generally employ more employees per dollar of revenues than do retail or manufacturing businesses.

128. Reviewer: The book *Art's Decline* argues that European painters today lack skills that were common among European painters of preceding centuries. In this the book must be right, since its analysis of 100 paintings, 50 old and 50 contemporary, demonstrates convincingly that none of the contemporary paintings are executed as skillfully as the older paintings.

Which of the following points to the most serious logical flaw in the reviewer's argument?

- (A) The paintings chosen by the book's author for analysis could be those that most support the book's thesis.
- (B) There could be criteria other than the technical skill of the artist by which to evaluate a painting.
- (C) The title of the book could cause readers to accept the book's thesis even before they read the analysis of the paintings that supports it.
- (D) The particular methods currently used by European painters could require less artistic skill than do methods used by painters in other parts of the world.
- (E) A reader who was not familiar with the language of art criticism might not be convinced by the book's analysis of the 100 paintings.

129. The pharmaceutical industry argues that because new drugs will not be developed unless heavy development costs can be recouped in later sales, the current 20 years of protection provided by patents should be extended in the case of newly developed drugs. However, in other industries new-product development continues despite high development costs, a fact that indicates that the extension is unnecessary.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the pharmaceutical industry's argument against the challenge made above?

- (A) No industries other than the pharmaceutical industry have asked for an extension of the 20-year limit on patent protection.
- (B) Clinical trials of new drugs, which occur after the patent is granted and before the new drug can be marketed, often now take as long as 10 years to complete.
- (C) There are several industries in which the ratio of research and development costs to revenues is higher than it is in the pharmaceutical industry.
- (D) An existing patent for a drug does not legally prevent pharmaceutical companies from bringing to market alternative drugs, provided they are sufficiently dissimilar to the patented drug.
- (E) Much recent industrial innovation has occurred in products---for example, in the computer and electronics industries---for which patent protection is often very ineffective.

Questions 130-131 are based on the following.

Bank depositors in the United States are all financially protected against bank failure because the government insures all individuals' bank deposits. An economist argues that this insurance is partly responsible for the high rate of bank failures, since it removes from depositors any financial incentive to find out whether the bank that holds their money is secure against failure. If depositors were more selective, then banks would need to be secure in order to compete for depositors' money.

130. The economist's argument makes which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Bank failures are caused when big borrowers default on loan repayments.
- (B) A significant proportion of depositors maintain accounts at several different banks.
- (C) The more a depositor has to deposit, the more careful he or she tends to be in selecting a bank.
- (D) The difference in the interest rates paid to depositors by different banks is not a significant

factor in bank failures.

- (E) Potential depositors are able to determine which banks are secure against failure.

131. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the economist's argument?

- (A) Before the government started to insure depositors against bank failure, there was a lower rate of bank failure than there is now.
- (B) When the government did not insure deposits, frequent bank failures occurred as a result of depositors' fears of losing money in bank failures.
- (C) Surveys show that a significant proportion of depositors are aware that their deposits are insured by the government.
- (D) There is an upper limit on the amount of an individual's deposit that the government will insure, but very few individuals' deposits exceed this limit.
- (E) The security of a bank against failure depends on the percentage of its assets that are loaned out and also on how much risk its loans involve.

132. Passengers must exit airplanes swiftly after accidents, since gases released following accidents are toxic to humans and often explode soon after being released. In order to prevent passenger deaths from gas inhalation, safety officials recommend that passengers be provided with smoke hoods that prevent inhalation of the gases.

Which of the following, if true, constitutes the strongest reason not to require implementation of the safety officials' recommendation?

- (A) Test evacuations showed that putting on the smoke hoods added considerably to the overall time it took passengers to leave the cabin.
- (B) Some airlines are unwilling to buy the smoke hoods because they consider them to be prohibitively

expensive.

- (C) Although the smoke hoods protect passengers from the toxic gases, they can do nothing to prevent the gases from igniting.
- (D) Some experienced flyers fail to pay attention to the safety instructions given on every commercial flight before takeoff.
- (E) In many airplane accidents, passengers who were able to reach emergency exits were overcome by toxic gases before they could exit the airplane.

133. In 1960, 10 percent of every dollar paid in automobile insurance premiums went to pay costs arising from injuries incurred in car accidents. In 1990, 50 percent of every dollar paid in automobile insurance premiums went toward such costs, despite the fact that cars were much safer in 1990 than in 1960.

Which of the following, if true, best explains the discrepancy outlined above?

- (A) There were fewer accidents in 1990 than in 1960.
- (B) On average, people drove more slowly in 1990 than in 1960.
- (C) Cars grew increasingly more expensive to repair over the period in question.
- (D) The price of insurance increased more rapidly than the rate of inflation between 1960 and 1990.
- (E) Health-care costs rose sharply between 1960 and 1990.

134. Caterpillars of all species produce an identical hormone called "juvenile hormone" that maintains feeding behavior. Only when a caterpillar has grown to the right size for pupation to take place does a special enzyme halt the production of juvenile hormone. This enzyme can be synthesized and will, on being ingested by immature caterpillars, kill them by stopping them from feeding.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the view that it would not be advisable to try to eradicate agricultural pests that go through a caterpillar stage by spraying croplands with the enzyme mentioned above?

- (A) Most species of caterpillar are subject to some natural predation.
- (B) Many agricultural pests do not go through a caterpillar stage.
- (C) Many agriculturally beneficial insects go through a caterpillar stage.
- (D) Since caterpillars of different species emerge at different times, several sprayings would be necessary.
- (E) Although the enzyme has been synthesized in the laboratory, no large-scale production facilities exist as yet.

135. Although aspirin has been proven to eliminate moderate fever associated with some illnesses, many doctors no longer routinely recommend its use for this purpose. A moderate fever stimulates the activity of the body's disease-fighting white blood cells and also inhibits the growth of many strains of disease-causing bacteria.

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

- (A) Aspirin, an effective painkiller, alleviates the pain and discomfort of many illnesses.
- (B) Aspirin can prolong a patient's illness by eliminating moderate fever helpful in fighting some diseases.
- (C) Aspirin inhibits the growth of white blood cells, which are necessary for fighting some illnesses.
- (D) The more white blood cells a patient's body produces, the less severe the patient's illness will be.
- (E) The focus of modern medicine is on inhibiting the growth of disease-causing bacteria within the body.

136. Because postage rates are rising, Home Decorator magazine plans to maximize its profits by reducing by one half the number of issues it publishes each year.

The quality of articles, the number of articles published per year, and the subscription price will not change. Market research shows that neither subscribers nor advertisers will be lost if the magazine's plan is instituted.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest evidence that the magazine's profits are likely to decline if the plan is instituted?

- (A) With the new postage rates, a typical issue under the proposed plan would cost about one-third more to mail than a typical current issue would.
- (B) The majority of the magazine's subscribers are less concerned about a possible reduction in the quantity of the magazine's articles than about a possible loss of the current high quality of its articles.
- (C) Many of the magazine's long-time subscribers would continue their subscriptions even if the subscription price were increased.
- (D) Most of the advertisers that purchase advertising space in the magazine will continue to spend the same amount on advertising per issue as they have in the past.
- (E) Production costs for the magazine are expected to remain stable.

137. A study of marital relationships in which one partner's sleeping and waking cycles differ from those of the other partner reveals that such couples share fewer activities with each other and have more violent arguments than do couples in a relationship in which both partners follow the same sleeping and waking patterns. Thus, mismatched sleeping and waking cycles can seriously jeopardize a marriage.

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

- (A) Married couples in which both spouses follow the same sleeping and waking patterns also occasionally have arguments that can jeopardize the couple's marriage.
- (B) The sleeping and waking cycles of individuals tend to vary from season to season.
- (C) The individuals who have sleeping and waking cycles that differ significantly from those of their spouses tend to argue little with colleagues at work.
- (D) People in unhappy marriages have been found to express hostility by adopting a different sleeping and waking cycle from that of their spouses.
- (E) According to a recent study, most people's sleeping and waking cycles can be controlled and modified easily.

Questions 138-139 are based on the following.

Roland: The alarming fact is that 90 percent of the people in this country now report that they know someone who is unemployed.

Sharon: But a normal, moderate level of unemployment is 5 percent, with 1 out of 20 workers unemployed. So at any given time if a person knows approximately 50 workers, 1 or more will very likely be unemployed.

138. Sharon's argument is structured to lead to which of the following as a conclusion?

- (A) The fact that 90% of the people know someone who is unemployed is not an indication that unemployment is abnormally high.
- (B) The current level of unemployment is not moderate.
- (C) If at least 5% of workers are unemployed, the result of questioning a representative group of people cannot be the percentage Roland cites.
- (D) It is unlikely that the people whose statements Roland cites are giving accurate reports.
- (E) If an unemployment figure is given as a certain percent, the actual percentage of those without jobs is even higher.

139. Sharon's argument relies on the assumption that

- (A) normal levels of unemployment are rarely exceeded
- (B) unemployment is not normally concentrated in geographically isolated segments of the population
- (C) the number of people who each know someone who is unemployed is always higher than 90% of the population

- (D) Roland is not consciously distorting the statistics he presents
- (E) knowledge that a personal acquaintance is unemployed generates more fear of losing one's job than does knowledge of unemployment statistics

140. A report on acid rain concluded, "Most forests in Canada are not being damaged by acid rain." Critics of the report insist the conclusion be changed to, "Most forests in Canada do not show visible symptoms of damage by acid rain, such as abnormal loss of leaves, slower rates of growth, or higher mortality."

Which of the following, if true, provides the best logical justification for the critics' insistence that the report's conclusion be changed?

- (A) Some forests in Canada are being damaged by acid rain.
- (B) Acid rain could be causing damage for which symptoms have not yet become visible.
- (C) The report does not compare acid rain damage to Canadian forests with acid rain damage to forests in other countries.
- (D) All forests in Canada have received acid rain during the past fifteen years.
- (E) The severity of damage by acid rain differs from forest to forest.

141. In the past most airline companies minimized aircraft weight to minimize fuel costs. The safest airline seats were heavy, and airlines equipped their planes with few of these seats. This year the seat that has sold best to airlines has been the safest one—a clear indication that airlines are assigning a higher priority to safe seating than to minimizing fuel costs.

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

- (A) Last year's best-selling airline seat was not the safest airline seat on the market.
- (B) No airline company has announced that it would be making safe seating a higher priority this year.
- (C) The price of fuel was higher this year than it had been in most of the years when the safest airline seats sold poorly.
- (D) Because of increases in the cost of materials, all airline seats were more expensive to manufacture this year than in any previous year.
- (E) Because of technological innovations, the safest airline seat on the market this year weighed less than most other airline seats on the market.

142. A computer equipped with signature-recognition software, which restricts access to a computer to those people whose signatures are on file, identifies a person's signature by analyzing not only the form of the signature but also such characteristics as pen pressure and signing speed. Even the most adept forgers cannot duplicate all of the characteristics the program analyzes.

Which of the following can be logically concluded from the passage above?

- (A) The time it takes to record and analyze a signature makes the software impractical for everyday use.
- (B) Computers equipped with the software will soon be installed in most banks.
- (C) Nobody can gain access to a computer equipped with the software solely by virtue of skill at forging signatures.
- (D) Signature-recognition software has taken many years to develop and perfect.
- (E) In many cases even authorized users are denied legitimate access to computers equipped with the software.

143. Division manager: I want to replace the Microton computers in my division with Vitech computers.

General manager: Why?

Division manager: It costs 28 percent less to train new staff on the Vitech.

General manager: But that is not a good enough reason. We can simply hire only people who already know how to use the Microton computer.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the general manager's objection to the replacement of Microton computers with Vitechs?

- (A) Currently all employees in the company are required to attend workshops on how to use Microton computers in new applications.
- (B) Once employees learn how to use a computer, they tend to change employers more readily than before.
- (C) Experienced users of Microton computers command much higher salaries than do prospective employees who have no experience in the use of computers.
- (D) The average productivity of employees in the general manager's company is below the average productivity of the employees of its competitors.
- (E) The high costs of replacement parts make Vitech computers more expensive to maintain than Microton

computers.

144. An airplane engine manufacturer developed a new engine model with safety features lacking in the earlier model, which was still being manufactured. During the first year that both were sold, the earlier model far outsold the new model; the manufacturer thus concluded that safety was not the customers' primary consideration.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the manufacturer's conclusion?

- (A) Both private plane owners and commercial airlines buy engines from this airplane engine manufacturer.
- (B) Many customers consider earlier engine models better safety risks than new engine models, since more is usually known about the safety of the earlier models.
- (C) Many customers of this airplane engine manufacturer also bought airplane engines from manufacturers who did not provide additional safety features in their newer models.
- (D) The newer engine model can be used in all planes in which the earlier engine model can be used.
- (E) There was no significant difference in price between the newer engine model and the earlier engine model.

145. Between 1975 and 1985, nursing-home occupancy rates averaged 87 percent of capacity, while admission rates remained constant, at an average of 95 admissions per 1,000 beds per year. Between 1985 and 1988, however, occupancy rates rose to an average of 92 percent of capacity, while admission rates declined to 81 per 1,000 beds per year.

If the statements above are true, which of the following conclusions can be most properly drawn?

- (A) The average length of time nursing-home residents stayed in nursing homes increased between 1985 and 1988.
- (B) The proportion of older people living in nursing homes was greater in 1988 than in 1975.
- (C) Nursing home admission rates tend to decline whenever occupancy rates rise.
- (D) Nursing homes built prior to 1985 generally had fewer beds than did nursing homes built between 1985 and 1988.
- (E) The more beds a nursing home has, the higher its occupancy rate is likely to be.

146. Firms adopting "profit-related-pay" (PRP) contracts pay wages at levels that vary with the firm's profits. In the metalworking industry last year, firms with PRP contracts in place showed productivity per worker on average 13 percent higher than that of their competitors who used more traditional contracts.

If, on the basis of the evidence above, it is argued that PRP contracts increase worker productivity, which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken that argument?

- (A) Results similar to those cited for the metal-working industry have been found in other industries where PRP contracts are used.
- (B) Under PRP contracts costs other than labor costs, such as plant, machinery, and energy, make up an increased proportion of the total cost of each unit of output.
- (C) Because introducing PRP contracts greatly changes individual workers' relationships to the firm, negotiating the introduction of PRP contracts is complex and time consuming.
- (D) Many firms in the metalworking industry have modernized production equipment in the last five years, and most of these introduced PRP contracts at the same time.
- (E) In firms in the metalworking industry where PRP contracts are in place, the average take-home pay is 15 percent higher than it is in those firms where workers have more traditional contracts.

147. Crops can be traded on the futures market before they are harvested. If a poor corn harvest is predicted, prices of corn futures rise; if a bountiful corn harvest is predicted, prices of corn futures fall. This morning meteorologists are predicting much-needed rain for the corn-growing region starting tomorrow. Therefore, since adequate moisture is essential for the current crop's survival, prices of corn futures will fall sharply today.

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

- (A) Corn that does not receive adequate moisture during its critical pollination stage will not produce a bountiful harvest.
- (B) Futures prices for corn have been fluctuating more dramatically this season than last season.
- (C) The rain that meteorologists predicted for tomorrow is expected to extend well beyond the corn-growing region.
- (D) Agriculture experts announced today that a disease that has devastated some of the corn crop will spread widely before the end of the growing season.
- (E) Most people who trade in corn futures rarely take physical possession of the corn they trade.

148. A discount retailer of basic household necessities employs thousands of people and pays most of them at the minimum wage rate. Yet following a federally mandated increase of the minimum wage rate that increased

the retailer's operating costs considerably, the retailer's profits increased markedly.

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

- (A) Over half of the retailer's operating costs consist of payroll expenditures; yet only a small percentage of those expenditures go to pay management salaries.
- (B) The retailer's customer base is made up primarily of people who earn, or who depend on the earnings of others who earn, the minimum wage.
- (C) The retailer's operating costs, other than wages, increased substantially after the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect.
- (D) When the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect, the retailer also raised the wage rate for employees who had been earning just above minimum wage.
- (E) The majority of the retailer's employees work as cashiers, and most cashiers are paid the minimum wage.

149. The cotton farms of Country Q became so productive that the market could not absorb all that they produced. Consequently, cotton prices fell. The government tried to boost cotton prices by offering farmers who took 25 percent of their cotton acreage out of production direct support payments up to a specified maximum per farm.

The government's program, if successful, will not be a net burden on the budget. Which of the following, if true, is the best basis for an explanation of how this could be so?

- (A) Depressed cotton prices meant operating losses for cotton farms, and the government lost revenue from taxes on farm profits.
- (B) Cotton production in several counties other than Q declined slightly the year that the support-payment program went into effect in Q.
- (C) The first year that the support-payment program was in effect, cotton acreage in Q was 5% below its level in the base year for the program.
- (D) The specified maximum per farm meant that for very large cotton farms the support payments were less per acre for those acres that were withdrawn from production than they were for smaller farms.
- (E) Farmers who wished to qualify for support payments could not use the cotton acreage that was withdrawn from production to grow any other crop.

150. United States hospitals have traditionally relied primarily on revenues from paying patients to offset losses from unreimbursed care. Almost all paying patients now rely on governmental or private health insurance to pay hospital bills. Recently, insurers have been strictly limiting what they pay hospitals for the care of insured patients to amounts at or below actual costs.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

- (A) Although the advance of technology has made expensive medical procedures available to the wealthy, such procedures are out of the reach of low-income patients.
- (B) If hospitals do not find ways to raising additional income for unreimbursed care, they must either deny some of that care or suffer losses if they give it.
- (C) Some patients have incomes too high for eligibility for governmental health insurance but are unable to afford private insurance for hospital care.
- (D) If the hospitals reduce their costs in providing care, insurance companies will maintain the current level of reimbursement, thereby providing more funds for unreimbursed care.
- (E) Even though philanthropic donations have traditionally provided some support for the hospitals, such donations are at present declining.

151. Generally scientists enter their field with the goal of doing important new research and accept as their colleagues those with similar motivation. Therefore, when any scientist wins renown as an expounder of science to general audiences, most other scientists conclude that this popularizer should no longer be regarded as a true colleague.

The explanation offered above for the low esteem in which scientific popularizers are held by research scientists assumes that

- (A) serious scientific research is not a solitary activity, but relies on active cooperation among a group of colleagues
- (B) research scientists tend not to regard as colleagues those scientists whose renown they envy
- (C) a scientist can become a famous popularizer without having completed any important research
- (D) research scientists believe that those who are well known as popularizers of science are not motivated to do important new research
- (E) no important new research can be accessible to or accurately assessed by those who are not themselves scientists

152. Mouth cancer is a danger for people who rarely brush their teeth. In order to achieve early detection of mouth cancer in these individuals, a town's public health officials sent a pamphlet to all town residents, describing how to perform weekly self-examinations of the mouth for lumps.

Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the pamphlet as a method of achieving the public health officials' goal?

- (A) Many dental diseases produce symptoms that cannot be detected in a weekly self-examination.
- (B) Once mouth cancer has been detected, the effectiveness of treatment can vary from person to person.
- (C) The pamphlet was sent to all town residents, including those individuals who brush their teeth regularly.
- (D) Mouth cancer is much more common in adults than in children.
- (E) People who rarely brush their teeth are unlikely to perform a weekly examination of their mouth.

153. Technological improvements and reduced equipment costs have made converting solar energy directly into electricity far more cost-efficient in the last decade. However, the threshold of economic viability for solar power (that is, the price per barrel to which oil would have to rise in order for new solar power plants to be more economical than new oil-fired power plants) is unchanged at thirty-five dollars.

Which of the following, if true, does most to help explain why the increased cost-efficiency of solar power has not decreased its threshold of economic viability?

- (A) The cost of oil has fallen dramatically.
- (B) The reduction in the cost of solar-power equipment has occurred despite increased raw material costs for that equipment.
- (C) Technological changes have increased the efficiency of oil-fired power plants.
- (D) Most electricity is generated by coal-fired or nuclear, rather than oil-fired, power plants.
- (E) When the price of oil increases, reserves of oil not previously worth exploiting become economically viable.

154. Start-up companies financed by venture capitalist have a much lower failure rate than companies financed by other means. Source of financing, therefore, must be a more important causative factor in the success of a start-up company than are such factors as the personal characteristics of the entrepreneur, the quality of strategic planning, or the management structure of the company.

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

- (A) Venture capitalists tend to be more responsive than other sources of financing to changes in a start-up company's financial needs.
- (B) The strategic planning of a start-up company is a less important factor in the long-term success of the company than are the personal characteristics of the entrepreneur.
- (C) More than half of all new companies fall within five years.
- (D) The management structures of start-up companies are generally less formal than the management structures of ongoing businesses.
- (E) Venture capitalists base their decisions to fund start-up companies on such factors as the characteristics of the entrepreneur and quality of strategic planning of the company.

155. The proportion of women among students enrolled in higher education programs has increased over the past decades. This is partly shown by the fact that in 1959, only 11 percent of the women between twenty and twenty-one were enrolled in college, while in 1981, 30 percent of the women between twenty and twenty-one were enrolled in college.

To evaluate the argument above, it would be most useful to compare 1959 and 1981 with regard to which of the following characteristics?

- (A) The percentage of women between twenty and twenty-one who were not enrolled in college
- (B) The percentage of women between twenty and twenty-five who graduated from college
- (C) The percentage of women who, after attending college, entered highly paid professions
- (D) The percentage of men between twenty and twenty-one who were enrolled in college
- (E) The percentage of men who graduated from high school

Questions 156-157 are based on the following.

Companies O and P each have the same number of employees who work the same number of hours per week. According to records maintained by each company, the employees of Company O had fewer job-related accidents last year than did the employees of Company P. Therefore, employees of Company O are less likely to have job-related accidents than are employees of Company P.

156. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion above?

- (A) Company P manufactures products that are more hazardous for workers to produce than does Company O.
- (B) Company P holds more safety inspections than does Company O.
- (C) Company P maintains a more modern infirmary than does Company O.
- (D) Company O paid more for new job-related medical claims than did Company P.
- (E) Company P provides more types of health-care benefits than does Company O.

157. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- (A) The employees of Company P lost more time at work due to job-related accidents than did the employees of Company O.
- (B) Company P considered more types of accidents to be job-related than did Company O.
- (C) The employees of Company P were sick more often than were the employees of Company O.
- (D) Several employees of Company O each had more than one job-related accident.
- (E) The majority of job-related accidents at Company O involved a single machine.

158. In comparison to the standard typewriter keyboard, the EFCO keyboard, which places the most-used keys nearest the typist's strongest fingers, allows faster typing and results in less fatigue. Therefore, replacement of standard keyboards with the EFCO keyboard will result in an immediate reduction of typing costs.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) People who use both standard and EFCO keyboards report greater difficulty in the transition from the EFCO keyboard to the standard keyboard than in the transition from the standard keyboard to the EFCO keyboard.
- (B) EFCO keyboards are no more expensive to manufacture than are standard keyboards and require less frequent repair than do standard keyboards.
- (C) The number of businesses and government agencies that use EFCO keyboards is increasing each year.
- (D) The more training and experience an employee has had with the standard keyboard, the more costly it is to train that employee to use the EFCO keyboard.
- (E) Novice typists can learn to use the EFCO keyboard in about the same amount of time it takes them to learn to use the standard keyboard.

Questions 159-160 are based on the following.

Half of the subjects in an experiment—the experimental group—consumed large quantities of a popular artificial sweetener. Afterward, this group showed lower cognitive abilities than did the other half of the subjects—the control group—who did not consume the sweetener. The detrimental effects were attributed to an amino acid that is one of the sweetener's principal constituents.

159. Which of the following, if true, would best support the conclusion that some ingredient of the sweetener was responsible for the experimental results?

- (A) Most consumers of the sweetener do not consume as much of it as the experimental group members did.
- (B) The amino acid referred to in the conclusion is a component of all proteins, some of which must be consumed for adequate nutrition.
- (C) The quantity of the sweetener consumed by individuals in the experimental group is considered safe by federal food regulators.
- (D) The two groups of subjects were evenly matched with regard to cognitive abilities prior to the experiment.
- (E) A second experiment in which subjects consumed large quantities of the sweetener lacked a control group of subjects who were not given the sweetener.

160. Which of the following, if true, would best help explain how the sweetener might produce the observed effect?

- (A) The government's analysis of the artificial sweetener determined that it was sold in relatively pure form.
- (B) A high level of the amino acid in the blood inhibits the synthesis of a substance required for normal brain functioning.
- (C) Because the sweetener is used primarily as a food additive, adverse reactions to it are rarely noticed by consumers.
- (D) The amino acid that is a constituent of the sweetener is also sold separately as a dietary supplement.
- (E) Subjects in the experiment did not know whether they were consuming the sweetener or a second, harmless substance.

161. Adult female rats who have never before encountered rat pups will start to show maternal behaviors after being confined with a pup for about seven days. This period can be considerably shortened by disabling the female's sense of smell or by removing the scent-producing glands of the pup.
Which of the following hypotheses best explains the contrast described above?

- (A) The sense of smell in adult female rats is more acute than that in rat pups.
- (B) The amount of scent produced by rat pups increases when they are in the presence of a female rat that did not bear them.
- (C) Female rats that have given birth are more affected by olfactory cues than are female rats that have never given birth.
- (D) A female rat that has given birth shows maternal behavior toward rat pups that she did not bear more quickly than does a female rat that has never given birth.
- (E) The development of a female rat's maternal interest in a rat pup that she did not bear is inhibited by the odor of the pup.

162. The interview is an essential part of a successful hiring program because, with it, job applicants who have personalities that are unsuited to the requirements of the job will be eliminated from consideration.

The argument above logically depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) A hiring program will be successful if it includes interviews.
- (B) The interview is a more important part of a successful hiring program than is the development of a job description.
- (C) Interviewers can accurately identify applicants whose personalities are unsuited to the requirements of the job.
- (D) The only purpose of an interview is to evaluate whether job applicants' personalities are suited to the requirements of the job.
- (E) the fit of job applicants' personalities to the requirements of the job was once the most important factor in making hiring decisions.

163. An overly centralized economy, not the changes in the climate, is responsible for the poor agricultural production in Country X since its new government came to power. Neighboring Country Y has experienced the same climatic conditions, but while agricultural production has been falling in Country X, it has been rising in Country Y.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) Industrial production also is declining in Country X.
- (B) Whereas Country Y is landlocked, Country X has a major seaport.
- (C) Both Country X and Country Y have been experiencing drought conditions.
- (D) The crops that have always been grown in Country X are different from those that have always been grown in Country Y.
- (E) Country X's new government instituted a centralized economy with the intention of ensuring an equitable distribution of goods.

164. Useful protein drugs, such as insulin, must still be administered by the cumbersome procedure of injection under the skin. If proteins are taken orally, they are digested and cannot reach their target cells. Certain nonprotein drugs, however, contain chemical bonds that are not broken down by the digestive system. They can, thus, be taken orally.

The statements above most strongly support a claim that a research procedure that successfully accomplishes which of the following would be beneficial to users of protein drugs?

- (A) Coating insulin with compounds that are broken down by target cells, but whose chemical bonds are resistant to digestion
- (B) Converting into protein compounds, by procedures that work in the laboratory, the nonprotein drugs that resist digestion
- (C) Removing permanently from the digestive system any substances that digest proteins
- (D) Determining, in a systematic way, what enzymes and bacteria are present in the normal digestive system and whether they tend to be broken down within the body
- (E) Determining the amount of time each nonprotein drug takes to reach its target cells.

165. Country Y uses its scarce foreign-exchange reserves to buy scrap iron for recycling into steel. Although the steel thus produced earns more foreign exchange than it costs, that policy is foolish. Country Y's own territory has vast deposits of iron ore, which can be mined with minimal expenditure of foreign exchange.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Country Y's policy of buying scrap iron abroad?

- (A) The price of scrap iron on international markets rose significantly in 1987.
 - (B) Country Y's foreign-exchange reserves dropped significantly in 1987.
 - (C) There is virtually no difference in quality between steel produced from scrap iron and that produced from iron ore.
 - (D) Scrap iron is now used in the production of roughly half the steel used in the world today, and experts predict that scrap iron will be used even more extensively in the future.
 - (E) Furnaces that process scrap iron can be built and operated in Country Y with substantially less foreign exchange than can furnaces that process iron ore.
166. Last year the rate of inflation was 1.2 percent, but for the current year it has been 4 percent. We can conclude that inflation is on an upward trend and the rate will be still higher next year.

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

- (A) The inflation figures were computed on the basis of a representative sample of economic data rather than all of the available data.
 - (B) Last year a dip in oil prices brought inflation temporarily below its recent stable annual level of 4 percent.
 - (C) Increases in the pay of some workers are tied to the level of inflation, and at an inflation rate of 4 percent or above, these pay raises constitute a force causing further inflation.
 - (D) The 1.2 percent rate of inflation last year represented a ten-year low.
 - (E) Government intervention cannot affect the rate of inflation to any significant degree.
167. Because no employee wants to be associated with bad news in the eyes of a superior, information about serious problems at lower levels is progressively softened and distorted as it goes up each step in the management hierarchy. The chief executive is, therefore, less well informed about problems at lower levels than are his or her subordinates at those levels.

The conclusion drawn above is based on the assumption that

- (A) problems should be solved at the level in the management hierarchy at which they occur
 - (B) employees should be rewarded for accurately reporting problems to their superiors
 - (C) problem-solving ability is more important at higher levels than it is at lower levels of the management hierarchy
 - (D) chief executives obtain information about problems at lower levels from no source other than their subordinates
 - (E) some employees are more concerned about truth than about the way they are perceived by their superiors
168. In the United States in 1986, the average rate of violent crime in states with strict gun-control laws was 645 crimes per 100,000 persons—about 50 percent higher than the average rate in the eleven states where strict gun-control laws have never been passed. Thus one way to reduce violent crime is to repeal strict gun control laws.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) The annual rate of violent crime in states with strict gun-control laws has decreased since the passage of those laws.
- (B) In states with strict gun-control laws, few individuals are prosecuted for violating such laws.
- (C) In states without strict gun-control laws, many individuals have had no formal training in the use of firearms.
- (D) The annual rate of nonviolent crime is lower in states with strict gun-control laws than in states without such laws.
- (E) Less than half of the individuals who reside in states without strict gun-control laws own a gun.

169. Corporate officers and directors commonly buy and sell, for their own portfolios, stock in their own corporations. Generally, when the ratio of such inside sales to inside purchases falls below 2 to 1 for a given stock, a rise in stock prices is imminent. In recent days, while the price of MEGA Corporation stock has been falling, the corporation's officers and directors have bought up to nine times as much of it as they have sold.

The facts above best support which of the following predictions?

- (A) The imbalance between inside purchases and inside sales of MEGA stock will grow even further.
- (B) Inside purchases of MEGA stock are about to cease abruptly.
- (C) The price of MEGA stock will soon begin to go up.
- (D) The price of MEGA stock will continue to drop, but less rapidly.
- (E) The majority of MEGA stock will soon be owned by MEGA's own officers and directors.

170. The proposal to hire ten new police officers in Middletown is quite foolish. There is sufficient funding to pay the salaries of the new officers, but not the salaries of additional court and prison employees to process the increased caseload of arrests and convictions that new officers usually generate.

Which of the following, if true, will most seriously weaken the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) Studies have shown that an increase in a city's police force does not necessarily reduce crime.
- (B) When one major city increased its police force by 19 percent last year, there were 40 percent more arrests and 13 percent more convictions.
- (C) If funding for the new police officers' salaries is approved, support for other city services will have to be reduced during the next fiscal year.
- (D) In most United States cities, not all arrests result in convictions, and not all convictions result in prison terms.
- (E) Middletown's ratio of police officers to citizens has reached a level at which an increase in the number of officers will have a deterrent effect on crime.

171. A recent report determined that although only three percent of drivers on Maryland highways equipped their vehicles with radar detectors, thirty-three percent of all vehicles ticketed for exceeding the speed limit were equipped with them. Clearly, drivers who equip their vehicles with radar detectors are more likely to exceed the speed limit regularly than are drivers who do not.

The conclusion drawn above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Drivers who equip their vehicles with radar detectors are less likely to be ticketed for exceeding the speed limit than are drivers who do not.
- (B) Drivers who are ticketed for exceeding the speed limit are more likely to exceed the speed limit regularly than are drivers who are not ticketed.
- (C) The number of vehicles that were ticketed for exceeding the speed limit was greater than the number of vehicles that were equipped with radar detectors.
- (D) Many of the vehicles that were ticketed for exceeding the speed limit were ticketed more than once in the time period covered by the report.
- (E) Drivers on Maryland highways exceeded the speed limit more often than did drivers on other state highways not covered in the report.

172. There is a great deal of geographical variation in the frequency of many surgical procedures—up to tenfold variation per hundred thousand between different areas in the numbers of hysterectomies, prostatectomies, and tonsillectomies.

To support a conclusion that much of the variation is due to unnecessary surgical procedures, it would be most important to establish which of the following?

- (A) A local board of review at each hospital examines the records of every operation to determine whether the surgical procedure was necessary.
- (B) The variation is unrelated to factors (other than the surgical procedures themselves) that influence the incidence of diseases for which surgery might be considered.
- (C) There are several categories of surgical procedure (other than hysterectomies, prostatectomies, and tonsillectomies) that are often performed unnecessarily.
- (D) For certain surgical procedures, it is difficult to determine after the operation whether the procedures were necessary or whether alternative treatment would have succeeded.
- (E) With respect to how often they are performed unnecessarily, hysterectomies, prostatectomies, and tonsillectomies are representative of surgical procedures in general.

173. Researchers have found that when very overweight people, who tend to have relatively low metabolic rates, lose weight primarily through dieting, their metabolisms generally remain unchanged. They will thus burn significantly fewer calories at the new weight than do people whose weight is normally at that level. Such newly thin persons will, therefore, ultimately regain weight until their body size again matches their metabolic rate.

The conclusion of the argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Relatively few very overweight people who have dieted down to a new weight tend to continue to consume substantially fewer calories than do people whose normal weight is at that level.
- (B) The metabolisms of people who are usually not overweight are much more able to vary than the metabolisms of people who have been very overweight.
- (C) The amount of calories that a person usually burns in a day is determined more by the amount that is consumed that day than by the current weight of the individual.
- (D) Researchers have not yet determined whether the metabolic rates of formerly very overweight individuals can be accelerated by means of chemical agents.
- (E) Because of the constancy of their metabolic rates, people who are at their usual weight normally have as much difficulty gaining weight as they do losing it.

174. In 1987 sinusitis was the most common chronic medical condition in the United States, followed by arthritis and high blood pressure, in that order.

The incidence rates for both arthritis and high blood pressure increase with age, but the incidence rate for sinusitis is the same for people of all ages.

The average age of the United States population will increase between 1987 and 2000.

Which of the following conclusions can be most properly drawn about chronic medical conditions in the United States from the information given above?

- (A) Sinusitis will be more common than either arthritis or high blood pressure in 2000.
- (B) Arthritis will be the most common chronic medical condition in 2000.
- (C) The average age of people suffering from sinusitis will increase between 1987 and 2000.
- (D) Fewer people will suffer from sinusitis in 2000 than suffered from it in 1987.
- (E) A majority of the population will suffer from at least one of the medical conditions mentioned above by the year 2000.

175. Parasitic wasps lay their eggs directly into the eggs of various host insects in exactly the right numbers for any suitable size of host egg. If they laid too many eggs in a host egg, the developing wasp larvae would compete with each other to the death for nutrients and space. If too few eggs were laid, portions of the host egg would decay, killing the wasp larvae.

Which of the following conclusions can properly be drawn from the information above?

- (A) The size of the smallest host egg that a wasp could theoretically parasitize can be determined from the wasp's egg-laying behavior.
- (B) Host insects lack any effective defenses against the form of predation practiced by parasitic wasps.
- (C) Parasitic wasps learn from experience how many eggs to lay into the eggs of different host species.
- (D) Failure to lay enough eggs would lead to the death of the developing wasp larvae more quickly than would laying too many eggs.
- (E) Parasitic wasps use visual clues to calculate the size of a host egg.

176. Northern Air has dozens of flights daily into and out of Belleville Airport, which is highly congested. Northern Air depends for its success on economy and quick turnaround and consequently is planning to replace its large planes with Skybuses, whose novel aerodynamic design is extremely fuel efficient. The Skybus' fuel efficiency results in both lower fuel costs and reduced time spent refueling.

Which of the following, if true, could present the most serious disadvantage for Northern Air in replacing their large planes with Skybuses?

- (A) The Skybus would enable Northern Air to schedule direct flights to destinations that currently require stops for refueling.
- (B) Aviation fuel is projected to decline in price over the next several years.

- (C) The fuel efficiency of the Skybus would enable Northern Air to eliminate refueling at some of its destinations, but several mechanics would lose their jobs.
- (D) None of Northern Air's competitors that use Belleville Airport are considering buying Skybuses.
- (E) The aerodynamic design of the Skybus causes turbulence behind it when taking off that forces other planes on the runway to delay their takeoffs.

177. Products sold under a brand name used to command premium prices because, in general, they were superior to nonbrand rival products. Technical expertise in product development has become so widespread, however, that special quality advantages are very hard to obtain these days and even harder to maintain. As a consequence, brand-name products generally neither offer higher quality nor sell at higher prices. Paradoxically, brand names are a bigger marketing advantage than ever.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the paradox outlined above?

- (A) Brand names are taken by consumers as a guarantee of getting a product as good as the best rival products.
- (B) Consumers recognize that the quality of products sold under invariant brand names can drift over time.
- (C) In many acquisitions of one corporation by another, the acquiring corporation is interested more in acquiring the right to use certain brand names than in acquiring existing production facilities.
- (D) In the days when special quality advantages were easier to obtain than they are now, it was also easier to get new brand names established.
- (E) The advertising of a company's brand-name products is at times transferred to a new advertising agency, especially when sales are declining.

178. In countries in which new life-sustaining drugs cannot be patented, such drugs are sold at widely affordable prices; those same drugs, where patented, command premium prices because the patents shield patent-holding manufacturers from competitors. These facts show that future access to new life-sustaining drugs can be improved if the practice of granting patents on newly developed life-sustaining drugs were to be abolished everywhere.

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

- (A) In countries in which life-sustaining drugs cannot be patented, their manufacture is nevertheless a profitable enterprise.
- (B) Countries that do not currently grant patents on life-sustaining drugs are, for the most part, countries with large populations.
- (C) In some countries specific processes for the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs can be patented even in cases in which the drugs themselves cannot be patented.
- (D) Pharmaceutical companies can afford the research that goes into the development of new drugs only if patents allow them to earn high profits.
- (E) Countries that grant patents on life-sustaining drugs almost always ban their importation from countries that do not grant such patents.

179. A museum has been offered an undocumented statue, supposedly Greek and from the sixth century B.C. Possibly the statue is genuine but undocumented because it was recently unearthed or because it has been privately owned. However, an ancient surface usually has uneven weathering, whereas the surface of this statue has the uniform quality characteristically produced by a chemical bath used by forgers to imitate a weathered surface. Therefore, the statue is probably a forgery.

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

- (A) Museums can accept a recently unearthed statue only with valid export documentation from its country of origin.
- (B) The subject's pose and other aspects of the subject's treatment exhibit all the most common features of Greek statues of the sixth century B.C.
- (C) The chemical bath that forgers use was at one time used by dealers and collectors to remove the splotchy surface appearance of genuinely ancient sculptures.
- (D) Museum officials believe that forgers have no technique that can convincingly simulate the patchy weathering characteristic of the surfaces of ancient sculptures.
- (E) An allegedly Roman sculpture with a uniform surface similar to that of the statue being offered to the museum was recently shown to be a forgery.

180. In the arid land along the Colorado River, use of the river's water supply is strictly controlled: farms along the river each have a limited allocation that they are allowed to use for irrigation. But the trees that grow in narrow strips along the river's banks also use its water. Clearly, therefore, if farmers were to remove those trees, more water would be available for crop irrigation.

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

- (A) The trees along the river's banks shelter it from the sun and wind, thereby greatly reducing the amount of water lost through evaporation.
- (B) Owners of farms along the river will probably not undertake the expense of cutting down trees along the banks unless they are granted a greater allocation of water in return.
- (C) Many of the tree species currently found along the river's banks are specifically adapted to growing in places where tree roots remain constantly wet.
- (D) The strip of land where trees grow along the river's banks would not be suitable for growing crops if the trees were removed.
- (E) The distribution of water allocations for irrigation is intended to prevent farms farther upstream from using water needed by farms farther downstream.

181.

Consumer health advocate: Your candy company adds caffeine to your chocolate candy bars so that each one delivers a specified amount of caffeine. Since caffeine is highly addictive, this indicates that you intend to keep your customers addicted.

Candy manufacturer: Our manufacturing process results in there being less caffeine in each chocolate candy bar than in the unprocessed cacao beans from which the chocolate is made.

The candy manufacturer's response is flawed as a refutation of the consumer health advocate's argument because it

- (F) fails to address the issue of whether the level of caffeine in the candy bars sold by the manufacture is enough to keep people addicted
- (G) assumes without warrant that all unprocessed cacao beans contain a uniform amount of caffeine
- (H) does not specify exactly how caffeine is lost in the manufacturing process
- (I) treats the consumer health advocate's argument as though it were about each candy bar rather than about the manufacturer's candy in general
- (J) merely contradicts the consumer health advocate's conclusion without giving any reason to believe that the advocate's reasoning is unsound

182.

The earliest Mayan pottery found at Colha, in Belize, is about 3,000 years old. Recently, however,

4,500-year-old stone agricultural implements were unearthed at Colha. These implements resemble Mayan stone implements of a much later period, also found at Colha. Moreover, the implements' designs are strikingly different from the designs of stone implements produced by other cultures known to have inhabited the area in prehistoric times. Therefore, there were surely Mayan settlements in Colha 4,500 years ago.

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

- (A) Ceramic ware is not known to have been used by the Maya to make agricultural implements.
- (B) Carbon dating of corn pollen in Colha indicates that agriculture began there around 4,500 years ago.
- (C) Archaeological evidence indicates that some of the oldest stone implements found at Colha were used to cut away vegetation after controlled burning of trees to open areas of swampland for cultivation.
- (D) Successor cultures at a given site often adopt the style of agricultural implements used by earlier inhabitants of the same site.
- (E) Many religious and social institutions of the Mayan people who inhabited Colha 3,000 years ago relied on a highly developed system of agricultural symbols.

183.

Editorial:

Regulations recently imposed by the government of Risemia call for unprecedented reductions in the amounts of pollutants manufacturers are allowed to discharge into the environment. It will take costly new pollution control equipment requiring expensive maintenance to comply with these regulations. Resultant price increases for Risemian manufactured goods will lead to the loss of some export markets.

Clearly, therefore, annual exports of Risemian manufactured goods will in the future occur at diminished levels.

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

- (A) The need to comply with the new regulations will stimulate the development within Risemia of new pollution control equipment for which a strong worldwide demand is likely to emerge.
- (B) The proposed regulations include a schedule of fines for noncompliance that escalate steeply in cases of repeated noncompliance.
- (C) Savings from utilizing the chemicals captured by the pollution control equipment will remain far below the cost of maintaining the equipment.
- (D) By international standards, the levels of pollutants currently emitted by some of Risemia's manufacturing plants are not considered excessive.
- (E) The stockholders of most Risemia's manufacturing corporations exert substantial pressure on the corporations to comply with environmental laws.

184.

Codex Berinensis, a Florentine copy of an ancient Roman medical treatise, is undated but contains clues to when it was produced. Its first eighty pages are by a single copyist, but the remaining twenty pages are by three different copyists, which indicate some significant disruption. Since a letter in handwriting identified as that of the fourth copyist mentions a plague that killed many people in Florence in 1148, Codex Berinensis was probably produced in that year.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the hypothesis that Codex Berinensis was produced in 1148?

- (A) Other than Codex Berinensis, there are no known samples of the handwriting of the first three copyists.
- (B) According to the account by the fourth copyists, the plague went on for ten months.
- (C) A scribe would be able to copy a page of text the size and style of Codex Berinensis in a day.

- (D) There was only one outbreak of plague in Florence in the 1100's.
- (E) The number of pages of Codex Berinnesis produced by a single scribe becomes smaller with each successive change of copyist.

185.

Near Chicago a newly built hydroponic spinach "factory," a completely controlled environment for growing spinach, produces on 1 acre of floor space what it takes 100 acres of fields to produce. Expenses, especially for electricity, are high, however, and the spinach produced costs about four times as much as washed California field spinach, the spinach commonly sold throughout the United States.

Which of the following, if true, best supports a projection that the spinach-growing facility near Chicago will be profitable?

- (A) Once the operators of the facility are experienced, they will be able to cut operating expenses by about 25 percent.
- (B) There is virtually no scope for any further reduction in the cost per pound for California field spinach.
- (C) Unlike washed field spinach, the hydroponically grown spinach is untainted by any pesticides or herbicides and thus will sell at exceptionally high prices to such customers as health food restaurants.
- (D) Since spinach is a crop that ships relatively well, the market for the hydroponically grown spinach is no more limited to the Chicago area than the market for California field spinach is to California.
- (E) A second hydroponics facility is being built in Canada, taking advantage of inexpensive electricity and high vegetable prices.

186.

Offshore oil-drilling operations entail an unavoidable risk of an oil spill, but importing oil on tankers presently entails an even greater such risk per barrel of oil. Therefore, if we are to reduce the risk of an oil spill without curtailing our use of oil, we must invest more in offshore operations and import less oil on tankers.

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

- (A) Tankers can easily be redesigned so that their use entails less risk of an oil spill.
- (B) Oil spills caused by tankers have generally been more serious than those caused by offshore operations.
- (C) The impact of offshore operations on the environment can be controlled by careful management.
- (D) Offshore operations usually damage the ocean floor, but tankers rarely cause such damage.
- (E) Importing oil on tankers is currently less expensive than drilling for it offshore.

187.

Automobile Dealer's Advertisement:

The Highway Traffic Safety Institute reports that the PZ 1000 has the fewest injuries per accident of any car in its class. This shows that the PZ 1000 is one of the safest cars available today.

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

- (A) The Highway Traffic Safety Institute report listed many cars in other classes that had more injuries per accident than did the PZ 1000.
- (B) In recent years many more PZ 1000's have been sold than have any other kind of car in its class.
- (C) Cars in the class to which the PZ 1000 belongs are more likely to be involved in accidents than are other types of cars.
- (D) The difference between the number of injuries per accident for the PZ 1000 and that for other cars in its

class is quite pronounced.

(E) The Highway Traffic Safety Institute issues reports only once a year.

188.

When demand for a factory's products is high, more money is spent at the factory for safety precautions and machinery maintenance than when demand is low. Thus the average number of on-the-job accidents per employee each month should be lower during periods when demand is high than when demand is low and less money is available for safety precautions and machinery maintenance.

Which of the following, if true about a factory when demand for its products is high, casts the most serious doubt on the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) Its employees ask for higher wages than they do at other times.
- (B) Its management hires new workers but lacks the time to train them properly.
- (C) Its employees are less likely to lose their jobs than they are at other times.
- (D) Its management sponsors a monthly safety award for each division in the factory.
- (E) Its old machinery is replaced with moderns, automated models.

189.

Studies have shown that elderly people who practice a religion are much more likely to die immediately after an important religious holiday period than immediately before one. Researchers have concluded that the will to live can prolong life, at least for short periods of time.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the researchers' conclusion?

- (A) Elderly people who practice a religion are less likely to die immediately before or during an important religious holiday than at any other time of the year.
- (B) Elderly people who practice a religion appear to experience less anxiety at the prospect of dying than do other people.
- (C) Some elderly people who do practice a religion live much longer than most elderly people who do not.
- (D) Most elderly people who participate in religious holidays have different reasons for participating than young people do.
- (E) Many religions have important holidays in the spring and fall, seasons with the lowest death rates for elderly people.

190.

Manufacturers of mechanical pencils make most of their profit on pencil leads rather than on the pencils themselves. The Write Company, which cannot sell its leads as cheaply as other manufacturers can, plans to alter the design of its mechanical pencil so that it will accept only a newly designed Write Company lead, which will be sold at the same price as the Write Company's current lead.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the Write Company's projection that its plan will lead to an increase in its sales of pencil lead?

- (A) First-time buyers of the mechanical pencils tend to buy the least expensive mechanical pencils available.
- (B) Annual sales of mechanical pencils are expected to triple over the next five years.
- (C) A Write Company executive is studying ways to reduce the cost of manufacturing pencil leads.
- (D) A rival manufacturer recently announced similar plans to introduce a mechanical pencil that would accept only the leads produced by that manufacturer.
- (E) In extensive test marketing, mechanical-pencil users found the new Write Company pencil markedly

superior to other mechanical pencils they had used.

191.

To evaluate a plan to save money on office-space expenditures by having its employees work at home, XYZ Company asked volunteers from its staff to try the arrangement for six months. During this period, the productivity of these employees was as high as or higher than before.

Which of the following, if true, would argue most strongly against deciding, on the basis of the trial results, to implement the company's plan?

- (A) The employees who agreed to participate in the test of the plan were among the company's most self-motivated and independent workers.
- (B) The savings that would accrue from reduced office-space expenditures alone would be sufficient to justify the arrangement for the company, apart from any productivity increase.
- (C) Other companies that have achieved successful results from work-at-home plans have work forces that are substantially larger than that of XYZ.
- (D) The volunteers who worked at home were able to communicate with other employees as necessary for performing the work.
- (E) Minor changes in the way office work is organized at XYZ would yield increases in employee productivity similar to those achieved in the trial.

192.

Mourdet Winery: Danville Winery's new wine was introduced to compete with our most popular wine, which is sold in a distinctive tall, black bottle. Danville uses a similar bottle. Thus, it is likely that many customers intending to buy our wine will mistakenly buy theirs instead.

Danville Winery: Not so. The two bottles can be readily distinguished: the label on ours, but not on theirs, is gold colored.

Which of the following, if true, most undermines Danville Winery's response?

- (A) Gold is the background color on the label of many of the wines produced by Danville Winery.
- (B) When the bottles are viewed side by side, Danville Winery's bottle is perceptibly taller than Mourdet Winery's.
- (C) Danville Winery, unlike Mourdet Winery, displays its wine's label prominently in advertisements.
- (D) It is common for occasional purchasers to buy a bottle of wine on the basis of a general impression of the most obvious feature of the bottle.
- (E) Many popular wines are sold in bottles of a standard design.

193.

Editorial:

The mayor plans to deactivate the city's fire alarm boxes, because most calls received from them are false alarms. The mayor claims that the alarm boxes are no longer necessary, since most people now have access to either public or private telephone. But the city's commercial district, where there is the greatest risk of fire, has few residents and few public telephones, so some alarm boxes are still necessary.

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

- (A) Maintaining the fire alarm boxes costs the city more than five million dollars annually.
- (B) Commercial buildings have automatic fire alarm systems that are linked directly to the fire department.
- (C) The fire department gets less information from an alarm box than it does from a telephone call.

- (D) The city's fire department is located much closer to the residential areas than to the commercial district.
- (E) On average, almost 25 percent of the public telephones in the city are out of order.

194.

A major impediment to wide acceptance of electric vehicles even on the part of people who use their cars almost exclusively for commuting is the inability to use electric vehicles for occasional extended trips. In an attempt to make purchasing electric vehicles more attractive to commuters, one electric vehicle producer is planning to offer customers three days free rental of a conventional car for every 1,000 miles that they drive their electric vehicle.

Which of the following, if true, most threatens the plan's prospects for success?

- (A) Many eclectic vehicles that are used for commercial purposes are not needed for extended trips.
- (B) Because a majority of commuters drive at least 100 miles a week, the cost to the producer of making good the offer would add considerably to the already high price of electric vehicles.
- (C) The relatively long time it takes to recharge the battery of an electric vehicle can easily be fitted into the regular patterns of car use characteristic of commuters.
- (D) Although eclectic vehicles are essentially emission-free in actual use, generating the electricity necessary for charging an electric vehicle's battery can burden the environment.
- (E) Some family vehicles are used primarily not for commuting but for making short local trips, such as to do errands.

195.

A proposed change to federal income tax laws would eliminate deductions from taxable income for donations a taxpayer has made to charitable and educational institutions. If this change were adopted, wealthy individuals would no longer be permitted such deductions. Therefore, many charitable and educational institutions would have to reduce services, and some would have to close their doors.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

- (A) Without the incentives offered by federal income tax laws, at least some wealthy individuals would not donate as much money to charitable and educational institutions as they otherwise would have.
- (B) Money contributed by individuals who make their donations because of provisions in the federal tax laws provides the only source of funding for many charitable and educational institutions.
- (C) The primary reason for not adopting the proposed change in the federal income tax laws cited above is to protect wealthy individuals from having to pay higher taxes.
- (D) Wealthy individuals who donate money to charitable and educational institutions are the only individuals who donate money to such institutions.
- (E) Income tax laws should be changed to make donations to charitable and educational institutions the only permissible deductions from taxable income.

196.

An unusually severe winter occurred in Europe after the continent was blanketed by a blue haze resulting from the eruption of the Laki Volcano in the European republic of Iceland in the summer of 1984. Thus, it is evident that major eruptions cause the atmosphere to become cooler than it would be otherwise.

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

- (A) The cooling effect triggered by volcanic eruptions in 1985 was counteracted by an unusual warming of Pacific waters.

- (B) There is a strong statistical link between volcanic eruptions and the severity of the rainy season in India.
- (C) A few months after El Chichon's large eruption in April 1982, air temperatures throughout the region remained higher than expected, given the long-term weather trends.
- (D) The climatic effects of major volcanic eruptions can temporality mask the general warming trend resulting from an excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- (E) Three months after an early springtime eruption in South America during the late 19th century, sea surface temperatures near the coast began to fall.

197.

To persuade consumers to buy its personal computers for home use, SuperComp has enlisted computer dealers in shopping centers to sell its product and launched a major advertising campaign that has already increased public awareness of the SuperComp brand. Despite the fact that these dealers achieved dramatically increased sales of computers last month, however, analysts doubt that the marketing plan is bringing SuperComp the desired success.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the claim that the analysts' doubt is well founded?

- (A) In market surveys, few respondents who had been exposed to SuperComp's advertising campaign said they thought there was no point in owning a home computer.
- (B) People who own a home computer often buy a second such computer, but only rarely do people buy a third computer.
- (C) SuperComp's dealers also sell other brands of computers that are very similar to SuperComp's but less expensive and that afford the dealers a significantly higher markup.
- (D) The dealers who were chosen to sell SuperComp's computers were selected in part because their stores are located in shopping centers that attract relatively wealthy shoppers.
- (E) Computer-industry analysts believed before the SuperComp campaign began that most consumers who already owned home computers were not yet ready to replace them.

198.

A factory was trying out a new process for producing one of its products, with the goal of reducing production costs. A trial production run using the new process showed a 15 percent reduction in costs compared with past performance using the standard process. The production managers therefore concluded that the new process did produce a cost savings.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the production manager's conclusion?

- (A) In the cost reduction project that eventually led to the trial of the new process, production managers had initially been seeking cost reductions of 50 percent.
- (B) Analysis of the trial of the new process showed that the cost reduction during the trial was entirely attributable to a reduction in the number of finished products rejected by quality control.
- (C) While the trial was being conducted, production costs at the factory for a similar product, produced without benefit of the new process, also showed a 15 percent reduction.
- (D) Although some of the factory's managers have been arguing that the product is outdated and ought to be redesigned, the use of the new production process does not involve any changes in the finished product.
- (E) Since the new process differs from the standard process only in the way in which the stage of production are organized and ordered, the cost of the materials used in the product is the same in both processes.

199.

Vitacorp, a manufacturer, wishes to make its information booth at an industry convention more productive in terms of boosting sales. The booth offers information introducing the company's new products and services. To achieve the desired result, Vitacorp's marketing department will attempt to attract more people to the booth. The marketing director's first measure was to instruct each salesperson to call his or her five best customers and personally invite them to visit the booth.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that the marketing director's first measure will contribute to meeting the goals of boosting sales?

- (A) Vitacorp's salespeople routinely inform each important customer about new products and services as soon as the decision to launch them has been made.
- (B) Many of Vitacorp's competitors have made plans for making their own information booths more productive in increasing sales.
- (C) An information booth that is well attended tends to attract visitors who would not otherwise have attended the booth.
- (D) Most of Vitacorp's best customers also have business dealings with Vitacorp's competitors.
- (E) Vitacorp has fewer new products and services available this year than it had in previous years.

200.

Outsourcing is the practice of obtaining from an independent supplier a product or service that a company has previously provided for itself. Since a company's chief objective is to realize the highest possible year-end profits, any product or service that can be obtained from an independent supplier for less than it would cost the company to provide the product or service on its own should be outsourced.

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

- (A) If a company decides to use independent suppliers for a product, it can generally exploit the vigorous competition arising among several firms that are interested in supplying that product.
- (B) Successful outsourcing requires a company to provide its suppliers with information about its products and plans that can fall into the hands of its competitors and give them a business advantage.
- (C) Certain tasks, such as processing a company's payroll, are commonly outsourced, whereas others, such as handling the company's core business, are not.
- (D) For a company to provide a product or service for itself as efficiently as an independent supplier can provide it, the managers involved need to be as expert in the area of that product or service as the people in charge of that product or service at an independent supplier are.
- (E) When a company decides to sue an independent supplier for a product or service, the independent supplier sometimes hires members of the company's staff who formerly made the product or provided the service that the independent supplier now supplies.

201.

State spokesperson: Many businesspeople who have not been to our state believe that we have an inadequate road system. Those people are mistaken, as is obvious from the fact that in each of the past six years, our state has spent more money per mile on road improvements than any other state.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the reasoning in the spokesperson's argument?

- (A) In the spokesperson's state, spending on road improvements has been increasing more slowly over the past six years than it has in several other states.
- (B) Adequacy of a state's road system is generally less important to a businessperson considering doing business there than is the availability of qualified employees.

- (C) Over the past six years, numerous businesses have business have moved into the state.
- (D) In general, the number of miles of road in a state' road system depends on both the area and the population of the state.
- (E) Only states with seriously inadequate road systems need to spend large amounts of money on road improvements.

202.

Gortland has long been narrowly self-sufficient in both grain and meat. However, as per capita income in Gortland has risen toward the world average, per capita consumption of meat has also risen toward the world average, and it takes several pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Therefore, since per capita income continues to rise, whereas domestic grain production will not increase, Gortland will soon have to import either grain or meat or both.

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

- (A) The total acreage devoted to grain production in Gortland will not decrease substantially.
- (B) The population of Gortland has remained relatively constant during the country's years of growing prosperity.
- (C) The per capita consumption of meat in Gortland is roughly the same across all income levels.
- (D) In Gortland, neither meat nor grain is subject to government price controls.
- (E) People in Gortland who increase their consumption of meat will not radically decrease their consumption of grain.

203.

Journalist: In physics journals, the number of articles reporting the results of experiments involving particle accelerators was lower last year than it had been in previous years. Several of the particle accelerators at major research institutions were out of service the year before last for repairs, so it is likely that the low number of articles was due to the decline in availability of particle accelerators.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the journalist's argument?

- (A) Every article based on experiments with particle accelerators that was submitted for publication last year actually was published.
- (B) The average time scientists must wait for access to a particle accelerator has declined over the last several years.
- (C) The number of physics journals was the same last year as in previous years.
- (D) Particle accelerators can be used for more than one group of experiments in any given year.
- (E) Recent changes in the editorial policies of several physics journals have decreased the likelihood that articles concerning particle-accelerator research will be accepted for publication.

204.

An eyeglass manufacturer tried to boost sales for the summer quarter by offering its distributors a special discount if their orders for that quarter exceeded those for last year's summer quarter by at least 20 percent. Many distributors qualified for this discount. Even with much merchandise discounted, sales increased enough to produce a healthy gain in net profits. The manufacturer plans to repeat this success by offering the same sort of discount for the fall quarter.

Which of the following, if true, most clearly points to a flaw in the manufacturer's plan to repeat the successful performance of the summer quarter?

- (A) In general, a distributor's orders for the summer quarter are no higher than those for the spring quarter.
- (B) Along with offering special discounts to qualifying distributors, the manufacturer increased newspaper and radio advertising in those distributors' sales areas.
- (C) The distributors most likely to qualify for the manufacturer's special discount are those whose orders were unusually low a year earlier.
- (D) The distributors who qualified for the manufacturer's special discount were free to decide how much of that discount to pass on to their own customers.
- (E) The distributors' ordering more goods in the summer quarter left them overstocked for the fall quarter.

205.

Consumer advocate: it is generally true, at least in this state, that lawyers who advertise a specific service charge less for that service than lawyers who do not advertise. It is also true that **each time restrictions on the advertising of legal services have been eliminated, the number of lawyers advertising their services has increased and legal costs to consumers have declined in consequence.** However, eliminating the state requirement that legal advertisements must specify fees for specific services would almost certainly increase rather than further reduce consumer's legal costs. Lawyers would no longer have an incentive to lower their fees when they begin advertising and **if no longer required to specify fee arrangements, many lawyers who now advertise would increase their fees.**

In the consumer advocate's argument, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first is a generalization that the consumer advocate accepts as true; the second is presented as a consequence that follows from the truth of that generalization.
- (B) The first is a pattern of cause and effect that the consumer advocate argues will be repeated in the case at issue; the second acknowledges a circumstance in which that pattern would not hold.
- (C) The first is pattern of cause and effect that the consumer advocate predicts will not hold in the case at issue; the second offers a consideration in support of that prediction.
- (D) The first is evidence that the consumer advocate offers in support of a certain prediction; the second is that prediction.
- (E) The first acknowledges a consideration that weighs against the main position that the consumer advocate defends; the second is that position.

1.

A is the best answer.

If applicants who are in fact dishonest claimed to be honest, the survey results would show a smaller proportion of dishonest applicants than actually exists. Therefore, this choice is the best answer. B is inappropriate because generally honest applicants who claimed to be dishonest could contribute to the overestimation, but not to the underestimation, of dishonest applicants. D is inappropriate because applicants who admitted their dishonesty would not contribute to an underestimation of the proportion of dishonest applicants. C and E are inappropriate because the argument is concerned neither with degrees of dishonesty nor with the honesty of non-applicants.

2.

C is the best answer.

This choice suggests that a significant proportion of Hawaii's population is genetically predisposed to be long

lived. Since Louisianans are not necessarily so predisposed, and since the Louisianans' children will acquire their genetic characteristics from their parents, not from their birthplace, this choice presents a reason to doubt that Hawaiian born children of native Louisianans will have an increased life expectancy. Therefore, this choice is the best answer. Because the conclusion concerns people born in Hawaii, not the average Louisianan, A does not weaken the conclusion. Because the governor's allegation is false, it cannot affect the conclusion. D fails to weaken the conclusion because it is consistent with the information given and the conclusion about life expectancy. By suggesting that Hawaii's environment is in one respect particularly healthy, E supports the conclusion.

3.

If B is true, the greater abundance of longevity-promoting environmental factors it mentions is probably at least partly responsible for the higher life expectancy in Hawaii. Children born in Hawaii benefit from these factors from birth, and thus Louisianans who have children in Hawaii increase their children's chances of living longer. Therefore, B is the best answer. If life expectancy in Hawaii is likely to be falling, as A says, the argument is weakened rather than strengthened. C and E, in the absence of other relevant information, have no bearing on the conclusion; thus, they are inappropriate. D is irrelevant, because the information it mentions about rates would already have been incorporated into the statistics cited in the passage.

4.

Insurance companies can improve the ratio of revenues to claims paid, thus minimizing losses, if they insure as many people belonging to low-risk groups as they can. Because the strategy described in A adds a low-risk group to the pool of policyholders, this choice is the best answer. B is irrelevant, since no link is established between childhood diseases and diseases affecting the elderly. C is inappropriate, since increasing the number of services covered is unlikely to minimize losses. D is inappropriate, since it would increase the likelihood that claims against the policy will be made. Because policyholders will file claims against the policy for services covered rather than pay for the cost of the services themselves, E is irrelevant.

5.

The passage recommends that parents participate in a tuition prepayment program as a means of decreasing the cost of their children's future college education. If B is true, placing the funds in an interest bearing account would be more cost-effective than participating in the prepayment program. Therefore, B would be a reason for NOT participating and is the best answer. A is not clearly relevant to deciding whether to participate since the program applies to whatever public college the child might attend. C and D, by stating that tuition will increase, provide support for participating in the program. E is not clearly relevant to deciding whether to participate, since the expenses mentioned fall outside the scope of the program.

6.

Restricting use of the coupons to the immediate families of those awarded them, as B suggests, would make the coupons valueless for anyone else, so that marketing the coupons would no longer be possible. The coupons, however, would still allow the people to whom Bravo gives them to enjoy free travel. Thus, awarding coupons would remain a strong incentive to frequent travel on Bravo. Therefore, B is the best answer. A would do nothing to reduce the resale value of the coupons. C, D and E all not only fail to prevent Alpha's coupon sales from competing with Bravo's own ticket sales, but also potentially reduce the usefulness of the coupons to the people to whom they are awarded.

7.

The speed with which the ice on the windshield melted is attributed to the air blowing full force from the defrosting vent onto the front windshield. This explanation of B is undermined if, as B states, no attempt was made to defrost the back window and the ice on the back window melted as quickly as did the ice on the windshield. Therefore, B is the best answer. In the absence of other information, the lack of ice condensation on the side windows that is mentioned in A is irrelevant to the validity of the explanation. C might support the explanation, since the air from the defrosting vent was warm. Neither of D and E gives a reason to doubt that air from the vent caused the ice's melting, and thus neither jeopardizes the explanation's validity.

8.

The official argues that prohibiting high-level government officials from accepting positions as lobbyists for three years would prevent the officials from earning a livelihood for that period. The reasoning tacitly excludes the possibility of such officials earning a living through work other than lobbying. Therefore, D, which expresses this tacit assumption, is the best answer. The official's argument does not depend on the assumption in A, since the argument would not be invalidated if some restrictions on the behavior of government officials were desirable. The official's argument does not depend on the assumption in B, since the argument would not be invalidated if lobbyists were not typically former high-level government officials. The official's argument does not depend on the assumption in C, since the argument would not be invalidated if former low-level government officials did often become lobbyists. The official's argument does not depend on the assumption in E, since the argument would not be invalidated if former high-level government officials could act as lobbyists indefinitely.

9.

The group's contention suggests that animals that are shy and active at night are feared and persecuted for that reason. D establishes that raccoons and owls are shy and active at night, but that they are neither feared nor persecuted. Therefore, D is the best answer. Although an increasing prevalence of bats might explain the importance of addressing people's fear of bats, A does not address the original causes of that fear. B and E, while relevant to the rationality of people's fear of bats, do not affect the assessment of the accuracy of the group's contention. That bats are feared outside the United States, as C states, does not conflict with the group's explanation for fear of bats in the United States.

10.

If the defense system designers did not plan for the contingency of large meteorite explosions, such explosions would, from the system's perspective, be unexpected. The system's response to such explosions is consequently unpredictable. E expresses this inference and is thus the best answer. A cannot be inferred since it is consistent with the stated information that no meteorite explosion will occur within a century. B cannot be inferred since there is no information to suggest that meteorite explosions in the atmosphere would destroy the system. C cannot be inferred since it is consistent with the stated information that an appropriately designed nuclear defense system might be able to distinguish nuclear from meteorite explosions. D cannot be inferred since there is no information to suggest that the location of blasts would determine the appropriateness of defense system's response.

11.

The supposition in c involves reducing by one the number of restrictions on the advertising of legal services. Any such reduction will, if the stated correlation exists, be accompanied by an increase in the number of lawyers

advertising their services, as C predicts. Therefore, C is the best answer. A does not follow from the stated information since it is still possible that no lawyers would raise their fees. B does not follow from the stated information since it is still possible that there would be no increase in the number of consumers using legal services. D does not follow the stated information since it is still possible that none of the lawyers who do not advertise would decide to lower their prices. E does not follow the stated information since it is still possible that few lawyers would advertise their legal services.

12.

If E is true, the lawyers who begin advertising when the restriction is removed might all be among those who do not lower their fees on beginning to advertise, in which case no decrease in consumer legal costs will occur. Therefore, E weakens the argument and is the best answer. Since A does not relate the recent removal of restrictions to changes in consumer legal costs, it alone does not weaken the argument. Since the argument is unconcerned with whatever restrictions remain in effect but focuses only on those that will be removed, B does not weaken the argument. C and D are irrelevant to an evaluation of the argument, which is concerned with cost considerations, not with the quality of legal services or the content of lawyers' advertisements.

13.

Since the size of the machine-tool manufacturing base presumably has implications in area beyond national security, one might find it surprising that the industry raised the security issue in its petition. C, the best answer, explains that the industry turned to this issue because others tended to be ineffective in efforts to obtain governmental protection. A explains why the industry might NOT raise the security issue, since it suggests that it might have raised the issue of jobs instead. B explains why the industry might NOT raise the security issue about import quotas, since it suggests that the Defense Department had no interest in import quotas whatsoever. Neither of D and E is relevant to the industry's choice of strategy for securing import quotas.

14.

The principle that people are entitled to risk injury provided they do not thereby harm others fails to justify the individual's right to decide not to wear seat belts if it can be shown, as B shows, that that decision does harm others. Therefore, B is the best answer. A suggests that the law may be irrelevant in some cases, but it does not address the issue of the law's legitimacy. C cites a requirement analogous to the one at issue, but its existence alone does not bear on the legitimacy of the one at issue. The argument implicitly concedes that individuals take risks by not wearing seat belts; therefore, D and E, which simply confirm this concession, do not weaken the conclusion.

15.

If the tariff on importing radios from Country Q to Country Y were as high as ten percent or more of the cost of producing radios in Y, then, contrary to what the passage says, the cost of importing radios from Q to Y would be equal to or more than the cost of producing radios in Y. thus, the tariff cannot be that high, and C is the best answer. A and E give possible partial explanations for the cost difference, but neither is supported by the passage because the cost advantage in Q might be attributable to other factors. B and D are both consistent with the information in the passage, but the passage provides no evidence to support them.

16.

Concluding from the similar numbers of deaths in two groups that the relative danger of death was similar for

both groups is absurd if, as here, one group was far smaller. D exposes this absurdity by pointing out the need to compare death rates of the two groups, which would reveal the higher death rate for the smaller group. Therefore, D is the best answer. Since the conclusion acknowledges the difference between the number of civilian and armed forces deaths, expressing this difference as a percentage, as suggested by B, is beside the point. A is inappropriate because it simply adds a third group to the two being compared. Because cause of death is not at issue, C and E are irrelevant.

17.

The passage rejects one explanation of the shortage of teachers—that it results from toughened hiring standards—and advances an alternative—that it results from deficiencies in pay and working conditions. D provides corroborative evidence for the latter explanation by suggesting that, for many former teachers, poor pay and working conditions were reasons for their quitting the profession. Therefore, D is the best answer. A, C and E provide evidence that tends to implicate new hiring standards in the staffing shortage, and thus support the explanation that the passage rejects. B describes what may be a result of the new hiring standards, but it provides no evidence favoring one explanation of the staffing shortage over the other.

18.

The home builder reasons from evidence about most residential fires to a conclusion about the effectiveness of sprinklers in preventing property damage. But this reasoning is faulty because of the possibility that most of the property damage results from the minority of fires excluded from the builder's evidence. That possibility is realized if E is true. Thus, E is the best answer. Because the builder's argument concerns neither the cost of installing sprinklers nor a comparison with fire department performance in other locations, C and D are irrelevant. The evidence the home builder cites suggests that formal training is not needed in order to extinguish fires. So A is not the correct answer. B supports the builder's view that requiring sprinklers would have a limited effect.

19.

The passage concludes that, where royalty retention of faculty members' works is concerned, software should be treated as books and articles are, not as inventions are. The conclusion requires an additional premise establishing that software is, in relevant respects, more comparable to books and articles than to inventions. E provides this kind of premise and is therefore the best answer. A, B, C and D each describe some difference between software and inventions, or between inventions and books and articles, or between software and books and articles. However, none establishes the required relationship among inventions, software, and books and articles.

20.

If increased HDL levels cause reduced cholesterol levels and if a certain program increases HDL levels in some individuals, it follows that some individuals who undertake that program achieve reduced cholesterol levels. D is thus correctly inferable and the best answer. A cannot be correctly inferred because the statements do not establish any connection between being underweight and levels of cholesterol. Neither of B and E is inferable, since there is no indication that exercise alone is either necessary or sufficient to increase HDL levels or to decrease cholesterol levels. C is inappropriate because other methods of cholesterol reduction are not addressed.

21.

On the basis of an observed correlation between arms testing and people's tendency to save money, the argument concludes that there is a causal connection between a perception of threat and the tendency not to save. That connection cannot be made unless C, linking the perception of threat to the amount of testing being done, is assumed to be true. Therefore, C is the best answer. The conclusion does not depend on there having been an increase in the perceived threat over time or on how many people supported the development of nuclear arms. Hence, neither of A and B is assumed. The argument does not deal with those who supported arms limitations or with the availability of consumer goods. Thus, D and E are not assumed.

22.

The incomplete passage calls for an explanation of why price-reduction and mass-marketing methods should not be used for premium products. B, which states that sales of these products require that they appear special, provides such an explanation. Therefore, B is the best answer. No other choice offers an appropriate explanation. The diminishing proportion of affluent buyers cited in A argues for using price reductions to attract buyers of lesser means. C suggests that purchasers of premium products find reduced prices attractive, and it has not been established that the methods affect quality or perception of quality. D argues for, rather than against, using mass marketing. E is inappropriate, since there is no indication that manufacturing costs are relevant.

23.

The plan proposes that high-speed ground transportation would be a less expensive solution to airport congestion than would airport expansion. B indicates that between the cities to be served by the plan there is substantial air travel to which ground transportation would represent an alternative. Therefore, B is the best answer. No other choice could be cited appropriately. A and D both provide some evidence against the plan. A by emphasizing the likely costs of providing high-speed ground transportation is not by itself a solution to airport congestion. D by indicating that such an alternative is not by itself a solution to airport congestion. C and E say that there are many travelers for whom the proposed system would actually provide no alternative.

24.

If the statement about oil-supply disruption is true, domestic oil prices in an open-market country will rise when an oil-supply disruption causes increased international oil prices. A reduction in the amount of oil an open-market country consumes could reduce the economic impact of these increases. D gives a way to reduce oil consumption and is thus the best answer. A and E describe policies that could actually increase the long-term impact of increases in international oil prices, so neither of these choices is appropriate. No relationship is established between the economic impact and either the number of oil tankers or diplomatic relations in B and C, so neither of these choices is appropriate.

25.

If the oil market in an open-market country were independent, fluctuations in international oil prices would not affect domestic oil prices. However, if the statement about oil-supply disruption is true, it is evidence that domestic oil prices are dependent on the international market and hence that the domestic oil market is a part of the international oil market. Therefore, C is the best answer. B and D are not supported, since each contradicts the claim that an international oil-supply disruption will lead to rising oil prices in an open-market nation. Nor are A and E supported, since the statement provides information only about the effect of disruption on oil prices, not domestic producers or distributors.

26.

The evidence on which the conclusion is based concerns only average weight, but the conclusion concerns average weight gain. Because there is not necessarily a connection between an absolute measurement-such as weight-and a rate of increase-such as weight gain-this argument is flawed. The relevant reasoning error is described in E, which is the best answer. Neither of A and D identifies a reasoning error in the passage, since the passage makes no claim that weight is the only relevant measure of infant development in general, and no claim about sufficiency. B and C are consistent with the claims in the passage, and neither identifies a flaw in the argument.

27.

The passage concludes that, because the malarial parasite cannot reside in red blood cells for more than 120 days, the malarial parasite cannot cause fever more than 120 days after infection. However, according to D, there is a site in the body where the parasite could reside for more than 120 days after infection. Therefore, D weakens the conclusion and is the best answer. The resemblance between malarial-fever symptoms and those of other diseases, the existence of other malarial symptoms, and the possibility of immunity to malaria are irrelevant to the issue of the conditions under which malarial fever can occur. B provides confirmation for the existence of malaria-free regions but does not otherwise bear on the conclusion.

28.

Because E indicates that the number of commercials in a cluster is increasing, it entails that proportionally more commercials are aired in intermediate positions. Hence, E helps fact 2 explain fact 1 by showing that increasingly more commercials are aired in positions in which viewers find them difficult to recall. E is the best answer. A testifies to the ineffectiveness of television advertising but does not help fact 2 explain fact 1. B indicates that fact 2 contradicts rather than explains fact 1, since it suggests that the number of commercials per cluster is decreasing. C and D help to explain fact 1-by describing a change in viewing habits and a change in programming-but neither relates fact 2 to fact 1.

29.

The health officials' explanation assumes that the decrease in the number of people diagnosed with the disease accurately reflects a diminution in cases of the disease. By pointing out that this assumption is false, C undermines the officials' explanation and thus is the best answer. Since A supports the view that sanitary conditions have been improving, it tends to support the officials' explanation. B also tends to support the officials' explanation, because it eliminates a factor that might have differentiated between those contracting and those not contracting the disease and thus rules out an alternative explanation. The reduction of the severity of the diagnosed cases does not bear on the officials' explanation. So D is not correct. Since the standards in neighboring counties might themselves have been inadequate, E does not weaken the officials' explanation.

30.

If the original contractual price for the weapons purchased incorporated an inefficient use of funds, then, since historical costing merely adds to the original price, it preserves these inefficiencies. An economically sound pricing method should at least allow the possibility of reductions in price as such inefficiencies are removed. Hence, A is the best answer. Because historical costing responds to inflation, B and C are consistent with the economic soundness of historical costing-the rate of inflation and costs that are reflected in inflation. D offers no

grounds for questioning the economic soundness of historical costing in particular. Historical costing applies to standard weapons only, not to the innovative weapons that are mentioned in E.

31.

If those seeking to abolish restrictions on exploiting the natural resources of the parks assumed the leadership of a group that was placed in charge of operating the park system, conservation objectives would not be better served. A suggests that such a scenario might result from the proposed policy and is thus the best answer. B indicates the potential for disagreement among various private environmental groups, but it does not suggest that disagreements could not be resolved. C, D and E list problems that might confront private environmental groups in charge of parks, but they do not give reason to believe that such groups would not be better able to pursue conservation objectives than is the current administration of the park system.

32.

According to the passage, satellite mishaps caused a surge in insurance claims, which, in turn, caused increased insurance premiums. Higher premiums made the satellites more costly, resulting in increased performance demands. If C is true, the greater demands on performance will lead to further increases in costs by increasing the number of mishaps, and thus pushing insurance premiums still higher. Thus, C is the best answer. A, D and E all describe factors relevant to costs, but there is no reason to think that the situation described in the passage will cause the costs resulting from these factors to increase. Similarly, the impossibility of pinpointing the cause of failure, mentioned in B, is consistent with the cost of satellites remaining stable.

33.

If the greater purchasing power of rural households results from their having more money left over after meeting basic expenses, it follows, as B says, that those expenses are lower for those households than they are for suburban or urban households at the same income level. Consequently, B is the best answer. A is not a supported inference, since there is no information to suggest that larger households are not more likely to have either more purchasing power or lower food and shelter expenses. C and D are not supported, since the passage compares only households that share the same income level. Because the relative amounts spent on different types of expenditures are not specified for any of the categories of households, E is not supported.

34.

The teaching faculties attribute the drop in enrollment of Mexican nationals to an increase in tuition costs. If the faculties are correct, reducing these costs should halt the drop in enrollment. B offers a plan for reducing these costs and so is the best answer. None of C, D and E offers a plan that would reduce the costs taken to be responsible for the drop in enrollment. Nor does A offer such a plan: because the problem to be addressed is a drop in enrollment of Mexican nationals at Texas border colleges, providing financial incentive for Mexican nationals to study at Mexican universities, as A suggests, would offer no prospect of alleviating the problem.

35.

If, as B says, businesses with the highest percentages of minorities and women have been the most profitable, there is reason to believe that, because it increases the level of participation of women and minorities in the work force, affirmative action is good business. Thus, B is the best answer. A suggests that minority and women's groups have reason to support affirmative action, but it does not indicate that affirmative action is good business.

Because there is no indication that the improvement in disposable income noted in C is due to affirmative action, C does not strengthen the argument given for affirmative action. D and E address growth in sales and improvements in management; neither, however, asserts that these benefits are due to affirmative action.

36.

The first sentence concludes that prohibiting private planes that are not radar-equipped from centrally located airports would force most private planes away from those airports. This conclusion cannot be true unless it is true that, as C says, most private planes that use these airports are not radar-equipped. Therefore, the first sentence's conclusion assumes this choice, which is thus the best answer. The conclusion need not assume that outlying airfields are convenient for private planes (A), since the restrictions would give planes that are not radar equipped no choice. The conclusion concerns only how the radar requirement would affect the volume of private plane traffic, so B, D and E, which deal with commercial planes and with risk of midair collision, need not be assumed.

37.

The second sentence concludes that the reduction described in the first sentence would reduce the risk of midair collisions around centrally located airports. According to E, such a reduction would remove precisely the kind of plane that causes a disproportionate number of midair collisions. Thus, E is the best answer. Because A does not address the question of whether reducing private-plane traffic would reduce the risk of midair collisions, it is inappropriate. B and C concern the question of whether or not the proposed restrictions would reduce plane traffic, but not the question of whether any resulting reductions would reduce the risk of midair collisions. That the number of midair collisions has recently decreased is irrelevant to whether the proposed reduction would further reduce collisions, so D is inappropriate.

38.

C is a clear example of a defensive, non-innovative strategy that underestimates the effects of others' innovations: the slide-rule manufacturer acted as though any advantages offered by the newer and fundamentally different technology of a competing product, the electronic calculator, could be matched by improving the older, more familiar product. C is thus the best answer. A is not an example of the defensive strategy; it presents a case in which innovative products displaces an older product from its traditional market but in so doing made possible a new marketing strategy for the older product. B is not clearly an example of the defensive strategy since it does not describe a response to the innovations of others. D and E are cases of new products finding unintended users, not of responses to innovations of others, so they are not examples of the defensive strategy described.

39.

The reasoning behind the researchers' speculation that people first arrived in South America is that there is no evidence of North American sites that predate the human shelters discovered in South America. If it were discovered that, as B states, some North American sites predate those in South America, the reasoning behind the speculation would no longer hold. Thus, B is the best answer. The facts related in A and E both involve time periods occurring after those discussed in the passage, and so create no conflict with the speculation. Although C and D describe discoveries about the South American site, neither the relative climates nor the duration of occupation mentioned provides evidence against the speculation.

40.

If C is true, the rapid increase in productivity among Asian palm trees after 1980 probably depleted nutrients needed for the development of fruit-producing flowers. Thus, C explains why the palms' productivity could subsequently decline, and is the best answer. A relates a drop in the price of palm fruit to a rise in production and a fall in demand, but it does not explain the subsequent drop in the trees' productivity. B gives no reason for the decrease in productivity of the trees introduced to Asia. D does not explain the decrease in productivity, since the stability of the weevil population described would support stability of palm fruit productivity between 1980 and 1984 rather than a decrease. Because E describes the pollination of the trees prior to 1980, it cannot explain a change occurring in 1984.

41.

The passage concludes that the mayor's publicity campaign has persuaded people to ride the bus to work instead of driving, and it cites as evidence the decreased morning automobile traffic and increased bus ridership into the midtown area. But the road reconstruction described in C provides an alternative explanation for this evidence, so C is the best answer. A eliminates decreased fares as a possible explanation for the increased ridership, so it supports rather than casts doubt on the conclusion. The fact that the mayor rides the bus, cited in B, may contribute to the effectiveness of the publicity campaign, but it is irrelevant to assessing whether the campaign caused the increased ridership. D eliminates a possible explanation-that the increased ridership is a result of extra buses-and thus supports the conclusion rather than casts doubt on it. E eliminates a possible explanation-that the increased ridership is a result of improved service-and thus supports the conclusion rather than casts doubt on it.

42.

The comparison suggested in D would be useful in evaluating Country T's assessment of the cause of the severity of its stock market crash. If the severity of the crash is at least as great in the countries that are, except for recent nationalization, economically similar to Country T, Country T's assessment is undermined. If the severity of the crash is not as great in these countries as in Country T, however, the assessment is supported. Thus, D is the best answer. A, C and E are not good answers because each concerns only determining the severity of the crash in Country T, not assessing a hypothesis about the causes of the crash. The date of Country T's next crash is not relevant to any hypothesis about what caused its latest crash to be so severe; thus B is inappropriate.

43.

D weakens the prediction of secrecy by establishing that biotechnology companies have a strong motive to encourage their researchers to publicize results. Therefore, it is the best answer. A and B support the argument that developments in biological science and engineering would be slowed if the prediction of secrecy were fulfilled, but do not provide any reason to expect that the prediction will not be fulfilled. The distortion of the research agenda asserted in C is not relevant to the question of scientific secrecy. E, which says that biotechnology companies devote some resources to fundamental problems without immediate practical benefits, is merely consistent with that argument and so does not weaken the prediction.

44.

The flaw in the argument is that it assumes erroneously that a majority of decisions favorable to women in sex discrimination cases demonstrates absence of discriminatory behavior against women on the part of the judge

who made those decisions. E exposes this flaw by pointing out that the judge may well have failed to decide in favor of women in cases where evidence shows that the women should have won. Therefore, it is the best answer. A and D have no bearing on the reasoning of the argument, because the origin of the cases is not at issue in the argument. B and C introduce considerations with no bearing on the reasoning of the argument. Because the argument concerns a particular judge, and cases of a particular type, B and C are inappropriate.

45.

If the number of men beginning to smoke and the number of women quitting smoking during the year are equal, A would result in an increase, not a decrease, in the number of adults who smoke. Hence, A does NOT explain the facts cited and is the best answer. Given the decrease in the number of adults who smoke, the increase in tobacco sales could be explained by a proportionally greater increase in the non-adults who smoke or the nonsmokers who use tobacco. An increase in total tobacco use by smokers or in the sales in the United States tobacco abroad would also explain the facts cited. Thus, because B, C, D and E could explain the facts cited, none of them can be the best answer.

46.

The question asks for an additional premise that does NOT make the argument logically correct. Adding A to the information given in the passage leaves open the possibility that, in order of nutritional value, the vegetables rank: collard greens, lettuce, kale, spinach. Because this order is contrary to the conclusion of the argument, A leaves open the possibility that the conclusion of the argument is false; it is thus the best answer. By contrast, any of other choices, when added to the information that the nutritional value of kale is greater than that of spinach and that the nutritional value of collard greens is greater than that of lettuce, makes the conclusion-that kale has more nutritional value than lettuce-follow logically.

47.

If, as D states, a substantial percentage of the qualified applicants do not rate Nice college as their first choice, then, provided many of these applicants are accepted at and enroll in the colleges that are their first choices, the increase in applications to Nice College might not result in any increase in the size of its freshman class. So D is the best answer. Nothing can be determined from A, B, C and E about the size of the freshman class, so none of these choices is relevant to the question of whether Nice College should hire more faculty to teach courses taken by all freshmen. Thus, these choices are inappropriate.

48.

The researcher concludes from the association of low immune-system activity with low mental-health scores that, in effect, immune system activity can inhibit mental illness. If, contrary to D, mental illness can depress immune-system activity, the association mentioned does not support the researcher's conclusion. So D must be assumed. Normal immune-system activity could protect against mental illness without high-immune system activity offering increased protection or prevention, contrary to what A and C state, so neither of A and C is assumed. The conclusion does not depend on there being a similarity between mental and physical illness or a difference in treatments, so B and E are not assumed.

49.

The hiker's reasoning assumes that the number that faced her indicated distance from the path's beginning. The numbers on the second milepost show that this assumption was erroneous. They are, however, the numbers

that would be expected if the facing number indicated the distance to the path's end with the number on the back indicating the distance from the beginning. Thus choice C explains the discrepancy and is the best answer.

The next milepost being reversed (Choice A) cannot be in explanation, because if the hiker's reasoning were accurate both numbers on the milepost would be 22. The units (choice B) would not affect whether the number became smaller or larger. Nor would a missing milepost (choice D) affect the direction of change. The mode of transportation (choice E) is irrelevant to distance.

50.

Choice C states that what the pilots think could happen is likely to happen. Thus, C is the best choice.

Choice A is inappropriate because it says nothing about the malfunctions that most concern the pilots—those that might mislead. Nor does A distinguish tested from not-fully-tested systems. Choice B is inappropriate. The only outcome of using insufficiently tested equipment that might strengthen the pilots' objection is an unfavorable one, but B reports on a favorable outcome. Choice D is inappropriate because it mentions a problem that needs to be addressed whether or not the collision-avoidance systems are installed immediately. Choice E is inappropriate because it provides no evidence that any malfunctions were of a sort to mislead pilots and cause crashes.

51.

The hypothesis has two parts: first, that intense use does not bring material changes that cause the string to go dead and, second, that dirt and oil do cause the phenomenon. The experiment suggested in choice E directly tests this hypothesis by contaminating strings that are known to have their original material properties. Thus, E is best answer.

Because factors associated with style of play (choice B) and brand of guitar (Choice C) might affect how the strings become contaminated, no result of the investigations in B and C will allow clear evaluation of the hypothesis. Information about the strings' material (choice A) will need considerable supplementation before its bearing on the hypothesis is clear. The passage already gives the information promised by investigation D.

52.

The claim that most consumers do not get much use out of the sports equipment they purchase is supported by the infrequency with which jogging shoes are used for jogging. This reasoning overlooks the possibility that jogging shoes are used for other purposes; thus, choice C is the best answer.

Because injured joggers are less likely to use their jogging shoes, choice A is inappropriate. If B is true, joggers use their jogging shoes even less than the study cited states. So choice B is inappropriate. Because the consumers and joggers mentioned in D and E respectively are most likely to be among those who frequently use sports equipment and whose existence the argument concedes, D and E are inappropriate.

53.

For the hypothesis to be tenable it is important that the fish in streams in the Emerald River area that retain a wide temperature difference have not lost their ability to reproduce. Choice A asserts that these fish could still reproduce and is thus the best answer.

Choice B undermines the hypothesis by suggesting a completely different hypothesis; choice C tends to support the claim that the temperature variation has lessened but does not show that this is the right explanation; since D relates a development after the native species began to decline, it does not bear on the hypothesis, which concerns the decline's original cause; and choice E emphasizes the seriousness of the problem but sheds no light on what causes it.

54.

The argument in the passage acknowledges that a certain action contravenes a law, but it presents an excuse for the action by presupposing that someone will inevitably break this law. Only choice D shares all these features, and is thus the best answer.

In Choice A, an excuse is presented for contravening a stated policy. However, unlike in the passage and choice D, there is no presupposition that the policy will inevitably be contravened. Similarly, choices B and E report that illegal activities have occurred, without presupposing that they inevitably will. Choice C describes a case as being one to which the law that is stated is inapplicable.

55.

The argument concludes that cabinetmaking is not an art because cabinetmakers must consider the practical utility of their products. If it is true that an object is not a work of art if its maker pays attention to the object's practical utility, as choice D says, the conclusion is supported. Thus, choice D is the best answer.

The argument is concerned with whether or not the cabinetmakers must take the practical utility of their products into consideration, not with either their monetary value (choice E) or what actually happens to them (choice A). The argument is not concerned with precise degree to which individual cabinetmakers take the practical utility of cabinets into consideration. Thus, neither B nor C is appropriate.

56.

Although costly to produce, custom bone replacements are tentatively projected to be cost-effective because of other savings. To evaluate the argument it must be determined whether these savings will compensate for the increased cost. Thus, study of the expected reduction in the need for further hospital stays is needed, and choice C is the best answer.

The argument requires no study of the ratio between surgery and recovery time, so choice A is inappropriate. Past and future changes in cost are irrelevant to evaluating an argument that is based on the currently projected cost, so choices B and E are inappropriate. Finally, since studying the care with which the custom replacements are made does not itself provide information about costs, choice D is also incorrect.

57.

Choice A, the best answer, asserts that some environmental disturbances can be so widespread as to cause the extinction of numerous species. This fact helps to explain why the fossil record frequently shows many species becoming extinct at the same time, despite the variety of factors that can cause a species to become extinct. None of the other choices explain how numerous extinctions could have occurred simultaneously in the past. Choice B explains why sometimes only a very limited range of species become extinct. Choice C explains how some individual species become extinct. Choice D explains why the modern period is unlike the period of the fossil record, and choice E states which species are least likely to become extinct.

58.

The passage states that a country capable of competing in the international marketplace must balance trade while its standard country's ability to compete in the international marketplace will establish that both of these conditions are met simultaneously. Since neither choice B, nor choice C, nor choice D, nor choice E describes tests that incorporate both of these criteria, these answers are inappropriate. Choice A, which describes a test that does, is the best answer.

59.

The medication to be developed is intended to prevent asthma attacks by suppressing the natural action of certain molecules in the lungs. Choice D asserts that this suppression would occur not only when the molecules' action is superfluous, but also when it is necessary. This would be a serious flaw in the medication, so D is the best answer.

Choices A and B refer to a lack of knowledge about how the messenger molecules are produced or activated, but not about how they act in the lungs. Choice C describes how long the development might take, but does not rule out the possibility of success. Choice E asserts merely that the medication would be unable to do something it was not intended to do.

60.

If livestock are routinely fed antibiotics, as choice A states, meat from livestock is likely to contain the resistant bacteria, since any routine of antibiotics can result in resistant bacteria. Thus, choice A is the best answer.

How cases of food poisoning are treated (choice B) fails to indicate whether the infecting bacteria are resistant bacteria. Choice C suggests that meat consumption is not the primary culprit for the high incidence of resistant bacteria. Choice D tends to support the competing hypothesis that prescription antibiotics are responsible. Choice E asserts that livestock farmers claim that the hypothesis is false, but it provides no basis for evaluating the truth of the claim.

61.

The argument assumes that a particular predict can cause a currency decline only if accompanied by a large budget deficit. Since choice D states that this prediction can cause a currency decline without a large budget deficit, choice D is the best answer.

That a method is not fully implemented does not imply that the method is ineffective. Thus, choice A is inappropriate. Since no slowdown in economic growth is asserted, what might cause such a slowdown is irrelevant. Thus, choice B is inappropriate. Since C supports the claim that a budget deficit is the underlying cause of the currency decline, C is inappropriate. Choice E is inappropriate because it supports the claim that a decrease in the budget deficit is necessary.

62.

If a substance that causes no environmental damage were subject to controls, those controls would be more restrictive than necessary. Choice B is therefore the best answer.

Ensuring prompt implementation of controls, as choice A claims, is not a necessary part of avoiding excessively restrictive controls. Although it would probably help to avoid excessive restrictions if some of the countries producing the most effluents favored uniform controls, it is not necessary that all such countries do, as choice C claims. Not all of any given pollutant need reach the North Sea, as choice D claims, since at most some needs to. Since the controls can be excessively restrictive even if the damage already inflicted is reversible, choice E is incorrect.

63.

If top managers are not the more effective decision makers, then the fact that they use intuition more often than lower-level managers does not support the conclusion that intuition is more effective. Because the argument must assume E, choice E is the best answer.

To the extent that less effective methods are inappropriate, the passage does not assume A, but argues for it. Since the argument leaves open the possibility of situations in which top managers are unable to use one of the methods, choice B is inappropriate. Since the ease with which a method is implemented is not at issue, choice C is inappropriate. The argument is consistent with managers at all levels using intuition in the minority of decisions made. Thus, choice D is inappropriate.

64.

If, as choice E asserts, large and small mills produce different types of steels, increasing sales by small mills need not lead to decreasing sales by large one. Thus, choice E casts a serious doubt on the claim and is the best answer.

Choice A does not present enough information about the relative quality of steel from foreign and domestic mills to cast any doubt on the claim. Similarly, choice B does not provide enough information about small American mills, nor does choice C provide enough information about the likely consequences of quotas imposed by foreign countries to cast doubt on the claim. Choice D tends to support the claim, since better steel should sell better than poorest steel.

65.

The critique of the proposed purely quantitative measure of productivity raises the issue of quality of service, which implies that quality of service is a potentially relevant consideration. Thus, choice D is the best answer.

The objection assumes that postal workers are a suitable illustrative example of service workers in general; thus, choice A is inappropriate. By delivery of letters, the argument treats letter delivery as the primary activity of postal workers; thus, choice B is inappropriate. Because the passage explicitly ascribes productivity to entire categories of workers, choice C is inappropriate. Choice E is inappropriate, since the objector does not question the relevance of the number of letters delivered but implies that something else might also be relevant.

66.

The information in choice B says that young bowerbirds progress slowly toward mastery of a bower-building style, which suggests that the skill is one they must learn, rather than one whose transmission is wholly genetic. Choice B also suggests a means of cultural transmission, namely, observation of older birds' technique. Thus, B supports the conclusion and is the best answer.

That differences within building styles are outnumbered by similarities (choice A) and that local populations have little contact (choice D) are both equally consistent with building-style differences being culturally acquired or genetically transmitted. Nor are differences among species of bowerbird (choice C) the issue. Finally, choice E confirms the possibility of birds learning skills, but it is not evidence that bower-building styles are learned.

67.

The conclusion is based on comparing newspaper sales in Town S and Town T. Four answer choices indicate why greater newspaper sales in S need not imply that citizens of S are better informed about world events. Choice B suggests that many newspapers sold in S inform citizens of T, not S. Choices A and C both show how greater newspaper sales can occur without the average citizen having greater familiarity with the news. Finally, choice D suggests that much newspaper reading in S is not a source of information about world events.

The price differential noted in E might help to explain the difference in sales, but it does not undermine the conclusion based on that difference. Therefore, E is the best answer.

68.

If the ibora can be successfully cultivated, it is possible to continue production of the drug without threatening the ibora with extinction. Therefore, choice D is the best answer.

If production continues, the method for distributing the drug after it has been produced (choice A) is not likely, on its own, to have consequences for the continued existence of the ibora. Nor is the price of the drug (choice B). If the leaves of the ibora also have a use (choice C), the threat of extinction is strengthened rather than weakened. Finally, if the ibora is largely inaccessible (choice E), this bears on the question of whether production of the drug could continue, not on what would happen if it did continue.

69.

Farmers benefit from governmental price supports only when they produce the same crops from year to year. Farmers who wish to receive the benefit of these price supports will be unlikely to reduce water pollution because they will not follow the experts' advice regarding diversification and rotation. Thus, A is the best answer. Since the experts' advice is evidently their favored solution, the notion that the sole solution is something else (choice B) is not supported. The statements mention neither farmers' cost and revenues nor developments in farming techniques, and thus support no conclusions about prospects for profits (choice C) or future farming techniques (choice D). Because no information is given about either the amount of price support or farmers' debt, choice E is not supported.

70.

According to choice B, the effect of lowering wages is to reduce quality sufficiently to reduce sales. This is a

good reason to doubt that wage cuts would give Shelby Industries any competitive advantage, so choice B is the best answer.

Some of the other choices provide good reasons for, rather than against, lowering wages. Choice A implies that reducing the cost of raw materials is not possible, choice D indicates that Shelby Industries' wages are relatively high, and choice E suggests that Shelby Industries would not lose many workers if it did reduce wages. Choice C gives a reason for Shelby Industries to be concerned about its competitive position but no reason to think wage cuts would not improve that position.

71.

If many residents of these communities host visiting grandchildren several weeks a year, as D states, that in itself might generate sufficient demand for rented children's furniture to support thriving businesses. Thus, D helps reconcile the apparent discrepancy and is the best answer.

The few households mentioned in choice B are unlikely to generate sufficient demand for rental businesses to thrive. Similarly, choices A and E, though they provide information concerning the furniture that is rented in these communities, do not address the prior issue of why there should be such demand for children's furniture. Choice C helps explain why these communities have an unusually high demand for rental furniture, but not why such a demand would extend to children's furniture.

72.

The passage asserts that large budget deficits do not cause large trade deficits. If this is so, it is possible that a country with large budget and trade deficits could reduce its budget deficit and yet retain a large trade deficit. Thus, choice C is the best answer.

None of the other choices can be inferred. The passage says nothing about how countries respond to large budget deficits (choice A). The passage states that comparing deficit figures for different countries can be reliable (contrary to choice B). Correlation between deficit size and population size (choice D) is not at issue in the passage. Finally, it is consistent with the passage that countries with the largest trade deficits sometimes have similarly large budget deficits (choice E).

73.

The argument presupposes that, if bottlenecks and delays are eliminated, production work must have been accomplished flawlessly. This presupposition is questionable, since there might well be flaws that do not impede the manufacturing process. The best answer is thus choice A.

None of the other choices is presupposed. The argument is consistent with redesigning the manufacturing process and not the product (choice B). The primary goal might be profits, and quality merely a means to that end (choice C). The argument does not rely on the feasibility of any one method of implementing "fast cycle time" (choice D). Finally, the concept of "fast cycle time" could already have been implemented operationally (choice E).

74.

By pointing out that, when occurring in natural combination with other nutrients, vitamins are more usable by the body than are those same vitamins when added as a supplement, choice A provides reason to believe that a well-balanced breakfast is a better source of vitamins than is a fortified breakfast cereal. A is the best answer.

Choice B does not support the position taken, although the position taken, if correct, is relevant to the people mentioned. Choice E describes a similarity between fortified cereals and other cereals. Choice C provides a reason for adding supplements to processed cereals, and choice D gives information about unprocessed cereals, but neither adds support for the alleged advantage of a well-balanced breakfast over a fortified cereal.

75.

Since an unsecured loan is more risky, from the lender's point of view, than a loan backed by collateral, the fact

that lenders receive higher interest rates for unsecured loans is an illustration of the principle outlined in the passage. Thus, choice B is the best answer.

None of the other choices gives a clear instance in which increased risk is compensated by the potential for increased return. Choice A does not concern return on investment at all. Choice C is an instance of low return unrelated to risk. In choice D, contrary to the principle, the rate of return remains constant despite possible variations in risk, and choice E also runs counter to the principle if investments in well-established companies entail less risk.

76.

If choice E were not assumed, the costs of the services of the famous singers of well-known renditions of songs would not be said to affect advertising costs. Since advertising costs are, however, projected to rise because of the relatively high cost of famous singers' services, choice E is assumed and is the best answer.

Choice A is irrelevant to the argument, since famous singers' service cost more than imitators' anyway. The argument addresses commercials' cost, not their effectiveness, so choice B is not assumed. The argument assumes that some well-known renditions of songs are available, but does not require that any versions be unavailable (choice C). Since the argument states that advertising firms will stop using imitators, choice D is not assumed.

77. The mayor's reasoning rests on assuming that, if it costs more to travel to the city by car than by bus, people will choose to travel by bus rather than by car. Choice B provides evidence that this assumption is false, and is therefore the best answer.

Choice A does not undermine the mayor's view that the five-dollar fee will provide an incentive to switch to buses. Choice C makes it unlikely that the bus system will lose current riders if new riders are attracted. Choice D is inappropriate since many drivers not switching to buses is entirely consistent with many people making the switch. Choice E supports the mayor's proposal by indicating that vehicles entering the city produce most of the city's congestion.

78.

Choice A, the best answer, indicates that younger children might be unable to tell whether the harm in the stories was produced intentionally. Thus, even if younger children do regard people's intentions as relevant, they might be unable to apply this criterion here. Therefore, A undermines the conclusion's support.

Choice B and E support the conclusion by suggesting that another factor-severity of harm-either possibly (choice B) or actually (choice E) motivated variations in the punishments assigned by younger children. Neither choice C nor choice D affects the conclusion. The conclusion concerns what children recognize about others' behavior, not children's own behavior (choice C). The similarity between older children's and adult's assignment (choice D) leaves open the question of why younger children's assignments differed.

79.

Since the question elicits a reply, the question was presumably heard, but presumably not by the part that is deaf. The explanation's obvious weakness, therefore, is that it fails to indicate why the part that replies would reply as if it were the part that is deaf. Choice A points to this failure and is the best answer.

Choice B does not challenge the explanation itself, but the need for an explanation in the first place. Choices C and D raise pertinent questions concerning the facts described, but do not address the proffered explanation of those facts. Choice E points to a question to which the attempted explanation gives rises, but does not challenge the adequacy of the explanation.

80.

The only choice that must be true in order to conclude legitimately from the drop in the wholesale price of illegal drugs that the program was a failure is choice E, the best answer. If the drop in price was caused by a drop in

demand, there is no reason to suspect that there has been any increase in supply caused by drugs entering the country.

The other choices can be false without affecting the argument. The supply of illegal drugs need not have dropped (choice A), and the retail price could have dropped (choice B). The entry of illegal drugs could have risen at a higher rate than domestic production (choice C), and no illegal drug need have undergone a substantial price rise (choice D).

81.

If domestic production of illegal drugs increased substantially, the overall supply could have increased (and the price fallen) without more illegal drugs entering the country, and without any failure of the program. Thus, choice B is the best answer.

None of the other choices weakens the argument. The smugglers' having more money (choice A) suggests that they would have resources to evade controls. The author's intention (choice C) is irrelevant to whether the reasoning the statements express is cogent. A change of routes (choice D) would have increased the chance of the program failing, and an increase in the amount of money spent (choice E) also provides evidence that the program did fail, given the low price levels.

82.

The archaeologists hypothesized that Kourion was devastated by an earthquake known to have occurred in A. D. 365. Since choice B provides evidence that A.D. 365 was the date when life in Kourion was disrupted, B supports the hypothesis that it was the A. D. 365 earthquake that devastated Kourion. Thus, B is the best answer.

By contrast, choices A, D, and E all give information about artifacts found in or used in Kourion, but they do not specifically point to A. D. 365 as the date of the devastation. Thus, A, D, and E are inappropriate. Since choice C supports something already established, namely, that an earthquake occurred in A. D. 365, C is inappropriate.

83.

Choice E indicates that Mammoth's telephones already fail to participate in the industry trend of higher sales despite heavy advertising. Producing more of the same model would thus be unlikely to generate increased sales for Mammoth, so E is the best answer.

If Mammoth has sold all the telephones it produced, it might increase sales by producing more, even if it has lost market share, as choice A states. Choice D indicates that Mammoth's sales are increasing, and similarly for B if the decrease in inventory results from retailers taking delivery of more telephones. So long as consumers recognize the brand name of Mammoth's telephones, as choice C states, it probably does not matter whether they associate it with Mammoth.

84.

Four of the choices give reasons why, in an economic slowdown, many people would choose a two-year college. Choice A indicates that a two-year college education gives one a better chance of finding a job when economic conditions are poor. Choice C and E indicate why people with less money might prefer two-year colleges. Finally, choice D suggests that more is being done to attract people whose lives are affected by the slowdown to two-year than to four-year colleges.

Choice B, the best answer, might explain the decreased enrollment at four-year colleges during the slowdown, but because it deals with graduates of two-year colleges it cannot explain why enrollment at these colleges might increase.

85.

Hardin's claim is that common grazing land deteriorates more quickly than private grazing land because of overuse. The study indicates that common grazing land is currently in better shape, but this would not

undermine Hardin's claim if common grazing land was in far better shape before grazing began. Thus, choice C is the best answer.

Choices A and E are inappropriate since the study can undermine Hardin's Claim whether or not some ranchers use both sorts of land, or use only common land. Similarly, the study can undermine Hardin's claim whether or not ranchers prefer to use common land, as B says. Finally, D is inappropriate since the force of the study is not diminished if users of common land are more or less prosperous.

86.

The study indicates that common lands are in better shape than private lands. The best answer, D, indicates that, contrary to Hardin's claim, it is in each rancher's self-interest not to overuse common land, which would explain why common lands are in relatively good shape.

Choices A and C can only explain why private land is in better shape than common land, not the reverse. Neither the fact that it is more difficult to attribute deterioration of common land to any particular user (choice B) nor the fact that the relative amounts of common and private land differ (choice E) gives a reason for farmers not to graze their herds on common land as much as possible.

87.

The most accurate test for pironoma would be the one with the fewest false results. If all tests have the same proportion of false negatives, then the most accurate is the one that has the lowest proportion of false positives. Thus, E supports the recommendation and is the best answer.

Choice A and C deal with the treatment for pironoma and are irrelevant to the accuracy of tests pironoma. Choice B deals with the side effects of tests for pironoma, and does not address their accuracy. That the proportion of inconclusive test results is equal for all tests (choice D) leaves open the question of which test is more accurate, since it does not indicate which test has fewest false results.

88.

The author argues that replacing employees with automated equipment might lend to less savings for corporations than anticipated, since laying off workers will lead to other costs. Choice B states the author's main points and thus is the best answer.

The author argues that corporations that automate might incur unexpected costs, but the author does not argue that these costs will discourage corporations from automating (choice A). The author does not address the issues of retraining (choice C) and rehiring (choice D). Although the author argues that some unanticipated costs might offsets savings resulting from automation, the cost of running the new machines (choice E) is clearly not one of these unanticipated costs.

89.

The threat envisioned by the author to the economic survival of workers displaced by automation will be serious only if they cannot find new jobs. Choice A, the best answer, says that there are already many such workers unable to find new jobs, and so strengthens the author's argument.

Since the causes for declining profits for corporations that fail to automate are not analyzed in the passage, B is inappropriate. By saying that costs associated with unemployment C weakens the argument. Since the author tacitly grants that, initially, automation will cut costs, the detail given in D provides us added support. Choice E is inappropriate because it concerns short-term rather than long-term results of automation.

90.

Choice B gives a way of counteracting a serious drawback of the sustained massive use of pesticides. By periodically changing the pesticide used, pests resistant to one pesticide might be killed by the next pesticide, and those resistant to that pesticide might be killed by another, and so. Therefore, B is the best answer.

Choice A is inappropriate, since the effects of stable pesticides would simply be more persistent. Gradually

increasing pesticide amounts (choice C) will likely have no effect on pests already resistant to massive amounts. Leaving a few fields fallow (choice D) is not relevant to the effectiveness of sustained use of pesticides. Breeding higher-yielding crops (choice E) might temporarily increase yields, but not because of anything to do with pesticides.

91.

The passage indicates that an inconclusive polygraph test tells nothing about the person who has taken the test, and yet employers sometimes refuse to hire someone whose results from such a test are inclusive. Treating lack of information as if it were unfavorable evidence about a person can reasonably be considered unfair. There, C is the best choice.

Choice A is not supported, since the passage says that an inconclusive polygraph test is no reflection on the examinee. Neither B nor D is supported, since the information given includes nothing either implicit or explicit about polygraph tests that yield conclusive results. Since the passage is consistent with both E and its denial, E is not supported.

92.

The regulations allow some employees-those with enclosed offices-but not others the opportunity to smoke at their desks. If it is assumed that the regulations should allow all employees equal opportunity to smoke, those who are currently denied this opportunity should be given it, and so secretaries who smoke should be offered enclosed offices. Therefore, choice D is the best answer.

None of the other choices enables the conclusion to be properly drawn. Choice A tends to conflict with the conclusion, unless some enclosed offices are vacant. Choice B supports no conclusion about how secretaries should be treated, and choice C undermines the conclusion. Finally, nonsmokers already have equal protection from hazards, so choice E cannot be used to justify making any changes.

93.

According to choice C, using a contaminated toothbrush does not increase the incidence of infection, so the recommendation to replace a toothbrush before it becomes contaminated is greatly undermined. Choice C is therefore the best answer.

Since the recommendation is based on the discovery that bacterial contamination occurs after about four weeks, the researchers' inability to discover why contamination takes that long to appear does not weaken the recommendation (choice A), nor does their failure to investigate other forms of contamination (choice B), nor does the discovery that contamination does not worsen after six weeks (choice E). According to choice D, even thorough washing cannot prevent contamination, so replacing the toothbrush appears more essential, rather than less so.

94.

In Z, when the government banned imports of certain products the cost of those products rose, so the products must have been cheaper to import than they were to make in Z. Therefore choice A is the best answer.

None of the other choices can be inferred. Country Z need have had no plan to export those products later (choice B), nor need the products have come previously from those countries to which country Z exported goods (choice C). The products need not have become more expensive before the ban (choice D), and they could have been imported in relatively large quantities (choice E).

95.

When the cost of the products rose, the competitive ability of those export-dependent industries that bought them was sharply limited. This fact strongly supports the claim that those industries did not have sufficiently high profit margins to enable them to absorb the price increase, so choice A is the best answer.

Given the limitation on their competitive ability, it is unlikely that those industries would be able either to expand

their domestic markets (choice C) or to enter into new export markets (choice E). The other choices relate situations that would be possible but that are not strongly supported: other countries could have continued to permit imports from Z (choice B), and the industries may have been unable to decrease labor costs (choice D).

96.

The author argues that planes, since they are a free-wheel system, will be preferred to the high-speed train. Choice C weakens the argument by pointing out that planes are not a free-wheel system and are less convenient than the high-speed train would be. Thus C is the best answer.

The special feature of the high-speed train described in A is not one that clearly affects consumer choice one way or the other way. Since it is planes that would compete effectively with the proposed trains, the fact that cars and buses might not do so is irrelevant. Non-availability of certain station (choice D) and the consumer preferences described in choice E tend to make the proposed train less, not more, attractive and so both choices strengthen the argument.

97.

Whether corporations, other than Energy Incorporated, that own coal companies also own gas stations is not directly relevant to whether attempting a boycott of Gasco gas stations will coerce Coalco to accept the contract proposal. Thus choice E is the best answer.

Each of the other four questions is relevant to evaluating the chances the union strategy has of succeeding. Choice A bears on whether the strategy would apply sufficient economic pressure on Energy Incorporated. Choice B is relevant to whether consumers can respond to the call for a boycott. Choice C is relevant to whether the union's contract proposal is a reasonable one. Choice D is relevant because a successful precedent would favorably reflect on the union's chances of success.

98.

According to the passage, for certain foreign contracts United States firms can either cooperate and hope to earn a modest profit, or not cooperate, not win the contract, and earn no part of a larger profit. This is how choice B describes the situation, so choice B is the best answer.

In order to earn a profit, United States firms must cooperate, so the alternatives described in several of the choices are not in practice open to them: the alternatives of a modest risk versus a full risk (choice A), cooperation versus competition (choice C), and winning on their own versus collaborating (choice E). Since they do not have the same need to cooperate with foreign corporations to win American contracts, choice D does not fit either.

99.

To say that transnational cooperation is experiencing a modest renaissance means that it used to be relatively common, became less so, and is now becoming more common again. Therefore choice C is the best answer, since it follows from that statement.

None of the other choices presents information provided by the passage. The passage says nothing about the size of the projects (choice A), nor about the quality of work in cases of transnational cooperation (choice B). Since the passage strongly suggests transnational cooperation can be profitable for the firms concerned, it thereby tends to contradict both the claims that joint projects are not profitable (choice D) and that they only benefit those who commission the projects (choice E).

100.

If the truck's speed is assumed to be the same as the car's, then since the truck is larger, the optical illusion will make it appear that there is more time to cross the highway with the truck approaching than with the car approaching. Thus, choice B helps in establishing the conclusion and is the best answer.

If the truck's speed is lower than the cars (choice A), the conclusion does not depend on the illusion. If the truck's

speed is higher than the car's (choice C), the speed of the truck might counteract the illusion's effect. Since the illusion works as stated regardless of what vehicle the estimate happens to be accurate for, neither choice D nor choice E assists in drawing the conclusions.

101.

Algae whose rate of photosynthesis varies on a 24-hour basis even when they are under constant light constitute evidence against the hypothesis that it is alterations in light that control biological cycles. Therefore choice E is the best answer.

Choices A and B describe biological cycles, but provide no evidence about what controls them. Choice C says that cycles can become adapted to new patterns of light, weakly supporting the hypothesis that alterations in light control cycles. Finally, choice D provides evidence against a different hypothesis, namely, that it is the cell nucleus of single-cell plants that controls their biological cycles.

102.

If it is difficult to determine which foods cause migraines, then some foods that cause allergic reactions might not have been demonstrated to do so. Hence, if choice A is true, eliminating foods that have been demonstrated to cause migraines might not eliminate migraines, even if food allergies are the only cause of migraines. Choice A is the best answer.

Neither the fact some food allergies do not result in migraines (choice B), nor the fact that few allergies result in symptoms more severe than migraines. Choice C suggests that migraine sufferers do not naturally avoid the foods at issue. Choice D reiterates the information that eliminating certain foods does not usually solve the problem.

103.

If racers, the only cyclists interested in innovation, created a strong demand for innovations for purposes other than official competition, then the conclusion would not follow. Therefore choice C-which asserts that racers generate no such demand-is assumed and is the best answer.

Since the argument is stated generally in terms of where demand for innovation lies and how manufacturers respond to demand, no assumption is made about the structure of the market for bicycles themselves (choice A) nor about which manufactures are most likely to produce innovations (choice B). Choice D presents another pressure toward technological conservatism, but the pressure is not required by the argument. Finally, the authorities may keep a close eye on innovation (choice E) without the argument being affected.

104.

The conclusion that the tax credit did nothing to stimulate spending on research and development would not be true if, without the credit, such spending would have been even lower than it actually was. Thus choice D must be true for the conclusion to be true and is the best answer.

Since a tax credit generally improves business profits, if the conclusion is true choice A is unlikely to be true. If the tax credit was ineffective, some other factors must determine the level of spending, and could lead to much higher levels of spending in 1985 (against choice B), and could render a higher level of tax credit ineffective (against choice C), but it could be that credits are generally effective (against choice E).

105.

If the results of untreated hypertension cause large economic losses, as choice A claims, then the treatment of hypertension may well be economically justifiable. Therefore choice A is most damaging to the conclusion and is the best answer.

Choices B and D tend to support the conclusion; choice B says that making preventive treatment widespread would not introduce economies of scale, and choice D identifies one aspect of prevention that is both costly and essential. Choice C undermines a different conclusion-that society should not support treatment for hypertension-but does not damage the conclusion actually drawn. The fact that different preventive health

measures have different economic consequences (choice D) gives no specific information about treatment for hypertension, and so cannot affect the conclusion drawn.

106.

If most property values have dropped significantly, but some have risen slightly, a reassessment should occur (since values have changed at different rates) but is unlikely (since it will not benefit the government). Thus choice D describes the required situation and is the best answer.

According to the passage, choices A and E describe situations in which there is no need for a reassessment, since change has occurred uniformly. Similarly, choices B and C both describe situations in which a reassessment should occur, and is likely to, since the government will benefit.

107.

From 1964 to 1978, spending on research and development never fell below 2.2 percent of the GNP in the United States and never rose above 1.6 percent in Japan. Therefore choice D follows from the information given and is the best answer.

Since no information is provided about the size of the GNP of any of the countries mentioned, neither choice A nor choice B is supported. The amount of information given about numbers of patents granted is insufficient to establish any general relation between spending and numbers of patents, so choice C is unsupported; and given that there is no information about the number of inventions patented in Japan and West Germany, choice E is not supported either.

108.

Everett's decision is most logically well supported if the crashes were not due to deficiencies in the planes, particularly if there is evidence that the airplanes provide significant protection to occupants in the event of a crash. Thus choice B is the best answer.

Choices A and E are incorrect because each suggests that the decision might be ill founded. Competing manufacturers' models might actually be safer (choice A), and Lightning might have lost its most able employees-those able to get new jobs (choice E). Choice C is incorrect because it provides no reason for preferring Lightning-built airplanes to other makes of airplane. Choice D is incorrect because, though it underscores the advisability of buying safe airplanes, it offers no evidence that the airplanes that Everett bought were safe.

109.

The ruling would be ineffective in regulating employment practices if it could never be used to justify rejecting some application. According to choice B the ruling cannot be applied in a legally acceptable way. Thus choice B is the best answer.

None of the other choices casts doubt on the effectiveness of the ruling. Choice A suggests that the judge's justification for the ruling would be unavailable in many situations but not that the ruling itself would be ineffective. Choice C raises the possibility that there might be further rulings of a similar nature in the future. Choice D concerns employees, not job applicants; its concern is thus outside the scope of the ruling. Choice E describes one indirect effect on the job market that might stem from the ruling.

110.

The argument presented in support of manned spaceflights rests on the notion that astronauts are needed to repair satellites. If sending up a new, improved satellite is less costly and more practical than repairing an old one, however, as choice E states, the argument is weakened. Choice E is therefore the best answer.

None of the other choices gives any reason to think that manned spaceflights are not a necessity, so none of them is correct. Choice A describes one consequence of not repairing satellites, while choice B refers to another tool that weather forecasters use in addition to satellites. Choice C describes the circumstances in which

defending manned spaceflight has become an issue, and choice D states a practical, but not insuperable, difficulty faced by flights intended for repair projects.

111.

Choice C describes a benefit to civilian business of the research project, and therefore provides support to the conclusion that the project will represent a net benefit to civilian business, rather than arguing against that conclusion. Choice C is therefore the best answer.

Each of the other choices presents a disadvantage of the project for civilian business that might outweigh the stated benefit, so none is correct. Cost efficiency, vital to civilian business, would be neglected (choice A); technical talent needed by civilian business would be unavailable (choice B); the government funding could be used more efficiently if directed specifically to the needs of civilian business (choice D); and the burden of financing the project would hamper civilian business (choice E).

112.

If choice D is true, townspeople are likely to circumvent the local ban by purchasing disposable plastic goods in neighboring towns. The ban is thus likely to be largely ineffectual. Choice D is therefore the best answer.

None of choices A, B, C, or E indicates that the ban is ill chosen as a means of reaching the town council's environmental goals. Choice A indicates that the town council's basic criterion is avoidance of harm to the environment, not merely biodegradability. Choice B does nothing to call the ban into question, whether or not the factory sells biodegradable paper goods locally. Choice C suggests that environmental benefits would ensure, albeit not immediately. Choice E merely provides background details about paper that is completely biodegradable.

113.

The passage presents a problem-delays at airports-and proposes a solution-allocating more slots to commercial airlines. Choice A states, however, that the major causes of the delays lie elsewhere, thereby casting doubt on the effectiveness of the proposed solution, and is thus the best answer.

None of the other choices gives any reason to think that allocating slots will not be an effective solution. Choice B describes another part of the problem, but says nothing about who uses the additional airplanes. Choice C implies that at least some slots are available to be allocated to commercial airlines. Choice D gives one example where allocation was in fact successful, and choice E gives additional information about the scope of the problem.

114.

Even supposing that increasing the frequency of exercise leads to less sick time being taken, starting a company-supported fitness program might not produce significantly lowered absentee rates if employees who are frequently absent would not cooperate with such a program. Choice B says that such cooperation is unlikely and is the best answer.

Choices A and E suggest that exercise during working hours has undesirable consequences, and choice D indicates that such exercise fails to produce an added benefit, but none of these bears on sick time taken. Choice C concerns exercise done after work by employees participating in a fitness program, but provides no indication of the effect, if any, of that exercise on sick time taken.

115.

If tobacco advertising were the only factor that affected teenage smoking, there would be a difference in the prevalence of smoking between countries that ban such advertising and those that do not. According to the passage, there is no difference, so tobacco advertising cannot be the only factor. Therefore, choice A is the best answer.

Since no information is given about what effect, if any, the Norwegian ban on tobacco advertising had on

teenage smoking in Norway, none of choices B through E can be concluded, since each makes some claim about the effects of tobacco advertising, or of banning such advertising, on teenage smoking or on tobacco consumption.

116.

Since the laws are more effective in countries farther from the equator than the United States, the laws would probably do less to prevent collisions in the United States than they do in the countries that now have such laws—countries that are all farther from the equator than the United States. So choice E is the best answer.

The passage does not indicate that the use of headlights during the day is totally ineffective, so choice A is incorrect. No information is given about the importance of daylight visibility relative to other causes of collisions, so choice B is incorrect. The passage contains no quantitative information for comparing the United States to countries that have the laws, so neither C nor D is correct.

117.

The pharmaceuticals division made 40 percent of the profits on only 20 percent of the sales, while the chemicals division, making up the balance, made 60 percent of the profits on 80 percent of the sales. Thus, the chemicals division made a lower profit per dollar of sale than the pharmaceuticals division, as choice C asserts. Choice C is the best answer.

The passage provides no information about total dollar sales, so choice A is incorrect, nor about the severity of competition, so choice B is incorrect. Similarly, no information is provided about the mix of products offered, nor about the breakdown between highly profitable and not highly profitable products in either division, so neither choice D nor choice E is correct.

118.

The more severely sleep-deprived a patient would be, the more likely it would be that the patient would, whenever possible, catch at least a few minutes of sleep, and according to choice E, depression would then return in full force. This could explain why sleep-deprivation is not used to treat depression, so choice E is the best answer.

If sleep-deprivation could be used as an effective treatment for severely debilitating depression, the benefit derived would be so great that the occasional extra benefit of euphoria (choice A), the need for expending some extra effort (choice B), the occasional drawback of impaired judgment (choice C), and the lack of thorough scientific understanding (choice D) would each be a comparatively insignificant consideration.

119.

Increasing bridge tolls might not increase revenues if such increases prompt a significant percentage of regular bridge users to switch to alternative routes. Choice D says that a previous increase prompted such switches. Choice D, by establishing a strong precedent for commuters' responding to higher tolls by avoiding them altogether, raises doubts about the plan's effectiveness and is thus the best answer.

Choices A and E suggest that the plan might face opposition but not that it will be defeated not that the anticipated revenue will not be generated. Therefore neither A nor E is correct. Weighed against five years' projected revenues, the considerations raised in choices B and C would not have a significant impact. Thus neither B nor C is correct.

120.

The plan is called unfair because it forces drivers to pay for something from which they receive no benefit. Choice D, however, claims that drivers would receive a benefit: a decrease in traffic congestion on the roads along the rail line. Choice D thereby strongly counters the charge of unfairness and is thus the best answer.

The charge of unfairness is not countered by indicating that the amounts involved are relatively low (choice A), or that a seemingly fair funding alternative is unworkable (choice B). Income tax funding as described in choices

C and E might be viewed as less unfair than the proposed funding from bridge tolls, but it gives no reason for regarding the bridge tolls as anything but unfair.

121.

Choice D indicates that during promotions retailers buy much greater quantities of products at discounted prices than they in turn sell to consumers during those promotions. There is, then, much merchandise that retailers sell at their regular price on which the manufacturers, however, do not realize normal profits. Since this loss of normal profits might outweigh the benefits of attracting new consumers during the promotion period, the manufacturers might be better off not holding the promotions. Choice D is, therefore, the best answer.

Attracting consumers' attention (choice A), noninterference with sales at regular, non-promotional prices (choice B), and attracting and holding customers (choices C and E) are all features of promotions compatible with manufacturers making high profits, so none of these choice is correct.

122.

For tax evasion to force a raise in income tax rates it must be true that tax evasion causes actual tax revenues to fall short of revenue needs. This is the situation that choice C describes; choice C is therefore the best answer.

None of the other choices states a requirement for the vicious cycle to result. Increasing in pretax incomes (income A) would tend to work against perpetuation of the cycle. Success at catching tax evaders (choice B) should likewise have an inhibiting effect. Choice D describes how problems in breaking existing habits of tax evasion might be overcome. Choice E essentially denies that raising the tax rate in response to some tax evasion could cause additional tax-payers to evade taxes.

123.

MegaCorp wishes to at least meet customer expectations. Since these expectations will always tend to move beyond whatever level of quality MegaCorp happens to have attained, MegaCorp will, as choice C indicates, be able to meet its goal only if continuing improvements in the quality of its products are possible. Choice C is thus the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect since success in attracting customers depends only on actual product quality, not on a company's goals regarding quality. Since quality improvements can themselves shape customer expectations, choice B is incorrect. Since nothing has been said to indicate a difficulty with maintaining a given level of product quality, choice D is incorrect. Since having a goal does not imply meeting it, choice E is incorrect.

124.

For the proposed curriculum change to attract students to physics classes, producing and analyzing visual images must have direct relevance to today's world. Choice E provides have direct relevance to today's world. Choice E provides evidence that this is so, and thus is the best answer.

Choices A and C mention things relevant to the new curriculum: that it would indeed teach physics and that equipment facilitating its implementation is available. Choice B underscores how desirable it would be for the new curriculum to succeed, and choice D establishes that there is past precedent that more students can be attracted to physics. Not one of choices A, B, C, or D, however, indicates why the new curriculum would be thought to be attractive to students, so none of them is correct.

125.

The argument concludes that declining wholesale prices for raw cotton, will produce declining retail prices for cotton products. Choice A weakens the argument by pointing to higher processing costs for raw cotton, which could offset lower wholesale prices. A is therefore the best answer.

Choice B is incorrect because the argument focuses on incorrect because it in effect denies that lower wholesale prices for cotton have been offset by rising operating costs. Choice D is incorrect because it is entirely consistent with the prediction made. Choice E is incorrect because the rising cost of harvesting raw cotton, though possibly

affecting wholesale prices, cannot affect the relationship between wholesale and retail prices.

126.

The conclusion is that the programs benefit both companies and employees. For companies, reducing employees' risk of heart disease is likely to reduce insurance costs, and increasing employee energy is likely to increase worker productivity. For employees, the benefits of having a reduced risk of heart disease and of having increased energy are self-evident. Choice C is the best answer.

Knowing which programs are popular does not bear on what benefits the programs confer, so choice A is incorrect. B and D indicate ways in which the programs can fail to provide the intended results, so neither of these is the correct answer. Having to hire additional personnel does not benefit a company, so choice E is not correct.

127.

The opposition of small-business groups despite an exemption apparently favoring them would be less surprising if, in fact, the exemption did not favor them. Choice B is thus the best answer because it explains that small businesses would have to match the higher wages that larger businesses are required to pay.

Choice A confirms that the new exemption constitutes a significant change but does not explain small-business opposition to that change, so choice A is incorrect. Choice C is incorrect because the exact numbers represented by the small-business groups are surely irrelevant. Choice D suggests that in some states the proposed legislation would make no difference, and choice E suggests that most small businesses should value the exemption. Neither choice explains small-business opposition.

128.

Because the number of old and contemporary paintings vastly exceeds the 50 of each type analyzed by Art's Decline, the reviewer's argument will be logically flawed if those 100 paintings do not constitute a reasonably representative sample. Choice A says that the sample might be grossly biased, so A is the best answer.

Choices B and D are both incorrect because a sharply defined focus is not a flaw in an argument; the reviewer makes clear that only artistic skill and only European painters are being considered. The reviewer's argument that the book supports its central thesis well is not weakened just because there may be readers less methodical and less competent than the reviewer. Therefore, neither C nor E is correct.

129.

The pharmaceutical industry's argument is best supported by an explanation of why the patent period sufficient for other industries to recoup their development costs is insufficient for the pharmaceutical industry. Choice B is the best answer because it provides an explanation: required clinical trials prevent new drugs from being sold for much of the time they receive patent protection.

Choice A is incorrect: the fact that the pharmaceutical industry's request is unique does nothing to justify that request. Choice C and E, if true, could undermine the pharmaceutical industry's argument, so they are incorrect. Choice D indicates that alternative drugs might render patent protection worthless, but that is clearly no reason to extend the protection.

130.

Giving potential depositors a financial incentive to select only secure banks will not lead to increased bank security unless the potential depositors can distinguish banks that actually are secure from those that are not. Choice E is a statement of this prerequisite and is thus the best answer.

The argument is about choosing or avoiding banks likely to fail, regardless of how the failure comes about, so neither choice A nor choice D is specifically assumed. The argument is consistent with each depositor's money being held by a single bank, so B is not assumed. The argument neither asserts nor assumes that depositors currently exercise care in selecting the banks where they deposit their money. Therefore choice C, in particular,

is not assumed.

131.

The argument that deposit insurance, because of its impact on depositors' choices of banks, is partially responsible for the high rate of bank failures would be weakened if deposit insurance also prevented certain bank failures. Choice B suggests that deposit insurance does prevent certain bank failures, and is thus the best answer.

Choice A weakly supports the view that insuring deposits contributes to bank failures. Choice C supports the economist's position that depositors take the safety of deposits into account. Choice D supports the argument's relevance by indicating that virtually all depositors can afford to be nonselective. It follows that none of these three choices is correct. Choice E is incorrect because it fails to establish any connection between deposit insurance and the factors controlling bank failures.

132.

A strong reason for rejecting the recommendation would be that the hoods endanger passengers. Passengers delayed in exiting the plane are more exposed to the risk of a gas explosion. Choice A says that the hoods would delay passengers and is thus the best answer.

If some airlines are unwilling to buy the hoods, it might be necessary to require them to, so B is incorrect. That the hoods protect from only one major risk is no reason in itself for rejection, so D is incorrect. Choice E is not a good answer; it supports the recommendation by indicating that the hoods might enable more passengers to exit a plane.

133.

If cars were safer in 1990 than in 1960, car accidents should have resulted in fewer and in less severe injuries. Yet coverage of injuries took up a greater share of insurance premiums. One possible explanation is that the treatment cost per injury rose sharply. Choice E supports this explanation and is thus the best answer.

Choice A and B both suggest that the number of injuries decreased. Since such a decrease would not explain why injuries take up a greater share of insurance premiums, both of these choices are incorrect. Choice C is incorrect because it suggests, falsely, that costs not related to injuries rose disproportionately. Choice D is incorrect because it does not deal with shifts in the cost components that insurance premiums cover.

134.

Since the enzyme kills caterpillars of all species, spraying croplands might not be advisable if caterpillars of beneficial insect species would also be killed. According to choice C, there are many such beneficial species. Choice C thus supports the view that spraying would be inadvisable and is the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect because spraying, if effective, would make natural predation irrelevant. Choice B is incorrect because the existence of pests that the spraying is inadvisable. Choice D and E each raise a point concerning details of how and when spraying programs might be implemented, without challenging the advisability of such programs. Both choices are therefore incorrect.

135.

By stimulating disease-fighting white blood cells and inhibiting the growth of disease-causing bacteria, moderate fever can aid the body in fighting infection. However, aspirin can eliminate moderate fever. Thus, as choice B states, aspirin can prolong a patient's illness by eliminating moderate fever and thereby also eliminating its disease-fighting effects. B is the best answer.

Choice A is not the correct answer because no mention is made of aspirin's role as a painkiller. The passage also says nothing about aspirin's effect on the growth or production of white blood cells, mentioning only its effect on their activity, so neither C nor D is correct. Because the statements given could be true regardless of the focus of modern medicine, E is also incorrect.

136.

Home Decorator magazine's profits would be likely to decline if, as a result of instituting the plan, revenues were to decrease substantially. Choice D indicates that the plan would produce substantially lower revenues because most advertisers will pay the magazine the same amount per issue, but there will be only half as many issues. Therefore, D is the best answer.

Choice A notes that mailing costs per issue will rise by one-third, but since there will be fewer issues, total annual mailing costs will fall. Therefore, A is incorrect. Choices B and C are incorrect because neither describes concerns that subscribers have about the plan under consideration. Choice E is incorrect because stable production costs would not lead to lower profits.

137.

The argument assumes that mismatched sleeping and waking cycles precede marital problems. Choice D weakens the argument by indicating that this assumption is false, and D is the best answer.

The argument does not depend on there being only one cause of marital problems, so choice A is incorrect. That sleeping and waking cycles can change seasonally or might not affect interactions with colleagues does not address the issue of how mismatched cycles between spouses affect their marriage, so B and C are incorrect. Choice E suggests that there is a way to test the conclusion-by brining a couple's sleeping and waking cycles into alignment-but this by itself does not weaken the argument, so E is incorrect.

138.

Sharon's argument is essentially that, even if the facts are as Roland presents them, they are not in and of themselves a cause for alarm. Even circumstances reassuringly normal and unremarkable-a normal, moderate unemployment rate and having 50 or more workers among one's acquaintances-imply the sort of fact Roland cites. Thus, that fact does not indicate that things are not normal (for example, that unemployment is alarmingly high). Choice A, therefore, is the best answer.

Sharon's argument focuses exclusively on whether Roland's alarm is logically warranted, given the fact he cites. Sharon herself takes no position whatsoever on what the actual facts concerning unemployment statistics and concerning people's self-reports are. Because choices B, C, D, and E are assertions about such matters, each is incorrect.

139.

Sharon's argument assumes that people are generally similar in how likely they are to have among their acquaintances people who are unemployed. Since heavy concentrations of unemployment in geographically isolated segments of the population would produce great differences in this respect, Sharon's argument assumes few, if any, such concentrations. Choice B is therefore the best answer.

If normal levels of unemployment were exceeded relatively frequently, and if Roland's figure of 90 percent were an exaggeration, Sharon's argument would be unaffected, so choices A and D are incorrect. At exceptionally low levels of unemployment, Sharon's argument suggests that choice C is likely to be false, so C is not assumed. The fear of losing one's job is not part of Sharon's argument, so choice E is incorrect.

140.

If, as choice B says, acid rain damage could be occurring without there yet being any visible symptoms, the absence of visible symptoms would not justify the conclusion that no damage was occurring. Thus, choice B is the best answer since it justifies the critics' insistence that the conclusion be changed.

Because the authors of the report evidently resist the change being demanded, any claim on which they and their critics are likely to be in agreement cannot provide justification for the change. Choices A, C, D, and E are all claims both parties can agree on, so none of them is correct.

141.

If the safest airline seats are now among the lightest, as choice E says, then buying them could be part of a strategy of minimizing fuel costs, rather than indicating a shift away from that goal. Choice E, therefore, is the best choice.

Choice A merely confirms that seat safety has improved, and thus does not weaken the argument. Many policy shifts take place without being publicly announced, so choice B does not weaken the argument. Choice C indicates that minimizing fuel costs remains a priority, but it is neutral on whether safety has become more important, so C is incorrect. Choice D does not distinguish between safe and unsafe seats, and is thus also incorrect.

142.

The passage asserts that skill at forging signatures is not by itself sufficient to match all of the characteristics that the software analyzes to identify signatures. Because the software gives access only after identifying a signature, access cannot be achieved by someone employing forging skill alone. Choice C is thus the best answer.

The passage gives no information about how fast the software operates or about how long the software was under development, so neither A nor D can be concluded. Choice B is incorrect since the software might have features not mentioned in the passage that make it unattractive to banks. The passages give no reason to think that errors of the sort that choice E describes, even if made, would be numerous.

143.

The general manager's objection is based on avoiding training costs altogether. But if, as choice C says, hiring experienced users of Microton computers is significantly more costly than hiring otherwise qualified people who would have to be trained to use Vitech computers, the force of the objection is weakened. Choice C, therefore, is the best answer.

Choices A, B, and D are all incorrect; none of them provides information relevant to an evaluation of Microton computers as compared with Vitech computers. Choice E argues independently against replacing Microton computers with Vitech and thus is also incorrect.

144.

The manufacturers' conclusion would be weakened if it could be argued that, in the opinion of customers, safety considerations favor the earlier model. Choice B supports such an argument and is the best answer.

The groups mentioned in choice A would both be expected to consider safety important, so their failing to buy the new model would be striking, without casting doubt on the conclusion; thus, choice A is incorrect. Choice C might support the conclusion, because customers bought other engine support the conclusion, because customers bought other engine models that might not include the newer safety features. Choice D and E suggest that usability and price, respectively, were not the customers' primary consideration in favoring the earlier model, but neither choice weakens the conclusion that safety was not their primary consideration.

145.

Between 1985 and 1988, nursing home occupancy rates rose although admission rates declined. Choice A receives support from these facts since it would be a basis for an adequate account of how they arose. Because it is the only choice that receives support, A is therefore the best answer.

Without information about the population of older people, nothing can be concluded about percentages in nursing homes; thus, choice B is incorrect. Since there is nothing to indicate whether the development that took place between 1985 and 1988 was an unusual development or a common one, choice C receives no support. No information about numbers of beds is provided, so neither choice D nor choice E is correct.

146.

According to choice D, many firms with PRP contracts also have modernized equipment. Since the cause of their improved productivity might be the modernized equipment, not the PRP contracts, this weakens the

argument, so D is the best answer.

Choice A does not weaken the argument: it is merely more evidence of the sort already being used. Choice B is incorrect because it is a natural consequence of increased worker productivity if other costs remain stable. Choice C is incorrect because it explains why introducing PRP contracts is difficult, but says nothing about the results of doing so. Choice E is incorrect because it is not implausible that workers' pay should roughly correspond to their productivity.

147.

The argument, in predicting a drop in the price of corn futures, relies on news suggesting a good-sized corn crop. This prediction is undermined if there is, at the same time, news suggesting a small crop. Choice D presents such news and is therefore the best answer.

Choice A provides background information describing a stage at which rains are essential, and choice C makes rain over the entire corn-growing area seem more certain. Both are fully compatible with the argument and do nothing to weaken it. Past price changes (choice B) and details of who handles harvested corn (choice E) cannot affect the eventual size of this year's corn crop, so neither is relevant to the argument.

148.

The question to be resolved is why the mandated wage increase, which increased operating costs, was accompanied by an increase in profits. By showing how the wage increase might have led to an increase in the retailer's sales, choice B helps resolve this question, and thus is the best answer.

Choices A and E are incorrect, since they suggest that the wages that rose as a result of the mandated increase constituted a significant proportion of the retailer's expenditures, which if anything adds to the seeming paradox. Choices C and D also contribute to the paradox, since they indicate that along with increases in the minimum wage there were increases in the retailer's operating costs; so choices C and D are also incorrect.

149.

If the government's program of support payments to cotton farmers succeeded in raising revenue for the government that would, in the absence of the program, not be raised, this could explain why the program will not be a net burden on the budget. Choice A suggests that the program would raise revenue: by raising the price of cotton, the direct support payments will boost cotton farmers' profits and thereby increase the tax revenues the government receives from cotton farmers. Therefore, A is the best answer.

None of the other choices provides a source of revenue to the government or suggests that savings would be realized in a governmental expense category, so choices B, C, D, and E are all incorrect.

150.

The passage explains that the primary way hospitals have covered the cost of unreimbursed care in the past is no longer available to them. It follows that they have three options: finding a new way to cover that cost, reducing it by giving less unreimbursed care, or suffering a loss. This is essentially what choice B concludes, so B is the best answer.

The passage touches neither on kinds of medical procedures administered in hospitals (choice A) nor on revenue other than that received from patients or their insurers (choice E), so neither choice is correct. The passage gives no hint of who the paying patients are how do not rely on insurance, so choice C is unsupported. Concerning choice D, the passage actually suggests that it is false.

151.

The passage indicates that research scientists accept as colleagues only scientists with motivation to do important new research. This fact explains the tendency of scientists to reject scientists who are renowned popularizers of science only if research scientists believe popularizers lack such motivation; choice D is the best answer.

Since the passage is concerned only with whether certain scientists have the goal of doing important new research, not with how research is done, or with who understands new research, choices A and E are both incorrect. Choice B is incorrect because it suggests an alternative explanation of rejection of popularizers. Since the explanation offered remains unaffected even if unsuccessful research scientists cannot become famous popularizers, choice C is incorrect.

152.

If choice E is true, the very people said to be at risk for mouth cancer are unlikely to be led by the content of the pamphlet to an early detection of this cancer. Choice E thus questions the pamphlet's utility and is the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect because it does not specifically cast doubt on self-examination as a means of detecting mouth cancer. Choice B is concerned with the situation following detection, but not with detection itself, so it is incorrect. Choice C is incorrect: although it suggests a certain inefficiency in handling the pamphlets, it does not suggest that the pamphlets will not achieve their purpose. Choice D supports the general appropriateness of sending written instructions, and is thus incorrect.

153.

If gains in cost-efficiency of solar power have not improved its economical viability relative to oil-derived power, the explanation must be that oil-derived power itself has become more cost-efficient. Choice C points to this explanation and is thus the best answer.

Actual oil prices control how far, given the viability threshold, solar power is from economic viability but do not figure in the determination of the threshold, so choices A and E are incorrect. Choice B provides background on data that give rise to the puzzle but leaves the puzzle unresolved, so it is incorrect. Because the viability threshold for solar power is defined in relation to generating electricity from oil, choice D is irrelevant to determining the threshold and thus incorrect.

154.

Given choice E, it is possible that companies with those combinations of factors that are most likely to lead to success are the very companies that venture capitalists select for financing. This weakens the argument that the financing itself must be more important for success than those factors. Thus, E is the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect because, rather than weakening the argument, it provides an explanation for how funding by venture capitalists could aid the success of a company. None of choices B, C, and D weakens because each of them makes a statement about start-up companies in general, without regard to their source of financing.

155.

The argument presents a substantial increase in the proportion of women between twenty and twenty-one who were enrolled in college as evidence that there was an increase in the proportion of higher education students who were women. This evidence would lack force if a similar increase in college enrollment had occurred among men. Choice D is therefore the best answer.

Since percentages of men graduating from high school do not indicate the percentages enrolling in college that year, choice E is incorrect. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the information they refer to, being about women only, does not facilitate a comparison of women's enrollment to men's enrollment in higher education programs.

156.

The passage's statistical data support the conclusion, but give information about one year and identify no factor that would cause a higher accident rate at Company P. By describing such a factor, choice A, the best answer, suggests that these data can support a generalization like the conclusion.

Company P's greater number of safety inspections (choice B) may simply indicate greater attention to workers'

safety. The infirmary (choice C) and health benefits (choice E) perhaps indicate that Company P makes better provisions for accident victims, but do not mean that accidents are more frequent there. That Company O paid more in job-related medical claims (choice D) says something about the consequences of accidents at the two companies, but not about causes of accidents.

157.

The data used to support the conclusion come from the companies' own records. Since, however, choice B indicates that, as compared with Company O, Company P tends to overstate the number of job-related accidents, choice B weakens the conclusion drawn and is the best answer. Choice A does not weaken the conclusion, but is simply a consequence that would be expected given the data. The relevance of employees' sicknesses (choice C) cannot be assessed without information about the links, if any, between sickness and job-related accidents. Choices D and E both give reasons for predicting a smaller likelihood that any arbitrary employee of Company O will have a job-related accident, and thus support the conclusion.

158.

Choice D, the best answer, undermines the conclusion by pointing to a serious short-term cost of replacing standard keyboards with EFCO keyboards. The employees who are probably the most productive currently, those with the most training and experience, will cause the greatest retraining costs, according to choice D.

Choice A, by contrast, suggests that the transition to the EFCO keyboard is comparatively easy, at least for typists already experienced with both types of keyboards. Choices B and E both eliminate possible sources of increased expense associated with the EFCO keyboard, namely equipment expenses (choice B) and training of new typists (choice E). Choice C, which suggests that some offices have found the switch advantageous, is consistent with there being an immediate reduction of typing costs.

159.

If, as choice D indicates, the two groups were every matched with regard to cognitive abilities prior to the experiment, the conclusion that some ingredient of the sweetener was detrimental to cognitive functioning is strongly supported. Thus, D is the best answer.

Neither choice A nor choice C provides additional reason to believe that some ingredient in the sweetener was responsible for the experimental results, because neither is relevant to interpreting the experimental results. Choice B indicates that, outside of the experiment, both groups consume the amino acid. If relatively small quantities are involved, the conclusion is unaffected; otherwise it is weakened. Choice E claims that a second experiment lacked a control group; yet this failing has no bearing on the experiment at issue.

160.

Choice B entails that a principal constituent of the sweetener can impede normal brain functioning if high levels of it occur account for a decline in cognitive abilities, choice B helps explain the results and is the best answer.

Choice A suggests that the effect was not due to an impurity in the sweetener, and choice D suggests that further testing could be done using the amino acid alone, but neither helps explain how the sweetener might produce the effect. Neither does choice C: what it helps explain is how the sweetener could be thought harmless even if the sweetener is responsible could be thought harmless even if the sweetener is responsible for diminished cognitive functioning. Choice E gives a reason to trust the experimental results, but it does not explain them.

161.

The contrast to be explained is that female rats develop maternal behaviors toward pups that are not their own faster when they cannot smell the pups than when they can. If the odor of a strange pup inhibits the development of maternal interest, the contrast is explained, so E is the best answer.

The other choices can only explain different contrasts. Choice A explains contrasts between pups and adult females. Choice B explains contrasts between pups that are in different circumstance. Choices C and D explain

contrasts between two different groups of females, those that have given birth and those that have not.

162.

If interviewers cannot accurately identify unsuitable applicants, the interviews cannot play the role that is claimed to make them an essential part of a successful hiring program. Thus the argument depends on choice C being true, making C the best answer.

Although the argument claims that the interview is an essential part of a successful hiring program, the interview need not ensure success (contrary to choice A), nor need it be more important than another part (contrary to choice B). The interview can also have other purposes, such checking on technical qualifications, so D is not depended upon. Nothing is implied about how past hiring decisions were made, so there is no dependence on choice E either.

163.

The argument assumes that agricultural production in Countries X and Y would be affected in the same way by given climatic changes. By pointing out that the crops grown in the two countries differ, choice D undermines this assumption and is the best answer.

The dissimilarity between Country X and Country Y that choice B describes is unlikely to explain why their trends in agricultural production have diverged. The information in choice A cannot be evaluated without more information about industries in Countries X, whereas choice C merely supplies a detail about climate, which has already been explicitly considered in the argument. Choice E explains why Country X's government chose a centralized economy, but it does not address the effects of that choice.

164.

Coating insulin as described in choice A, the best answer, would benefit protein-drug users by removing the obstacle identified in the passage that prevents protein drugs, such as insulin, from being taken orally. The insulin would become available to the target cells, since these cells would break down the coating.

Converting nonprotein drugs into protein compounds (choice B) would necessitate administration by injection, benefiting neither their users nor users of protein drugs. If removing substances that digest proteins (choice C) enabled protein drugs to be taken orally, it would be at the expense of normal digestive function. The breakdown of normally occurring bacteria and enzymes (choice D) and the activity of nonprotein drugs (choice E) are irrelevant to the problems associated with protein drugs.

165.

Choice E, the best answer, furnishes two pieces of information that together support the policy. First, furnaces that process scrap iron may be unable to process iron ore. Second, obtaining and operating furnaces that can process iron ore would require substantially more foreign exchange, thus possibly offsetting any advantage from processing domestic iron ore.

The possibility of increases in scrap iron's price (choice A) speaks against the policy. The vulnerability of Country Y's foreign-exchange reserves (choice B) emphasizes the need to conserve foreign exchange, but does not indicate which mode of steel production best accomplishes this. Choice C is neutral between the modes production. Choice D would support the policy only with assumptions about the reasons for the experts' prediction.

166.

According to choice B, last year's inflation figure was an anomaly, and inflation has returned to its recent stable level. There is thus less reason to conclude that inflation will rise any further, making B the best answer.

So long as the sample on which the figures are based is representative, there is no reason to doubt that they are essentially accurate, so choice A does not affect the argument. Choice C supports the conclusion by suggesting that there are forces in place to push inflation higher, and choice E supports it indirectly by suggesting that the

government is powerless to prevent further increase. Finally, choice D by itself has no clearly defined consequences one way or the other with respect to the conclusion.

167.

Unless chief executives rely solely on their subordinates for information about problems at lower levels, the progressive softening and distorting of information described in the passage need not bar the chief executive from obtaining accurate information. Thus, the conclusion that the chief executive is comparatively poorly informed about such problems is based on assuming choice D, which is therefore the best answer.

None of the other choices is assumed. Choices A and B are recommendations that the facts in the passage might support. The issue of where problem-solving ability is best deployed (choice C) may be affected by the conclusion's truth or falsity, but need not be decided in order to draw the conclusion. Choice E, if true, would tend to counteract the phenomenon the passage describes.

168.

The argument assumes that it is because of their strict gun-control laws that states with such laws have a high rate of violent crime. If that were so, passage of these laws should be associated with increased violent crime. Choice A, the best answer, indicates that the opposite is true and so weakens the argument.

No other choice undermines the argument. The infrequency of prosecutions under strict gun-control laws (choice B) does not indicate that these laws have no effect on violent crime. For choice C and E to be relevant more information is needed, such as comparative data about states with strict gun-control laws. Similarly, without more information the relevance of the nonviolent crime rate (choice D) cannot be assessed.

169.

Since MEGA's officers and directors have bought almost nine times as much of MEGA's stock as they have sold, the ratio of inside sales to inside purchases is roughly 1 to 9, well below 2 to 1. Hence, by the generalization stated in the passage, a rise in MEGA's stock price is imminent and choice C is the best answer.

Since the prediction in choice D runs counter to the stated generalization, choice D is not supported. The passage does not suggest there will be an increase in the imbalance between such purchases and sales. Thus, choice A is not supported. Similarly, the passage suggests neither that inside purchases are about to cease nor that the majority of MEGA stocks will soon be owned by MEGA officers and directors. Thus, neither choice B nor choice E is supported.

170.

The passage says that hiring new officers usually brings new court expenses, but according to choice E hiring new officers in Middletown will lead to a reduction in crime and thus, perhaps, a reduction in court and prison expenses. Therefore, choice E weakens the conclusion drawn and is the best answer.

Three of the other choices tend to support claims made in the passage; choice A suggests that arrests will increase, choice B says that in one city arrests did increase, choice C confirms the scarcity of funds. Choice D is irrelevant; it merely states the obvious about rates of arrest, conviction, and imprisonment.

171.

The conclusion concerns regularly exceeding the speed limit, but the data derive from isolated occasions when drivers exceed the speed limit and are ticketed. The conclusion thus assumes that these instances provide evidence of regular behavior—that drivers ticketed for exceeding the speed limit are likely to be drivers who regularly exceed it. Choice B states this assumption and is the best answer.

Choices A, C, and D provide additional data that might be relevant to the conclusion, but if choice B is assumed, the additional data are unnecessary for drawing the conclusion. The difference that choice E describes between Maryland and other states would simply suggest that the report's findings cannot be extrapolated to other states. It does not help in drawing the conclusion.

172.

To establish that much of the variation is due to unnecessary surgical procedures, it is necessary to eliminate the possibility that the geographical variation reflects variation in the incidence of disease treated with these procedures. Choice B, if established, would eliminate this possibility and is thus the best answer.

Review boards (choice A) would provide some control against unnecessary procedures, so choice A would, if anything, tell against the suggested conclusion. Neither choice C nor choice E bears on the conclusion, since neither the conclusion nor the cited geographical variation involves procedures are of the kind choice D describes, the difficulty of determining an individual operation's necessity would merely increase the difficulty of verifying the suggested conclusion.

173.

If compared with people who have not been overweight, newly thin people burned fewer calories but also generally consumed fewer calories, one would not reliably conclude that the newly thin people would regain weight. Therefore, the conclusion assumes that the newly thin do not generally consume few calories, making choice A the best answer.

The conclusion does not rely on differences in the variability of the metabolism (choice B), just on differences in the rate of metabolism, nor does it rely on the relative significance of different factors in determining how many calories a person burns in a day (choice C). Neither does the conclusion assume anything about whether accelerators for the metabolism have been discovered (choice D), or about why some people have difficulty gaining weight (choice E).

174.

Given that the incidence rate for sinusitis is the same for people of all ages, and that the average age of the population will increase, it follows that the average age of people suffering from sinusitis will increase. Therefore, C is the best answer.

Although it follows that sinusitis will become less common relative to arthritis and high blood pressure, nothing can be concluded about the exact ranking of the three diseases, so choices A and B are ruled out. Just because sinusitis will become relatively less common, one cannot conclude that it will become absolutely less common (choice D). Lacking information about levels of incidence of the diseases, one cannot conclude what proportion of the population has at least one of them (choice E).

175.

Comparing two host eggs in which parasitic wasps have laid different numbers of eggs, it is theoretically possible laid different numbers of eggs, it is theoretically possible to determine what size of host egg would be required for a single wasp egg. This would be the smallest egg the wasp could parasitized, so A is the best answer.

None of the other choices follows from the information given. Host insects could conceal their eggs from the wasps (choice B), and the wasps could have inborn abilities to lay appropriate numbers o eggs (choice C). Laying too many eggs could lead to the death of the larvae faster than laying too few (choice D), and the wasps could use tactile clues to calculate the size of a host egg (choice E).

176.

The passage presents some facts about Northern Air's business-in particular that its success depends on quick turnaround and economy. The airline plans to promote these goals by purchasing Skybuses, which will reduce fuel costs and time spend refueling. The question asks you to identify a disadvantage for the airline in this plan. Choice E is the best answer because from the passage we know that Belleville Airport is highly congested and that Northern Air has many flights out of this airport daily. Therefore, the delay that Skybus takeoffs cause for other planes will impact Northern Air's flights, reducing the airline's ability to achieve rapid turnaround.

Choice A and C are incorrect since the ability to have more destinations served by direct flights (choice A) and to eliminate refueling at some destinations (choice C) are both potential advantages of Northern Air's plan. Choice B is incorrect for the reason that although a decline in the price of aviation fuel would reduce the cost savings from introducing the Skybus, a reduction in fuel costs would still be an advantage, although a smaller one. Choice D is incorrect. The simple fact that Northern Air's competitors are not considering buying Skybuses does not itself present either an advantage or a disadvantage for Northern Air, although the reasons the competitors might have could include both advantage and disadvantage.

177.

The passage explains that brand-name products can generally no longer be sold for higher prices than nonbrand rival products, since many nonbrand products now equal brand-name products in quality. Yet despite this parity, brand-name products have a larger marketing advantage than before over nonbrand products.

The question asks for a fact that would resolve this paradox. That is, the best answer marketing a product with a recognized brand name even when that product can be priced no higher than rival nonbrand products.

Choice A is the best answer because a product that consumers believe not to be bettered in quality by any equally priced competing product will tend to sell better than products whose quality consumers are less sure about.

Choice B and E are incorrect since both choices point to difficulties that brand-name products sometimes have in the marketplace but without identifying any compensating advantage that they enjoy. Choice C is incorrect as this choice attests to the fact that corporations believe brand names to be valuable but does not explain why that should be so. Answer choice D works in the wrong direction: it is the information in the passage-that quality advantages cannot be obtained or maintained yet brand names confer marketing advantages-that might explain the difficulty of establishing new brand names.

178.

The passage argues that access to life-sustaining drugs would be improved if patents on them were abolished, based on information about the lower cost of such drugs in countries where there are no patents. You are asked to identify the answer choice that most weakens the argument.

If without patents pharmaceutical companies could not afford to develop new drugs, then abolishing patents would mean that people would have reduced access to new life-sustaining drugs, thereby weakening the argument presented. Therefore, choice D is the correct answer.

Choices A and B both present advantages available in countries without patents on the drugs-manufacturing the drugs can be profitable (choice A) and there is a large potential market (choice B). Neither presents a drawback to abolishing the patents. Choice C is incorrect since the possibility of patenting manufacturing processes introduces some limitation to the benefits of abolishing patents on the drugs, but does not mean that there would be no benefits. Choice E present a further way in which patents are linked to restrictions on the availability of new life-sustaining drugs, and therefore it support rather than weakens the argument in favor of abolishing patents.

179.

The passage presents an argument that a particular statue is a forgery because its surface appears to have been given a chemical treatment that forgers typically use. You are then asked to identify the answer choice that weakens the argument.

If the treatment often used by forgers was also used by others on genuine antiquities, the argument that the statue is a forgery is weakened. Therefore choice C is the best answer.

Choice A is not correct because information about whether the museum can accept the statue is not relevant to the question of whether the statue is a forgery, which is the focus of the argument. Since both genuine antiquities

and forgeries would share the most common features, choice B does not cast any doubt on the argument that the statue is a forgery. Choice D indicates that a statue that showed uneven weathering would not be a forgery. Since the statue in question does not have uneven weathering, this choice leaves the argument unaffected, and is therefore incorrect. Choice E reinforces the possibility that the statue is a forgery, so does not weaken the argument.

180.

The passage argues that cutting down the trees along the banks of the Colorado River would make more water available for crop irrigation, given that the trees use water. You are asked to identify the choice that most weakens this argument.

If trees also help conserve water, the argument that cutting them down would make more water available for irrigation is weakened, so choice A is the best answer.

Choice B is incorrect because it focuses on the farmers' motivations for cutting the trees down, not on what effects cutting them down would have on the availability of water. The additional information presented in choice C about the trees involved is irrelevant to the question whether removing them would make more water available for irrigation. Although choice D presents a drawback to removing the trees, the drawback does not weaken the argument that removing them would make more water available. Choice E is incorrect because it provides background information that does not address the relationship between the trees and the water that is central to the argument.

181.

In the dialogue, the candy manufacturer tries to rebut the claim that caffeine is added to chocolate candy bars in order to keep consumers addicted. The rebuttal is that the caffeine added is restoring to the product caffeine that was lost during manufacture. The question asks you to identify why this rebuttal is inadequate.

Choice A is the best answer. The candy manufacturer's rebuttal amounts to an admission that the candy bars could be manufactured to contain less caffeine than they do. Therefore, the crucial issue for assessing the health advocate's account of the reason for adding the caffeine is whether the amount of caffeine added is enough to make the candy addictive.

Although choices B and D both describe possible flaws in a response, neither of them is a correct description of the response the manufacturer actually gives. With respect to choice C, although the manufacturer does not specify how the caffeine is lost, the mechanism of manufacture is not relevant to the issue that the health advocate raises. With respect to choice E, the manufacturer does not give any reason for thinking the advocate's reason is unsound. But contrary to what this choice says, the manufacturer does not actually contradict the health advocate's conclusion.

182.

The passage argues that the Maya inhabited Colha 4,500 years ago from the fact that 4,500-year-old stone implements from Colha are like much later stone implements that are known to be Mayan. You are asked to identify the choice that weakens the argument.

Choice D suggests a different explanation for the similarity of the implements: the Maya copied the design from an earlier culture. Choice D therefore weakens the argument that the Maya inhabited Colha 4,500 years ago and is thus the best answer.

Since the argument in choice A is based on the similarity of stone implements of different ages, the lack of ceramic agricultural implements leaves the argument unaffected. Choice B and C provide no information about who was practicing agriculture in Colha 4,500 years ago, so they fail to weaken the argument. In choice E the fact that by 3,000 years ago Mayan culture was deeply rooted in agriculture indicates a history that goes back before that date and does nothing to weaken the argument.

183.

The passage argues that because new pollution control equipment will reduce the competitiveness of some goods manufactured in Risemia, annual exports will be at a lower level in the future. You are asked to identify something that weakens this argument.

Choice A is the best answer, since if the new pollution control equipment itself becomes a product that Risemian manufacturers can export, the loss of certain other export markets will not necessarily lead to a reduction in exports. Therefore this fact weakens the argument.

Choice B and C both emphasize that Risemian manufacturers will have additional costs whether they comply with the regulations or not, so they increase the likelihood that the manufacturers will be less competitive on world markets. Thus these choices strengthen rather than weaken the argument. Choice D is incorrect; the passage states that the pollution control equipment will be expensive, so even if the level of pollution to be controlled is not excessive, exports will still be more expensive. Choice E strengthens the argument rather than weakens it, since it asserts that the stockholders will encourage Risemian manufacturers to comply with the regulations despite the economic disadvantages of doing so.

184.

The passage points out that the changes in copyists indicate that something prevented the first three copyists from completing the work. The passage then identifies this disruptive factor as the plague of 1148, thus dating the production of the Codex. The question asks you to identify information that would support this dating.

Choice D is the best answer because if there had been other outbreaks of plague in the relevant period, one of these, instead of the plague of 1148, might have disrupted the manuscript's production. This information therefore supports the hypothesis.

Choice A is incorrect since other documents with handwriting by any of the first three copyists might help in establishing a date for the Codex, but the absence of this evidence provides no additional support for the 1148 dating. Choices B, C, and E are incorrect for the reason that information about the duration of the plague, the length of time it took to produce the Codex, and the length of time each scribe worked on the Codex cannot, without considerable further data, provide evidence for or against the 1148 dating.

185.

This item presents a scenario in which hydroponically grown spinach is four times as expensive as California field spinach. You are asked to identify an option that shows how, despite this disadvantage, the hydroponic spinach-growing facility can be profitable.

Choice C presents an advantage to the hydroponically grown spinach—it can be sold to certain customers who are prepared to pay very high prices for it. This supports the projection that the facility will be profitable, and is thus the best answer.

Choice A and B present the likelihood of changes in the cost of the two kinds of spinach, but neither choice suggests that the current large price differential can be overcome, so neither supports the projection. Choice D presents one advantage shared by the two kinds of spinach, but it does nothing to diminish the cost disadvantage of hydroponic spinach. Choice E gives some reason to think that another hydroponic facility can be profitable but gives no reason to think that the facility under discussion can be so.

186.

The passage presents an argument for increasing offshore oil-drilling operations and decreasing oil imports on tankers, relying on information about the risk of oil spills. You are then asked to identify something that weakens this argument.

According to choice A, tankers can be easily redesigned to reduce the risk of oil spills; if so, increasing offshore drilling operations may not be the only way to reduce the risk of one. Therefore, choice A weakens the argument.

and is the best answer.

Choices B and C present further evidence against the use of tankers and for offshore operations, so neither of them weakens the argument, and neither is correct. Choice D raises a concern about offshore operations, but it is not a concern related to the risk of oil spills, and hence does not weaken the argument. Choice E presents a factor in favor of importing oil on tankers, but because this factor is not related to the risk of an oil spill, it does not weaken the argument.

187.

The advertisement argues that the PZ 1000 is one of the safest cars available, on the basis of the fact that, within its class, the PZ 1000 has the fewest injuries per accident. You are asked to find something that challenges this argument.

According to choice C, the class of cars to which the PZ 1000 belongs is more dangerous than average in a certain respect, so having the lowest injury rate per accident within that class does not count as strong evidence that the PZ 1000 is a highly safe car overall. Therefore this choice weakens the argument, and is the best answer.

Choice A tends to confirm that the PZ 1000 has a low rate of injuries per accident and so supports the argument, rather than weakening it. Since the argument is about injury rates rather than overall numbers, whether the PZ 1000 has sold well or poorly (choice B) has no bearing on the argument.

Choice D emphasizes the difference between the PZ 1000 and other cars in the same class but makes no comparison with cars in general, so it neither supports nor weakens the argument. The frequency with which the safety reports are issued (choice E) has no bearing on the argument presented.

188.

The passage concludes that in a factory the average number of on-the-job accidents per employee is likely to decline when demand for the factory's products is high, on the grounds that more money gets spent on safety measures when demand is high than at other times. You are asked to identify a fact that casts doubt on this conclusion.

Choice B is the best answer. Factory workers who are newly hired and not properly trained are more likely to have on-the-job accidents than are trained and experienced factory workers, so the presence of such workers could very well counteract the benefits of spending more on safety.

That employees ask for higher wages has no direct bearing on how likely they are to have on-the-job accidents, so choice A is not a correct answer. There is no straightforward connection between factory employees' job security and their likelihood of suffering an on-the-job accident so choice C is not correct. Choice D suggests that at least part of the money spent on safety precautions is spent to reward safe work practices, and so tends to support rather than cast doubt on the conclusion. Since modern, automated machinery is likely to be safer to operate than machinery it replaces, choice E casts no doubt on the conclusion.

189.

According to the passage, the death rate among elderly people who practice a religion is higher after an important religious holiday than before. From this fact researchers have concluded that people can prolong their lives by willpower, presumably thinking that such people can hold off death long enough to enable them to experience the holiday. You are asked to find a fact that supports the researchers' conclusion.

Choice A is the correct answer. The fact that before and during an important religious holiday the death rate is lower than usual is crucial additional information that helps to support the idea that for the duration of the holiday people succeed in holding off death, and hence it helps to support the researchers' conclusion.

Choice B is incorrect since this information applies to all times of the year, not just to holiday times, and so provides no support for the conclusion. Choice C is irrelevant because the researchers' conclusion is about what

can affect the precise time of a person's death, not how long people live overall. Choice D is incorrect; the fact that there is some difference in motivation gives no particular reason to think that the motivation can have the effect that the researchers claim. The researchers' conclusion is based on a striking pattern of death rates over the range of a few days. Therefore, the general seasonal information provided by choices E lends no support to their conclusion.

190.

The passage presents difficulties the Write Company has in selling pencil leads and making a profit, and then presents a plan the company has: to produce a pencil that will accept only a special lead of the company's own. You are asked to find something that supports the company's projection that its sales of pencil leads will increase as a result.

Choice E is the best answer since the evident superiority of the redesigned pencil gives consumers an incentive to buy it. Once consumers have bought the pencil, sales of the special leads for it will follow, so the company's sales of lead are likely to increase.

Choice A provides no support for the company's projection, since there is no indication that the company's redesigned pencil will be very inexpensive. Choice B implies that sales of pencil leads will increase in general, but gives no indication that the Write Company's sales will increase, and in particular it gives no indication that the particular plan that the company has adopted will cause its sales to increase.

The plan as described is to sell the special leads at the same price as current leads, so even if the study described in choice C proves successful, the most that could be achieved would be an increase in profits, not in sales. With respect to choice D, the fact that another manufacturer is considering the same strategy does not help answer the question at issue here-whether this will be a successful strategy for the Write Company-and thus gives no support to the company's projection.

191.

According to the passage a limited trial of a plan had favorable results. The question asks you to identify information that indicates that those favorable results would not be reproduced if the plan were put into effect.

Choice A is the best answer, since if it is true, then the employees who took part in the trial were the ones likely to do best working at home. So the trial's results cannot be taken as representative of what would happen if the plan was extended to other employees.

Although choices B, C and D provide information that might be relevant to assessing the likely success of the plan, if implemented, none of them specifically casts doubt on the validity of the trial results; thus they are incorrect choices. Choice E is incorrect; since reduced office-space expenditures, rather than productivity increases, would be the goal of implementing the plan, the fact that alternative measures might achieve equal productivity gains is not directly relevant.

192.

Mourdet Winery claims that it will lose customers because Danville Winery has imitated its distinctive bottle. Danville denies this claim, and points out that the two bottles can be told apart by the difference in their labels. You are asked to find something that undermines this response.

Choice D is the best answer. According to this choice, at least some of Mourdet's occasional customers are likely to overlook the difference in labels and buy Danville's wine instead of theirs, so Danville's response to Mourdet's complaint is undermined.

Choice A supports, rather than undermines, Danville's response; the gold color is a common feature of Danville's bottles, so a bottle bearing a gold label is more likely to be recognized as a Danville wine. Choice B provides another respect in which the bottles are different, and does not undermine Danville's response.

If the Danville label is emphasized in advertising, it is more likely rather than less that the difference in labels will

help prevent customers from buying the wrong wine, so choice C supports rather than undermines Danville's response. The fact that some popular wines can be distinguished from Mourdet's by their bottle shape (choice E) says nothing about whether the difference in labels is enough to prevent consumers from buying Danville's wine instead of Mourdet's.

193.

The editorial argues that fire alarm boxes remain necessary in the commercial district, because the specific alternatives to the alarm boxes to which the mayor refers-public and private phones-are not common there. The question asks you to identify a weakness in the editorial's argument in favor of keeping alarm boxes in the commercial district.

Choice B is the best answer. If commercial businesses use a different alternative-alarm systems connected to the fire department-then the editorial's conclusion is not well supported.

Neither choice A nor choice C gives any reason to think that the alarm boxes are not necessary, although both choices prove grounds for deactivating the boxes if they are no longer necessary. Choice D emphasizes the need to make sure that fires in the commercial district are reported quickly and does not weaken the editorial's argument. If public telephones are often out of order (choice E), there is more, rather than less, reason to think that the alarm boxes are necessary.

194.

The producer wants to make buying an electric vehicle more attractive to commuters and aims to do so by removing one obstacle: commuters who bought an electric vehicle would not be able to use it for long trips. The question asks you to identify something that might prevent the plan from succeeding.

Choice B is the best answer because if the plan would add considerably to the price of an electric vehicle, then it in effect replaces one obstacle to buying an electric vehicle with another. Choices A and E are incorrect because the producer's plan is focused on commuters, so the way some electric vehicles are used for commercial purposes (A) or for running errands (E) is of no relevance to the plan. Choice C poses no threat to the plan. Choice D presents both an advantage and a disadvantage of using an electric vehicle, but even the disadvantage does not threaten the plan's prospects of making electric vehicles more attractive to commuters than they currently are.

195.

The passage argues that charitable and educational institutions, part of whose income comes from donations, would be negatively affected if wealthy individuals could not count such donations as deductions from their income. The question asks you to identify an assumption of the argument-that is, something that has to be true in order for the evidence presented to establish the conclusion.

Choice A is the best answer, since if this statement is false, all wealthy individuals would, even without the incentive provided by federal tax laws, donate as much money as they do now. In that case, the evidence used in the argument provides no support for the conclusion.

Choice B is not assumed: the argument need only assume that many institutions depend heavily, but not necessarily exclusively, on donations from such individuals. Choice C is incorrect given that the argument is concerned only with the consequences of the proposed change and makes no assumption about any reasons for making or not making the change. Choice D is not assumed: as far as the argument is concerned, there can be many other individuals who donate money to the institutions. Choice E is incorrect since the argument, being about the consequences of the particular proposed change, does not make any assumption about what alternative changes to the tax laws ought to be made.

196.

The passage makes a general claim-that major eruptions cause the atmosphere to cool down-on the basis of a

single episode in which an eruption was followed by an unusually severe winter. You are asked to identify a fact that weakens the arguments.

Choice C is the best answer. It describes an occasion when an eruption was followed by temperatures that were warmer than usual, not colder, and thus counterbalances the evidence offered in the passage.

Choice A announces that certain eruptions did have a cooling effect, so although an independent warming effect counteracted the effect, the argument is supported, not weakened. Choice B supports the claim that there is some connection between eruptions and the climate, but it provides no evidence one way or the other about whether eruptions specifically produce cooling. Choices D and E both present further evidence suggesting that eruptions can have a cooling effect: in choice D, the cooling interacts with an independent warming trend, and in choice E an eruption is followed by a cooling of sea temperatures.

197.

The passage states that the stores through which SuperComp is selling its computers are experiencing dramatically increased sales. Analysts doubt, however, that SuperComp's plan for selling its computers for home use is really working. The question asks you to identify a fact that justifies the analysts' doubt.

Choice C is the best answer. If consumers who are drawn to a SuperComp dealer find less expensive alternatives that the dealer has a strong incentive to sell to them, the analysts' doubt is justified, since it is likely that the increase in the dealer's sales is due not to sales of SuperComp's computers, but rather to sales of these other brands.

Choice A is incorrect; it suggests that there is a market for home computers, so does nothing to justify the analysts' doubts. Choice B is incorrect because it provides information about the consumers' buying inclinations, but does not provide justification for the analysts' doubts, given that the dealers were actually selling more computers than usual. Choice D is incorrect since it suggests that SuperComp chose well-located dealers, and does nothing to justify the analysts' doubts. Finally, the beliefs mentioned in choice E, which were formed before the campaign, cannot justify the analysts' doubts in the face of the evidence about increased sales.

198.

The manager concluded that the new process produced a cost savings on the basis of a trial run of the process in which costs were 15 percent lower than they had been previously. You are asked to identify something that casts doubt on their conclusion.

Choice C is the best answer. If production costs at the factory fell for a similar product that was produced without using the new process, it is more doubtful that the observed production cost reductions achieved during the trial run were actually produced by the new process.

Choice A is incorrect; the fact that the managers had hoped for cost reductions of fifty percent does not cast any doubt on their conclusion that the new process had produced at least some savings. Choice B is incorrect since finding the source of the cost savings in the trial shows that the savings were no mere accident and so reinforces the managers' conclusion. Choice D and E are incorrect since by emphasizing that certain aspects of the product—its design and raw materials—were the same in the standard process and the new process, these two answer choices support, rather than cast doubt on, the conclusion that the process itself produced the savings.

199.

The passage introduces a goal: to get the information booth at the industry convention to be more effective at boosting sales. It also introduces a plan for achieving that goal: to increase attendance at the booth by having the sales force invite its best customers to visit the booth. The question asks you to identify a reason for thinking that inviting the customers will help Vitacorp to achieve its goal.

Choice C is the best answer, since it explains how having Vitacorp's best customers attend the booth might encourage new customers to attend. Hence there would be a chance to boost sales even if the invited visitors,

who are already good customers of Vitacrop, do not increase their purchase as a result of their visits.

According to choice A, the customers who will be especially invited to attend the booth will not as a result be any better informed about Vitacrop's products, so it gives no reason for thinking that sales to these customers will be stimulated. Choice B is incorrect because successful information booths belonging to Vitacrop's competitors might cut into Vitacrop's sales. Choice D presents a difficulty for the plan-Vitacrop's best customers also use its competitors-and provides no way of overcoming this difficulty. Choice E strongly suggests that the booth will be less effective at boosting sales than normal.

200.

The passage argues that a company should obtain a needed product or service from an outside supplier whenever a comparison between the price the outside supplier asks and the cost of a company's making that product or service for itself shows the outside supplier's price to be lower. The reason given is that doing so will lower the company's cost and so contribute to its profits.

The question asks you to identify the answer choice that weakens this argument. The correct answer, therefore, will give a reason why using an outside supplier might not help the company's profitability even though the price the outside supplier asks is low.

Choice B is the best answer since the possible leakage of sensitive information to the company's competitors is a hidden cost of relying on outside suppliers and gives a reason why outsourcing might not, ultimately, enhance profitability even if it offers an immediate reduction in costs.

Choices A and D are incorrect because they present benefits of outsourcing, not drawbacks-choice A refers to competition between independent suppliers, and choice D refers to the experienced management ability available. Information about which tasks are in fact commonly outsourced (choice C) does not affect the argument, which is about what tasks should be outsourced. Choice E points out a common consequence of outsourcing, but presents no disadvantage of this consequence to the company.

201.

The spokesperson argues that the state's road system is not inadequate, since the amount the state spends on road improvement is more, per mile of road, than any other state spends. The question asks you to find the answer choice that most seriously undermines this reasoning. This will be the choice that shows how a large amount of spending on road improvement need not indicate that the road system is good.

Choice E is the best answer. It points out that spending an unusually large amount on road improvements tends to indicate that the roads being improved must be in unusually poor condition.

Choice A is incorrect since it gives no reason for thinking that spending a large amount of money on road improvements is a poor indicator of the quality of the road system. Choice B and C are incorrect. Although the spokesperson's argument is addressed to businesspeople, it is solely about whether the state's road system is adequate. The importance of the road system in attracting business to the state is therefore not relevant to this argument (choice B). The number of businesses relocating into or out of the state is also therefore not relevant to the argument (choice C). Choice D is incorrect since the relevance of the statistic that the spokesperson uses about spending per mile of road is not affected by the information provided here about road systems and state size.

202.

The argument in the passage concludes that, although Gortland currently produces enough grain and meat for its own needs, it will soon not do so. This conclusion is based on the continuing increase in per capita consumption of meat as per capita income increases, and the fact that several pounds of grain must be used to produce each pound of meat.

The question asks you to identify an assumption on which the argument depends. An assumption is something that must be true in order for the argument's conclusion to be established by the evidence the argument gives.

Choice E is the best answer. If the people who increase their consumption of meat at the same time radically reduce their consumption of grain, the evidence given in the argument cannot establish its conclusion. So for the conclusion to be established this possibility must be ruled out, which is what this answer choice does.

Choice A is incorrect. The argument does not assume that grain production in Gortland will decline only that demand for grain will increase. Choice B is not assumed, since the argument would be unaffected even if the population had been increasing. Choice C is not assumed; no particular assumption about the distribution of meat consumption across income levels is required, although it is required that meat consumption overall will continue to increase. Choice D is incorrect. While it is assumed, for example, that the government will not freeze meat consumption at current levels, it is not assumed that the government has no role in the pricing of meat and grain.

203.

The journalist's argument offers an explanation for the decline in published articles reporting the results of experiments involving particle accelerators. The explanation given is that fewer than usual particle accelerators were available for physicists' experiments the year before last, and thus that the decline reflects a reduction in the number of experiments with results to report.

The question asks for the answer choice that undermines the journalist's argument. The argument can be undermined either by indications that the explanation offered by the journalist cannot explain the decline or by evidence that strongly supports an alternative explanation to the one the journalist offers.

Choice E is the best answer. This choice strongly supports an alternative explanation for the decline: that it was brought about by changes in editorial policy. This possibility undermines the journalist's argument.

Choice A is incorrect because it implies that there was indeed a decline in the number of articles submitted and so supports the journalist's explanation. Choice B is incorrect since the fact that scientists have to wait for access implies that the accelerators continue to be fully used, thereby lending support to the idea that it is the reduced number of accelerators that led to a reduced number of articles. Since a decline in the number of physics journals would be one alternative explanation for the decline in the number of articles published, and choice C rules out that alternative explanation, it somewhat supports the explanation the journalist offers. Choice D does not weaken the journalist's argument: even if accelerators can be used for several experiments, a reduction in the number of accelerators is likely to lead to a reduction in the number of experiments, and hence of articles.

204

Based on the success of the discount offer over the summer, the manufacturer plans to extend the same offer for the fall quarter. The question asks you to find the answer choice that identifies a flaw in this plan, that is, a reason for thinking that, even though the plan was successful in the summer quarter, it will not succeed in the fall.

Choice E is the best answer since it indicates that the increase in sales during the summer quarter has reduced the number of potential sales during the fall quarter. That makes it unlikely that the discount plan can continue to boost sales in the same way.

Choice A is incorrect because the discount program is based on a comparison between a distributor's sales in a quarter and the sales in the same quarter the previous years, rather than in the previous quarter. Since advertising helps the distributors sell to their retail customers, choice B provides no reason for thinking the plan will not succeed in the fall. Choice C is incorrect: although part of the success of the discount incentives in the summer may have come from distributors' recovering to more normal sales, that does not provide a reason for

thinking that the same increase in sales cannot occur in the fall quarter. Choice D is also incorrect: distributors' flexibility in deciding how to take advantage of the discounts give no reason for thinking that the discounts will fail to increase fall sales.

205.

In the passage, the conclusion advocate argues for a certain position:

....eliminating the state requirement that legal advertisements must specify fees for specific services would almost certainly increase rather than further reduce consumers' legal costs.

What follows the statement is preceded by two concessions that, the advocate admits, tend to point in the opposite direction; what follows the statement of the position are the reasons the advocate has for holding that position. To answer the question, you must find the choice that correctly describes the roles played by both of the portions that are in boldface.

Choice C is the correct answer. The first boldface portion does present a pattern of cause and effect, and the advocate's prediction is that his time the pattern will be different. In addition, the second boldface portion is one of the considerations that the advocate uses in support of that prediction.

While the description of the first boldface portion given in choice A is correct, that of the second is not: the generalization in fact tends to run counter to the prediction made in the second boldface portion. Therefore this choice is incorrect.

Choice B is incorrect, since although the first boldface portion presents a pattern of cause and effect, the advocate's prediction is that in this case that pattern will not hold. Thus the role of the first boldface portion is incorrectly described. Choice D is incorrect: the advocate does not use the first boldface portion in support of any prediction and instead concedes that it runs counter to the advocate's own prediction.

While the role of the first boldface portion is correctly described in choice E, that of the second is not, since the position the advocate is defending is not the second boldface portion, but rather the position identified above. Thus this choice is incorrect.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

1. The Wallerstein study indicates that even after a decade young men and women still experience some of the effects of a divorce occurring when a child.
(A) occurring when a child
(B) occurring when children
(C) that occurred when a child
(D) that occurred when they were children
(E) that has occurred as each was a child
2. Since 1981, when the farm depression began, the number of acres overseen by professional farm-management companies have grown from 48 million to nearly 59 million, an area that is about Colorado's size.
(A) have grown from 48 million to nearly 59 million, an area that is about Colorado's size
(B) have grown from 48 million to nearly 59 million, about the size of Colorado
(C) has grown from 48 million to nearly 59 million, an area about the size of Colorado
(D) has grown from 48 million up to nearly 59 million, an area about the size of Colorado's
(E) has grown from 48 million up to nearly 59 million, about Colorado's size
3. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.
(A) acting as sentinels and to sound
(B) acting as sentinels and sounding
(C) to act as sentinels and sound
(D) to act as sentinels and to sound
(E) to act as a sentinel sounding
4. The only way for growers to salvage frozen citrus is to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns.
(A) to process them quickly into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
(B) if they are quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns to rot them
(C) for them to be processed quickly into juice concentrate before the fruit rots when warmer weather returns
(D) if the fruit is quickly processed into juice concentrate before they rot when warmer weather returns
(E) to have it quickly processed into juice concentrate before warmer weather returns and rots the fruit
5. Carbon-14 dating reveals that the megalithic monuments in Brittany are nearly 2,000 years as old as any of their supposed Mediterranean predecessors.
(A) as old as any of their supposed
(B) older than any of their supposed
(C) as old as their supposed
(D) older than any of their supposedly
(E) as old as their supposedly
6. In virtually all types of tissue in every animal species, dioxin induces the production of enzymes that are the organism's trying to metabolize, or render harmless. the chemical that is irritating it.
(A) trying to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical that is irritating it
(B) trying that it metabolize, or render harmless, the . chemical irritant

- (C) attempt to try to metabolize, or render harmless, such a chemical irritant
 (D) attempt to try and metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritating it
 (E) attempt to metabolize, or render harmless, the chemical irritant
7. Dr. Hakuta's research among Hispanic children in the United States indicates that the more the children use both Spanish and English, their intellectual advantage is greater in skills underlying reading ability and nonverbal logic.
 (A) their intellectual advantage is greater in skills underlying reading ability and nonverbal logic
 (B) their intellectual advantage is the greater in skills underlaying reading ability and nonverbal logic
 (C) the greater their intellectual advantage in skills underlying reading ability and nonverbal logic
 (D) in skills that underlay reading ability and nonverbal logic, their intellectual advantage is the greater
 (E) in skills underlying reading ability and nonverbal logic, the greater intellectual advantage is theirs
8. Lacking information about energy use, people tend to overestimate the amount of energy used by equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that used by unobtrusive equipment, such as water heaters.
 (A) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 (B) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 (C) equipment, such as lights, that is visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
 (D) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate that
 (E) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
9. Astronomers at the Palomar Observatory have discovered a distant supernova explosion, one that they believe is a type previously unknown to science.
 (A) that they believe is
 (B) that they believe it to be
 (C) they believe that it is of
 (D) they believe that is
 (E) they believe to be of
10. However much United States voters may agree that there is waste in government and that the government as a whole spends beyond its means, it is difficult to find broad support for a movement toward a minimal state.
 (A) However much United States voters may agree that
 (B) Despite the agreement among United States voters to the fact
 (C) Although United States voters agree
 (D) Even though United States voters may agree
 (E) There is agreement among United States voters that
11. Based on accounts of various ancient writers, scholars have painted a sketchy picture of the activities of an all-female cult that, perhaps as early as the sixth century B.C., worshipped a goddess known in Latin as Bona Dea, "the good goddess."
 (A) Based on accounts of various ancient writers
 (B) Basing it on various ancient writers' accounts
 (C) With accounts of various ancient writers used for a basis
 (D) By the accounts of various ancient writers they used
 (E) Using accounts of various ancient writers
12. Formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way

as they do to established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

- (A) Formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.
- (B) Because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to new small businesses in the same way as they do to established big businesses.
- (C) Because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, new small businesses are not subject to the same applicability of formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity as established big businesses.
- (D) Because new small businesses are growing and are seldom in equilibrium, formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity do not apply to them in the same way as to established big businesses.
- (E) New small businesses are not subject to the applicability of formulas for cash flow and the ratio of debt to equity in the same way as established big businesses, because they are growing and are seldom in equilibrium.

13. State officials report that soaring rates of liability insurance have risen to force cutbacks in the operations of everything from local governments and school districts to day-care centers and recreational facilities.

- (A) rates of liability insurance have risen to force
- (B) rates of liability insurance are a force for
- (C) rates for liability insurance are forcing
- (D) rises in liability insurance rates are forcing
- (E) liability insurance rates have risen to force

14. Paleontologists believe that fragments of a primate jawbone unearthed in Burma and estimated at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of a crucial step along the evolutionary path that led to human beings.

- (A) at 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
- (B) as being 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of
- (C) that it is 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was
- (D) to be 40 to 44 million years old provide evidence of
- (E) as 40 to 44 million years old provides evidence of what was

15. In his research paper, Dr. Frosh, medical director of the Payne Whitney Clinic, distinguishes mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis.

- (A) mood swings, which may be violent without their being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
- (B) mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis ,
- (C) between mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease, and genuine manic-depressive psychosis
- (D) between mood swings, perhaps violent without being grounded in mental disease, from genuine manic-depressive psychosis
- (E) genuine manic-depressive psychosis and mood swings, which may be violent without being grounded in mental disease

16. Unlike a typical automobile loan, which requires a fifteen- to twenty-percent down payment, the lease-loan

buyer is not required to make an initial deposit on the new vehicle.

- (A) the lease-loan buyer is not required to make
- (B) with lease-loan buying there is no requirement of
- (C) lease-loan buyers are not required to make
- (D) for the lease-loan buyer there is no requirement of
- (E) a lease-loan does not require the buyer to make

17. Native American burial sites dating back 5,000 years indicate that the residents of Maine at that time were part of a widespread culture of Algonquian-speaking people.

- (A) were part of a widespread culture of Algonquian-speaking people
- (B) had been part of a widespread culture of people who were Algonquian-speaking
- (C) were people who were part of a widespread culture that was Algonquian-speaking
- (D) had been people who were part of a widespread culture that was Algonquian-speaking
- (E) were a people which had been part of a widespread, Algonquian-speaking culture

18. Each of Hemingway's wives--Hadley Richardson. Pauline Pfeiffer. Martha Gelhom. and Mary Welsh --were strong and interesting women, very different from the often pallid women who populate his novels.

- (A) Each of Hemingway's wives--Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gelhom, and Mary Welsh--were strong and interesting women,
- (B) Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gelhorn, and Mary Welsh--each of them Hemingway's wives--were strong and, interesting women,
- (C) Hemingway's wives--Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gelhom, and Mary Welsh--were all strong and interesting women,
- (D) Strong and interesting women—Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gelhom, and Mary Welsh--each a wife of Hemingway, was
- (E) Strong and interesting women—Hadley Richardson, Pauline Pfeiffer, Martha Gelhom, and Mary Welsh--every one of Hemingway's wives were

19. In addition to having more protein -than wheat does, the protein in rice is higher quality than that in wheat, with more of the amino acids essential to the human diet.

- (A) the protein in rice is higher quality than that in
- (B) rice has protein of higher quality than that in
- (C) the protein in rice is higher in quality than it is in
- (D) rice protein is higher in quality than it is in
- (E) rice has a protein higher in quality than

20. An array of tax incentives has led to a boom in the construction of new office buildings; so abundant has capital been for commercial real estate that investors regularly scour the country for areas in which to build.

- (A) so abundant has capital been for commercial real estate that
- (B) capital has been so abundant for commercial real estate, so that
- (C) the abundance of capital for commercial real estate has been such,
- (D) such has the abundance of capital been for commercial real estate that
- (E) such has been an abundance of capital for commercial real estate,

21. Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy, the perpetrators are in effect told that they are not responsible for their actions.

- (A) in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy
- (B) if criminal or delinquent behavior is attributed to an allergy to some food

- (C) in attributing behavior that is criminal or delinquent to an allergy to some food
 (D) if some food allergy is attributed as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior
 (E) in attributing a food allergy as the cause of criminal or delinquent behavior
22. The voluminous personal papers of Thomas Alva Edison reveal that his inventions typically sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly from previous works.
 (A) (A) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 (B) sprang to life not in a flash of inspiration but were slowly evolved
 (C) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but evolved slowly
 (D) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but had slowly evolved
 (E) did not spring to life in a flash of inspiration but they were slowly evolved
23. A Labor Department study states that the numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase in the past decade and accounted for more than sixty-two percent of the total growth in the civilian work force.
 (A) numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase
 (B) numbers of women employed outside the home grew more than thirty-five percent
 (C) numbers of women employed outside the home were raised by more than thirty-five percent
 (D) number of women employed outside the home increased by more than thirty-five percent
 (E) number of women employed outside the home was raised by more than a thirty-five percent increase
24. The first decision for most tenants living in a building undergoing being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign a no-buy pledge with the other tenants.
 (A) being converted to cooperative ownership is if to sign
 (B) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether they should be signing
 (C) being converted to cooperative ownership is whether or not they sign
 (D) conversion to cooperative ownership is if to sign
 (E) conversion to cooperative ownership is whether to sign
25. The end of the eighteenth century saw the emergence of prize-stock breeding, with individual bulls and cows receiving awards, fetching unprecedented prices, and excited enormous interest whenever they were put on show.
 (A) excited
 (B) it excited
 (C) exciting
 (D) would excite
 (E) it had excited
26. Of all the possible disasters that threaten American agriculture, the possibility of an adverse change in climate is maybe the more difficult for analysis.
 (A) is maybe the more difficult for analysis
 (B) is probably the most difficult to analyze
 (C) is maybe the most difficult for analysis
 (D) is probably the more difficult to analyze
 (E) is, it may be, the analysis that is most difficult
27. Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of the Messenger were two young journalists. Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.
 (A) Published in Harlem, the owner and editor of the *Messenger* were two young journalists. Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader.

- (B) Published in Harlem, two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, were the owner and editor of the *Messenger*.
- (C) Published in Harlem, the *Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists, A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and Chandler Owen.
- (D) The *Messenger* was owned and edited by two young journalists. Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, and published in Harlem.
- (E) The owner and editor being two young journalists, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, who would later make his reputation as a labor leader, the *Messenger* was published in Harlem.
28. The rise in the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months. but that the mixed performance of the index's individual components indicates that economic growth will proceed at a more moderate pace than in the first quarter of this year.
- (A) suggest that the economy should continue its expansion into the coming months, but that
- (B) suggest that the economy is to continue expansion in the coming months, but
- (C) suggests that the economy will continue its expanding in the coming months, but that
- (D) suggests that the economy is continuing to expand into the coming months, but that
- (E) suggests that the economy will continue to expand in the coming months, but
29. In three centuries--from 1050 to 1350--several million tons of stone were quarried in France for the building of eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some tens of thousands of parish churches.
- (A) for the building of eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some
- (B) in order that they might build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some
- (C) so as they might build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and some
- (D) so that there could be built eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and
- (E) such that they could build eighty cathedrals, five hundred large churches, and
30. What was as remarkable as the development of the compact disc has been the use of the new technology to revitalize, in better sound than was ever before possible, some of the classic recorded performances of the pre-LP era.
- (A) What was as remarkable as the development of the compact disc
- (B) The thing that was as remarkable as developing the compact disc
- (C) No less remarkable than the development of the compact disc
- (D) Developing the compact disc has been none the less remarkable than
- (E) Development of the compact disc has been no less remarkable as
31. Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.
- (A) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, there is a disinclination on the part of many people to recognize the degree to which their analytical skills are weak.
- (B) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, which they admit they lack, many people are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
- (C) Unlike computer skills or other technical skills, analytical skills bring out a disinclination in many people to recognize that they are weak to a degree.
- (D) Many people, willing to admit that they lack computer skills or other technical skills, are disinclined to recognize that their analytical skills are weak.
- (E) Many people have a disinclination to recognize the weakness of their analytical skills while willing to admit their lack of computer skills or other technical skills.

32. Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were constructed in violation of the city's building code.
- (A) Some buildings that were destroyed and heavily damaged in the earthquake last year were
 - (B) Some buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake last year had been
 - (C) Some buildings that the earthquake destroyed and heavily damaged last year have been
 - (D) Last year the earthquake destroyed or heavily damaged some buildings that have been
 - (E) Last year some of the buildings that were destroyed or heavily damaged in the earthquake had been
33. From the earliest days of the tribe, kinship determined the way in which the Ojibwa society organized its labor, provided access to its resources, and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources.
- (A) and defined rights and obligations involved in the distribution and consumption of those resources
 - (B) defining rights and obligations involved in their distribution and consumption
 - (C) and defined rights and obligations as they were involved in its distribution and consumption
 - (D) whose rights and obligations were defined in their distribution and consumption
 - (E) the distribution and consumption of them defined by rights and obligations
34. A report by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science has concluded that much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes from the incineration of wastes.
- (A) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed comes
 - (B) much of the currently uncontrolled dioxins that North Americans are exposed to come
 - (C) much of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and that North Americans are exposed to comes
 - (D) many of the dioxins that are currently uncontrolled and North Americans are exposed to come
 - (E) many of the currently uncontrolled dioxins to which North Americans are exposed come
35. In June of 1987, *The Bridge of Trinquetaille*, Vincent van Gogh's view of an iron bridge over the Rhone sold for \$20.2 million and it was the second highest price ever paid for a painting at auction.
- (A) Rhone sold for \$20.2 million and it was
 - (B) Rhone, which sold for \$20.2 million, was
 - (C) Rhone, was sold for \$20.2 million,
 - (D) Rhone was sold for \$20.2 million, being
 - (E) Rhone, sold for \$20.2 million, and was
36. *Bufo marinus* toads, fierce predators that will eat frogs, lizards, and even small birds, are native to South America but were introduced into Florida during the 1930's in an attempt to control pests in the state's vast sugarcane fields.
- (A) are native to South America but were introduced into Florida during the 1930's in an attempt to control
 - (B) are native in South America but were introduced into Florida during the 1930's as attempts to control
 - (C) are natives of South America but were introduced into Florida during the 1930's in an attempt at controlling
 - (D) had been native to South America but were introduced to Florida during the 1930's as an attempt at controlling
 - (E) had been natives of South America but were introduced to Florida during the 1930's as attempts at controlling
37. While some academicians believe that business ethics should be integrated into every business course, others say that students will take ethics seriously only if it would be taught as a separately required course.

- (A) only if it would be taught as a separately required course
 (B) only if it is taught as a separate, required course
 (C) if it is taught only as a course required separately
 (D) if it was taught only as a separate and required course
 (E) if it would only be taught as a required course, separately
38. Scientists have observed large concentrations of heavy-metal deposits in the upper twenty centimeters of Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there.
 (A) Baltic Sea sediments, which are consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
 (B) Baltic Sea sediments, where the growth of industrial activity is consistent with these findings
 (C) Baltic Sea sediments, findings consistent with its growth of industrial activity
 (D) sediments from the Baltic Sea, findings consistent with the growth of industrial activity in the area
 (E) sediments from the Baltic Sea, consistent with the growth of industrial activity there
39. For members of the seventeenth-century Ashanti nation in Africa, animal-hide shields with wooden frames were essential items of military equipment, a method to protect warriors against enemy arrows and spears.
 (A) a method to protect
 (B) as a method protecting
 (C) protecting
 (D) as a protection of
 (E) to protect
40. In metalwork one advantage of adhesive-bonding over spot-welding is that the contact, and hence the bonding, is effected continuously over a broad surface instead of a series of regularly spaced points with no bonding in between.
 (A) instead of
 (B) as opposed to
 (C) in contrast with
 (D) rather than at
 (E) as against being at
41. Under a provision of the Constitution that was never applied. Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states.
 (A) was never applied, Congress has been required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do it
 (B) was never applied, there has been a requirement that Congress call a convention for consideration of possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
 (C) was never applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention for considering possible amendments to the document when asked to do it formally
 (D) has never been applied, whereby Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so
 (E) has never been applied. Congress is required to call a convention to consider possible amendments to the document when formally asked to do so
42. The current administration, being worried over some foreign trade barriers being removed and our exports failing to increase as a result of deep cuts in the value of the dollar, has formed a group to study ways to sharpen our competitiveness.

- (A) being worried over some foreign trade barriers being removed and our exports failing
 - (B) worrying over some foreign trade barriers being removed, also over the failure of our exports
 - (C) worried about the removal of some foreign trade barriers and the failure of our exports
 - (D) in that they were worried about the removal of some foreign trade barriers and also about the failure of our exports
 - (E) because of its worry concerning the removal of some foreign trade barriers, also concerning the failure of our exports
43. In the minds of many people living in England, before Australia was Australia, it was the antipodes, the opposite pole to civilization, an obscure and unimaginable place that was considered the end of the world.
- (A) before Australia was Australia, it was the antipodes
 - (B) before there was Australia, it was the antipodes
 - (C) it was the antipodes that was Australia
 - (D) Australia was what was the antipodes
 - (E) Australia was what had been known as the antipodes
44. Using a Doppler ultrasound device, fetal heartbeats can be detected by the twelfth week of pregnancy.
- (A) Using a Doppler ultrasound device, fetal heart-beats can be detected by the twelfth week of pregnancy.
 - (B) Fetal heartbeats can be detected by the twelfth week of pregnancy, using a Doppler ultrasound device.
 - (C) Detecting fetal heartbeats by the twelfth week of pregnancy, a physician can use a Doppler ultrasound device.
 - (D) By the twelfth week of pregnancy, fetal heartbeats can be detected using a Doppler ultrasound device by a physician.
 - (E) Using a Doppler ultrasound device, a physician can detect fetal heartbeats by the twelfth week of pregnancy.
45. Delighted by the reported earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise.
- (A) it was decided by the company manager to give her staff a raise
 - (B) the decision of the company manager was to give her staff a raise
 - (C) the company manager decided to give her staff a raise
 - (D) the staff was given a raise by the company manager
 - (E) a raise was given to the staff by the company manager

46. A study commissioned by the Department of Agriculture showed that if calves exercise and associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do those raised in confinement.
- (A) associated with other calves, they will require less medication and gain weight quicker than do
 - (B) associated with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight quicker than
 - (C) associate with other calves, they required less medication and will gain weight quicker than do
 - (D) associate with other calves, they have required less medication and will gain weight more quickly than do
 - (E) associate with other calves, they require less medication and gain weight more quickly than
47. Displays of the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," can heat the atmosphere over the arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce electric currents that can cause blackouts in some areas and corrosion in north-south pipelines.
- (A) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induce
 - (B) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected, induce
 - (C) that it affects the trajectories of ballistic missiles, induces
 - (D) that the trajectories of ballistic missiles are affected and induces
 - (E) to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles and induce
48. The golden crab of the Gulf of Mexico has not been fished commercially in great numbers, primarily on account of living at great depths-- 2,500 to 3,000 feet down.
- (A) on account of living
 - (B) on account of their living
 - (C) because it lives
 - (D) because of living
 - (E) being they live
49. The cameras of the Voyager II spacecraft detected six small, previously unseen moons circling Uranus, which doubles to twelve the number of satellites now known as orbiting the distant planet
- (A) which doubles to twelve the number of satellites now known as orbiting
 - (B) doubling to twelve the number of satellites now known to orbit
 - (C) which doubles to twelve the number of satellites now known in orbit around
 - (D) doubling to twelve the number of satellites now known as orbiting
 - (E) which doubles to twelve the number of satellites now known that orbit
50. As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500. or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
- (A) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision, it would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind if it were an adult with such vision.
 - (B) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500, or legally blind as an adult
 - (C) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision would be rated about 20/500; qualifying it to be legally blind if an adult
 - (D) A baby emerges from the darkness of the womb with a rudimentary sense of vision that would be rated about 20/500; an adult with such vision would be deemed legally blind.
 - (E) As a baby emerges from the darkness of the womb, its rudimentary sense of vision, which would be deemed legally blind for an adult, would be rated about 20/500.
51. While Jackie Robinson was a Brooklyn Dodger, his courage in the face of physical threats and verbal attacks was not unlike that of Rosa Parks, who refused to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery,

Alabama.

- (A) not unlike that of Rosa Parks, who refused
- (B) not unlike Rosa Parks, who refused
- (C) like (Rosa Parks and her refusal
- (D) like that of Rosa Parks for refusing
- (E) as that of Rosa Parks, who refused

52. The rising of costs of data-processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.
- (A) The rising of costs
 - (B) Rising costs
 - (C) The rising cost
 - (D) Because the rising cost
 - (E) Because of rising costs
53. There is no consensus on what role, if any, is played by acid rain in slowing the growth or damaging forests in the eastern United States.
- (A) slowing the growth or damaging
 - (B) the damage or the slowing of the growth of
 - (C) the damage to or the slowness of the growth of
 - (D) damaged or slowed growth of
 - (E) damaging or slowing the growth of
54. Galileo was convinced that natural phenomena, as manifestations of the laws of physics, would appear the same to someone on the deck of a ship moving smoothly and uniformly through the water as a person standing on land.
- (A) water as a
 - (B) water as to a
 - (C) water; just as it would to a
 - (D) water, as it would to the
 - (E) water; just as to the
55. A recent study has found that within the past few years, many doctors had elected early retirement rather than face the threats of lawsuits and the rising costs of malpractice insurance.
- (A) had elected early retirement rather than face
 - (B) had elected early retirement instead of facing
 - (C) have elected retiring early instead of facing
 - (D) have elected to retire early rather than facing
 - (E) have elected to retire early rather than face
56. Architects and stonemasons, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport.
- (A) huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya without benefit of the wheel or animal transport
 - (B) without the benefits of animal transport or the wheel, huge palace and temple clusters were built by the Maya
 - (C) the Maya built huge palace and temple clusters without the benefit of animal transport or the wheel
 - (D) there were built, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, huge palace and temple clusters by the Maya

- (E) were the Maya who, without the benefit of the wheel or animal transport, built huge palace and temple clusters
57. In astronomy the term "red shift" denotes the extent to which light from a distant galaxy has been shifted toward the red, or long-wave, end of the light spectrum by the rapid motion of the galaxy away from the Earth.
- (A) to which light from a distant galaxy has been shifted
 - (B) to which light from a distant galaxy has shifted
 - (C) that light from a distant galaxy has been shifted
 - (D) of light from a distant galaxy shifting
 - (E) of the shift of light from a distant galaxy
58. William H. Johnson's artistic debt to Scandinavia is evident in paintings that range from sensitive portraits of citizens in his wife's Danish home, Kerteminde, and awe-inspiring views of fjords and mountain peaks in the western and northern regions of Norway.
- (A) and
 - (B) to
 - (C) and to
 - (D) with
 - (E) in addition to
59. In 1978 only half the women granted child support by a court received the amount awarded; at least as much as a million and more others had not any support agreements whatsoever.
- (A) at least as much as a million and more others had not any
 - (B) at least as much as more than a million others had no
 - (C) more than a million others had not any
 - (D) more than a million others had no
 - (E) there was at least a million or more others without any
60. According to a recent poll, owning and living in a freestanding house on its own land is still a goal of a majority of young adults, like that of earlier generations.
- (A) like that of earlier generations
 - (B) as that for earlier generations
 - (C) just as earlier generations did
 - (D) as have earlier generations
 - (E) as it was of earlier generations
61. The Gorton-Dodd bill requires that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks.
- (A) that a bank disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (B) a bank to disclose to their customers how long they will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (C) that a bank disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from deposited checks
 - (D) a bank that it should disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from a deposited check
 - (E) that banks disclose to customers how long access to funds from their deposited check is to be delayed
62. Geologists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changing the measured strain across a fault zone, and varying the electrical properties of underground rocks.
- (A) changing the measured strain across a fault zone and varying

- (B) changing measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and varying
- (C) changing the strain as measured across a fault zone, and variations of
- (D) changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in
- (E) changes in measurements of the strain across a fault zone, and variations among
63. Health officials estimate that 35 million Africans are in danger of contracting trypanosomiasis, or "African sleeping sickness," a parasitic disease spread by the bites of tsetse flies.
- (A) are in danger of contracting
- (B) are in danger to contract
- (C) have a danger of contracting
- (D) are endangered by contraction
- (E) have a danger that they will contract
64. Unlike a funded pension system, in Which contributions are invested to pay future beneficiaries, a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security.
- (A) a pay-as-you-go approach is the foundation of Social Security
- (B) the foundation of Social Security is a pay-as-you-go approach
- (C) the approach of Social Security is pay-as-you-go
- (D) Social Security's approach is pay-as-you-go
- (E) Social Security is founded on a pay-as-you-go approach
65. Critics of the trend toward privately operated prisons consider corrections facilities to be an integral part of the criminal justice system and question if profits should be made from incarceration.
- (A) to be an integral part of the criminal justice system and question if
- (B) as an integral part of the criminal justice system and they question if
- (C) as being an integral part of the criminal justice system and question whether
- (D) an integral part of the criminal justice system and question Whether
- (E) are an integral part of the criminal justice system, and they question whether
66. The Federal Reserve Board's reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort to influence their future direction.
- (A) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is both an acknowledgment of past economic trends and an effort
- (B) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends as well as an effort
- (C) reduction of interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends and attempt
- (D) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions is an acknowledgment both of past economic trends and an effort
- (E) reducing interest rates on loans to financial institutions both acknowledge past economic trends as well as attempt
67. Congress is debating a bill requiring certain employers provide workers with unpaid leave so as to care for sick or newborn children.
- (A) provide workers with unpaid leave so as to
- (B) to provide workers with unpaid leave so as to
- (C) provide workers with unpaid leave in order that they
- (D) to provide workers with unpaid leave so that they can
- (E) provide workers with unpaid leave and

68. Often visible as smog, ozone is formed in the atmosphere from hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, two major pollutants emitted by automobiles, react with sunlight.
- (A) ozone is formed in the atmosphere from
 - (B) ozone is formed in the atmosphere when
 - (C) ozone is formed in the atmosphere, and when
 - (D) ozone, formed in the atmosphere when
 - (E) ozone, formed in the atmosphere from
69. Although she had signed a pledge of abstinence while being an adolescent, Frances Willard was 35 years old before she chose to become a temperance activist.
- (A) while being an adolescent
 - (B) while in adolescence
 - (C) at the time of her being adolescent
 - (D) as being in adolescence
 - (E) as an adolescent
70. A President entering the final two years of a second term is likely to be at a severe disadvantage and is often unable to carry out a legislative program.
- (A) likely to be at a severe disadvantage and is often unable to
 - (B) likely severely disadvantaged and often unable to
 - (C) liable to be severely disadvantaged and cannot often
 - (D) liable that he or she is at a severe disadvantage and cannot often
 - (E) at a severe disadvantage, often likely to be unable that he or she can
71. The original building and loan associations were organized as limited life funds, whose members made monthly payments on their share subscriptions, then taking turns drawing on the funds for home mortgages.
- (A) subscriptions, then taking turns drawing
 - (B) subscriptions, and then taking turns drawing
 - (C) subscriptions and then took turns drawing
 - (D) subscriptions and then took turns, they drew
 - (E) subscriptions and then drew, taking turns
72. The number of undergraduate degrees in engineering awarded by colleges and universities in the United States increased by more than twice from 1978 to 1985.
- (A) increased by more than twice
 - (B) increased more than two times
 - (C) more than doubled
 - (D) was more than doubled
 - (E) had more than doubled
73. The British Admiralty and the War Office met in March 1892 to consider a possible Russian attempt to seize Constantinople and how they would have to act militarily to deal with them.
- (A) how they would have to act militarily to deal with them
 - (B) how to deal with them if military action would be necessary
 - (C) what would be necessary militarily for dealing with such an event
 - (D) what military action would be necessary in order to deal with such an event
 - (E) the necessity of what kind of military action in order to take for dealing with it
74. Growing competitive pressures may be encouraging auditors to bend the rules in favor of clients; auditors may, for instance, allow a questionable loan to remain on the books in order to maintain a bank's profits on

paper.

- (A) clients; auditors may, for instance, allow
- (B) clients, as an instance, to allow
- (C) clients, like to allow
- (D) clients, such as to be allowing
- (E) clients; which might, as an instance, be the allowing of

75. If the proposed expenditures for gathering information abroad are reduced even further, international news reports have been and will continue to diminish in number and quality.

- (A) have been and will continue to diminish
- (B) have and will continue to diminish
- (C) will continue to diminish, as they already did,
- (D) will continue to diminish, as they have already,
- (E) will continue to diminish

76. Gall's hypothesis of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today.

- (A) of there being different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (B) of different mental functions that are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (C) that different mental functions are localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (D) which is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain is widely accepted today
- (E) which is widely accepted today is that there are different mental functions localized in different parts of the brain

77. Though the term "graphic design" may suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging work, from package designs and company logotypes to signs, book jackets, computer graphics, and film titles.

- (A) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging
- (B) suggest laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, it has come to signify a wide range of
- (C) suggest corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified widely ranging
- (D) have suggested corporate brochure and annual report layout, it has signified a wide range of
- (E) have suggested laying out corporate brochures and annual reports, they have come to signify widely ranging

78. The root systems of most flowering perennials either become too crowded, which results in loss in vigor, and spread too far outward, producing a bare center.

- (A) which results in loss in vigor, and spread
- (B) resulting in loss in vigor, or spreading
- (C) with the result of loss of vigor, or spreading
- (D) resulting in loss of vigor, or spread
- (E) with a resulting loss of vigor, and spread

79. George Sand (Aurore Lucile Dupin) was one of the first European writers to consider the rural poor to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these with sympathy and respect in her novels.

- (A) to be legitimate subjects for literature and portray these
- (B) should be legitimate subjects for literature: portray these
- (C) as being legitimate subjects for literature an portraying them
- (D) as if they were legitimate subjects for literal; and portray them

- (E) legitimate subjects for literature and to portray them
80. Salt deposits and moisture threaten to destroy the Mohenjo-Daro excavation in Pakistan, the site of an ancient civilization that flourished at the same time as the civilizations in the Nile delta and the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.
- (A) that flourished at the same time as the civilizations
 (B) that had flourished at the same time as had the civilizations
 (C) that flourished at the same time those had
 (D) flourishing at the same time as those did
 (E) flourishing at the same time as those were
81. In 1973 mortgage payments represented twenty-one percent of an average thirty-year-old male's income; and forty-four percent in 1984.
- (A) income; and forty-four percent in 1984
 (B) income; in 1984 the figure was forty-four percent
 (C) income, and in 1984 forty-four percent
 (D) income, forty-four percent in 1984 was the figure
 (E) income that rose to forty-four percent in 1984
82. In contrast to large steel plants that take iron ore through all the steps needed to produce several different kinds of steel, processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain economically viable.
- (A) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology and remain
 (B) processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
 (C) the processing of steel scrap into a specialized group of products has enabled small mills to put capital into new technology, remaining
 (D) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remain
 (E) small mills, by processing steel scrap into a specialized group of products, have been able to put capital into new technology and remained
83. Any medical test will sometimes fail to detect a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one when it is not.
- (A) a condition when it is present and indicate that there is one
 (B) when a condition is present and indicate that there is one
 (C) a condition when it is present and indicate that it is present
 (D) when a condition is present and indicate its presence
 (E) the presence of a condition when it is there and indicate its presence
84. One legacy of Madison Avenue's recent campaign to appeal to people fifty years old and over is the realization that as a person ages, their concerns change as well.
- (A) the realization that as a person ages, their
 (B) the realization that as people age, their
 (C) to realize that when a person ages, his or her
 (D) to realize that when people age, their
 (E) realizing that as people age, their
85. Out of America's fascination with all things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and

fixtures that are bringing back the chaise lounge, the overstuffed sofa, and the claw-footed bathtub.

- (A) things antique have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
- (B) things antique has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that is bringing
- (C) things that are antiques has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring
- (D) antique things have grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that are bringing
- (E) antique things has grown a market for bygone styles of furniture and fixtures that bring

86. Having the right hand and arm being crippled by a sniper's bullet during the First World War. Horace Pippin, a Black American painter, worked by holding the brush in his right hand and guiding its movements with his left

- (A) Having the right hand and arm being crippled by a sniper's bullet during the First World War
- (B) In spite of his right hand and arm being crippled by a sniper's bullet during the First World War
- (C) Because there had been a sniper's bullet during the First World War that crippled his right hand and arm
- (D) The right hand and arm being crippled by a sniper's bullet during the First World War
- (E) His right hand and arm crippled by a sniper's bullet during the First World War

87. Beyond the immediate cash flow crisis that the museum faces, its survival depends on if it can broaden its membership and leave its cramped quarters for a site where it can store and exhibit its more than 12,000 artifacts.

- (A) if it can broaden its membership and leave
- (B) whether it can broaden its membership and leave
- (C) whether or not it has the capability to broaden its membership and can leave
- (D) its ability for broadening its membership and leaving
- (E) the ability for it to broaden its membership and leave

88. The Emperor Augustus, it appears, commissioned an idealized sculpture portrait, the features of which are so unrealistic as to constitute what one scholar calls an "artificial face."

- (A) so unrealistic as to constitute
- (B) so unrealistic they constituted
- (C) so unrealistic that they have constituted
- (D) unrealistic enough so that they constitute
- (E) unrealistic enough so as to constitute

89. A recent national study of the public schools shows that there are now one microcomputer for every thirty-two pupils, four times as many than there were four years ago.

- (A) there are now one microcomputer for every thirty-two pupils, four times as many than there were
- (B) there is now one microcomputer for every thirty-two pupils, four times as many than there were
- (C) there is now one microcomputer for every thirty-two pupils, four times as many as there were
- (D) every thirty-two pupils now have one microcomputer, four times as many than there were
- (E) every thirty-two pupils now has one microcomputer, four times as many as

90. Since 1986, when the Department of Labor began to allow investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began paying their investment advisers a small basic fee, with a contract promising higher fees if the managers perform well.

- (A) investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began
- (B) investment officers' fees to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began

- (C) that fees of investment officers be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations have begun
- (D) fees of investment officers to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations have begun
- (E) that investment officers' fees be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began
91. Like many self-taught artists, Perle Hessing did not begin to paint until she was well into middle age.
- (A) Like
- (B) As have
- (C) Just as with
- (D) Just like
- (E) As did
92. Never before had taxpayers confronted so many changes at once as they had in the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- (A) so many changes at once as they had in
- (B) at once as many changes as
- (C) at once as many changes that there were with
- (D) as many changes at once as they confronted in
- (E) so many changes at once that confronted them in
93. It is well known in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.
- (A) the frequency of inventory turnovers can be
- (B) the frequency of inventory turnovers is often
- (C) the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often
- (D) how frequently is the inventory turned over are often
- (E) how frequently the inventory turns over can be
94. The psychologist William James believed that facial expressions not only provide a visible sign of an emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself.
- (A) emotion, actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (B) emotion but also actually contributing to the feeling itself
- (C) emotion but also actually contribute to the feeling itself
- (D) emotion; they also actually contribute to the feeling of it
- (E) emotion; the feeling itself is also actually contributed to by them
95. Along with the drop in producer prices announced yesterday, the strong retail sales figures released today seem like it is indicative that the economy, although growing slowly, is not nearing a recession.
- (A) like it is indicative that
- (B) as if to indicate
- (C) to indicate that
- (D) indicative of
- (E) like an indication of
96. The National Transportation Safety Board has recommended the use of fail-safe mechanisms on airliner cargo door latches assuring the doors are properly closed before takeoff and to prevent them from popping open in flight.
- (A) assuring the doors are properly closed

- (B) for the assurance of proper closing
 - (C) assuring proper closure
 - (D) to assure closing the doors properly
 - (E) to assure that the doors are properly closed
97. Iguanas have been an important food source in Latin America since prehistoric times, and it is still prized as a game animal by the campesinos, who typically cook the meat in a heavily spiced stew.
- (A) it is still prized as a game animal
 - (B) it is still prized as game animals
 - (C) they are still prized as game animals
 - (D) they are still prized as being a game animal
 - (E) being still prized as a game animal
98. The financial crash of October 1987 demonstrated that the world's capital markets are integrated more closely than ever before and events in one part of the global village may be transmitted to the rest of the village--almost instantaneously.
- (A) integrated more closely than ever before and
 - (B) closely integrated more than ever before so
 - (C) more closely integrated as ever before while
 - (D) more closely integrated than ever before and that
 - (E) more than ever before closely integrated as
99. New theories propose that catastrophic impacts of asteroids and comets may have caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, splitting apart continents 80 million years ago, and great volcanic eruptions.
- (A) splitting apart continents
 - (B) the splitting apart of continents
 - (C) split apart continents
 - (D) continents split apart
 - (E) continents that were split apart
100. Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, and Minnesota have begun to enforce statewide bans prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings.
- (A) prohibiting landfills to accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
 - (B) prohibiting that landfills accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
 - (C) prohibiting landfills from accepting leaves, brush, and grass clippings
 - (D) that leaves, brush, and grass clippings cannot be accepted in landfills
 - (E) that landfills cannot accept leaves, brush, and grass clippings
101. Even though the direct costs of malpractice disputes amounts to a sum lower than one percent of the \$541 billion the nation spent on health care last year, doctors say fear of lawsuits plays a major role in health-care inflation.
- (A) amounts to a sum lower
 - (B) amounts to less
 - (C) amounted to less
 - (D) amounted to lower
 - (E) amounted to a lower sum
102. Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged in 1911, Scott Joplin's ragtime opera *Treemonisha* was not produced until 1972, sixty-one years after its completion.

- (A) Except for a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 (B) Except for a concert performance with the composer himself staging it
 (C) Besides a concert performance being staged by the composer himself
 (D) Excepting a concert performance that the composer himself staged
 (E) With the exception of a concert performance with the staging done by the composer himself
103. Students in the metropolitan school district lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming ever more dependent on information-based industries.
 (A) lack math skills to such a large degree as to make it difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming
 (B) lack math skills to a large enough degree that they will be difficult to absorb into a city's economy that becomes
 (C) lack of math skills is so large as to be difficult to absorb them into a city's economy that becomes
 (D) are lacking so much in math skills as to be difficult to absorb into a city's economy becoming
 (E) are so lacking in math skills that it will be difficult to absorb them into a city economy becoming
104. The diet of the ordinary Greek in classical times was largely vegetarian--vegetables, fresh cheese, oatmeal, and meal cakes, and meat rarely.
 (A) and meat rarely
 (B) and meat was rare
 (C) with meat as rare
 (D) meat a rarity
 (E) with meat as a rarity
105. An inventory equal to 90 days sales is as much as even the strongest businesses carry, and then only as a way to anticipate higher prices or ensure against shortages.
 (A) as much as even
 (B) so much as even
 (C) even so much as
 (D) even as much that
 (E) even so much that
106. The decision by one of the nation's largest banks to admit to \$3 billion in potential losses on foreign loans could mean less lending by commercial banks to developing countries and increasing the pressure on multigovernment lenders to supply the funds.
 (A) increasing the pressure
 (B) the increasing pressure
 (C) increased pressure
 (D) the pressure increased
 (E) the pressure increasing
107. Downzoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.
 (A) little water or services exist
 (B) little water or services exists
 (C) few services and little water exists
 (D) there is little water or services available
 (E) there are few services and little available water
108. Reporting that one of its many problems had been the recent extended sales slump in women's apparel,

the seven-store retailer said it would start a three-month liquidation sale in all of its stores.

- (A) its many problems had been the recent
- (B) its many problems has been the recently
- (C) its many problems is the recently
- (D) their many problems is the recent
- (E) their many problems had been the recent

109. Legislation in the Canadian province of Ontario requires of both public and private employers that pay be the same for jobs historically held by women as for jobs requiring comparable skill that are usually held by men.

- (A) that pay be the same for jobs historically held by women as for jobs requiring comparable skill that are
- (B) that pay for jobs historically held by women should be the same as for a job requiring comparable skills
- (C) to pay the same in jobs historically held by women as in jobs of comparable skill that are
- (D) to pay the same regardless of whether a job was historically held by women or is one demanding comparable skills
- (E) to pay as much for jobs historically held by women as for a job demanding comparable skills

110. It has been estimated that the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least \$20 billion a year.

- (A) the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy in lost industrial output and tax revenues is at least \$20 billion a year
- (B) the annual cost of illiteracy to the United States is at least \$20 billion a year because of lost industrial output and tax revenues
- (C) illiteracy costs the United States at least \$20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues
- (D) \$20 billion a year in lost industrial output and tax revenues is the annual cost to the United States of illiteracy
- (E) lost industrial output and tax revenues cost the United States at least \$20 billion a year because of illiteracy

111. Egyptians are credited as having pioneered embalming methods as long ago as 2650 B.C.

- (A) as having
- (B) with having
- (C) to have
- (D) as the ones who
- (E) for being the ones who

112. Domestic automobile manufacturers have invested millions of dollars into research to develop cars more gasoline-efficient even than presently on the road.

- (A) into research to develop cars more gasoline-efficient even than presently on the road
- (B) into research for developing even more gasoline-efficient cars on the road than at present
- (C) for research for cars to be developed that are more gasoline-efficient even than presently the road
- (D) in research to develop cars even more gasoline-efficient than those at present on the road
- (E) in research for developing cars that are even more gasoline-efficient than presently on the road

113. Visitors to the park have often looked up into the leafy canopy and saw monkeys sleeping on the branches whose arms and legs hang like socks on a clothesline.

- (A) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs hang
- (B) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs were hanging
- (C) saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging

- (D) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging
- (E) seen monkeys sleeping on the branches, whose arms and legs have hung
114. From the bark of the paper birch tree the Menomini crafted a canoe about twenty feet long and two feet wide, with small ribs and rails of cedar, which could carry four persons or eight hundred pounds of baggage so light that a person could easily portage it around impeding rapids.
- (A) baggage so light
- (B) baggage being so light
- (C) baggage, yet being so light
- (D) baggage, and so light
- (E) baggage yet was so light
115. From the time of its defeat by the Germans in 1940 until its liberation in 1944, France was a bitter and divided country; a kind of civil war raged in the Vichy government between those who wanted to collaborate with the Nazis with those who opposed them.
- (A) between those who wanted to collaborate with the Nazis with those who opposed
- (B) between those who wanted to collaborate with the Nazis and those who opposed
- (C) between those wanting to collaborate with the Nazis with those opposing
- (D) among those who wanted to collaborate with the Nazis and those who opposed
- (E) among those wanting to collaborate with the Nazis with those opposing
116. Those who come to church with a predisposition to religious belief will be happy in an auditorium or even a storefront, and there is no doubt that religion is sometimes better served by adapted spaces of this kind instead of by some of the buildings actually designed for it.
- (A) adapted spaces of this kind instead of by some of the buildings actually designed for it
- (B) adapted spaces like these rather than some of the buildings actually designed for them
- (C) these adapted spaces instead of by some of the buildings actually designed for it
- (D) such adapted spaces rather than by some of the buildings actually designed for them
- (E) such adapted spaces than by some of the buildings actually designed for it
117. A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than three hundred personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.
- (A) from a one-page writing sample that it can assess.
- (B) from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing
- (C) the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing
- (D) to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess
- (E) being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample,
118. The question of whether to divest themselves of stock in companies that do business in South Africa is particularly troublesome for the nation's 116 private Black colleges because their economic bases are often more fragile than most predominantly White colleges.
- (A) than
- (B) than those of
- (C) than is so of
- (D) compared to
- (E) compared to those of
119. Executives and federal officials say that the use of crack and cocaine is growing rapidly among workers, significantly compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, which already are a cost to business of more than \$100 billion a year.

- (A) significantly compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, which already are a cost to business of
- (B) significantly compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, which already cost business
- (C) significantly compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, already with business costs of
- (D) significant in compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, and already costing business
- (E) significant in compounding the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, and already costs business
120. The Parthenon was a church from 1204 until 1456, when Athens was taken by General Mohammed the Conqueror, the Turkish sultan, who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as a fortress.
- (A) who established a mosque in the building and used the Acropolis as
- (B) who, establishing a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
- (C) who, when he had established a mosque in the building, used the Acropolis like
- (D) who had established a mosque in the building, using the Acropolis to be
- (E) establishing a mosque in the building and using the Acropolis as
121. The concept of the grand jury dates from the twelfth -century, when Henry II of England ordered panels of common citizens should prepare lists of who were their communities' suspected criminals.
- (A) should prepare lists of who were their communities' suspected criminals
- (B) would do the preparation of lists of their communities' suspected criminals
- (C) preparing lists of suspected criminals in their communities
- (D) the preparing of a list of suspected criminals in their communities
- (E) to prepare lists of suspected criminals in their communities
122. Chinese, the most ancient of living writing systems, consists of tens of thousands of ideographic characters, each character miniature calligraphic composition inside its own square frame.
- (A) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
- (B) all the characters a miniature calligraphic ; composition inside their
- (C) all the characters a miniature calligraphic composition inside its
- (D) every character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
- (E) each character a miniature calligraphic composition inside their
123. In developing new facilities for the incineration of solid wastes, we must avoid the danger of shifting environmental problems from landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators.
- (A) landfills polluting the water to polluting the air with incinerators
- (B) landfills polluting the water to the air being polluted with incinerators
- (C) the pollution of water by landfills to the pollution of air by incinerators
- (D) pollution of the water by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
- (E) water that is polluted by landfills to incinerators that pollute the air
124. During Roosevelt's years in office, Black Americans began voting for Democrats rather than Republicans in national elections, but Black support for Democrats at the state and local levels developed only after when civil rights legislation was supported by Harry Truman.
- (A) developed only after when civil rights legislation was supported by Harry Truman
- (B) developed only after when Harry Truman supported civil rights legislation
- (C) developed only after Harry Truman's support of civil rights legislation
- (D) develops only at the time after the supporting of civil rights legislation by Harry Truman
- (E) developed only after there being Harry Truman's support of civil rights legislation
125. The winds that howl across the Great Plains not only blow away valuable topsoil, thereby reducing the

potential crop yield of a tract of land, and also damage or destroy young plants.

- (A) and also damage or destroy
- (B) as well as damaging or destroying
- (C) but they also cause damage or destroy
- (D) but also damage or destroy
- (E) but also causing damage or destroying

126. More than thirty years ago Dr. Barbara McClintock, the Nobel Prize winner, reported that genes can "jump," as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another.

- (A) as pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
- (B) like pearls moving mysteriously from one necklace to another
- (C) as pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
- (D) like pearls do that move mysteriously from one necklace to others
- (E) as do pearls that move mysteriously from one necklace to some other one

127. In theory, international civil servants at the United Nations are prohibited from continuing to draw salaries from their own governments; in practice, however, some governments merely substitute living allowances for their employees' paychecks. assigned by them to the United Nations.

- (A) for their employees' paychecks, assigned by them
- (B) for the paychecks of their employees who have been assigned
- (C) for the paychecks of their employees, having been assigned
- (D) in place of their employees' paychecks, for those of them assigned
- (E) in place of the paychecks of their employees to have been assigned by them

128. New hardy varieties of rice show promise of producing high yields without the costly requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties.

- (A) requirements of irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer by earlier high-yielding varieties
- (B) requirements by earlier high-yielding varieties of application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation
- (C) requirements for application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation of earlier high-yielding varieties
- (D) application of commercial fertilizer and irrigation that was required by earlier high-yielding varieties
- (E) irrigation and application of commercial fertilizer that were required by earlier high-yielding varieties

129. In an effort to reduce their inventories, Italian vintners have cut prices; their wines have been priced to sell. and they are.

- (A) have been priced to sell, and they are
- (B) are priced to sell, and they have
- (C) are priced to sell, and they do
- (D) are being priced to sell, and have
- (E) had been priced to sell, and they have

130. In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of their ancestral lands in the eighteenth century.

- (A) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of
- (B) that two upstate New York counties owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because of their unlawful seizure of
- (C) two upstate New York counties to owe restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians for their unlawful seizure of
- (D) on two upstate New York counties that owed restitution to three tribes of Oneida Indians because they

unlawfully seized

(E) on the restitution that two upstate New York counties owed to three tribes of Oneida Indians for the unlawful seizure of

131. The Commerce Department announced that the economy grew during the second quarter at a 7.5 percent annual rate, while inflation eased when it might have been expected for it to rise.
- (A) it might have been expected for it to rise
 - (B) it might have been expected to rise
 - (C) it might have been expected that it should rise
 - (D) its rise might have been expected
 - (E) there might have been an expectation it would rise
132. According to a study by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, companies in the United States are providing job training and general education for nearly eight million people, about equivalent to the enrollment of the nation's four-year colleges and universities.
- (A) equivalent to the enrollment of
 - (B) the equivalent of those enrolled in
 - (C) equal to those who are enrolled in
 - (D) as many as the enrollment of
 - (E) as many as are enrolled in
133. In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.
- (A) In Holland, a larger percentage of the gross national product is spent on defense of their coasts from rising seas than is spent on military defense in the United States.
 - (B) In Holland they spend a larger percentage of their gross national product on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.
 - (C) A larger percentage of Holland's gross national product is spent on defending their coasts from rising seas than the United States spends on military defense.
 - (D) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product defending its coasts from rising seas than the military defense spending of the United States.
 - (E) Holland spends a larger percentage of its gross national product on defending its coasts from rising seas than the United States does on military defense.
134. Canadian scientists have calculated that one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite, while each year sixteen buildings can be expected to sustain damage from such objects.
- (A) one human being should be struck every nine years by a meteorite
 - (B) a human being should be struck by a meteorite once in every nine years
 - (C) a meteorite will strike one human being once in every nine years
 - (D) every nine years a human being will be struck by a meteorite
 - (E) every nine years a human being should be struck by a meteorite
135. Intar, the oldest Hispanic theater company in New York, has moved away from the Spanish classics and now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of those in the United States.
- (A) now it draws on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors who live abroad and of
 - (B) now draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors, both those who live abroad and those who live
 - (C) it draws on the works of contemporary Hispanic authors now, both those living abroad and who live

- (D) draws now on the works both of contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and who are
 (E) draws on the works now of both contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad and those
136. Although schistosomiasis is not often fatal, it is so debilitating that it has become an economic drain on many developing countries.
 (A) it is so debilitating that it has become an economic
 (B) it is of such debilitation, it has become an economical
 (C) so debilitating is it as to become an economic
 (D) such is its debilitation, it becomes an economical
 (E) there is so much debilitation that it has become an economical
137. In 1982 the median income for married-couple families with a wage-earning wife was \$9,000 more than a family where the husband only was employed.
 (A) a family where the husband only
 (B) of a family where only the husband
 (C) that for families in which only the husband
 (D) a family in which only the husband
 (E) those of families in which the husband only
138. Senator Lasker has proposed legislation requiring that employers should retain all older workers indefinitely or show just cause for dismissal.
 (A) that employers should retain all older workers
 (B) that all older workers be retained by employers
 (C) the retaining by employers of all older workers
 (D) employers' retention of all older workers
 (E) employers to retain all older workers
139. The extraordinary diary of William Lyon Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada for over twenty years, revealed that this most bland and circumspect of men was a mystic guided in both public and private life by omens, messages received at seances, and signs from heaven.
 (A) that this most bland and circumspect of men was a mystic guided in both public and
 (B) that this most bland and circumspect of men was a mystic and also guided both in public as well as
 (C) this most bland and circumspect of men was a mystic and that he was guided in both public and
 (D) this most bland and circumspect of men was a mystic and that he was guided in both public as well as
 (E) this most bland and circumspect of men to have been a mystic and that he guided himself both in public as well as
140. Declining values for farm equipment and land, the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is going to force many lenders to tighten or deny credit this spring.
 (A) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is
 (B) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, is
 (C) the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through the harvest season, is
 (D) which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, are
 (E) the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, are
141. Unlike transplants between identical twins, whose genetic endowment is the same, all patients receiving hearts or other organs must take antirejection drugs for the rest of their lives.
 (A) Unlike transplants between identical twins, whose genetic endowment is the same
 (B) Besides transplants involving identical twins with the same genetic endowment
 (C) Unless the transplant involves identical twins who have the same genetic endowment

- (D) Aside from a transplant between identical twins with the same genetic endowment
- (E) Other than transplants between identical twins, whose genetic endowment is the same
142. In one of the most stunning reversals in the history of marketing, the Coca-Cola company in July 1985 yielded to thousands of irate consumers demanding that it should bring back the original Coke formula.
- (A) demanding that it should
- (B) demanding it to
- (C) and their demand to
- (D) who demanded that it
- (E) who demanded it to
143. Recently discovered fossil remains strongly suggest that the Australian egg-laying mammals of today are a branch of the main stem of mammalian evolution rather than developing independently from a common ancestor of mammals more than 220 million years ago.
- (A) rather than developing independently from
- (B) rather than a type that developed independently from
- (C) rather than a type whose development was independent of
- (D) instead of developing independently from
- (E) instead of a development that was independent of
144. Efforts to equalize the funds available to school districts, a major goal of education reformers and many states in the 1970's, has not significantly reduced the gaps existing between the richest and poorest districts.
- (A) has not significantly reduced the gaps existing
- (B) has not been significant in reducing the gap that exists
- (C) has not made a significant reduction in the gap that exists
- (D) have not significantly reduced the gap that exists
- (E) have not been significant in a reduction of the gaps existing
145. Most state constitutions now mandate that the state budget be balanced each year.
- (A) mandate that the state budget be balanced
- (B) mandate the state budget to be balanced
- (C) mandate that the state budget will be balanced
- (D) have a mandate for a balanced state budget
- (E) have a mandate to balance the state budget
146. A patient accusing a doctor of malpractice will find it difficult to prove damage if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify about proper medical procedures.
- (A) if there is a lack of some other doctor to testify
- (B) unless there will be another doctor to testify
- (C) without another doctor's testimony
- (D) should there be no testimony from some other doctor
- (E) lacking another doctor to testify
147. Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than an emotional bond based on romantic love.
- (A) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage, as other seventeenth-century colonists, like a property arrangement rather than
- (B) As did other seventeenth-century colonists, Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement rather than viewing it as

- (C) Samuel Sewall viewed marriage to be a property arrangement, like other seventeenth-century colonists, rather than viewing it as
- (D) Marriage to Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, was viewed as a property arrangement rather than
- (E) Samuel Sewall, like other seventeenth-century colonists, viewed marriage as a property arrangement rather than
148. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency is required either to approve individual state plans for controlling the discharge of wastes into underground water or that they enforce their own plan for states without adequate regulations.
- (A) that they enforce their
- (B) for enforcing their
- (C) they should enforce their
- (D) it should enforce its
- (E) to enforce its
149. Last year, land values in most parts of the pinelands rose almost so fast. and in some parts even faster than what they did outside the pinelands.
- (A) so fast, and in some parts even faster than what they did
- (B) so fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (C) as fast, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (D) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than, those
- (E) as fast as, and in some parts even faster than what they did
150. In the mid-1960's a newly installed radar warning system mistook the rising of the moon as a massive missile attack by the Soviets.
- (A) rising of the moon as a massive missile attack by the Soviets
- (B) rising of the moon for a massive Soviet missile attack
- (C) moon rising to a massive missile attack by the Soviets
- (D) moon as it was rising for a massive Soviet missile attack
- (E) rise of the moon as a massive Soviet missile attack
151. If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of highly processed foods and excelling at sports is purely coincidental.
- (A) If Dr. Wade was right, any apparent connection of the eating of
- (B) Should Dr. Wade be right, any apparent connection of eating
- (C) If Dr. Wade is right, any connection that is apparent between eating of
- (D) If Dr. Wade is right, any apparent connection between eating
- (E) Should Dr. Wade have been right, any connection apparent between eating
152. When the technique known as gene-splicing was invented in the early 1970's, it was feared that scientists might inadvertently create an "Andromeda strain," a microbe never before seen on Earth that might escape from the laboratory and it would kill vast numbers of humans who would have no natural defenses against it.
- (A) it would kill vast numbers of humans who would have no natural defenses against it
- (B) it might kill vast numbers of humans with no natural defenses against it
- (C) kill vast numbers of humans who would have no natural defenses against it
- (D) kill vast numbers of humans who have no natural defenses against them
- (E) kill vast numbers of humans with no natural defenses against them
153. A recording system was so secretly installed and operated in the Kennedy Oval Office that even Theodore

- C. Sorensen, the White House counsel, did not know it existed.
- (A) A recording system was so secretly installed and operated in the Kennedy Oval Office that
 - (B) So secret was a recording system installation and operation in the Kennedy Oval Office
 - (C) It was so secret that a recording system was installed and operated in the Kennedy Oval Office
 - (D) A recording system that was so secretly installed and operated in the Kennedy Oval Office
 - (E) Installed and operated so secretly in the Kennedy Oval Office was a recording system that
154. In 1791 Robert Carter III, one of the wealthiest plantation owners in Virginia, stunned his family, friends, and neighbors by filing a deed of emancipation, setting free the more than 500 slaves who were legally considered his property.
- (A) setting free the more than 500 slaves who were legally considered
 - (B) setting free more than the 500 slaves legally considered as
 - (C) and set free more than 500 slaves, who were legally considered as
 - (D) and set free more than the 500 slaves who were legally considered
 - (E) and he set free the more than 500 slaves who were legally considered as
155. Federal authorities involved in the investigation have found the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are suspicious of strangers.
- (A) the local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and are
 - (B) local witnesses to be difficult to locate, reticent, and are
 - (C) that local witnesses are difficult to locate, reticent, and
 - (D) local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are
 - (E) that local witnesses are difficult to locate and reticent, and they are
156. Dirt roads may evoke the bucolic simplicity of another century, but financially strained townships point out that dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads.
- (A) dirt roads cost twice as much as maintaining paved roads
 - (B) dirt roads cost twice as much to maintain as paved roads do
 - (C) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as paved roads do
 - (D) maintaining dirt roads costs twice as much as it does for paved roads
 - (E) to maintain dirt roads costs twice as much as for paved roads
157. A number of linguists contend that all of the thousands of languages spoken by the world's five billion people can be traced back to a common root language.
- (A) that all of the thousands of languages spoken by the world's five billion people can be traced
 - (B) that the world's five billion people speak thousands of languages of which all can be traced
 - (C) the world's five billion people speak thousands of languages which are all traceable
 - (D) all of the thousands of languages spoken by the world's five billion people to be traceable
 - (E) the ability to trace all of the thousands of languages that are spoken by the world's five billion people
158. With only 5 percent of the world's population, United States citizens consume 28 percent of its nonrenewable resources, drive more than one-third of its automobiles, and use 21 times more water per capita than Europeans do.
- (A) With
 - (B) As
 - (C) Being
 - (D) Despite having
 - (E) Although accounting for
159. While depressed property values can hurt some large investors, they are potentially devastating for

home-owners. whose equity--in many cases representing a life's savings--can plunge or even disappear.

- (A) they are potentially devastating for homeowners, whose
- (B) they can potentially devastate homeowners in that their
- (C) for homeowners they are potentially devastating, because their
- (D) for homeowners, it is potentially devastating in that their
- (E) it can potentially devastate homeowners, whose

160. While some propose to combat widespread illegal copying of computer programs by attempting to change people's attitudes toward pirating, others by suggesting reducing software prices to decrease the incentive for pirating, and still others by calling for the prosecution of those who copy software illegally.

- (A) by suggesting reducing software prices to decrease the incentive for pirating, and still others by calling
- (B) by suggesting the reduction of software prices to decrease the incentive for pirating, and still others call
- (C) suggest the reduction of software prices for decreasing the incentive for pirating, and still others call
- (D) suggest the reduction of software prices to decrease the incentive for pirating, and still others by calling
- (E) suggest reducing software prices to decrease the incentive for pirating, and still others are calling

161. A wildlife expert predicts that the reintroduction of the caribou into northern Minnesota would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous than one wolf for every 39 square miles.

- (A) would fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more numerous than
- (B) would fail provided the density of the timber wolf population in that region is more than
- (C) should fail if the timber wolf density in that region was greater than
- (D) will fail if the density of the timber wolf population in that region is greater than
- (E) will fail if the timber wolf density in that region were more numerous than

162. Concerned at the increase in accident fatalities,

Tennessee adopted a child-passenger protection law requiring the parents of children under four years of age to be restrained in a child safety seat.

- (A) the parents of children under four years of age to be restrained in a child safety seat
- (B) the restraint of parents of children under four years of age in a child safety seat
- (C) that parents restrain children under four years of age in a child safety seat
- (D) that children be restrained under four years of age in a child safety seat by their parents
- (E) children to be restrained under four years of age by their parents in a child safety seat

163. Found throughout Central and South America, sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep fifteen hours a day. moving infrequently enough that two species of algae grow on its coat and between its toes.

- (A) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs and sleep fifteen hours a day, moving infrequently enough
- (B) sloths hang from trees by long rubbery limbs, they sleep fifteen hours a day, and with such infrequent movements
- (C) sloths use their long rubbery limbs to hang from trees, sleep fifteen hours a day, and move so infrequently
- (D) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeping fifteen hours a day and moving so infrequently
- (E) the sloth hangs from trees by its long rubbery limbs, sleeps fifteen hours a day, and it moves infrequently enough

164. The commission proposed that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early

next year. is obtained through a local bond issue.

- (A) that funding for the park's development, which could be open to the public early next year, is
- (B) that funding for development of the park, which could be open to the public early next year, be
- (C) funding for the development of the park, perhaps open to the public early next year, to be
- (D) funds for the park's development, perhaps open to the public early next year, be
- (E) development funding for the park, which could be open to the public early next year, is to be

165. At Shiprock, New Mexico, a perennially powerful girls' high school basketball team has become a path to college for some and a source of pride for a community where the household incomes of 49 percent of them are below the poverty level.

- (A) where the household incomes of 49 percent of them are
- (B) where they have 49 percent of the household incomes
- (C) where 49 percent of the household incomes are
- (D) which has 49 percent of the household incomes
- (E) in which 49 percent of them have household incomes

166. The prime lending rate is a key rate in the economy: not only are the interest rates on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses tied to the prime, but also on a growing number of consumer loans, including home equity loans.

- (A) not only are the interest rates on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses tied to the prime, but also on
- (B) tied to the prime are the interest rates not only on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses, but also on
- (C) the interest rates not only on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses are tied to the prime, but also
- (D) not only the interest rates on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses are tied to the prime, but also on
- (E) the interest rates are tied to the prime, not only on most loans to small and medium-sized businesses, but also

167. Neanderthals had a vocal tract that resembled those of the apes and so were probably without language, a shortcoming that may explain why they were supplanted by our own species.

- (A) Neanderthals had a vocal tract that resembled those of the apes
- (B) Neanderthals had a vocal tract resembling an ape's
- (C) The vocal tracts of Neanderthals resembled an ape's
- (D) The Neanderthal's vocal tracts resembled the apes'
- (E) The vocal tracts of the Neanderthals resembled those of the apes

168. Today, because of improvements in agricultural technology, the same amount of acreage produces double the apples that it has in 1910.

- (A) double the apples that it has
- (B) twice as many apples as it did
- (C) as much as twice the apples it has
- (D) two times as many apples as there were
- (E) a doubling of the apples that it did

169. Seismologists studying the earthquake that struck northern California in October 1989 are still investigating some of its mysteries: the unexpected power of the seismic waves, the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air. and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor.

- (A) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and the strange electromagnetic signals detected hours before the temblor
- (B) the upward thrust that threw one man straight into the air, and strange electromagnetic signals were detected hours before the temblor
- (C) the upward thrust threw one man straight into the air, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
- (D) one man was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and hours before the temblor strange electromagnetic signals were detected
- (E) one man who was thrown straight into the air by the upward thrust, and strange electromagnetic signals that were detected hours before the temblor
170. Although early soap operas were first aired on evening radio in the 1920's, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930's when the evening schedule became crowded with comedians and variety shows.
- (A) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920's, they had moved to the daytime hours of the 1930's
- (B) were first aired on evening radio in the 1920's, they were moved to the daytime hours in the 1930's
- (C) were aired first on evening radio in the 1920's, moving to the daytime hours in the 1930's
- (D) were aired first in the evening on 1920's radio, they moved to the daytime hours of the 1930's
- (E) aired on evening radio first in the 1920's, they were moved to the 1930's in the daytime hours
171. In 1527 King Henry VIII sought to have his marriage to Queen Catherine annulled so as to marry Anne Boleyn.
- (A) so as to marry
- (B) and so could be married to
- (C) to be married to
- (D) so that he could marry
- (E) in order that he would marry
172. The energy source on *Voyager 2* is not a nuclear reactor, in which atoms are actively broken apart; rather a kind of nuclear battery that uses natural radioactive decay to produce power.
- (A) apart; rather
- (B) apart, but rather
- (C) apart, but rather that of
- (D) apart, but that of
- (E) apart; it is that of
173. Joan of Arc, a young Frenchwoman who claimed to be divinely inspired, turned the tide of English victories in her country by liberating the city of Orleans and she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne.
- (A) she persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (B) persuaded Charles VII of France in claiming his throne
- (C) persuading that the throne be claimed by Charles VII of France
- (D) persuaded Charles VII of France to claim his throne
- (E) persuading that Charles VII of France should claim the throne
174. A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* were published, reveals that Twain provided financial assistance to one of the first Black students at Yale Law School.
- (A) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* were published,
- (B) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year of publication as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*,

- (C) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year that *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was published,
- (D) Mark Twain wrote a letter in the same year as he published *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* that
- (E) Mark Twain wrote a letter in the same year of publication as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* that
175. Two new studies indicate that many people become obese more due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating.
- (A) due to the fact that their bodies burn calories too slowly than overeating
- (B) due to their bodies burning calories too slowly than to eating too much
- (C) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than that they are overeaters
- (D) because their bodies burn calories too slowly than because they eat too much
- (E) because of their bodies burning calories too slowly than because of their eating too much
176. As a result of the ground-breaking work of Barbara McClintock, many scientists now believe that all of the information encoded in 50,000 to 100,000 of the different genes found in a human cell are contained in merely three percent of the cell's DNA.
- (A) 50,000 to 100,000 of the different genes found in a human cell are contained in merely
- (B) 50,000 to 100,000 of the human cell's different genes are contained in a mere
- (C) the 50,000 to 100,000 different genes found in human cells are contained in merely
- (D) 50,000 to 100,000 of human cells' different genes is contained in merely
- (E) the 50,000 to 100,000 different genes found in a human cell is contained in a mere
177. So poorly educated and trained are many young recruits to the United States work force that many business executives fear this country will lose its economic preeminence.
- (A) So poorly educated and trained are many young recruits to the United States work force that
- (B) As poorly educated and trained as many young recruits to the United States work force are,
- (C) Because of many young recruits to the United States work force who are so poorly educated and trained,
- (D) That many young recruits to the United States work force are so poorly educated and trained is why
- (E) Many young recruits to the United States work force who are so poorly educated and trained explains why
178. In the last few years, the number of convicted criminals given community service sentences, which allow the criminals to remain unconfined while they perform specific jobs benefiting the public, have risen dramatically.
- (A) sentences, which allow the criminals to remain unconfined while they perform specific jobs benefiting the public, have
- (B) sentences, performing specific jobs that benefit the public while being allowed to remain unconfined, have
- (C) sentences, performing specific jobs beneficial to the public while they are allowed to remain unconfined, have
- (D) sentences which allow them to remain unconfined in their performing of specific jobs beneficial to the public has
- (E) sentences allowing them to remain unconfined while performing specific jobs that
179. During the early years of European settlement on a continent that was viewed as "wilderness" by the newcomers, Native Americans, intimately knowing the ecology of the land, were a help in the rescuing of many Pilgrims and pioneers from hardship, or even death.
- (A) Native Americans, intimately knowing the ecology of the land, were a help in the rescuing of

- (B) Native Americans knew the ecology and the land intimately and this enabled them to help in the rescue of
- (C) Native Americans, with their intimate knowledge of the ecology of the land, helped to rescue
- (D) having intimate knowledge of the ecology of the land. Native Americans helped the rescue of
- (E) knowing intimately the ecology of the land, Native Americans helped to rescue
180. Quasars are so distant that their light has taken billions of years to reach the Earth; consequently, we see them as they were during the formation of the universe.
- (A) we see them as they were during
- (B) we see them as they had been during
- (C) we see them as if during
- (D) they appear to us as they did in
- (E) they appear to us as though in
181. Because of the enormous research and development expenditures required to survive in the electronics industry, an industry marked by rapid innovation and volatile demand, such firms tend to be very large.
- (A) to survive
- (B) of firms to survive
- (C) for surviving
- (D) for survival
- (E) for firms' survival
182. Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be harmful to health, especially if they are used improperly.
- (A) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
- (B) Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
- (C) A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
- (D) A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
- (E) Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as
183. Archaeologists in Ireland believe that a recently discovered chalice, which dates from the eighth century, was probably buried to keep from being stolen by invaders.
- (A) to keep from
- (B) to keep it from
- (C) to avoid
- (D) in order that it would avoid
- (E) in order to keep from
184. As measured by the Commerce Department, corporate profits peaked in the fourth quarter of 1988 and have slipped since then, as many companies have been unable to pass on higher
- (A) and have slipped since then, as many companies have been unable to pass on higher costs
- (B) and have slipped since then, the reason being because many companies have been unable to pass on higher costs
- (C) and slipped since then, many companies being unable to pass on higher costs
- (D) but, many companies unable to pass on higher costs, they have slipped since then
- (E) yet are slipping since then, because many companies were unable to pass on higher costs
185. The recent surge in the number of airplane flights has clogged the nation's air-traffic control system, to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts fears among some officials that safety is being

compromised.

- (A) to lead to 55 percent more delays at airports, and prompts
- (B) leading to 55 percent more delay at airports and prompting
- (C) to lead to a 55 percent increase in delay at airports and prompt
- (D) to lead to an increase of 55 percent in delays at airports, and prompted
- (E) leading to a 55-percent increase in delays at airports and prompting

186. Judge Bonham denied a motion to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to a hotel.

- (A) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of to confine them to
- (B) that would have allowed members of the jury to go home at the end of each day instead of confined to
- (C) under which members of the jury are allowed to go home at the end of each day instead of confining them in
- (D) that would allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than confinement in
- (E) to allow members of the jury to go home at the end of each day rather than be confined to

187. In one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, fought at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862, four times as many Americans were killed as would later be killed on the beaches of Normandy during D-Day.

- (A) Americans were killed as
- (B) Americans were killed than
- (C) Americans were killed than those who
- (D) more Americans were killed as there
- (E) more Americans were killed as those who

188. As a result of medical advances, many people that might at one time have died as children of such infections as diphtheria, pneumonia, or rheumatic fever now live well into old age.

- (A) that might at one time have died as children
- (B) who might once have died in childhood
- (C) that as children might once have died
- (D) who in childhood might have at one time died
- (E) who, when they were children, might at one time have died

189. Proponents of artificial intelligence say they will be able to make computers that can understand English and other human languages, recognize objects, and reason as an expert does-computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these.

- (A) as an expert does--computers that will be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan, or other purposes such as these
- (B) as an expert does, which may be used for purposes such as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
- (C) like an expert--computers that will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan
- (D) like an expert, the use of which would be for purposes like the diagnosis of equipment breakdowns or the decision whether or not a loan should be authorized
- (E) like an expert, to be used to diagnose equipment breakdowns, deciding whether to authorize a loan or not, or the like

190. Manifestations of Islamic political militancy in the first period of religious reformism were the rise of the

Wahhabis in Arabia, the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, the Mahdi in the Sudan, and the victory of the Usuli "mujtahids" in Shiite Iran and Iraq.

- (A) Manifestations of Islamic political militancy in the first period of religious reformism were the rise of the Wahhabis in Arabia, the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, the Mahdi in the Sudan, and
- (B) Manifestations of Islamic political militancy in the first period of religious reformism were shown in the rise of the Wahhabis in Arabia, the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, the Mahdi in the Sudan, and also
- (C) In the first period of religious reformism, manifestations of Islamic political militancy were the rise of the Wahhabis in Arabia, of the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, the Mahdi in the Sudan, and
- (D) In the first period of religious reformism, manifestations of Islamic political militancy were shown in the rise of the Wahhabis in Arabia, the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, the Mahdi in the Sudan, and
- (E) In the first period of religious reformism, Islamic political militancy was manifested in the rise of the Wahhabis in Arabia, the Sanusi in Cyrenaica, the Fulani in Nigeria, and the Mahdi in the Sudan, and in

191. Lawmakers are examining measures that would require banks to disclose all fees and account requirements in writing, provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry minimal fees and require minimal initial deposits.

- (A) provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts to carry
- (B) provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts carrying
- (C) to provide free cashing of government checks, and creating basic savings accounts that carry
- (D) to provide free cashing of government checks, creating basic savings accounts to carry
- (E) to provide free cashing of government checks, and to create basic savings accounts that carry

192. Cajuns speak a dialect brought to southern Louisiana by the four thousand Acadians who migrated there in 1755; their language is basically seventeenth-century French to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words.

- (A) to which has been added English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (B) added to which is English, Spanish, and Italian words
- (C) to which English, Spanish, and Italian words have been added
- (D) with English, Spanish, and Italian words having been added to it
- (E) and, in addition, English, Spanish, and Italian words are added

193. Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka are concentrated in the monsoon months, June to September, and the skies are generally clear for the rest of the year.

- (A) Unlike the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (B) Unlike the United States farmers who can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (C) Unlike those of the United States, where farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, most parts of Sri Lanka's rains
- (D) In comparison with the United States, whose farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, the rains in most parts of Sri Lanka
- (E) In the United States, farmers can usually depend on rain or snow all year long, but in most parts of Sri Lanka the rains

194. Presenters at the seminar, one who is blind, will

demonstrate adaptive equipment that allows visually impaired people to use computers.

- (A) one who
- (B) one of them who
- (C) and one of them who
- (D) one of whom
- (E) one of which

195. Dr. Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize for discovering how the body can constantly change its genes to fashion a seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at an invading microbe or foreign substance.

- (A) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each specifically targeted at
- (B) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically to
- (C) seeming unlimited number of antibodies, all specifically targeted at
- (D) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, all of them targeted specifically to
- (E) seemingly unlimited number of antibodies, each targeted specifically at

196. It is possible that Native Americans originally have migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed between Siberia and Alaska.

- (A) have migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed
- (B) were migrating to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that existed once
- (C) migrated over a bridge of land to the Western Hemisphere that once existed
- (D) migrated to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land that once existed
- (E) were migrating to the Western Hemisphere over a bridge of land existing once

197. In the fall of 1985, only 10 percent of the women entering college planned to major in education, while 28 percent chose business, making it the most popular major for women as well as for men.

- (A) as well as for men
- (B) as well as the men
- (C) and men too
- (D) and men as well
- (E) and also men

198. Although Napoleon's army entered Russia with far more supplies than they had in their previous campaigns, it had provisions for only twenty-four days.

- (A) they had in their previous campaigns
- (B) their previous campaigns had had
- (C) they had for any previous campaign
- (D) in their previous campaigns
- (E) for any previous campaign

199. Because the Earth's crust is more solid there and thus better able to transmit shock waves, an earthquake of a given magnitude typically devastates an area 100 times greater in the eastern United States than it does in the West.

- (A) of a given magnitude typically devastates an area 100 times greater in the eastern United States than it does in the West
- (B) of a given magnitude will typically devastate 100 times the area if it occurs in the eastern United States instead of the West
- (C) will typically devastate 100 times the area in the eastern United States than one of comparable magnitude occurring in the West

- (D) in the eastern United States will typically devastate an area 100 times greater than will a quake of comparable magnitude occurring in the West
- (E) that occurs in the eastern United States will typically devastate 100 times more area than if it occurred with comparable magnitude in the West

200. Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used

repeatedly in the same place: one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.

- (A) Certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place; one reason is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (B) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason that certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals.
- (C) If used repeatedly in the same place, one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective is suggested by the finding that much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes are found in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than those that are free of such chemicals.
- (D) The finding that there are much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in soils that are free of such chemicals is suggestive of one reason, if used repeatedly in the same place, certain pesticides can become ineffective.
- (E) The finding of much larger populations of pesticide-degrading microbes in soils with a relatively long history of pesticide use than in those that are free of such chemicals suggests one reason certain pesticides can become ineffective if used repeatedly in the same place.

201. One view of the economy contends that a large drop in oil prices should eventually lead to lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation, a rally in stocks and bonds, and a weakening of the dollar.

- (A) lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation,
- (B) a lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation,
- (C) a lowering of interest rates, along with fears about inflation,
- (D) interest rates being lowered, along with fears about inflation,
- (E) interest rates and fears about inflation being lowered, with

202. After the Civil War, contemporaries of Harriet

Tubman's maintained that she has all of the qualities of a great leader: coolness in the face of danger, an excellent sense of strategy, and an ability to plan in minute detail.

- (A) Tubman's maintained that she has
- (B) Tubman's maintain that she had
- (C) Tubman's have maintained that she had
- (D) Tubman maintained that she had
- (E) Tubman had maintained that she has

203. From 1982 to 1987 sales of new small boats increased between five and ten percent annually.

- (A) From 1982 to 1987 sales of new small boats increased between five and ten percent annually.
- (B) Five to ten percent is the annual increase in sales of new small boats in the years 1982 to 1987.
- (C) Sales of new small boats have increased annually five and ten percent in the years 1982 to 1987.
- (D) Annually an increase of five to ten percent has occurred between 1982 and 1987 in the sales of new small boats.

- (E) Occurring from 1982 to 1987 was an annual increase of five and ten percent in the sales of new small boats.
204. In recent years cattle breeders have increasingly used crossbreeding, in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics and partly because crossbreeding is said to provide hybrid vigor.
- (A) in part that their steers should acquire certain characteristics
 - (B) in part for the acquisition of certain characteristics in their steers
 - (C) partly because of their steers acquiring certain characteristics
 - (D) partly because certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers
 - (E) partly to acquire certain characteristics in their steers
205. The peaks of a mountain range, acting like rocks in a streambed, produce ripples in the air flowing over them; the resulting flow pattern, with crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are known as "standing waves."
- (A) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
 - (B) crests and troughs that remain stationary although they are formed by rapidly moving air, are
 - (C) crests and troughs that remain stationary although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, is
 - (D) stationary crests and troughs although the air that forms them is moving rapidly, are
 - (E) stationary crests and troughs although they are formed by rapidly moving air, is
206. Like Auden, the language of James Merrill is chatty, arch, and conversational--given to complex syntactic flights as well as to prosaic free-verse strolls.
- (A) Like Auden, the language of James Merrill
 - (B) Like Auden, James Merrill's language
 - (C) Like Auden's, James Merrill's language
 - (D) As with Auden, James Merrill's language
 - (E) As is Auden's the language of James Merrill
207. In the textbook publishing business, the second quarter is historically weak, because revenues are low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare for the coming school year.
- (A) low and marketing expenses are high as companies prepare
 - (B) low and their marketing expenses are high as they prepare
 - (C) low with higher marketing expenses in preparation
 - (D) low, while marketing expenses are higher to prepare
 - (E) low, while their marketing expenses are higher in preparation
208. Teratomas are unusual forms of cancer because they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone not normally found in the organ in which the tumor appears.
- (A) because they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone
 - (B) because they are composed of tissues like tooth and bone that are
 - (C) because they are composed of tissues, like tooth and bone, tissues
 - (D) in that their composition, tissues such as tooth and bone, is
 - (E) in that they are composed of tissues such as tooth and bone, tissues
209. The Senate approved immigration legislation that would grant permanent residency to millions of aliens currently residing here and if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized.
- (A) if employers hired illegal aliens they would be penalized
 - (B) hiring illegal aliens would be a penalty for employers
 - (C) penalize employers who hire illegal aliens
 - (D) penalizing employers hiring illegal aliens

(E) employers to be penalized for hiring illegal aliens

210. Scientists have recently discovered what could be the largest and oldest living organism on Earth, a giant fungus that is an interwoven filigree of mushrooms and rootlike tentacles spawned by a single fertilized spore some 10,000 years ago and extending for more than 30 acres in the soil of a Michigan forest.
- (A) extending
(B) extends
(C) extended
(D) it extended
(E) is extending
211. The period when the great painted caves at Lascaux and Altamira were occupied by Upper Paleolithic people has been established by carbon-14 dating, but what is much more difficult to determine are the reason for their decoration, the use to which primitive people put the caves, and the meaning of the magnificently depicted animals.
- (A) has been established by carbon-14 dating, but what is much more difficult to determine are
(B) has been established by carbon-14 dating, but what is much more difficult to determine is
(C) have been established by carbon-14 dating, but what is much more difficult to determine is
(D) have been established by carbon-14 dating, but what is much more difficult to determine are
(E) are established by carbon-14 dating, but that which is much more difficult to determine is
212. The Baldrick Manufacturing Company has for several years followed a policy aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving the efficiency of its distribution system.
- (A) aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving
(B) aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve
(C) aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving
(D) the aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving
(E) with the aim to decrease operating costs and to improve
213. *The Federalist* papers, a strong defense of the United States Constitution and important as a body of work in political science as well represents the handiwork of three different authors.
- (A) and important as a body of work in political science as well, represents
(B) as well as an important body of work in political science, represent
(C) and also a body of work of importance in political science is representing
(D) an important body of work in political science and has been representative of
(E) and as political science an important body of work too, represent
214. Although the term "psychopath" is popularly applied to an especially brutal criminal, in psychology it is someone who is apparently incapable of feeling compassion or the pangs of conscience.
- (A) it is someone who is
(B) it is a person
(C) they are people who are
(D) it refers to someone who is
(E) it is in reference to people
215. Parliament did not accord full refugee benefits to twelve of the recent immigrants because it believed that to do it rewards them for entering the country illegally.
- (A) to do it rewards
(B) doing it rewards

- (C) to do this would reward
 (D) doing so would reward
 (E) to do it would reward
216. Many policy experts say that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to the workers helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps to limit medical spending by making patients more careful consumers.
 (A) helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 (B) helps the control of the employer's costs, and also
 (C) not only helps to control the employer's costs, but also helps
 (D) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but
 (E) not only helps to control the employer's costs, and also helps
217. The plot of *The Bostonians* centers on the rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.
 (A) rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom
 (B) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom
 (C) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin
 (D) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin
 (E) active feminist. Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom
218. Despite protests from some waste-disposal companies, state health officials have ordered the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be published.
 (A) the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches to be measured and that the results be
 (B) that seawater at popular beaches should be measured for their levels of bacteria, with the results being
 (C) the measure of levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches and the results to be
 (D) seawater measured at popular beaches for levels of bacteria, with their results
 (E) that the levels of bacteria in seawater at popular beaches be measured and the results
219. While larger banks can afford to maintain their own data-processing operations, many smaller regional and community banks are finding that the cost associated with upgrading data-processing equipment and with the development and maintenance of new products and technical staff are prohibitive.
 (A) cost associated with
 (B) costs associated with
 (C) costs arising from
 (D) cost of
 (E) costs of
220. For almost a hundred years after having its beginning in 1788, England exiled some 160,000 criminals to Australia.
 (A) For almost a hundred years after having its beginning in 1788,
 (B) Beginning in 1788 for a period of a hundred years,
 (C) Beginning a period of almost a hundred years, in 1788
 (D) During a hundred years, a period beginning in 1788,
 (E) Over a period of a hundred years beginning in 1788,
221. Eating saltwater fish may significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for sufferers of

rheumatoid arthritis and asthma, according to three research studies published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

- (A) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and also aid for
- (B) be significant in reducing the risk of heart attacks and aid for
- (C) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks and aid
- (D) cause a significant reduction in the risk of heart attacks and aid to
- (E) significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks as well as aiding

222. By a vote of 9 to 0, the Supreme Court awarded the Central Intelligence Agency broad discretionary powers enabling it to withhold from the public the identities of its sources of intelligence information.

- (A) enabling it to withhold from the public
- (B) for it to withhold from the public
- (C) for withholding disclosure to the public of
- (D) that enable them to withhold from public disclosure
- (E) that they can withhold public disclosure of

223. As business grows more complex, students majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly successful in the job market.

- (A) majoring in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming increasingly
- (B) who major in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are becoming more and more
- (C) who majored in specialized areas such as those of finance and marketing are being increasingly
- (D) who major in specialized areas like those of finance and marketing have been becoming more and more
- (E) having majored in such specialized areas as finance and marketing are being increasingly

224. Inuits of the Bering Sea were in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than Aleuts or Inuits of the North Pacific and northern Alaska.

- (A) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than
- (B) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than
- (C) in isolation from contact with Europeans longer than were
- (D) isolated from contact with Europeans longer than were
- (E) in isolation and without contacts with Europeans longer than

225. Minnesota is the only one of the contiguous forty-eight states that still has a sizable wolf population, and where this predator remains the archenemy of cattle and sheep.

- (A) that still has a sizable wolf population, and where
- (B) that still has a sizable wolf population, where
- (C) that still has a sizable population of wolves, and where
- (D) where the population of wolves is still sizable;
- (E) where there is still a sizable population of wolves and where

226. Pablo Picasso, the late Spanish painter, credited African art with having had a strong influence on his work.

- (A) with having had
- (B) for its having
- (C) to have had
- (D) for having
- (E) in that it had

227. Judicial rules in many states require that the identities of all prosecution witnesses are made known to defendants so they can attempt to rebut the testimony, but the Constitution explicitly requires only that the

defendant have the opportunity to confront an accuser in court.

- (A) that the identities of all prosecution witnesses are made known to defendants so they can attempt to rebut
- (B) that the identities of all prosecution witnesses be made known to defendants so that they can attempt to rebut
- (C) that the defendants should know the identities of all prosecution witnesses so they can attempt a rebuttal of
- (D) the identities of all prosecution witnesses should be made known to defendants so they can attempt rebutting
- (E) making known to defendants the identities of all prosecution witnesses so that they can attempt to rebut

228. Quasars, at billions of light-years from Earth the most distant observable objects in the universe, believed to be the cores of galaxies in an early stage of development.

- (A) believed to be
- (B) are believed to be
- (C) some believe them to be
- (D) some believe they are
- (E) it is believed that they are

229. The colorization of black-and-white films by computers is defended by those who own the film rights, for the process can mean increased revenues for them; many others in the film industry, however, contend that the technique degrades major works of art, which they liken to putting lipstick on a Greek statue.

- (A) which they liken to putting lipstick on a Greek statue
- (B) which they liken to a Greek statue with lipstick put on it
- (C) which they liken to lipstick put on a Greek statue
- (D) likening it to a Greek statue with lipstick put on it
- (E) likening it to putting lipstick on a Greek statue

230. In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that their prospects for being hired and promoted are being stunted by their habit.

- (A) In reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety that
- (B) Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety about
- (C) When referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety about
- (D) With reference to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently expressed anxiety about
- (E) Referring to the current hostility toward smoking, smokers frequently express anxiety that

231. Ms. Chambers is among the forecasters who predict that the rate of addition to arable lands will drop while those of loss rise.

- (A) those of loss rise
- (B) it rises for loss
- (C) those of losses rise
- (D) the rate of loss rises
- (E) there are rises for the rate of loss

232. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage, but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.

- (A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property

coverage

- (B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims do not affect the premiums for personal property coverage
- (C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims
- (D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims
- (E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims

233. Recently implemented "shift-work equations" based on studies of the human sleep cycle have reduced sickness, sleeping on the job, fatigue among shift workers, and have raised production efficiency in various industries.

- (A) fatigue among shift workers, and have raised
- (B) fatigue among shift workers, and raised
- (C) and fatigue among shift workers while raising
- (D) lowered fatigue among shift workers, and raised
- (E) and fatigue among shift workers was lowered while raising

234. The physical structure of the human eye enables it to sense light of wavelengths up to 0.0005 millimeters; infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength--0.1 millimeters--is too long to be registered by the eye.

- (A) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength--0.1 millimeters--is too long to be registered by the eye
- (B) however, the wavelength of infrared radiation--0.1 millimeters--is top long to be registered by the eye making it invisible
- (C) infrared radiation, however, is invisible because its wavelength--0.1 millimeters--is too long for the eye to register it
- (D) however, because the wavelength of infrared radiation is 0.1 millimeters, it is too long for the eye to register and thus invisible
- (E) however, infrared radiation has a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long for the eye to register, thus making it invisible

235. Spanning more than fifty years, Friedrich Miiller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as a Sanskrit scholar and culminated in virtually every honor that European governments and learned societies could bestow.

- (A) Miiller began his career in an unpromising apprenticeship as
- (B) Miiller's career began in an unpromising apprenticeship as
- (C) Miiller's career began with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
- (D) Miiller had begun his career with the unpromising apprenticeship of being
- (E) the career of Miiller has begun with an unpromising apprenticeship of

236. The Coast Guard is conducting tests to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find survivors of wrecks at sea.

- (A) to see whether pigeons can be trained to help find
- (B) to see whether pigeons can be trained as help to find
- (C) to see if pigeons can be trained for helping to find
- (D) that see if pigeons are able to be trained in helping to find

- (E) that see whether pigeons are able to be trained for help in finding
237. It seems likely that a number of astronomical phenomena, such as the formation of planetary nebulas, may be caused by the interaction where two stars orbit each other at close range.
- (A) may be caused by the interaction where two stars orbit each other
 (B) may be caused by the interaction between two stars that each orbit the other
 (C) are because of the interaction between two stars that orbit each other
 (D) are caused by the interaction of two stars where each is orbiting the other
 (E) are caused by the interaction of two stars orbiting each other
238. According to a recent study by Rutgers University, the number of women in state legislatures has grown in every election since 1968.
- (A) the number of women in state legislatures has grown
 (B) the number of women who are in state legislatures have grown
 (C) there has been growth in the number of women in state legislatures
 (D) a growing number of women have been in state legislatures
 (E) women have been growing in number in state legislatures
239. Organized in 1966 by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Breeding Bird Survey uses annual roadside counts along established routes for monitoring of population changes of as many as, or of more than 250 bird species, including 180 songbirds.
- (A) for monitoring of population changes of as many as, or of
 (B) to monitor population changes of as many, or
 (C) to monitor changes in the populations of
 (D) that monitors population changes of
 (E) that monitors changes in populations of as many as, or
240. What brought the automobile company back from the verge of bankruptcy shortly after the Second World War was a special, governmentally sanctioned price increase allowed during a period of wage and price controls.
- (A) What brought
 (B) The thing that brought
 (C) That which brought
 (D) Bringing
 (E) What has brought
241. As well as heat and light, the Sun is the source of a continuous stream of atomic particles known as the solar wind.
- (A) As well as heat and light, the Sun is the source of a continuous stream
 (B) Besides heat and light, also the Sun is the source of a continuous stream
 (C) Besides heat and light, the Sun is also the source of a continuous streaming
 (D) The Sun is the source not only of heat and light, but also of a continuous stream
 (E) The Sun is the source of not only heat and light but, as well, of a continuous streaming
242. Even their most ardent champions concede that no less than a technical or scientific breakthrough is necessary before solar cells can meet the goal of providing one percent of the nation's energy needs.
- (A) that no less than a technical or scientific breakthrough is necessary
 (B) that nothing other than a technical or scientific breakthrough is needed
 (C) that a technical or scientific breakthrough is necessary
 (D) the necessity for an occurrence of a technical or scientific breakthrough

- (E) the necessity for a technical or scientific breakthrough occurring
243. Some scientists have been critical of the laboratory tests conducted by the Federal Drug Administration on the grounds that the amounts of suspected carcinogens fed to animals far exceeds those that humans could consume.
- (A) far exceeds those that humans could consume
 - (B) exceeds by far those humans can consume
 - (C) far exceeds those humans are able to consume
 - (D) exceed by far those able to be consumed by humans
 - (E) far exceed those that humans could consume
244. Like their male counterparts, women scientists are above average in terms of intelligence and creativity, but unlike men of science, their female counterparts have had to work against the grain of occupational stereotyping to enter a "man's world."
- (A) their female counterparts have had to work
 - (B) their problem is working
 - (C) one thing they have had to do is work
 - (D) the handicap women of science have had is to work
 - (E) women of science have had to work
245. Unlike Schoenberg's twelve-tone system that dominated the music of the postwar period, Bartok founded no school and left behind only a handful of disciples.
- (A) Schoenberg's twelve-tone system that dominated
 - (B) Schoenberg and his twelve-tone system which dominated
 - (C) Schoenberg, whose twelve-tone system dominated
 - (D) the twelve-tone system of Schoenberg that has dominated
 - (E) Schoenberg and the twelve-tone system, dominating
246. Joachim Raff and Giacomo Meyerbeer are examples of the kind of composer who receives popular acclaim while living, often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again.
- (A) often goes into decline after death, and never regains popularity again
 - (B) whose reputation declines after death and never regains its status again
 - (C) but whose reputation declines after death and never regains its former status
 - (D) who declines in reputation after death and who never regained popularity again
 - (E) then has declined in reputation after death and never regained popularity
247. Faced with an estimated \$2 billion budget gap, the city's mayor proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize hundreds of local arts groups.
- (A) proposed a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
 - (B) proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount it was allocating to maintain the city's major cultural institutions and for subsidizing
 - (C) proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated for the maintenance of the city's major cultural institutions and to subsidize
 - (D) has proposed a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent of the amount it was allocating for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions, and to subsidize
 - (E) was proposing that the amount they were allocating be reduced by nearly 17 percent from the previous year for maintaining the city's major cultural institutions and for the subsidization

248. By offering lower prices and a menu of personal communications options, such as caller identification and voice mail, the new telecommunications company has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them to offer competitive prices.
- (A) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced them
 - (B) has not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also forced them
 - (C) has not only captured customers from other phone companies but also forced these companies
 - (D) not only has captured customers from other phone companies but also these companies have been forced
 - (E) not only captured customers from other phone companies, but it also has forced them
249. Bluegrass musician Bill Monroe, whose repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style were influential on generations of bluegrass artists. was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia. whose music differed significantly from his own.
- (A) were influential on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
 - (B) influenced generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music differed significantly from
 - (C) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, was also inspirational to many musicians, that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was different significantly in comparison to
 - (D) was influential to generations of bluegrass artists, also inspired many musicians, who included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, the music of whom differed significantly when compared to
 - (E) were an influence on generations of bluegrass artists, was also an inspiration to many musicians, including Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia, whose music was significantly different from that of
250. The company announced that its profits declined much less in the second quarter than analysts had expected it to and its business will improve in the second half of the year.
- (A) had expected it to and its business will improve
 - (B) had expected and that its business would improve
 - (C) expected it would and that it will improve its business
 - (D) expected them to and its business would improve
 - (E) expected and that it will have improved its business
251. The gyrfalcon, an Arctic bird of prey, has survived a close brush with extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than when the use of DDT was sharply restricted in the early 1970's. .
- (A) extinction; its numbers are now five times greater than
 - (B) extinction; its numbers are now five times more than
 - (C) extinction, their numbers now fivefold what they were
 - (D) extinction, now with fivefold the numbers they had
 - (E) extinction, now with numbers five times greater than
252. Three out of every four automobile owners in the United States also own a bicycle.
- (A) Three out of every four automobile owners in the United States also own a bicycle.
 - (B) Out of every four, three automobile owners in the United States also owns a bicycle.
 - (C) Bicycles are owned by three out of every four owners of automobiles in the United States.
 - (D) In the United States, three out of every four automobile owners owns bicycles.
 - (E) Out of every four owners of automobiles in the United States, bicycles are also owned by three.
253. Analysts blamed May's sluggish retail sales on unexciting merchandise as well as the weather, colder and wetter than was usual in some regions. which slowed sales of barbecue grills and lawn furniture.

- (A) colder and wetter than was usual in some regions, which slowed
 (B) which was colder and wetter than usual in some regions, slowing
 (C) since it was colder and wetter than usually in some regions, which slowed
 (D) being colder and wetter than usually in some regions, slowing
 (E) having been colder and wetter than was usual in some regions and slowed
254. Balding is much more common among White males than males of other races.
 (A) than
 (B) than among
 (C) than is so of
 (D) compared to
 (E) in comparison with
255. The bank holds \$3 billion in loans that are seriously delinquent or in such trouble that they do not expect payments when due.
 (A) they do not expect payments when
 (B) it does not expect payments when it is
 (C) it does not expect payments to be made when they are
 (D) payments are not to be expected to be paid when
 (E) payments are not expected to be paid when they will be
256. The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
 (A) The nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
 (B) To the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote two letters, being the only eyewitness accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
 (C) The only eyewitness account is in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
 (D) Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted for the great eruption of Vesuvius in two letters to the historian Tacitus.
 (E) In two letters to the historian Tacitus, the nephew of Pliny the Elder wrote the only eyewitness account of the great eruption of Vesuvius.
257. The direction in which the Earth and the other solid planets --Mercury, Venus, and Mars -- spins were determined from collisions with giant celestial bodies in the early history of the Solar System.
 (A) spins were determined from
 (B) spins were determined because of
 (C) spins was determined through
 (D) spin was determined by
 (E) spin was determined as a result of
258. The British sociologist and activist Barbara Wootton once noted as a humorous example of income maldistribution that the elephant that gave rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo was earning annually exactly what she then earned as director of adult education for London.
 (A) that the elephant that gave rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo was earning
 (B) that the elephant, giving rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo, had been earning
 (C) that there was an elephant giving rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo, and it earned
 (D) the elephant that gave rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo and was earning

- (E) the elephant giving rides to children at the Whipsnade Zoo and that it earned
259. Five fledgling sea eagles left their nests in western Scotland this summer, bringing to 34 the number of wild birds successfully raised since transplants from Norway began in 1975.
- (A) bringing
(B) and brings
(C) and it brings
(D) and it brought
(E) and brought
260. According to some economists, the July decrease in unemployment so that it was the lowest in two years suggests that the gradual improvement in the job market is continuing.
- (A) so that it was the lowest in two years
(B) so that it was the lowest two-year rate
(C) to what would be the lowest in two years
(D) to a two-year low level
(E) to the lowest level in two years
261. Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has lived in England and Canada, and first came to the United States in 1961 to study at the Iowa Writers' Workshop.
- (A) Being a United States citizen since 1988 and born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee has
(B) Having been a United States citizen since 1988, she was born in Calcutta in 1940; author Bharati Mukherjee
(C) Born in Calcutta in 1940, author Bharati Mukherjee became a United States citizen in 1988; she has
(D) Being born in Calcutta in 1940 and having been a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee
(E) Having been born in Calcutta in 1940 and being a United States citizen since 1988, author Bharati Mukherjee
262. Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992. Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
- (A) Initiated five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
(B) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, a \$100 million investment in the search for -extraterrestrial intelligence was pledged by Project SETI.
(C) Initiated on Columbus Day 1992, five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, Project SETI pledged a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.
(D) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, the . initiation of Project SETI five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992.
(E) Pledging a \$100 million investment in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence five centuries after Europeans arrived in the New World, on Columbus Day 1992, the initiation of Project SETI took place.
263. In A.D. 391. resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria, later generations lost all but the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* among Greek epics, most of the poetry of Pindar and Sappho, and dozens of plays by Aeschylus and Euripides.
- (A) resulting from the destruction of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria,
(B) the destroying of the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria resulted and
(C) because of the result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,
(D) as a result of the destruction of the library at Alexandria, the largest of the ancient world,

- (E) Alexandria's largest library of the ancient world was destroyed, and the result was
264. Scientists believe that unlike the males of most species of moth, the male whistling moths of Nambung, Australia, call female moths to them by the use of acoustical signals, but not olfactory ones, and they attract their mates during the day, rather than at night.
- (A) by the use of acoustical signals, but not olfactory ones, and they attract
 (B) by the use of acoustical signals instead of using olfactory ones, and attracting
 (C) by using acoustical signals, not using olfactory ones, and by attracting
 (D) using acoustical signals, rather than olfactory ones, and attract
 (E) using acoustical signals, but not olfactory ones, and attracting
265. Thomas Eakins' powerful style and his choices of subject--the advances in modern surgery, the discipline of sport, the strains of individuals in tension with society or even with themselves--was as disturbing to his own time as it is compelling for ours.
- (A) was as disturbing to his own time as it is
 (B) were as disturbing to his own time as they are
 (C) has been as disturbing in his own time as they are
 (D) had been as disturbing in his own time as it was
 (E) have been as disturbing in his own time as
266. In a recent poll, 86 percent of the public favored a Clean Air Act as strong or stronger than the present act.
- (A) a Clean Air Act as strong or stronger than
 (B) a Clean Air Act that is stronger, or at least so strong as,
 (C) at least as strong a Clean Air Act as is
 (D) a Clean Air Act as strong or stronger than is
 (E) a Clean Air Act at least as strong as
267. Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.
- (A) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
 (B) Like Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
 (C) As Rousseau, Tolstoi rebelled
 (D) As did Rousseau, Tolstoi's rebellion was
 (E) Tolstoi's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was
268. Ranked as one of the most important of Europe's young playwrights, Franz Xaver Kroetz has written forty plays; his works--translated into over thirty languages--are produced more often than any contemporary German dramatist.
- (A) than any
 (B) than any other
 (C) than are any
 (D) than those of any other
 (E) as are those of any

Answer to Question 1

Choice D is best. The phrasing **a divorce that occurred when they were children** correctly uses the relative clause **that occurred** to modify **a divorce** and includes a pronoun and verb (**they were**) that refer unambiguously to their antecedent, **men and women**. Choice A incorrectly introduces the **when...** phrase with **occurring**, thus illogically making **divorce** the grammatical referent of **when a child**; furthermore, the singular **child** does not agree with the plural **men and women**. B replaces **child** with **children** but otherwise fails to

correct A's errors of structure and logic, and C corrects only the error created by **occurring**. Choice E includes an incorrect verb tense (**has occurred**) and wrongly replaces **when** with **as**. Also, **each was** does not properly refer to **men and women**.

Answer to Question 2

In choice C, the best answer, **an area about the size of Colorado** clearly describes a rough equivalence between the area of Colorado and the area overseen by the companies. In A and B, the plural verb **have** does not agree with the singular subject **number**. Choice A is also wordy, since **that is** can be deleted without loss of clarity. The absence of **an area** in B and E impairs clarity: the phrase beginning with **about** must modify a noun such as **area** that is logically equivalent to the number of acres given. In D and E **up to** is unidiomatic; the correct expression is **from x to y**. In D, **the size of Colorado's** is unidiomatic, since **of Colorado** forms a complete possessive.

Answer to Question 3

Because the verb phrases used to describe the bats' duties are governed by the phrase **different duties such as**, they should each be expressed in the present participial (or "-ing") form to parallel **defending** and **scouting**. Choices A, C, D, and E all violate parallelism by employing infinitives (**to...**) in place of participial phrases. In E the singular **sentinel is** is not consistent with **residents**, and the omission of **and** distorts the meaning of the original. Only B, the best answer, preserves the sense of the original, uses the correct idiom, and observes the parallelism required among and within the three main verb phrases.

Answer to Question 4

For parallelism, the linking verb **is** should link two infinitives: **The only way to salvage ... is to process**. Choice A begins with an infinitive, but the plural pronouns **them** and **they** do not agree with the singular noun **citrus**. Choices B, C, and D do not begin with an infinitive, and all present pronoun errors: the plural pronouns cannot grammatically refer to **citrus** or **fruit**, nor can they refer **to farmers** without absurdity. The best choice, E, has parallel infinitives and **uses fruit** to refer unambiguously to **citrus**. E also expresses the cause-and-effect relationship between the return of warmer weather and the rotting of the fruit; A, C, and D merely describe these events as contemporaneous.

Answer to Question 5

Choices A, C, and E do not state the comparison logically. The expression **as old as** indicates equality of age, but the sentence indicates that the Brittany monuments predate the Mediterranean monuments by 2,000 years. In B, the best choice, **older than** makes this point of comparison clear. B also correctly uses the adjective **supposed**, rather than the adverb **supposedly** used in D and E, to modify the noun phrase **Mediterranean predecessors**.

Answer to Question 6

Although an "-ing" verb such as **trying** can sometimes be used as a noun, the phrase **the organism's trying to metabolize** in A is unidiomatic because **trying** is used as the object of **organism's**. In B, **trying that it metabolize** is ungrammatical. The noun **attempt** could follow **organism's**; also, it would parallel the noun **enzymes**, and parallelism is needed here because the sentence uses the linking verb **are** to equate **enzymes** and **attempt**. In C and D, however, **attempt to try** is redundant. Choice E, which says **attempt to metabolize**, is best. The phrase **the chemical irritant** is also the most concise and precise conclusion for the sentence.

because it clearly refers to the **dioxin** mentioned earlier.

Answer to Question 7

The best choice is C. The phrase **the more the children** should be completed by a parallel phrase that begins with a comparative adjective and a noun phrase, as in **the greater their... advantage**. Only C correctly completes the structure with a parallel phrase. Choices A, B, D, and E present structures that are unwieldy and awkward in addition to being nonparallel, and that state the relationship between language use and skills development less clearly than C does. Also, **underlaying** in B and **underlay** in D are incorrect; the meaning of this sentence requires the present participle of "underlie," **underlying**, as a modifier of **skills**.

Answer to Question 8

Choices A and B incorrectly use the plural verb **are** with the singular noun **equipment**. In B, C, and E, **when used by** does not parallel **amount... used by** and nonsensically suggests that the people are used by the equipment. D, the best choice, correctly parallels **the amount... used by** with **that used by**, in which **that** is the pronoun substitute for **amount**. Moreover, D solves the agreement problem of A and B by omitting the **to be** verb used with **visible** and placing **visible** before **equipment**, the phrase **visible equipment** is also parallel with **unobtrusive equipment**.

Answer to Question 9

Choice E is best. The pronoun **that** in A and B should be deleted, since the pronoun **one** is sufficient to introduce the modifier and the sentence is more fluid without **that**. In B and C, **it** and **that it** are intrusive and ungrammatical: the idiom is "believe x to be y." In the context of this sentence, the infinitive **to be** is more appropriate than the limited present-tense **is** in referring to an event that occurred long ago but has been discovered only recently. Finally, A, B, and D lack **o/and** so illogically equate this particular explosion with the whole class of explosions to which it belongs: it is not **a type** but possibly one **of a type**.

Answer to Question 10

A is the best choice. Choices B, C, and D incorrectly omit **that** after **agree**; **that is** needed to create the parallel construction **agree that there is waste . . . and that the government... spends**. Choice E, though it retains **that**, is grammatically incorrect: because E starts with an independent rather than a subordinate clause and separates its two independent clauses with a comma, it creates a run-on sentence with no logical connection established between the halves. In B, **the agreement ... to the fact** is unidiomatic, and B, C, and E alter the sense of the original sentence by saying that voters **agree** rather than that they **may agree**.

Answer to Question 11

In choice A, the introductory clause beginning **Based on** modifies **scholars**, the noun that immediately follows it: in other words, A says that **scholars** were **based on the accounts of various ancient writers**. Choice B is awkward and imprecise in that the referent for the pronoun **it** is not immediately clear. C and D are also wordy and awkward, and in D **By the accounts... they used** is an unidiomatic and roundabout way of saying that scholars used the accounts. E, the best choice, is clear and concise; it correctly uses a present participle (or "-ing" verb) to introduce the modifier describing how the scholars worked.

Answer to Question 12

In A, the **they** after **because** is ambiguous; it seems illogically to refer to **Formulas** because **they** and **Formulas**

are each the grammatical subject of a clause and because the previous **they** refers to **Formulas**. In A and B, **do not apply to... in the same way as they do to is** wordy and awkward. D, the best choice, says more concisely **in the same way as to**. Also in B, because **they** refers to **formulas**, the introductory clause states confusedly that the formulas are growing. In C and E, **subject to the [same] applicability of...** is wordy, awkward, and imprecise; furthermore, **are is** preferable either before or after **established big businesses** to complete the comparison. Finally, the referent of **they** is not immediately clear in E.

Answer to Question 13

In choices A and B, **rates of is** incorrect; when **rates** means "prices charged," it should be followed by **for**. Also in B, **are a force for** does not accurately convey the meaning that the soaring rates are actually forcing cutbacks in the present. In A and E, it is redundant to say that soaring rates **have risen**. Similarly, the word **rises** makes D redundant. C, the best choice, is idiomatic and concise, and it correctly uses the progressive verb form **are forcing** to indicate an ongoing situation.

Answer to Question 14

D, the best choice, correctly follows **estimated** with **to be**. The other choices present structures that are not idiomatic when used in conjunction with **estimated**. Choices B, C, and E all mismatch the singular verb **provides** with its plural subject, **fragments**, and in choices C and E, **what was** is unnecessary and wordy. In choice C, the use of the verb phrase **estimated that it is** produces an ungrammatical sentence.

Answer to Question 15

The best choice is C because it uses the idiomatically correct expression **distinguishes between x and y** and because it provides a structure in which the relative clause beginning **which may be violent** clearly modifies **mood swings**. The other choices use **distinguishes** in unidiomatic constructions. Additionally, **their** in A is intrusive and unnecessary, and the modifier of **mood swings** in B and D (**perhaps violent**) is awkward and less clear than the more developed clause **which may be violent**.

Answer to Question 16

Choice E, the best answer, correctly uses a parallel construction to draw a logical comparison: **Unlike a typical automobile loan,... a lease-loan....** Choice A illogically compares an **automobile loan**, an inanimate thing, with a **lease-loan buyer**, a person. In choice C, **buyers** makes the comparison inconsistent in number as well as illogical. Choices B and D are syntactically and logically flawed because each attempts to compare the noun **loan** and a prepositional phrase: **with lease-loan buying** in B and/or **the lease-loan buyer** in D. Choices B and D are also imprecise and awkward. Finally, choice E is the only option that supplies an active verb form, **does not require**, to parallel **requires**.

Answer to Question 17

Choice A is best because it correctly uses the simple past tense, **the residents... at that time were**, and because it is the most concise. In B and D, the replacement of **were** with the past perfect **had been** needlessly changes the original meaning by suggesting that the Native Americans had previously ceased to be part of the widespread culture. All of the choices but A are wordy, and in C, D, and E the word **people** redundantly describes **the residents** rather than the larger group to which the residents belonged. These choices are also imprecise because they state that the **culture**, rather than **people**, spoke the Algonquian language. Choice E displays inconsistent tenses and an error of pronoun reference, **people which**.

Answer to Question 18

Each choice but C contains errors of agreement. In both A and E, the singular subject (**each** in A, **every one** in E) does not agree with the plural verb **were**, while in D, the plural subject **women** is mismatched with the singular verb **was**. In B, the subject and verb agree, but the descriptive phrase placed between them creates an illogical statement because **each** cannot be **wives**; **each** can be one of the wives, or a wife. The pronoun constructions in A, B, D, and E are wordy; also, B, D, and E are very awkwardly structured and do not convey the point about Hemingway's wives clearly. Choice C correctly links **wives** with **were**, eliminates the unnecessary pronouns, and provides a clearer structure.

Answer to Question 19

In this sentence, the initial clause modifies the nearest noun, identifying it as the thing being compared with **wheat**. By making **protein** the noun modified, choices A, C, and D illogically compare **wheat** with **protein** and claim that the protein in rice has more protein than wheat does. In C and D, the comparative structure **higher in quality than it is in wheat** absurdly suggests that rice protein contains wheat. B, the best choice, logically compares **wheat** to **rice** by placing the noun **rice** immediately after the initial clause. B also uses **that** to refer to **protein** in making the comparison between the proteins of rice and wheat. Choice E needs either **that in** or **does** after **wheat** to make a complete and logical comparison.

Answer to Question 20

Choice A is best. The construction **so abundant has capital been... that** correctly and clearly expresses the relationship between the abundance and the investors' response. In choice B, the repetition of **so** is illogical and unidiomatic. Choices C, D, and E alter somewhat the intended meaning of the sentence; because of its position in these statements, **such** functions to mean "of a kind" rather than to intensify **abundant**. Choice D awkwardly separates **has** and **been**, and the omission of **that** from C and E makes those choices ungrammatical.

Answer to Question 21

In choices A, C, and E, **in attributing ... behavior** modifies **the perpetrators**, producing the illogical statement that the perpetrators rather than the defense attorneys are attributing behavior to food allergies. Choice C is also wordy, and **attributing ...** as is unidiomatic in E. In the correct form of the expression, one **attributes** x, an effect, **to y**, a cause; or, if a passive construction is used, x **is attributed to** y. D avoids the initial modification error by using a passive construction (in which the attributors are not identified), but **attributed x as the cause of y** is unidiomatic. Choice B is best.

Answer to Question 22

C, the best choice, places **not** and **but** in such a way that the distinction between springing to life in a flash of inspiration and evolving slowly is logically and idiomatically expressed. A and B are faulty because, for grammatical parallelism, **not in a flash...** must be followed by **but in...**, not by a conjugated form of the verb. Moreover, **were slowly evolved** is incorrect in B because **evolve**, in this sense of the word, cannot be made passive. Choices C, D, and E all correctly place **not** before **spring**. D, however, contains inconsistent verb tenses; E contains the faulty passive and an intrusive **they**.

Answer to Question 23

Because a count of women employed outside the home at any given time will be expressed by a single number,

the use of the plural noun **numbers** in choices A, B, and C is illogical. In A, the phrase **grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase** is redundant and wordy, since the sense of **increase** is implicit in the verb **grew**. In C and E, the passive verb forms **were raised** and **was raised** are inappropriate because there is no identifiable agent responsible for the raising of the number of women employed. In choice E, **was raised by ... increase** is redundant. Choice D, which presents the comparison logically and idiomatically, is the best answer.

Answer to Question 24

In A, B, and C, the phrase **being converted** is awkward and redundant, since the sense of process indicated by **being** has already been conveyed by **undergoing**. A and D can be faulted for saying **if** rather than **whether**, since the sentence poses alternative possibilities, to sign or not to sign. Only E, the best choice, idiomatically completes **whether** with an infinitive, **to sign**, that functions as a noun equivalent of **decision**. Choice E also uses the noun **conversion**, which grammatically completes the phrase begun by **undergoing**.

Answer to Question 25

Choice C is best. The third verb phrase in the series describing **bulls and cows** should have the same grammatical form as the first two. Only choice C has a present participle (or "-ing" form) that is parallel with the two preceding verbs, **receiving** and **fetching**. Instead of the present participle, choices A and B use the past tense (**excited**), choice D uses an auxiliary verb (**would excite**), and choice E uses the past perfect tense (**had excited**). Additionally, the incorrect verb tenses in B and E are introduced by a pronoun, **it**, that lacks a logical noun referent.

Answer to Question 26

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence compares one thing, **an adverse change in climate**, to all other things in its class-- that is, to **all the possible disasters that threaten American agriculture**, therefore, the sentence requires the superlative form of the adjective, **most difficult**, rather than the comparative form, **more difficult**, which appears in choices A and D. In A and C, the use of **maybe** is unidiomatic, and **difficult** should be completed by the infinitive **to analyze**. Choice E is awkwardly phrased and, when inserted into the sentence, produces an illogical structure: **the possibility ... is... the analysis that**.

Answer to Question 27

Choices A and B present dangling modifiers that illogically suggest that Owen and Randolph, rather than the **Messenger**, were published in Harlem. In D, the phrase **and published in Harlem** is too remote from **the Messenger** to modify it effectively. In E, **being** produces an awkward construction, and the placement of the main clause at the end of the sentence is confusing. Only in C, the best answer, is **Published in Harlem** followed immediately by **the Messenger**. Also, C makes it clear that the clause beginning **who** refers to Randolph.

Answer to Question 28

In choices A and B, the verb **suggest** does not agree with its singular subject, **rise**. In context, the phrase **into the coming months** in A and D is not idiomatic; **in the coming months** is preferable. In A, C, and D, the **that** appearing after **but** creates a subordinate clause where an independent clause is needed for the new subject, **mixed performance**. Choice E includes the correct verb form, **suggests**, eliminates **that**, and properly employs the future tense, **will continue to expand**. That this tense is called for is indicated both by the future time to which **the coming months** refers and by the parallel verb form **will proceed** in the nonunderlined part of the

sentence. Choice E is best.

Answer to Question 29

Choice A is best. The other choices are unidiomatic or unnecessarily wordy, and the pronoun **they**, which appears in B, C, and E, has no grammatical referent.

Answer to Question 30

Besides being wordy, the clauses beginning **What was** in A and **The thing that was** in B cause inconsistencies in verb tense: **the use of the new technology** cannot logically be described by both the present perfect **has been** and the past **was**. In B and D, **developing the compact disc** is not parallel to **the use of new technology to revitalize ... performances**; in C, the best answer, the noun **development** is parallel to **use**. The phrases **none the less ... than** in D and **no less...** as in E are unidiomatic; the correct form of expression, **no less ... than**, appears in C, the best choice.

Answer to Question 31

Choice D is best. Choice A illogically compares **skills** to **a disinclination**; choice B compares **skills** to **many people**. Choice C makes the comparison logical by casting **analytical skills** as the subject of the sentence, but it is awkward and unidiomatic to say **skills bring out a disinclination**. Also in C, the referent of **they** is unclear, and **weak to a degree** changes the meaning of the original statement. In E, **have a disinclination... while willing** is grammatically incomplete, and **admit their lack** should be **admit to their lack**. By making **people** the subject of the sentence, D best expresses the intended contrast, which pertains not so much to skills as to people's willingness to recognize different areas of weakness.

Answer to Question 32

Choice B is best. Choices A and C illogically state that some buildings were both destroyed **and** damaged; **or** is needed to indicate that each of the buildings suffered either one fate or the other. In using only one verb tense, **were**, A fails to indicate that the buildings were constructed before the earthquake occurred. Choices C and D use the present perfect tense incorrectly, saying in effect that the buildings **have been constructed** after they were destroyed last year. Choice E suggests that the construction of the buildings, rather than the earthquake, occurred last year, thus making the sequence of events unclear. Only B uses verb tenses correctly to indicate that construction of the buildings was completed prior to the earthquake.

Answer to Question 33

Choice A is best. The activities listed are presented as parallel ideas and should thus be expressed in grammatically parallel structures. Choice A correctly uses the simple past tense **defined** to parallel **organized** and **provided**. Choice A also correctly joins the last two parallel phrases with **and** and clearly expresses the relationship of **rights and obligations** to **resources**. Choice C preserves parallelism but is wordy, and **its** has no logical referent. Choices B, D, and E each replace the verb phrase with a subordinate modifier, violating parallelism and making the statements ungrammatical. Furthermore, it is unclear what **defining ... consumption** in B is intended to modify; in D, **whose** incorrectly attributes **rights and obligations** to **resources**; and E presents **rights and obligations** as defining, rather than as being defined.

Answer to Question 34

Choices A, B, and C are flawed because the countable noun **dioxins** should be modified by **many** rather than **much**, which is used with uncountable nouns such as "work" and "happiness." In addition, both A and C incorrectly use the singular verb **comes** with the plural noun **dioxins**. Choices C and D are needlessly wordy, and D requires **that** before **North Americans**, to be grammatically complete. Choice E, the best answer, is both grammatically correct and concise.

Answer to Question 35

A comma is needed after **Rhone** in choices A and D to set off the modifying phrase that begins **Vincent...**; without the comma, the phrase appears to be part of the main clause, and it is thus unclear what noun should govern the verb **sold**. Furthermore, **it** in A has no logical referent, and **being** in D is not idiomatic. Choices B and E produce the illogical statement that the painting **was the second highest price**. Choice C, the best answer, avoids this problem by using a noun phrase in which **price** clearly refers to **\$20.2 million**. And by using a comma after **Rhone** to set off the phrase that modifies **The Bridge of Trinquetaille**, C makes the painting the subject of **was sold**.

Answer to Question 36

Choice A is best. The phrasing **are native to** correctly suggests that the toad species is indigenous to, and still exists in, South America. In B, **native in** is unidiomatic; in C and E, **natives of** illogically suggests that each toad now in Florida hails from South America. In D and E, **had been** inaccurately implies that the toads are no longer native, or indigenous, to South America, and **introduced to Florida** is unidiomatic. Both **as attempts** in B and E and **as an attempt** in D are wrong because the attempt consists not of the toads themselves, but of their introduction into the environment. The correct phrase, **in an attempt**, should be completed by an infinitive (here, **to control**), as in A.

Answer to Question 37

Choice B is best: in sentences expressing a conditional result (**x will happen if y happens**), the verb of the main clause should be in the future tense and the verb of the **if** clause should be in the present indicative. Thus, **is taught** (in B) is consistent with **will take**, whereas **would be taught** (in A and E) and **was taught** (in D) are not. For clarity, **only** in C, D, and E should immediately precede the entire clause that it is meant to modify. Also, the intended meaning is distorted when the adverb **separately** is used to modify **required**, as in A and C, or **taught**, as in E; B correctly uses the adjective **separate** to modify **course**.

Answer to Question 38

All of the choices but D contain ambiguities. In A and B the words **which** and **where** appear to refer to **sediments**, and in E it is not clear what **consistent** describes. In A, C, and E, there is no logical place to which **there** or **its** could refer. In D, the best choice, the phrase **sediments from the Baltic Sea** tells where the sediments originate, **findings** provides a noun for **consistent** to modify, and **in the area** clearly identifies where the industrial activity is growing.

Answer to Question 39

Choice C is best because the participle **protecting** begins a phrase that explains what the shields did. Choices A and B awkwardly use the singular word **method** to refer to **items of military equipment** rather than to the use of such items. Also, **a method of protecting** would be more idiomatic than **a method to protect** in A or a **method protecting** in B. In B and D, **as** is incorrect; also, **a protection** in D has no noun for which it can

logically substitute. Choice E is incomplete; **used to protect** would have been acceptable.

Answer to Question 40

The corrected sentence must contrast an effect of spot-welding with an effect of adhesive-bonding. To do so logically and grammatically, it must describe the effects in parallel terms. When inserted into the sentence, D produces the parallel construction **over a broad surface rather than at a series**. Having no word such as **over** or **at** indicate location, choices A, B, and C fail to complete the parallel and so illogically draw a contrast between **surface** and **series**. In E, **as against being** is a wordy and unidiomatic way to establish the intended contrast. Choice D is best.

Answer to Question 41

Choices A, B, C, and D contain tense errors (the use **of was never applied** with **has been required** in A, for example), unidiomatic expressions (**call... for considering**), and uses of a pronoun (**it**) with no noun referent. By introducing the subordinating conjunction **whereby**, C and D produce sentence fragments. Only E, the best choice, corrects all of these problems. The predicate **has never been applied** refers to a span of time, from the writing of the Constitution to the present, rather than to a past event (as **was** does), and the phrase **is required** indicates that the provision still applies. The phrase **call... to consider** is idiomatic, and **to do so** can substitute grammatically for it.

Answer to Question 42

Choice C is best because its phrasing is parallel and concise. A, D, and E begin with unnecessarily wordy phrases. Choice C also uses the idiomatic expression **worried about** rather than **worried over** (as in A) or **worrying over** (as in B); **worried about** is preferable when describing a condition rather than an action. Whereas C uses compact and parallel noun phrases such as **the removal... and the failure ...**, the other choices employ phrases that are wordy, awkward, or nonparallel. D is also flawed in that the plural pronoun **they** does not agree with the singular noun **administration**.

Answer to Question 43

Choice A is best, for A alone makes clear that the land now known as Australia was considered the antipodes before it was developed. In B, **it** has no logical referent, because the previous clause describes a time when there was no Australia. Nor does **it** have a referent in C: substituting **Australia** for **it** produces a nonsensical statement. D is wordy, with the unnecessary **what was**, and imprecise in suggesting that Australia was considered the antipodes after it became Australia. E similarly distorts the original meaning, and the past perfect **had been** is inconsistent with the past tense used to establish a time frame for the rest of the sentence.

Answer to Question 44

Choice A presents a dangling modifier. The phrase beginning the sentence has no noun that it can logically modify and hence cannot fit anywhere in the sentence and make sense. Coming first, it modifies **heartbeats**, the nearest free noun in the main clause; that is, choice A says that the heartbeats are using the Doppler ultrasound device. Choice B contains the same main clause and dangling modifier, now at the end. Contrary to intent, the wording in choice C suggests that physicians can use a Doppler ultrasound device after they detect fetal heartbeats. In choice D the phrase **using ... device** should follow **physician**, the noun it modifies. Choice E is best.

Answer to Question 45

Grammatically, the participial phrase beginning **delighted** must modify the subject of the main clause. Because it is the manager who was delighted, choice C, in which **the company manager** appears as the subject, is the best answer. Choices A, B, D, and E create illogical statements by using **it**, **the decision**, **the staff**, and **a raise**, respectively, as the sentence subject. Use of the passive voice in A, D, and E produces unnecessary wordiness, as does the construction **the decision of the company manager was** to in B.

Answer to Question 46

Choice E, the best answer, uses the adverbial phrase **more quickly than** to modify the verb phrase **gain weight**. In A, B, and C, **quicker than** is incorrect because an adjective should not be used to modify a verb phrase. E is also the only choice with consistent verb tenses. The first verb in the clauses introduced by **showed that is exercise**. A and B incorrectly compound that present tense verb with a past tense verb, **associated**. C and D correctly use **associate**, but C follows with the past tense **required** and D with the present perfect **have required**. Both C and D incorrectly conclude with the future tense **will gain**.

Answer to Question 47

The use of the phrasing **can heat... enough to affect** in A and E is more idiomatic than the use of the subordinate clause beginning with **that** in B, C, and D. Also, B produces an illogical and ungrammatical statement by making **induce** parallel with the verb **heat** rather than with the appropriate form of the verb **affect**; C lacks agreement in using the singular pronoun **it** to refer to the plural noun **displays**; and D is faulty because **induces** cannot fit grammatically with any noun in the sentence. Choice A incorrectly separates the two infinitives **to affect** and **[to] induce** with a comma when it should compound them with **and**, as does E, the best choice.

Answer to Question 48

As used in choices A, B, and D, the phrases **on account of** and **because of are** unidiomatic; **because**, which appears in C and E, is preferable here since **because** can introduce a complete subordinate clause explaining the reason why the golden crab has not been fished extensively. B and E also produce agreement errors by using the plural pronouns **their** and **they** to refer to the singular noun **crab**. Choice D, like A, fails to provide a noun or pronoun to perform the action of **living**, but even with **its** the phrases would be more awkward and less clear than **it lives**. C, which uses **because** and **it** as the singular subject of a clause, is the best choice.

Answer to Question 49

The pronoun *which* should be used to refer to a previously mentioned noun, not to the idea expressed in an entire clause. In A, C, and E, *which* seems to refer to a vague concept involving the detection of moons, but there is no specific noun, such as *detection*, to which it can refer. Also in E, the use of the phrasing *the number... now known that orbit* is ungrammatical and unclear. B and D use the correct participial form, *doubling*, to modify the preceding clause, but D, like A, uses *known as orbiting* rather than *known to orbit*, a phrase that is more idiomatic in context. B, therefore, is the best answer.

Answer to Question 50

In choice A, *it*, the subject of the main clause, seems to refer to *baby*, the subject of the subordinate clause; thus, A seems to state that the newborn baby, rather than its sense of vision, would be rated 20/500. Similarly, choices B and

E use awkward and ambiguous phrasing that suggests that the *sense of vision*, rather than an adult with 20/500 vision, would be considered legally blind. C incorrectly uses the semicolon, which should separate independent clauses, to set off a verb phrase. The phrase *if an adult* in C is also illogical, since it states that a baby could also be an adult. D is the best choice.

Answer to Question 51

Choices B and C present faulty comparisons: in B, Jackie Robinson's courage is compared to Rosa Parks herself, not to her courage, and in C it is compared to both Rosa Parks and her refusal. Choice D does not make clear whether it was Jackie Robinson or Rosa Parks who showed courage in refusing to move to the back of the bus; in fact, saying *for refusing* rather than *who refused* makes it sound as if *courage* moved to the back of the bus. Choice E incorrectly uses *as* rather than *like* to compare two noun phrases. Choice A is best.

Answer to Question 52

C is the best choice. In choice A, *The rising of costs is* unidiomatic, and in B *costs... has* lacks subject-verb agreement. Choices D and E produce sentence fragments since *Because* makes the clause subordinate rather than independent.

Answer to Question 53

The corrected sentence must make clear that both *damaging* and *slowing the growth of* refer to forests. E is the only choice that does so without introducing errors. In choice A, *o/is* required after *growth*. In choices B and C, the use of *the damage* instead of *damaging* produces awkward and wordy constructions, and without *to* after *damage*, B is grammatically incomplete. In C, *the slowness o/does* not convey the original sense that the rate of growth has been slowed by acid rain. Choice D also changes the meaning of the sentence by making both *damaged* and *slowed* refer to *growth*.

Answer to Question 54

B, the best choice, uses the idiomatic and grammatically parallel form *the same to X as to Y*. Because A lacks the preposition *to*, it seems to compare the appearance of natural phenomena to that of a person standing on land. C and D unnecessarily repeat *would* and wrongly use the singular *it* to refer to the plural *phenomena*. C and E each contain a faulty semicolon and produce errors in idiom, *the same to X just as [it would] to*. D and E use the definite article *the* where the indefinite article *a* is needed to refer to an unspecified person.

Answer to Question 55

Because the sentence describes a situation that continues into the present, choices A and B are incorrect in using the past perfect *had elected*, which denotes an action completed at a specific time in the past. Also, alternatives presented in the expressions *x rather than y* and *x Instead of y* should be parallel in form, but A and B mismatch the noun *retirement* with the verb forms *ace* and *facing*. C is faulty because *have elected*, which is correct in tense, cannot idiomatically be followed by a participle such as *retiring*. D correctly follows *have elected* with an infinitive, *to retire*, but, like A and B, fails to maintain parallelism. Only E, the best choice, uses the correct tense, observes parallelism, and is idiomatic.

Answer to Question 56

A, B, and D illogically suggest that the *palace and temple clusters* were architects and stonemasons. For the modification to be logical, *Architects and stonemasons* must immediately precede *the Maya*, the noun phrase it is meant to modify. A, B, and D also use the passive verb form *were built*, which produces unnecessary awkwardness and wordiness. E is awkwardly phrased and produces a sentence fragment, because the appositive noun phrase *Architects and stonemasons* cannot serve as the subject of *were the Maya*. C, the best answer, places *the Maya* immediately after its modifier and uses the active verb form *built*.

Answer to Question 57

Choice A is best because it is idiomatic and because its passive verb construction, *has been shifted*, clearly indicates that the *light* has been acted upon by *the rapid motion*. In B, the active verb *has shifted* suggests that the light, not the motion, is the agency of action, but such a construction leaves the phrase *by the rapid motion of the galaxy away from the Earth* without any logical or grammatical function. In C, the construction *the extent that light* is ungrammatical; *denotes the extent* must be completed by *to which*. D incorrectly employs an active verb, *shifting*, and *extent of light* is imprecise and awkward. E is faulty because it contains no verb to express the action performed by the *rapid motion*.

Answer to Question 58

The construction *range from x* must be completed by *to y*, as in choice B, the best answer: Johnson's paintings *range from... portraits ... to... views*. Each of the other choices produces an unidiomatic construction.

Answer to Question 59

D, the best choice, is idiomatic, clear, and concise. Both A and B incorrectly use *much* rather than *many* to describe the countable noun *others*; *much* should be used with uncountable nouns such as "joy" and "labor." Even if this error were

corrected, though, A and B would still be wrong. Because *man than x* necessarily includes the sense of *at least as many as x*, it is redundant and confusing to use elements of both expressions to refer to the same number of women. In A and C, *not any support agreements is* wordy and awkward. Like A and B, E redundantly uses both *at least* and *more*, and it incorrectly links the singular verb *was* with the plural subject *others*.

Answer to Question 60

The intended comparison should be completed by a clause beginning with *as* and containing a subject and verb that correspond to the subject and verb of the main clause. In E, the best choice, *it* refers unambiguously to the phrasal subject *owning ... land*, the verb *was* corresponds to *is*, and today's *young adults* are appropriately compared to *earlier generations*. Choices A and B lack a verb corresponding to *is* and a clear referent for *that*. Choices C and D are confusing and illogical because their verbs, *did* and *have*, cannot substitute for *is* in the main clause.

Answer to Question 61

Choice C is best. In A and B, the plural pronouns *their* and *they* do not agree with the singular noun *bank*. B, like D and E, illogically shifts from the plural *customers and funds* to the singular *check*, as if the customers were jointly depositing only one check. In D, *requires a bank that it should is* is ungrammatical; *requires that a bank is* is the appropriate idiom. In E, the use of the passive construction *is to be delayed* is less informative than the active voice because the passive does not explicitly identify the bank as the agent responsible for the delay.

Answer to Question 62

D, the best choice, describes *the warning signs* in parallel phrases. Despite surface appearances, the nouns *changes* and *variations* are parallel with *tilting*, but the verbal forms *changing* and *varying* in A, B, and C are not: *tilting*, one of the *deformations of the Earth's crust*, is used here as a noun that is parallel to *fluctuations*, whereas *changing* and *varying* are used as verbs indicating some action undertaken. Moreover, these verbs are used incorrectly because the sentence mentions no subject that is performing these actions. B and E illogically state that it is not the *strain* but the *measurements* that portend danger, and *among* in E wrongly suggests a comparison of different electrical properties rather than of different behaviors of the same properties.

Answer to Question 63

Choice A, which is both idiomatic and concise, is best. In choice B, *to contract is* is wrong because the phrase *are in danger* must be followed by *of*, not by an infinitive. The phrase *have a danger* is unidiomatic in C. In D, the phrase *by contraction trypanosomiasis* requires *of* after *contraction*; even if this correction were made, though, the passive construction in D would be unnecessarily wordy and also imprecise, because it is the disease more than the act of contracting it that poses the danger. In E, *have a danger* is again unidiomatic, and the *to that* clause following the phrase is, within the structure of the sentence, ungrammatical and awkward.

Answer to Question 64

In this sentence, the first noun of the main clause grammatically identifies what is being compared with *a funded pension system*; to be logical, the comparison must be made between comparable things. Only E, the best choice, compares one kind of system of providing for retirees, *the funded pension system*, with another such system, *Social Security*. Choices A, C, and D all illogically compare the pension system with the *approach* taken by Social Security itself. In B, the comparison *of pension system with foundation* is similarly flawed.

Answer to Question 65

When *consider* means "regard as," as it does in this sentence, its object should be followed immediately by the phrase that identifies or describes that object. Thus, *to be* in A, *as* in B, and *as being* in C produce unidiomatic constructions in the context of the sentence. Also, although (/and *whether can* be used interchangeably after some verbs, *question if*, which appears in A and B, is unidiomatic, and *they* in B is unnecessary. E also contains the unnecessary *they*, and it uses the ungrammatical construction *consider... facilities are*. Grammatically and idiomatically, sound D is the best choice.

Answer to Question 66

Choice A is best. In B, *both* must come before *acknowledgment* if it is to link *acknowledgment* and *effort*; as misplaced here, it creates the unfulfilled expectation that the *reduction of interest rates* will be an acknowledgment of two different things. Moreover, *both... as well as ...* is redundant: the correct idiom is *both x and y*. In C, the plural verbs *acknowledge* and *attempt* do not agree with their singular subject, *reduction*; also, it is imprecise to characterize a *reduction* as performing actions such as acknowledging or attempting. In both D and E, the use of the participle *reducing* rather than the noun *reduction* is awkward. Like B, D misplaces *both*, while E repeats both the redundancy of B and the agreement error of C.

Answer to Question 67

Choices A, C, and E are ungrammatical because, in this context, *requiring ... employers* must be followed by an infinitive. These options display additional faults: in A, *so as to* fails to specify that the workers receiving the leave will be the people caring for the infants and children; *in order that they*, as used in C, is imprecise and unidiomatic; and E says that the bill being debated would require the employers themselves to care for the children. Choice B offers the correct infinitive, *to provide*, but contains the faulty *so as to*. Choice D is best.

Answer to Question 68

In choice A, the construction from *hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides ... react* is ungrammatical. In B, the best choice, the conjunction *when* replaces the preposition/*row*, producing a grammatical and logical statement. In choice C, the use of the conjunction *and* results in the illogical assertion that the formation of ozone in the atmosphere happens in addition to, rather than as a result of, its formation when hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide react with sunlight. Choice D omits the main verb, *is*, leaving a sentence fragment. E compounds the error of D with that of A.

Answer to Question 69

Choices A, B, and D are unidiomatic. Choice C is awkward and wordy; furthermore, the phrase *at the time of her being adolescent* suggests that Willard's adolescence lasted only for a brief, finite moment rather than for an extended period of time. Choice E, idiomatic and precise, is the best answer.

Answer to Question 70

Choice A is best. Choice B lacks the necessary infinitive after *likely*. In B and C, *disadvantaged*, which often means "hampered by substandard economic and social conditions," is less precise than *at a disadvantage*. In C and D, *cannot often carry out* suggests that a President with limited time suffers only from an inability to achieve legislative goals frequently, not from a frequent inability to achieve them at all. In C, *liable*, followed by an infinitive, can legitimately be used to express probability with a bad outcome, but C is otherwise flawed as noted. D's *liable* and E's

unable should be followed by an infinitive rather than by a relative clause beginning with *that*.

Answer to Question 71

The sentence speaks of a sequence of actions in the past:

shareholders *made* their monthly payments and subsequently *took* turns drawing on the funds. Choice C, the best answer, uses parallel past-tense verb forms to express this sequence. Choices A and B violate parallelism by using *taking* where *took* is required. The wording in D results in a run-on sentence and does not specify what the members took turns doing. Similarly, E does not specify what the members *drew*, and *taking turns* produces nonsense when combined with the rest of the sentence.

Answer to Question 72

Choice A is faulty because an adverb such as **twice** cannot function as an object of the preposition **by**. B distorts the sentence's meaning, stating that the number of engineering degrees conferred increased on more than two distinct occasions. D's passive verb **was ... doubled** suggests without warrant that some unnamed agent increased the number of engineering degrees. The past perfect tense in E, **had... doubled, is** inappropriate unless the increase in engineering degrees is specifically being viewed as having occurred further back in the past than some subsequent event. Choice C is best.

Answer to Question 73

In choices A and B, the pronoun **them** has no antecedent; furthermore, the (/clause in B must take **should** rather than **would**. In C, **necessary militarily** is awkward and vague. E is wordy and garbles the meaning with incorrect word order. Choice D is best: its phrasing is clear, grammatical, and idiomatic. Moreover, D is the choice that most closely parallels the construction of the nonunderlined portion of the sentence. The sentence states that the Admiralty and the War Office met to consider **x** and **y**, where **x** is the noun phrase **a possible Russian attempt**. D provides a noun phrase, **military action**, that matches the structure of **x** more closely than do the corresponding noun elements in the other choices.

Answer to Question 74

The first independent clause of the sentence describes a general situation; in A, the best choice, a second independent clause clearly and grammatically presents an example of this circumstance. Choice B uses **as an instance** ungrammatically: **as an instance** requires *o/to* form such idiomatic constructions as "She cited **x as an instance of y**." Also, this construction cannot link infinitives such as **to bend** and **to allow**. The infinitive is again incorrect in C and D. C misuses **like**, a comparative preposition, to introduce an example. D requires **by** in place of **to be**. E, aside from being wordy and imprecise, uses the pronoun **which** to refer vaguely to the whole preceding clause rather than to a specific noun referent.

Answer to Question 75

Choices A and B fail because the logic of the sentence demands that the verb in the main clause be wholly in the future tense: if **x** happens, **y** will happen. To compound the problem, the auxiliary verbs **have been** in A and **have** in B cannot properly be completed by **to diminish**. C, D, and E supply the correct verb form, but C and D conclude with faulty **as** clauses that are awkward and unnecessary, because **will continue** describes an action begun in the past. E is the best choice.

Answer to Question 76

Choices A and B are faulty because a relative clause beginning with **that** is needed to state Gall's hypothesis.

The phrase **of there being**, as used in A, is wordy and unidiomatic; in B, **of different mental functions** does not convey Gall's point about those functions. Choices D and E are awkward and wordy, and both use **which** where **that** would be the preferred pronoun for introducing a clause that states Gall's point. Further, the phrasing of E misleadingly suggests that a distinction is being made between this hypothesis and others by Gall that are not widely accepted today. Choice C is best.

Answer to Question 77

Choice A contains an agreement error: **the term** requires the singular **it has** in place of the plural **they have**. Furthermore, **widely ranging** is imprecise: graphic design work does not range about widely but rather comprises a **wide range** of activities. Choice C contains **widely ranging** and, like D, fails to use a verb form such as **laying out** to define the activities, instead presenting an awkward noun phrase: **corporate brochure and annual report layout**. The present perfect tense is used inappropriately in choices C (**has signified**), D (**have suggested... has signified**), and E (**have suggested**) to indicate recently completed rather than ongoing action. Additionally, E contains the incorrect **they have** and the imprecise **widely ranging**. Choice B is best.

Answer to Question 78

Choice A misuses **which**: as a relative pronoun, **which** should refer to a specific noun rather than to the action of an entire clause. A also produces the unidiomatic and illogical construction **either... and**. Choice B properly uses a verb phrase (**resulting ...**) instead of **which** to modify the action of the first clause and also correctly completes **either** with **or**, but the verbs following **either** and **or** are not parallel: **spreading** must be **spread** to match **become**. Choice C is flawed by the nonparallel verb **spreading** and the wordy phrase that begins **with the result of**. Choice E is similarly wordy and uses **and** where **or** is required. Choice D--concise, idiomatic, and parallel with the rest of the sentence--is best.

Answer to Question 79

When the verb **consider** is used to mean "regard" or "deem," it can be used more economically without the **to be** of choice A; **should be** in choice B, **as being** in choice C, and **as if in** choice D are used unidiomatically with this sense of **consider**, and D carries the unwarranted suggestion that Sand is somehow viewing the rural poor hypothetically. Choice E, therefore, is best: each of the other choices inserts an unnecessary, unidiomatic, or misleading phrase before **legitimate subjects**. Moreover, A and B incorrectly use **these** rather than **them** as the pronoun referring to the poor. In C, **portraying** is not parallel with **to consider**. Only E has **to portray**, although not essential, **to** underscores the parallelism of **portray** and **consider**.

Answer to Question 80

Choice A, the best answer, uses the simple past tense **flourished** to describe civilizations existing simultaneously in the past. Choice B wrongly uses the past perfect **had flourished**; past perfect tense indicates action that was completed prior to some other event described in the simple past tense: for example, "Mayan civilization **had ceased** to exist by the time Europeans first **reached** the Americas." Choice C lacks **as** after **time**. In choices C, D, and E, the plural pronoun **those** has no plural noun to which it can refer. In C, **had** signals the incorrect past perfect; **did** in D and **were** in E are awkward and unnecessary. D and E also incorrectly use the present participle **flourishing** where **that flourished** is needed.

Answer to Question 81

To establish the clearest comparison between circumstances in 1973 and those in 1984, a separate clause is

needed to describe each year. Choices A and C, in failing to use separate clauses, are too elliptical and therefore unclear. Choice A also incorrectly uses **and** and a semicolon to separate an independent clause and a phrase. Choice D incorrectly separates two independent clauses with a comma; moreover, the placement of **in 1984** is awkward and confusing. In choice E, **that** refers illogically to **income**, thereby producing the misstatement that income rather than mortgage payments rose to forty-four percent in 1984. Choice B is best; two properly constructed clauses that clearly express the comparison are separated by a semicolon.

Answer to Question 82

The logical comparison here is between **large steel plants** and **small mills**. Choices A, B, and C illogically contrast **large steel plants** with **[the] processing [of] steel scrap**. Further, in choices B and C **remaining** is not parallel with **put**; consequently, it is not clear exactly what is **remaining economically viable**. The contrast between large plants and small mills is logically phrased in choices D and E, but **remained** in E is not parallel with **put**. Choice D, the best answer, uses parallel verb forms to complete the construction **have been able to put... and remain**.

Answer to Question 83

Only choice C, the best answer, produces a sentence in which every pronoun **it** refers clearly and logically to the noun **condition**. In choices A and B, the phrase **indicate that there . is one does** not grammatically fit with **when it is not** because **it** has no referent. Choices B and D are imprecise in saying that a test will fail to detect **when a condition is present**, since the issue is the presence and not the timing of the condition. Further, **its presence** in D leaves the **it** in **when it is not** without a logical referent: **it** must refer to **condition**, not **presence**. Choice E repeats this error; also, **the presence ... when it is there** is imprecise and redundant.

Answer to Question 84

In choice A, the plural pronoun **their** does not agree in number with the singular noun **person**. Choices C, D, and E can be faulted for failing to complete the construction **One legacy ... is** with a noun that matches the noun **legacy**; these choices use verb forms--the infinitive **to realize** or the present participle **realizing**--in place of a noun such as **realization**. Further, **when** in C and D is less precise than **as** in characterizing a prolonged and gradual process such as aging. B is the best answer.

Answer to Question 85

Choice B is best. In A and D, **have grown** does not agree with the singular noun **market**. In addition, all of the choices except B use plural verbs after **that**, thus illogically stating either that **bygone styles of furniture and fixtures, or fixtures** alone, are reviving the particular pieces mentioned; it is instead **the market** for those styles **that is bringing back** such pieces, as B states. Furthermore, choices C and E, by using the verb form **bring**, fail to convey the ongoing nature of the revival properly described by the progressive verb **is bringing**.

Answer to Question 86

In E, the best answer, the construction **His right hand... crippled** clearly and grammatically modifies the subject of the sentence, **Horace Pippin**. In A, the use of the two participles **Having** and **being is** ungrammatical. Choice B is awkward and changes the meaning of the original statement: the point is that Pippin's method of painting arose because of, not **in spite of**, his injury. Choice C is wordy and awkwardly places the clause beginning **that crippled...** so that it appears to modify **the First World War** rather than **bullet**. In choice D, **The** should be **His**, and **being** should be omitted.

Answer to Question 87

Choice A is faulty because it uses the unidiomatic construction **depends on if**; **whether is** required to connect **depends on** with the clause beginning **it can**.... Choice C uses **whether or not** where only **whether is** needed, includes the awkward and wordy construction **has the capability to**, and unnecessarily repeats the idea of capability with **can**. Choices D and E use unidiomatic constructions where the phrase **its ability to broaden is** required. Choice B--idiomatic, concise, and correct--is best.

Answer to Question 88

The verbs **are** and **calls** indicate that the sculpture is being viewed and judged in the present. Thus, neither the past tense verb **constituted** (in B) nor the present perfect verb **have constituted** (in C) is correct; both suggest that the statue's features once constituted an **artificial face** but no longer do so. Also, B would be better if **that** were inserted after **so unrealistic**, although the omission of **that** is not ungrammatical. Choices D and E use unidiomatic constructions with **enough: unrealistic enough to constitute** would be idiomatic, but the use of **enough** is imprecise and awkward in this context. Choice A, which uses the clear, concise, and idiomatic construction **so unrealistic as to constitute**, is best.

Answer to Question 89

Choices A, B, and C appropriately use the construction "one X for every thirty-two Y's" to describe the ratio of computers to pupils, but only C, the best answer, is error-free. In A, **are** does not agree with the subject, **one microcomputer**; furthermore, in A, B, and D, **than** is used where **as** is required. Choices D and E reorder and garble the "one X ..." construction, making **four times as many** refer illogically **to pupils**.

Answer to Question 90

The clause beginning **Since 1986...** indicates that the practice described in the second clause continued for some period of time after it began. Choice D, the best answer, supplies the present perfect **have begun**, which conveys this continuity; D also uses a construction that is appropriate when "allow" means "permit": **allow... to be based on**. Choices A, B, and E incorrectly use the past tense **began** rather than the present perfect; furthermore, in each of these options, **they** has no referent, since **officers** is a possessive modifier **of fees**. Choices A and C include the awkward phrase **based on how the funds they manage perform**. Choices C and E incorrectly use **allow that.. .fees be based**.

Answer to Question 91

Choice A, the best answer, is concise and grammatically correct, using the comparative preposition **like** to express the comparison between **many self-taught artists** and **Perle Hessing**. Choices B and E, which replace A's prepositional phrase with clauses introduced by **as**, use auxiliary verbs that cannot properly be completed by any part of the verb phrase in the main clause: neither **have ... did not begin** nor **did... did not begin** is logically or grammatically sound. In C and D, **Just as with** and **Just like** are both unnecessarily wordy.

Answer to Question 92

Choice D is the best answer, stating grammatically and clearly that, with the 1986 Tax Reform Act, taxpayers confronted more simultaneous changes than ever before. In choice A, the past perfect **had [confronted]** illogically places the 1986 events in the same time frame as **Never before had...**; a simple past tense is needed to present the 1986 events as following the earlier ones. Choices B and C awkwardly place **at once** between

confronted and its direct object, **changes**. Furthermore, B illogically states that the Act itself was **many changes**, when the point is rather that it presented many changes, and **as many ... that** is an unidiomatic comparison. Choice E, too, presents an unidiomatic comparison with **so many... that**.

Answer to Question 93

Choice E, the best answer, grammatically and clearly makes the statement "x and y can be crucial," in which x and y are parallel clauses, each introduced by the conjunction **how**. This parallelism is preferable to the use of the noun phrase **the frequency** in A, B, and C. Furthermore, **the frequency of inventory turnovers** in A and B is less clear than **how frequently the inventory turns over**. In B and C **is often** does not agree with the plural compound subject. Choice D ungrammatically reverses the subject-verb order with **is the inventory**.

Answer to Question 94

Only C, the best answer, clearly and correctly states that James believed **facial expressions** perform both functions mentioned: the construction **James believed that facial expressions not only x** is completed by **but also y**, where **x** and **y** are grammatically parallel. In A, the absence of **but also y** results in a sentence fragment. In B, **but also contributing is** not parallel to **not only provide**. Choices D and E again lack **but also y**, instead introducing independent clauses that fail to associate the second part of the belief unequivocally with James. Also, the passive construction **is... contributed to by them** in E and the phrase **the feeling of it** in D are awkward in context.

Answer to Question 95

Choice C, the best answer, offers a concise and idiomatic grammatical sequence: the main verb **seem** is followed by an infinitive (**to indicate**), which is in turn followed by its direct object, a noun clause introduced by the relative pronoun **that**. In A, **seem** is followed by **like**, a preposition improperly used to introduce a clause. Also, **it** either disagrees in number with **figures** or lacks an antecedent altogether. In B, **as if is** introduced awkwardly and (in context) unidiomatically between **seem** and the infinitive. Also, with **that** omitted, B is ungrammatical. Choices D and E, with **of** substituted for **that**, are likewise ungrammatical: **of**, a preposition, can introduce a phrase, but not a clause.

Answer to Question 96

The correct choice will include **to assure**, an infinitive parallel to **to prevent**. Thus, A, B, and C are disqualified. Moreover, the participial phrases in A and C (assuring...), easily construed as adjectives modifying **latches**, are confusing. Choices B and C are additionally faulty because, in omitting the noun **doors**, they fail both to specify what is being closed and to supply an antecedent for the pronoun **them**. D offers the necessary infinitive, but the gerund phrase **closing ...** imprecisely refers to the act of closing the doors rather than to the condition of the closed doors. Choice E, with its idiomatic and precise noun clause, is the best answer.

Answer to Question 97

All nouns and pronouns grammatically referring back to the plural noun **Iguanas** must be plural. Choices A, B, D, and E all produce agreement problems by using singular forms (**it, animal**), leaving C the best choice. In addition, D is awkward and wordy, and E offers a participial phrase (**being ...**) where the beginning of an independent clause is required.

Answer to Question 98

Choice D, the best answer, produces a clear sentence in which parallel structure (two clauses introduced by **that**) underscores meaning: **the crash demonstrated [1] that markets are integrated and [2] that events may be transmitted**. The other choices lack this parallel structure and contain additional faults. The phrases **more... than never** in A and **more ... as never in C** are both unidiomatic: the idiom is **more than ever**. Choices B, C, and E end with **so**, **while**, and **as**, respectively:

and that is needed so that two parallel clauses may be properly joined. Finally, B and E misplace the adverb **more**, which here should come just before **closely**: closer, not more frequent, integration of the world's capital markets is what facilitates the transmission of economic events.

Answer to Question 99

The word **splitting** must function as a noun to parallel the other items in the noun series of which it is part: **reversals**, **onset**, and **eruptions**. In B, the best choice, the definite article **the** clearly signifies that **splitting** is to be taken as a noun. In A, **splitting** introduces a verb phrase that breaks the parallelism of the noun series. In C, the verb **split** is similarly disruptive. Choice D, grammatically vague, resembles C if **split** is a verb and E if **split** is an adjective. In E, **continents** illogically replaces **the splitting** in the series: although the **impacts** in question may have caused continents to split, they did not cause those continents that were split apart 80 million years ago to materialize.

Answer to Question 100

Choice C is the best answer. Either of the following constructions would be idiomatic here: **x forbids y to do z** or **x prohibits y from doing z**. Choices A and B violate idiom;

D and E introduce constructions that, in context, are faulty. First of all, both **bans that x cannot be done** and **bans that y cannot do x** are unidiomatic formulations. Secondly, the negative **cannot** after **bans** is illogical.

Answer to Question 101

The correct choice must feature a verb that agrees with the plural noun **costs** and refers to an action completed **last year** (past tense). The verb **amounts** in A and B fulfills neither condition, and **amounts to a sum** in A is redundant. The same redundancy occurs in E, and the construction **a lower sum than** is awkward and imprecise in the context of the sentence. In D, the adjective **lower** is erroneously used in place of the noun **less** as object of the preposition **to**. Choice C is best.

Answer to Question 102

Choice A is best. In B, the participle **staging** inappropriately expresses ongoing rather than completed action, and the prepositional phrase containing this participle (**with... it**) is unidiomatic. Likewise, C uses the participle **being** inappropriately. In D, the use of **Excepting** in place of the preposition **Except for** is unidiomatic. Choice E is awkward and wordy.

Answer to Question 103

In A, **lack is** modified by a wordy and awkward construction, **to such a large degree as to make it difficult to**. B is similarly flawed, and **to a large enough degree that** is unidiomatic. C is ungrammatical because it uses **lack** as a noun rather than as a verb: the phrase beginning **Students...** becomes a dangling element, and **them** refers illogically to **skills** rather than **students**. Additionally, A, B, and C fail to use one or both of the "-ing" forms **are lacking** and **becoming**; these forms are preferable to **lack** and **becomes** in describing progressive and ongoing conditions. D uses the "-ing" forms, but **so much... as to be difficult to absorb** is an awkward and

unidiomatic verbal modifier. Choice E is best.

Answer to Question 104

The best answer here must qualify the statement made in the main clause. **The diet... was largely vegetarian:** it cannot be treated as part of the list of vegetarian foods. In other words, the best answer must logically and grammatically attach to the main clause when the list is omitted. Choice A fails this test:

The diet. . . was largely vegetarian, and meat rarely. D fails also, because it lacks a function word such as **with** to link it to the main clause. The wording of choice B is imprecise and ambiguous--for example, it could mean that meat was scarce, or that it was not well done or medium. Choice C is unidiomatic. Clearly phrased, grammatically linked, and idiomatically sound, choice E is best.

Answer to Question 105

The idiomatic form for this type of comparison is **as much as**. Thus, choice A is best. The phrase **so much as** is used unidiomatically in choices B and C; **so much as** is considered idiomatic if it is preceded by a negative, as in "She left not so much as a trace." In choices C, D, and E, **even is** misplaced so that it no longer clearly modifies **the strongest businesses**. Moreover, the use of **that** rather than **as** is unidiomatic in choices D and E.

Answer to Question 106

The best answer will complete the phrase **could mean less lending** with a construction that is parallel to **less lending**. Here **less** is an adjective modifying **lending**, which functions as a noun in naming a banking activity. C, the best choice, parallels this **adjective + noun** construction with **increased** [adjective] **pressure** [noun]. Choice A violates parallelism by introducing a phrase in place of the **adjective + noun** construction. Choices D and E also fail to parallel the **adjective + noun** construction. In choice B, the definite article **the** needlessly suggests that some previously mentioned type of pressure is being referred to, and **increasing** implies without warrant that the increase has been continuing for some indefinite period of time, not that it occurs as a consequence of the bank's decision.

Answer to Question 107

The adjective **little** modifies "mass nouns" (e.g., **water**), which refer to some undifferentiated quantity; the adjective **few** modifies "count nouns" (e.g., **services**), which refer to groups made up of distinct members that can be considered individually. Hence, choices A, B, and D are incorrect because **little** cannot properly modify **services**. Also, since **water** and **services** are being discussed as a pair, they should logically be treated as a compound subject requiring a plural verb; thus, the singular verbs **exists** (in B and C) and **is** (in D) are wrong. Choice E is best: the plural verb **are** is used, and **few** correctly modifies **services**.

Answer to Question 108

Choice A is best: the singular pronoun **its** agrees in number with the singular noun referent **retailer**; the past perfect verb form **had been** is used appropriately to refer to action completed prior to the action of the simple past tense **said**, and the adjective **recent** correctly modifies the noun phrase **extended sales slump**. The adverb **recently** in choices B and C distorts the meaning of the sentence by illogically suggesting that what was recent was only the extension of the slump, and not the slump itself. In choices D and E, the plural pronoun **their** does not agree with the singular noun **retailer**.

Answer to Question 109

Choice A is best. In choice B, **should** is illogical after **requires**, or at least unnecessary, and so is better omitted; in choices B and E, **job** does not agree in number **with jobs**; and in choices B, D, and E, the wording illogically describes the **comparable skills** rather than **the jobs** as being "usually held by men." Choices C, D, and E produce the ungrammatical construction **requires of... employers to pay**, in which **of** makes the phrase incorrect. In C, the use of **in** rather than **for** is unidiomatic, and **jobs of comparable skill** confusedly suggests that the jobs rather than the workers possess the skills. In D, the phrase beginning **regardless ...** is awkward and wordy in addition to being illogical.

Answer to Question 110

In choices A, B, and D, the combined use of **annual** and **a year** is redundant. Choices A, D, and E are awkward and confused because other constructions intrude within the phrase **cost... of illiteracy**: for greatest clarity, **cost** should be followed immediately by a phrase (e.g., **of illiteracy**) **that** identifies the nature of the cost. Choice E is particularly garbled in reversing cause and effect, saying that it is lost output and revenues rather than illiteracy that costs the United States over \$20 billion a year. Choice B is wordy and awkward, and idiom requires **in** rather than **because of to** introduce a phrase identifying the constituents of the \$20 billion loss. Concise, logically worded, and idiomatic, choice C is best.

Answer to Question 111

In English it is idiomatic usage to **credit** someone **with** having done something. Hence, only choice B, the best answer, is idiomatic. The verb **credited** would have to be changed to **regarded** for choices A or D to be idiomatic, to **believed** for choice C to be idiomatic, and to **given credit** for choice E to be idiomatic.

Answer to Question 112

Choice D, the best answer, uses the preposition **than** to compare two clearly specified and grammatically parallel terms, the cars the manufacturers hope to develop and **those at present on the road**. In A, the phrase **more gasoline-efficient ... than presently on the road** does not identify the second term of the comparison. In B, the misuse of modifying phrases produces an ambiguous and awkward statement: **even more gasoline-efficient cars** could refer either to more cars that are efficient or to cars that are more efficient. Choices B, C, and E all use **research for [verb]** where the idiom requires **research to [verb]**. In addition, C awkwardly separates **even** from **more**, and C and E again fail to indicate the second term of **the** comparison.

Answer to Question 113

Choices A, B, and C use **have ... saw** where **have ... seen** is required. Choices A, B, and E awkwardly separate the relative clause beginning **whose arms and legs ...** from **monkeys**, the noun it modifies. Choices A and E also confusingly use the present tense **hang** and the present perfect **have hung**, respectively; neither verb conveys clearly that, at the time the monkeys were spotted sleeping, their arms and legs were hanging in the manner described. Choice D, the best answer, not only forms a correct and clear sentence by supplying the present perfect verb **have ... seen**, but also solves the problem of the **whose ...** clause by using the appropriately placed adverbial phrase **with arms and legs hanging...** to modify **sleeping**.

Answer to Question 114

Choice E, the best answer, states that although the canoe could transport cargo of considerable weight, it was light: **a canoe . . . which could carry . . . yet was . . . light...** Here, the conjunction **yet** is appropriately and correctly used to link two verb phrases. Choices A and B do not use **yet** with a verb parallel to **could carry** and

thus fail to express this contrast. Furthermore, both place adjectival constructions after **baggage**, illogically stating that the **eight hundred pounds of baggage**, rather than the canoe, was light. Choice C supplies **yet** but ungrammatically uses the participle **being** where **was** is required. Similarly, D omits the necessary verb after **and**; and here again, the use of **and** rather than **yet** fails to express the contrast.

Answer to Question 115

Choice B, the best answer, correctly uses the construction **between x and y** to describe the conflict between two opposing groups. Choices A and C each use the ungrammatical **between x with y**. Choices D and E incorrectly use the preposition **among** in place of **between**; **among** is used to describe the relationship of more than two elements, as in "the tension among residents"; **between** is generally used to describe the relationship of two entities. Choice E also repeats the **with** error.

Answer to Question 116

Choice E, the best answer, correctly uses the construction **better served by x than by y** and supplies the proper singular pronoun, **it**, to refer to **religion**. Choices A and B complete the construction beginning **better served by x...** unidiomatically, with **instead of by y** and **rather than y**. Also in B, **them** does not agree with its logical referent, **religion**. Choice C repeats the unidiomatic **instead** construction; in addition, **such is** is preferable to **these** for presenting examples or instances. Choice D repeats the errors with **rather than** and **them**.

Answer to Question 117

Choice D, the best answer, correctly uses an infinitive to connect the verb **claims** with the firm's assertion: **claims to be able ... to assess ...**. All of the other choices use ungrammatical or unclear constructions after **claims**. Choices A and B present clauses that should be introduced by "claims that." In A, placing **that** after **sample** rather than after **claims** produces the unintended statement that the claim itself is made on the basis of a single **one-page writing sample**. Also, in B, **the ability of assessing is** is unidiomatic. Choice C repeats this second fault and uses the unidiomatic **claims the ability**. Choice E uses the ungrammatical **claims being able to assess**.

Answer to Question 118

Choice B, the best answer, correctly uses the construction **more fragile ... than to** to compare the economic bases of private Black colleges with **those of most predominantly White colleges**. Choice A fails to supply a phrase like **those of**, thus illogically comparing the Black colleges' economic bases to **predominantly White colleges**. Similarly, in C **than is so of** does not clearly identify the second term of the comparison and is unnecessarily wordy. Like A, D makes an illogical comparison between **bases** and **colleges**, and both D and E use the unidiomatic and redundant **more ... compared to**.

Answer to Question 119

Choice B, the best answer, uses clear and concise phrasing to state that it is **the effects of drug and alcohol abuse** that **already cost business** the sum mentioned. In A, **to business is** awkwardly and confusingly inserted between **cost** and the prepositional phrase that modifies it, and **are already a cost to business is** is wordy and awkward compared to **cost business**. In C, **already with business costs of... is** is awkward and unclear, failing to specify that those prior **effects** generate the **cost**. Choices D and E produce faulty constructions with the phrase **significant in compounding**, which cannot grammatically modify the verb form **is growing**.

Answer to Question 120

Choice A, the best answer, correctly supplies the past tense verbs **established** and **used to** to describe two actions performed in 1456; also, it idiomatically employs the phrase **used the Acropolis as a fortress**, in which **used as** means "employed in the capacity of." Choices B and C incorrectly replace **as** with **like**. Furthermore, in C, **when he had established a mosque** distorts the intended meaning by stating that the first action was completed before the second was begun. Similarly, in D, **had established... using** states that Mohammed had already performed the actions before capturing Athens; and in E, **establishing** and **using** modify **Athens**, thus producing an absurd statement. In addition, D includes the unidiomatic construction "using **x to** be y."

Answer to Question 121

Choice E is best: the infinitive **to prepare** follows the verb **ordered**, producing the grammatical and idiomatic sequence **x ordered y to do z**. By contrast, **should prepare** in A and **would do** in B produce ungrammatical sequences: **x ordered y should/ would do z**. In C, **preparing . . . communities** functions as a participial phrase modifying **citizens** rather than as a verb phrase describing what the citizens were ordered to do. In D, the construction **ordered panels of common citizens the preparing** is unidiomatic.

Answer to Question 122

Choice A is best: the appositive terms **character** and **composition**, both singular, agree in number; both also agree with the singular possessive pronoun **its**. In all the other choices, this three-way agreement in number is violated.

Answer to Question 123

The focus here is on the phrases **x** and **y** in the construction **shifting environmental problems from x to y**. In choice C, the best answer, **x** and **y** are parallel not only grammatically but also logically: in each phrase, an environmental problem (**pollution**) affects a substance (**water, air**) and is caused by an agent (**landfills, incinerators**). In choice A the noun **landfills** (agent) is not grammatically or logically parallel with the verb phrase **polluting the air** (environmental problem); in B, **landfills** is not logically parallel with **air** (substance affected). The terms **pollution** (problem) in D and **water** (substance) in E are not logically parallel with **incinerators** (agent).

Answer to Question 124

In choices A and B, **after when** is unidiomatic: one word or the other can be used to establish temporal sequence, but not both together. In D, the phrase **at the time after** is awkward and temporally confusing; moreover, the present tense **develops is** is used incorrectly to describe action completed in the past. In E, the construction **after there being... support** is ungrammatical. Choice C, grammatical and idiomatic, is the best answer.

Answer to Question 125

Choice D, the best answer, correctly employs the correlative construction **not only x but also y**, where **x** and **y** are grammatically parallel and where both **x** and **y** (**damage and destroy**) apply to **young plants**. Choices A, (**not only ... and also**), B (**not only ... as well as**), and C (**not only ... but they also**) violate the **not only ... but also** paradigm. Moreover, B contains terms (**blow... damaging**) that are not parallel. In C and E, **damage** is used not as a verb with **young plants** as its direct object but as a noun receiving the action of **cause**;

consequently, these choices fail to state explicitly that the damage is done to **young plants**. E also violates parallelism (**not only blow ... but also causing**).

Answer to Question 126

Choice B, the best answer, correctly and idiomatically uses the preposition **like** to introduce a comparison that is expressed in a prepositional phrase. In A, **as** is used unidiomatically; in j comparison, **as** is properly employed as a conjunction introducing a subordinate clause. Choices C, D, and E are all faulty because the verb **do** suggests that the migrating pearls are presented as a real phenomenon, not as a figurative illustration. Also, in D, **like** is used ungrammatically to introduce a subordinate clause (**pearls do ...**); and in E, the phrase **some other one**, substituted for **another**, is awkward and wordy.

Answer to Question 127

In choice A, the phrase **assigned by them** modifies the adjacent noun, **paychecks**: the sentence implies that paychecks, rather than employees, work at the United Nations. In C, the phrase **having been assigned...** is uncertain in reference, making the sentence unclear. By using **in place of** instead of/or, j choices D and E create the unidiomatic and redundant construction **substitutes x in place of y**. Moreover, D, aside from being wordy, is unclear because the pronoun **them** has no unambiguous antecedent; and in E, **their employees to have been assigned by them** is wordy and awkward. Choice B, the best answer, properly uses the phrase **who have been assigned... to the United Nations** to modify **employees**.

Answer to Question 128

Choice E, the best answer, clearly and grammatically expresses the idea that two costly procedures, **irrigation** and the **application of... fertilizer**, were required by **earlier high-yielding varieties** of rice. In A, the placement of **by earlier... varieties** immediately after **application of fertilizer** suggests that the varieties applied the fertilizer. In B and D, the phrase **application of... fertilizer and irrigation is** ambiguous in meaning: it cannot be clearly determined whether applying fertilizer and irrigating are a single operation or two distinct operations. In C, only irrigation--not both irrigation and fertilization--is clearly associated with the **earlier... varieties** of rice.

Answer to Question 129

In choice C, the best answer, **do** is correctly used in place of the full verb **do sell**; in this verb, **do** is a conjugated form and **sell** is in the infinitive form, corresponding to its previous use in the sentence (in the phrase **priced to sell**). In choice A, the omitted word is **selling**; in B, D, and E, it is **sold**. Neither of these forms corresponds properly to **to sell** earlier in the sentence. Also, in E, the past perfect **had been priced** signifies that the wines had been priced to sell before the prices were cut.

Answer to Question 130

Choice A, the best answer, uses **that** appropriately to introduce a clause that describes the Supreme Court's ruling; A also employs the idiomatic phrase **restitution... for**. In choice B, **restitution... because of is** not idiomatic. The plural pronouns **their** in B and C and **they'** in D are confusing as references to **counties**, especially since **their** refers to the Oneida in the phrase **their ancestral lands**. Choices C, D, and E each fail to use **that** to introduce the clause that explains the Court's ruling; as a result, the phrasing in those choices is awkward, unidiomatic, and imprecise.

Answer to Question 131

In English, *x [is] expected to y* is idiomatic usage: **expected for it to** in choice A and **expected that it should** in choice C are thus unidiomatic. Choice D awkwardly substitutes **its rise** for the pronoun **it** as the subject of **might have been expected**; since **it** refers to **inflation**, the subject of the verb **eased**, **it** is preferable as the subject of **might have been expected**, the verb form corresponding to **eased**. Choice E is needlessly wordy, roundabout, and vague. Choice B is best.

Answer to Question 132

The phrases **equivalent to** in A, **the equivalent of in** B, and **equal to** in C have too broad a range of meanings to be used precisely here: that is, they can suggest more than merely numerical equality. Also, as quantitative expressions, **equivalent** and **equal** often modify nouns referring to uncountable things, as in "an equivalent amount of resistance" or "a volume of water equal to Lake Michigan." To establish numerical comparability between groups with countable members, the phrase **as many as is** is preferable. Choice D, however, uses this phrase improperly in comparing eight million people to **enrollment**, not to other people. The comparison in E, the best choice, is logical because **people** is understood as the subject of **are enrolled**.

Answer to Question 133

In choices A, B, and C, the plural pronouns **their** and **they** have no plural noun for a logical referent. Since **In Holland** modifies all of the sentence that follows, A states confusedly that Holland spends a percentage of its gross national product **on military defense in the United States**. In C, the passive **is spent is** is not parallel with the active **spends**. Lack of parallelism in choice D produces an illogical comparison: the **percentage** that **Holland spends is** said to exceed not the percentage that the United States spends but rather its total **military defense**

spending. Parallel phrasing allows E, the best choice, to make a logical comparison between what **Holland spends** and what the **United States does** [spend].

Answer to Question 134

Choices A, B, and E can be faulted for using **should** in place of **will** to indicate future occurrences: **should** carries the suggestion, especially unwarranted in this context, that the Canadian scientists are describing what ought to happen. The phrase **once in every nine years is** is needlessly wordy in B and C. Also, the language of C implies more than can reasonably be maintained: i.e., that a meteorite will strike one person, and no one else, exactly once during every nine-year period. Choice D is best: the phrasing is concise and free of unintended suggestions, and the use of the indefinite article in **a human being** is appropriate for describing what is expected to be true only on the average.

Answer to Question 135

In choices A and C, **it** intrudes between the halves of the compound verb **has moved... and [now] draws** to introduce a new grammatical subject, thereby creating a run-on sentence:

the inclusion of **it** requires a comma after **classics** to set off the new independent clause. The placement of **now** is awkward in C, and the construction **living abroad... and who** is not parallel in C and D. Misplacement of words creates ambiguity in E: for example, the positioning of **both** immediately before the phrase describing the authors suggests that there are only two contemporary Hispanic authors living abroad. The logical word placement and parallel phrasing of B, the best choice, resolve such confusions.

Answer to Question 136

Choice A is best: **is** links the noun **schistosomiasis** with its modifier, **debilitating**, and **so debilitating that** idiomatically introduces a clause that provides a further explanation of **debilitating**. Choices B, D, and E produce awkward, wordy, imprecise, or unidiomatic phrases by substituting the noun **debilitation** for the modifier **debilitating**. Choices B and D fail to introduce the explanatory clause with **that**, and C uses an awkward and wordy construction in place of a **that...** clause. Finally, B, D, and E wrongly use **economical** instead of **economic to** mean "pertaining to the economy."

Answer to Question 137

Choices A and D illogically compare **the median income to a family** rather than to another median income. **Also, families** would be preferable to **a family** in A, B, and D because the comparison is between groups of families. In A and B, **in which** would be preferable to **where**, since **where** properly refers to location. Choices A and E misplace **only so** that it seems to modify **was employed** rather than **the husband**. In B and E, **o/is** is less idiomatic than **or**, and the plural pronoun **those** in E does not agree with the singular noun referent **income**. C, the best choice, uses the singular pronoun **that** to stand for **income**, thus establishing a logical comparison.

Answer to Question 138

In English, the idiom is **requiring x toy or requiring that x y**, with **x** as the noun subject and **y** the unconjugated form of the verb. Choice E, the best answer, follows the first paradigm. Choice A is less concise and contains the unnecessary **should** before **retain**, in B, the awkward shift to the passive construction makes **workers** the subject of **show**, thus producing the unintended statement that **older workers** [rather than **employers**] are required to **show just cause for dismissal**. Choices C and D are ungrammatical because **the retaining** and **retention** function as nouns, which cannot be joined by **or** to the verb **show**: grammar requires that the compound predicate consist of two verbs, **retain...** or **show**.

Answer to Question 139

Choice A is best. All of the other choices present errors in coordination or parallelism and also confusingly suggest that King's being **a mystic** and being **guided... by omens...** were separate matters. In addition, these choices contain errors in grammar and idiom. Choice B ungrammatically uses **and also** to link the noun **mystic** and the past participle **guided**. In choices C and D, **that** is required to introduce the clause **x was a mystic** if **that** introduces the second clause, **he was guided....** In choice E, **to have been a mystic** and **that he guided...** are not parallel. Finally, B, D, and E use the unidiomatic **both x as well as y** instead of **both x and y**.

Answer to Question 140

In choices A, B, and C, the singular verb **is** does not agree with **values**, the subject of the sentence. Choices B, C, and D use awkward and wordy expressions. In B and D, the expression **use as collateral to borrow against to get through...** awkwardly juxtaposes two infinitives and is unnecessarily redundant, since **use as collateral** and **borrow against** have the same meaning. Choice C presents the wordy expression **the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through...**, in which the passive verb creates an awkward and confusing construction. Choice E, the best answer, succinctly and clearly identifies the **Declining values** as **the collateral against which farmers borrow** and correctly uses the plural verb **are**.

Answer to Question 141

In A and B, the phrases beginning **Unlike...** and **Besides...** modify **patients**, the subject of the main clause; thus

A absurdly states that *Unlike transplants ..., patients... must take ... drugs*, and B that *all patients* except for *transplants... must take ... drugs*. In B and D the expression *identical twins with the same genetic endowment* wrongly suggests that only some identical twin pairs are genetically identical. In E, the construction *Other than transplants..., all patients ... must take... drugs* illogically suggests, as in B, that some patients are transplants. Choice C, the best answer, solves these problems by using a clause introduced by **Unless** to describe the exception to the rule and a nonrestrictive clause beginning with **who** to describe the characteristic attributed to all identical twins.

Answer to Question 142

Choice D, the best answer, uses the grammatically correct expression **demanded that it bring back**, in which **demanded that it** is followed by the subjunctive verb **bring**. Choice A incorrectly uses **should bring** rather than **bring: demanding that** already conveys the idea of "should," and at any rate a modal auxiliary verb, such as **should** or **must**, cannot grammatically follow the expression **demanded that**. Similarly, B and E use the ungrammatical expression **demanding/demanded it to**. In C, the expression **yielded to... customers and their demand to bring...** unnecessarily states that the **company yielded** to the **customers** as well as to their **demand**. This expression also fails to specify that the **company** is expected to bring back the original formula.

Answer to Question 143

Choice B, the best answer, correctly uses the construction **mammals ... are a branch... rather than a type**, in which the terms compared by **rather than** are grammatically parallel nouns. Choices A and D fail to parallel **branch** with another noun, instead following **rather than** or **instead of** with the verb phrase **developing independently from...**. In C, the expression **a type whose development was independent of a common ancestor** states the opposite of the original point—that the **type** of mammal mentioned was thought to have developed independently of **the main stem of mammalian evolution**, but still to have descended from **a common ancestor**. Choice E repeats the error of C, further straying from the intended meaning by referring to the **type** as a **development**.

Answer to Question 144

In A, B, and C, the singular auxiliary verb **has** does not agree with the plural subject of the sentence, **Efforts**. In addition, B and C are wordy; **significantly reduced** will suffice here. Choice E uses a similarly wordy expression that changes the meaning of the sentence, stating not that the efforts have significantly reduced the gap but that they failed to play a significant role in some already-existing reduction of several **gaps**. Choice D, the best answer, is grammatically correct, clear, and concise.

Answer to Question 145

When **mandate** is used as a verb to mean "make it mandatory," it must be followed by **that** and a verb in the subjunctive mood, as in A, the best answer: **mandate that x be balanced**. Choice B uses the ungrammatical **mandate x to be balanced**. Choice C inappropriately uses the future indicative, **will be**, rather than the subjunctive. Choices D and E use wordy and imprecise expressions in place of the verb **mandate**: neither **have a mandate for a balanced... budget** nor **have a mandate to balance the ... budget** makes clear that the requirement is made **by** the constitution. It is also unclear in D whether **each year** refers to the mandating or the balancing.

Answer to Question 146

Only C, the best choice, manages to convey the meaning of the sentence efficiently and idiomatically. Choices A and D are plagued by awkwardness and wordiness. Choice A also introduces the unidiomatic phrase **lack of some other doctor**. Choice B incorrectly uses a future-tense verb (**will be**) in the if clause; the if clause must use the present tense if it is preceded, as here, by a result clause that uses a future-tense verb (e.g., **will find**). Choice E introduces a dangling modifier: the **lacking ...** phrase cannot logically modify **damage**, the nearest noun.

Answer to Question 147

In E, the best choice, a modifying phrase begun by **like** immediately follows the name it modifies, **Samuel Sewall**. E also uses the idiomatic construction **viewed marriage as....** Choice A inserts an adverbial modifier, as **other... colonists**, without the necessary **did**. It also uses the unidiomatic construction **viewed marriage like** Both B and C use the unidiomatic construction **viewed marriage to be** C incorrectly places the adjective phrase **like other... colonists** after the word **arrangement**, which it cannot logically modify. D offers a confusing and awkward passive construction **marriage to. Samuel Sewall... was viewed....**

Answer to Question 148

E, the best choice, is the only one that maintains grammatical parallelism by using an infinitive--**to enforce**--to complete the construction **either to approve ... or....** All of the other choices offer syntactic structures that are not parallel to the infinitive phrase **to approve**. In addition, choices A, B, and C use plural pronouns (**they** and **their**) that have no grammatical referents.

Answer to Question 149

The properly completed sentence here must (1) use the proper form of the comparative conjunction, **as fast as**; (2) enclose the parenthetical statement **and... even faster than** in commas; and (3) preserve parallel structure, clarity of reference, and economy by using **those** to substitute for **land values** in the completed comparison. D, the best choice, does all these things correctly. A and B use **so** unidiomatically in place of **as**. A and E omit the comma needed after **than** and use the confusing and unparallel **what they did** instead of **those**. C omits the second **as** needed in the comparative conjunction **as fast as**.

Answer to Question 150

Choice B is best because it alone correctly handles the idiom **to mistake x for y**. Though choice D manages the correct preposition, **for**, the phrase the **moon as it was rising for** is less efficient and precise than the phrasing of choice B: since **rising** functions as a verb in D, the phrase **for a massive... attack** now seems to modify **rising** rather than **mistook**. Choice C incorrectly uses **mistook... to**, and choices A and E incorrectly use **mistake ... as**. Choice E also employs the nonidiomatic **rise of the moon**.

Answer to Question 151

D, the best choice, deals successfully with four issues. It uses a present indicative verb form in the conditional clause. **If Dr. Wade is right**, in order to agree with the verb in the main clause, **any connection is...coincidental**. It uses the idiomatic phrasing **connection between x and y**. It presents the coordinate objects of the preposition **between** (**eating ...** and **excelling ...**) in parallel form. Finally, the adjective **apparent** appears in front of its headnoun **connection**, not after. A, B, and E use incorrect verb forms in the conditional clause. A and B use the unidiomatic **connection of x and y**. A and C violate parallelism with **eating of**. C and E incorrectly place **apparent** after its headword **connection**.

Answer to Question 152

This sentence requires parallel verb forms within the relative clause **that might escape... and kill**. C, the best choice, uses parallel verb forms that are followed appropriately by the conditional **would have** in the **who** clause that modifies **humans**. Choices A and B each violate parallel construction by introducing a new independent clause, **it would kill...** and **it might kill...** Though choices D and E begin by observing parallelism, the use of **them** at the end of each creates a problem of pronoun reference: **them** cannot refer to the singular **microbe**. In addition, choices B, D, and E lack **would** and thus do not express the conditional.

Answer to Question 153

A, the best choice, correctly focuses upon the **recording system** by making it the straightforward subject of the sentence and the logical referent of the pronoun **it** in the last line. B makes **installation and operation** the subject, distorting the focus and leaving **it** without a clear referent. C distorts the focus with an awkward and confusing delayed subject construction. C also omits the conjunction **that** necessary to introduce the clause stating the result (**even Sorenson did not know . . .**). D, a long noun phrase with no finite verb, produces a fragment rather than a complete sentence. E awkwardly inverts the order of the subject and predicate in the main clause and thus cannot be logically connected to the remainder of the sentence.

Answer to Question 154

This sentence requires that the participial phrase **setting free...** connect to the gerund construction **by filing a deed...**; it was **the filing of** a deed that made possible the **setting free** Choices A and B establish this connection, but only A, the best choice, completes the participial phrase appropriately. In choices B and D the misconstructed phrases **set[ting] free more than the 500 slaves ...** mistakenly suggest that Carter set free slaves that were not his own. Choices C and D distort meaning by paralleling **stunned** and **set free**, as though these were two separate and independent actions. E begins a second independent clause, which--though grammatically acceptable--again distorts the meaning. In choices B, C, and E, **considered as** is unidiomatic.

Answer to Question 155

This sentence requires parallelism in the three coordinate complements that form the direct object clause: **local witnesses are** (1) **difficult...**, (2) **reticent**, and (3) **suspicious...** These three elements are logically parallel and must be formally parallel as well. Each must be expressed in an adjective or adjective phrase. C, the best choice, does this clearly and correctly. A, B, D, and E violate the parallelism in one of two ways. A and B convert the third element into a second, coordinate predicate for the object clause by repeating the verb **are**. D and E convert the third element into a second, coordinate object clause by introducing the words **they are**. Moreover, A, B, and D lack the conjunction **that** needed to introduce the direct object clause.

Answer to Question 156

This sentence compares the costs required **to maintain** two kinds of roads. B, the best choice, is able to maintain parallelism in the comparison as well. Choice A incorrectly shifts the meaning by comparing the cost of **dirt roads** with the cost of **maintaining paved roads**. Choice C does the opposite: it compares the cost of **maintaining dirt roads** with the cost **of paved roads** themselves. Choice D further confuses the sentence by adding a nonparallel clause, **it does for**, in which **it** has no clear referent. Choice E introduces the infinitive phrase **to maintain...** and wrongly attempts to complete the comparison with the nonparallel prepositional phrase **for....**

Answer to Question 157

A, the best choice, correctly (1) uses a noun clause introduced by **that** after **contend**, (2) keeps the "contention" clear by making **all of the thousands of languages** the subject of the noun clause, and (3) precisely indicates the relationship of the **thousands of languages** to the **common root language** (they **can be traced back to** it). B and C produce convoluted and ill-focused sentences by making **the world's five billion people** the subject of the noun clause. The phrase **of which all** in B is unidiomatic (**all of which** is the idiom). C uses the wordy and indirect **traceable back to**. D incorrectly substitutes an infinitive clause for the "that" noun clause required after **contend**. E, in substituting a noun phrase, becomes incoherent and ungrammatical.

Answer to Question 158

The word or phrase that begins this sentence should establish the contrast between **the** size of the United States population and the activities of its citizens. Choices D and E are the only ones that establish the contrast, and only E, the best choice, expresses meaning accurately with the phrase **Although accounting for**. **With** in choice A and **Despite having** in choice D confusingly suggest that United States citizens somehow possess, rather than constitute, 5 percent of the world's population. Choices B and C lose the contrast between the opening phrase and the main clause, and **As** is unidiomatic in B.

Answer to Question 159

Choice A is the best. Its wording is unambiguous and economical. The plural pronoun **they** agrees with its antecedent, **property values**. The pronoun **whose** clearly refers to **homeowners** and efficiently connects them with the idea of lost equity. In B, C, and D, substituting **in that their** or **because their** for **whose** is wordy and confusing since the antecedent of **their** might be **they**, not **homeowners**. Furthermore, **can potentially** is redundant in B and E. Both D and E use the singular pronoun **it**, which does not agree with its logical antecedent, **property values**.

Answer to Question 160

Choice E, the best answer, uses constructions that are parallel to **some propose', others suggest. . . , and still others are calling** Choices A and B immediately lose the parallel construction, and also produce sentence fragments, by shifting to **by suggesting ...** and **by calling** Choice B starts like choice A and then shifts back to the verb **call**, losing the parallel with the second part (**by suggesting**). Choices C and D correctly begin the second part of the parallel by using **suggest**. Choice C, however, introduces the nonidiomatic **for decreasing**, which creates some difficulty in meaning. Choice D loses parallel construction in the third part by shifting to **by calling**.

Answer to Question 161

D, the best choice, uses a correct sequence of present and future indicative verb forms--**predicts, will fail, and is**--in the three related clauses. **Density**, an abstract "mass" noun, is logically construed with **greater than**. In A and B, **would fail** disagrees with the other verbs in tense and mood. Choice A misconstrues **density** with **more numerous than**, and B uses the pretentious and illogical **word provided for ifm** a conditional clause after a negative idea (**would fail**). C's **should fail** and **was** are confusing and inconsistent with **predicts**. C and E use the absurd phrase **timber wolf density**. (The wolves are not dense; their population is dense.) E also uses an inconsistent subjunctive form, **were**, and misconstrues **density** with **more numerous than**.

Answer to Question 162

This question requires the correct placement of sentence parts to achieve accurate meaning and to avoid awkwardness. Choice C most accurately and efficiently expresses the meaning of the Tennessee child-passenger protection law. Choices A and B absurdly indicate that it is the parents, not the children, who are to be restrained. Choices D and E misplace the phrase **under four years of age** so the phrase dangles and seems to modify **restrained** rather than **children**. In addition, E misplaces the phrase **in a child safety seat** to create the idea that the parents are in a child safety seat.

Answer to Question 163

D, the best choice, correctly subordinates **sleeping** and **moving** to **hangs** while using the idiomatically correct phrasing so **(infrequently)** that.... The pronoun **its** shows clearly that the **limbs** belong to the sloth, not the trees. Choice A illogically coordinates **hang** and **sleep** and, like E, uses the unidiomatic expression **infrequently enough that**. B creates an awkward and nonparallel series: **sloths hang ..., they sleep ..., and with....** C creates a confusing and absurd image with **use their... limbs to hang ..., sleep ..., and move** A, B, and C all mistakenly use the plural **sloths**, which does not agree, with **its coat and... its toes**. E wrongly coordinates **hangs** and **sleeps** and violates parallelism by inserting **it** before **moves** to create a new independent clause.

Answer to Question 164

Choice B is best. Choice A attaches the relative clause **which could be open ...** to the noun **development**, when, in fact, it is the **park** that could be open. Choice C omits **that**, the object of **proposed** that is needed to introduce the clause describing the proposal. C also uses **to be** unidiomatically where **be** is correct: the commission proposed [that] **funding ... to be obtained** is wrong. Choice D incorrectly uses **perhaps open to the public ...** to modify **development**; the phrase should modify **park**. Choice E, which seriously distorts meaning, says that the commission proposed **development funding** and that such funding **could be open to the public**

Answer to Question 165

C, the best choice, uses a clear, direct, and economical adjective clause to indicate the percentage of household incomes below the poverty line in the community in question. Choices A and E insert the pronoun **them** without a stated antecedent. In addition, the wording of both A and E confuses the percentage of community residents (the implied referent of **them**) with the percentage of households, not the same thing at all. Choice B introduces the pronoun **they** without an antecedent. Furthermore, the use of **have** in B and E and of **has** in D illogically suggests that the community possesses 49% **of all** the household incomes below the poverty line.

Answer to Question 166

This sentence uses idiomatic paired coordinators, **not only..., but also...**, to relate two basic kinds of loans to the prime lending rate: (1) loans to small and medium-sized businesses and (2) consumer loans. B, the best choice, is the only one that maintains the necessary parallelism in the phrases following the paired coordinates: **not only on..., but also on....** Choices C and E omit the **on** after **but also**. Choices A (**not only are ..., but also on**) and D (**not only the interest rates ..., but also on**) are not parallel either. Choice D especially garbles the meaning.

Answer to Question 167

The sentence requires a subject appropriate to both members of a compound predicate, the second member

being **and so were probably without language**. B, the best choice, logically uses **Neanderthals** as the subject. Choice A also uses this subject, but the plural pronoun **those** does not agree with its singular antecedent, **a vocal tract**. C, D, and E present the inappropriate subject **vocal tracts**, which cannot logically govern the second member of the predicate (i.e., **vocal tracts** cannot be said to be **without language**). Moreover, it is better to use the singular in referring to an anatomical feature common to an entire species; C, D, and E use the plural **vocal tracts**. D compounds the problem by giving multiple vocal tracts to one Neanderthal.

Answer to Question 168

Choice B, the best answer, correctly uses the adverbial phrase **twice as many...** to modify the verb **produces**; properly employs **many** rather than **much** to describe a quantity made up of countable units (**apples**); and appropriately substitutes **did for** the understood **produced** to express the logically necessary past tense **of produces**. Choice A awkwardly substitutes the adjective **double** for **twice**; uses **that** without a clear referent; and misuses **has** to refer to events occurring in 1910. Choice C employs the incorrect **much** in a wordy construction and also misuses **has**. D is wordy and imprecise;... **as there were in 1910** refers to all apples produced in 1910, regardless of location. E is illogical: since **that** refers to **a doubling**, E nonsensically asserts that the doubling occurred in 1910.

Answer to Question 169

The correct answer will maintain parallelism in a coordinate series. Three **mysteries** are mentioned, and the first establishes the form required for the other two members of the series, a noun phrase introduced by **the (the unexpected power ...)**. A, the best choice, correctly uses noun phrases introduced by **the** for the second and third members of the series (**the upward thrust...** and **the strange electromagnetic signals ...**). Choice B substitutes a clause (**strange electromagnetic signals were detected...**) for the third noun phrase, and C and D use clauses instead of noun phrases for both additional members of the series. E uses two noun phrases, but they are not introduced by **the**. Furthermore, the phrase **one man who ...** does not logically identify one of the **mysteries**.

Answer to Question 170

Choice B is the best answer. It maintains the passive voice and the past tense (**were ... aired**) established in the introductory clause. Choice D breaks this parallelism by shifting from passive to active voice (**moved**). Choice A also uses the active voice and inappropriately shifts to the past perfect tense (**had moved**); the past perfect should be used to indicate action completed before, not after, the action of **were aired**. In C, **moving** introduces a dangling participial phrase in place of an independent clause, thus producing a fragment. E drops **were** before **aired** and finishes the sentence with two prepositional phrases that distort the meaning.

Answer to Question 171

The sentence calls for an adverbial clause of purpose to explain why Henry sought the annulment. D, the best choice, does this clearly and correctly. It is introduced by an appropriate conjunction, **so that**, and contains a logically appropriate verb form, **could marry**. Awkward and imprecise, A does not specify who is **to marry** Anne. B substitutes an illogical coordinate predicate for the needed purpose clause; because the annulment had not yet been granted. Henry could not remarry. C lacks an appropriate conjunction, and the infinitive clause **to be married to ...** makes this choice awkward and unidiomatic. Although E uses an appropriate conjunction, **in order that**, the verb form **would marry** is unidiomatic and illogical (**might marry** would be better).

Answer to Question 172

Choice B, the best answer, follows an idiomatic form of expression for paired coordinates--**not X, but rather Y**; here **rather** is optional but preferable because it helps establish a contrast between the two types of energy source. Choice A incorrectly uses a semicolon rather than a coordinating conjunction (**but**) to connect the coordinate parts; a semicolon should be used to join independent clauses. In choices C, D, and E, **that of** has no grammatical referent and thus produces illogical and incorrect sentences.

Answer to Question 173

In choice A, **turned... and she persuaded** is needlessly wordy and lacks the compact parallelism of **turned... and persuaded**. In choice B, **persuaded... in claiming** is unidiomatic; the **form persuaded x to [do] y** is required. In choices C and E, **turned... and persuading that** violates parallelism, and the passive construction in C is awkward and unnecessarily wordy. Parallel, idiomatic, and concise, choice D is best.

Answer to Question 174

In this sentence, the relative pronoun that should introduce the clause **The Adventures ... published** to make a relative clause modifying **year**. Also, the singular title of the novel demands a singular verb: for example, one would say, "**The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn** is (not "are") a great book." Only C, the best choice, satisfies both requirements. Choices A and D incorrectly substitute **as** for **that** to introduce the relative clause. Choice A also mistakes the novel title for a plural (**were published**). B confuses meaning (**written in the same year of publication as**). E creates a similar confusion of meaning, and both D and E are awkward and imprecise because **that** is too far away from its referent (**letter**) to be clear.

Answer to Question 175

The members of a comparison (**more X than Y**) should be expressed in parallel form. D, the best choice, correctly uses parallel clauses introduced by **because**. The clauses themselves are clear and direct. Choice E uses parallel forms, but the convoluted structures are awkward and wordy. Furthermore, the word **bodies** would need an apostrophe (**bodies'**) since it is the logical subject of the gerund **burning** (that is, it answers the question, "Whose burning?"). A, B, and C do not use parallel forms for the two members of the comparison. In addition, A and B use **due to** unidiomatically to mean **because**; properly used, **due to** is synonymous with **attributable to**.

Answer to Question 176

This question poses two problems: subject-verb agreement and accuracy of expression. Choice E, the best answer, states the matter clearly and grammatically. The subject, **all of the information**, must be taken as singular because the mass noun **information** is singular. Choices A, B, and C all mistake the number of the subject and incorrectly use the plural verb **are contained**. A, B, and D do not make it clear whether **50,000 to 100,000** represents all or a fraction of the genes in a cell. C and D, by referring to cells in the plural, do not make it clear whether the number mentioned is to be found in each individual cell or in a collection of cells.

Answer to Question 177

A, the best choice, uses the idiomatic form **So X that Y** to establish a cause/effect relationship between clauses **X** and **Y**. In B, the subject of the **as ... as** clause (**young recruits**) should be the subject of the main clause as well (e.g., **they**). Furthermore, main clauses following concessive clauses must express a contrasting notion: for example, "As ill-prepared as they are, they nevertheless find good jobs." C offers a wordy, convoluted **because**

clause. In D, the sentence form ***X is why*** is unidiomatic (***X is the reason why*** would be idiomatic but needlessly wordy and awkward). E exhibits subject-verb disagreement: ***young recruits ... explains why***.

Answer to Question 178

At issue in this question is subject-verb agreement; ***the number ... has risen*** must be the kernel of the main clause. Choice E, the best answer, uses a singular verb form, ***has***, to agree with the singular subject, ***the number***. Choices A, B, and C mistake ***criminals*** for the sentence subject and so incorrectly use the plural verb form ***have***. In B and C the verb phrases (***performing ...***) do not clearly modify ***criminals***, because another noun (***sentences***) intrudes, nor do the verb phrases clearly establish temporal relationships among events. D is wordy and imprecise (***in their performing of specific jobs***).

Answer to Question 179

Choice A suffers from the wordy and indirect expression ***were a help in the rescuing of***. B creates an awkward, redundant, fused sentence in which the first clause has to be repeated in the vague ***this*** of the second clause; furthermore, the comma required before ***and*** in larger compound sentences is omitted. D and E are confusingly worded because they begin with present participles (***having and knowing***) that appear at first to refer to the immediately preceding noun, ***newcomers***, rather than to ***Native Americans***. D also has the wordy and unidiomatic ***helped the rescue of***. Clear, direct, and economical, choice C is best.

Answer to Question 180

A, the best choice, correctly employs the simple past verb tense to describe a past condition. Choice B inappropriately switches to the past perfect (***had been***); the past perfect properly describes action that is completed prior to some other event described with the simple past tense. Choice C presents a dangling adverbial modifier, ***as if during ...***, that illogically modifies ***we see***. D ambiguously suggests that the quasars appeared to us ***in the formation of the universe***—that is, as though we were present to view them then. In E, ***as though in*** distorts the meaning to suggest that we see the quasars in a hypothetical situation—that is, that they may ***not*** have been involved in the formation of the universe.

Answer to Question 181

The subject of the main clause (***such firms***) presumes a prior reference to the firms in question. Furthermore, the logical subject of ***to survive*** and the logical complement of ***required*** should be made explicit. All three demands are met by B, the best choice. Choices A, C, and D, with no reference to the firms in question, meet none of these demands. In choice E, the illogical and awkward use of a prepositional phrase (***for firms' survival***) buries the needed initial reference ***to firms*** in a possessive modifier.

Answer to Question 182

A correct sentence will follow the idiomatic form of expression ***to think of X as Y***. Only D, the best choice, uses ***as*** in the comparison. The infinitive ***to be*** in A and the participle ***being*** in B and C cannot grammatically and idiomatically connect those choices to the rest of the sentence. Moreover, in C the plural pronoun ***their*** does not agree with the singular noun referent, ***consumer***. E is awkward and wordy in its use of the passive voice.

Answer to Question 183

In choice A, the phrase/row ***being stolen*** lacks the necessary noun or pronoun that specifies what it is that might be stolen. Choice B is best because it provides the pronoun ***it***, which refers to ***chalice***. Like choice A,

choices C and E lack the pronoun. D is wordy and awkward in its use of the passive voice. Moreover, **avoid** is used imprecisely in C and D because it illogically suggests that the chalice is acting to prevent its own theft.

Answer to Question 184

A, the best choice, observes an appropriate sequence of verb tenses_ a single act in the past (**peaked**) followed by an extended activity reaching to the present (**have slipped**). The **as** clause states clearly the cause of the slippage. B suffers from the redundant and unidiomatic expression **the reason being because**. In C, the use of the simple past **slipped** with **since then** is unidiomatic because **since then** denotes extended time. In D, the intrusion of the awkward **many ... costs** causes the antecedent of **they** to become unclear. Furthermore, a comma should precede the **but** since it introduces a second independent clause. In E, **yet** also requires a comma before it, **are slipping** with **since then** is illogical, and **were unable** represents an ungrammatical tense shift.

Answer to Question 185

This question poses two major problems: parallel structure and precision of expression. In E, the best choice, parallel structure is maintained in the participial phrases introduced by **leading** and **prompting**, and the phrase **55-percent increase in delays** conveys the meaning more accurately than does the phrase **55 percent more delay(s)** in A and B. Also, choice A lacks parallelism. In C and D the infinitive phrase **to lead to ...** is less idiomatic than the participial phrase **leading to .. .' _** Choice C uses the singular **delay** where the plural is needed to indicate an increase in the number of delays; the phrase **increase in delay** has no exact meaning.

Answer to Question 186

In this sentence, **members of the jury** are presented with two options: they may (1) **go** home or (2) **be** confined to a hotel. The rejected motion would have allowed them **to do** the first rather than **[to] suffer** the second. **Members of the jury** must be the logical subject of both options, and both must be expressed in parallel form, that is, as infinitive clauses. E, the best choice, observes these requirements. In A and C, the phrase **members of the jury** is not the logical subject of the second option, **to confine them** or **confining them**, since jury members are not doing the confining. In B and D, **confined** and **confinement** are not infinitives and thus do not parallel **to go in** the first option.

Answer to Question 187

Choice A, the best answer, is the only option that accurately expresses the comparison by using the idiomatic form **as many... as**. In B and C, **as many ... than** is unidiomatic, and in C and E, **those who is** is a wordy intrusion. In D and E, **more** is redundant because the phrase **four times as many** in the original sentence conveys the idea of **more**.

Answer to Question 188

B, the best choice, uses the preferred relative pronoun, **who**, to refer to **many people**. It observes formal and logical parallelism in the wording of the relative clause and the main clause: first, adverbs (**once** and **now**); second, verbs (**might have died** and **live**); and third, adverbial prepositional phrases (**in childhood** and **into old age**). A and C use the questionable relative pronoun **that** to refer to **many people**. They also violate the parallel structure noted above. D and E, although they use the correct pronoun, **who**, offer convoluted and nonparallel structures for the relative clause.

Answer to Question 189

A correct sentence must maintain parallel structure. In choice A, the three-part series (**to diagnose ...**, **deciding...**, or **other purposes ...**) lacks parallelism. C, the best choice, replaces A's third element with/or **such purposes as**; this phrase functions as a stem for the other two elements, which are recast as two parallel phrases--**diagnosing ...** or **deciding** Thus, choice C not only manages the parallel structure but avoids the less effective **other purposes such as these** at the end of choice A. Choice E uses faulty parallel structure (**to be used..., deciding ..., or the like**). In B and D, **which** and **the use of which** introduce sentence elements that lack antecedents or reference. In addition, D is wordy.

Answer to Question 190

E, the best choice, uses parallel phrases for the two major coordinate members (**in the rise of... and in the victory of ...**) and also for the series listed in the first of these (**s in t, u in v, w in x, and y in z**). E's placement of the **In... reformism** phrase at the beginning of the sentence is direct and efficient. Choices A, B, C, and D omit **and** before **the Mahdi**, the last element in the first series; thus, they incorrectly merge the second major member (**the victory of**) into the series listed under the first member (**the rise of**). Furthermore, in A and B the **in... reformism** phrase has been awkwardly set between the subject and verb of the sentence.

Answer to Question 191

Choice E, the best answer, is the only choice that maintains parallelism with the infinitive phrases **to disclose...**, **[to] provide ...**, and **to create** In A and B, the second element lacks the infinitive marker **to**. Choice C loses parallelism by shifting to a participial phrase, **creating** Choice D loses parallelism by dropping the conjunction **and**, a modification problem results because the participial phrase **creating ...** attaches to the noun **checks**, thus distorting the meaning of the last element of the parallel construction.

Answer to Question 192

The underlined section must modify the noun phrase **seventeenth-century French** by noting additions made to French subsequently from foreign vocabularies. C, the best choice, does this clearly, directly, and correctly in the form of a relative clause. Because the subject of this clause is plural (**words**), the verb must also be plural (**have been added**). A and B incorrectly use singular forms **has been added** and **is added**. B also awkwardly inverts and divides the verb phrase (**added... is**). D offers an awkward adverbial construction, which cannot be used to modify nouns. E offers an incoherent and incomplete new clause with the wrong verb tense and no logical complement for **are added**—that is, we are not told to what the words are added.

Answer to Question 193

In comparative structures (**unlike X, Y...; in comparison with X,Y...**) **X** and **Y** must be both logically and grammatically parallel. Choices A, B, C, and D all fail to observe logical parallelism: (A) **Unlike the United States,... the rains...**; (B) **Unlike the United States farmers ... , the rains ...**; (C) **Unlike those of the United States, . . . most parts of Sri Lanka's rains ...**; and (D) **In comparison with the United States,... the rains...**. C also suffers from the unintelligible **most parts of Sri Lanka's rains**. E, the best choice, avoids the problem by using two independent clauses linked by **but** to present a clear, direct contrast between conditions **in the United States** and those **in most parts of Sri Lanka**.

Answer to Question 194

The subject, **presenters**, must be followed by a limiting appositive _ such as **one of whom**, that identifies an

individual from among a larger group. Choice D is best: **one of whom** best serves an appositive to the subject, **presenters**, because the phrase means "one from among several or many." Choice A, **one who**, is unacceptable because **one who** cannot refer to the plural **presenters**. Choices B and C are ungrammatical because **who** competes with **one** as the subject of **is**. Choice E employs **which**, a relative pronoun that does not refer to people (**presenters**), but only to things.

Answer to Question 195

Choices A, B, and C incorrectly use the adjective form **seeming** to modify the participial adjective **unlimited**. B also uses the unidiomatic preposition **to** instead of the correct **at** after **targeted**, while C violates sense by having **all** the antibodies **specifically** targeted at **an**, that is, **one**, invading microbe or substance. Choice D correctly uses **seemingly**, but it repeats B's incorrect use of **targeted to** and C's illogical **all... specifically**. Only E, the best choice, correctly uses the form **seemingly** to modify **unlimited**, the correct preposition, **at**, with **targeted**, and the logically correct **each**, which links the specific antibodies to specific microbes or substances.

Answer to Question 196

Choice D, the best answer, correctly uses the past-tense verb forms **migrated** and **existed** to refer to actions completed in the past. Choices A, B, and E present incorrect verb forms for expressing simple past action, and **existing once** in E is imprecise. Although choice C manages the correct tense, it misplaces the sentence elements so as to suggest that the Western Hemisphere **once existed between Siberia and Alaska**.

Answer to Question 197

Two elements connected by a coordinate conjunction should be expressed in parallel form. Only A, the best choice, correctly observes this rule (**the most popular major for women as well as for men**). B, C, D, and E omit the necessary **or** in the second element. In addition, by using the simple coordinate conjunction **and**, C, D, and E create the illogical impression that the decision of 28 percent of the women entering college in 1985 to choose business as a major **also** made the major the most popular among men. The conjunction **as well as** implies that business had already been the most popular major for men and that in 1985, for the first time, it became the most popular major for both sexes.

Answer to Question 198

If **than** is followed by a clause referring to **army**, the subject of that clause must be singular (**it**). Furthermore, the verb of that clause will need to be in the past perfect form (**had had**) because it refers to a time **before** the simple past of **entered**. Finally, the preposition **or** is more precise than **in** because supplies are gathered **or** an upcoming campaign. Choices A and C incorrectly use the plural **they** and the simple past **had**. Moreover, A uses the less precise **in**. Choices D and E wisely dispense with the full clause and use a simple prepositional phrase. D, however, uses the imprecise **in** and the plural **their**. Only E, the best choice, avoids all the errors mentioned above.

Answer to Question 199

At issue is the accurate expression of a complex comparison. Choice D, the best answer, presents the proper form of comparison, **will typically devastate an area 100 times greater than will**; thus, choice D logically indicates that earthquakes in the eastern United States are 100 times more devastating than are western earthquakes. Choices A, B, and E use **it** incorrectly to suggest that the same quake strikes both the eastern and the western United States. In choice C, 700 **times the area... than** is unidiomatic.

Answer to Question 200

Choice A, the best answer, is the only one that manages syntactic control of the sentence. The sentence consists of two independent clauses, beginning **Certain pesticides ...** and **one reason**, which are connected by a semicolon. Dangling or misplaced modifiers plague choices B, C, and D: in each case, the phrase **if used repeatedly in the same place** illogically modifies **one reason** rather than **certain pesticides**. In choice E, **The finding of much larger populations ... than in those that** is an improperly constructed comparison.

Answer to Question 201

At issue is the need for logical and formal parallelism in a coordinate series. B, the best choice, clearly and correctly uses parallel noun phrases to list three effects of a drop in oil prices: **a lowering of..., a rally in ..., and a weakening of...** In place of the correct **lower before/ears**, choice A uses an incorrect participial adjective, **lowering**, that could cause confusion by seeming at first to function as a verb. A also violates parallelism. In C and D, the use of **along with** confuses meaning by making **fears about inflation** an independent effect, not an object of **lowering**. D and E violate parallelism by substituting an awkward gerund clause for the first noun phrase.

Answer to Question 202

In choice D, the best answer, the phrase **contemporaries of Harriet Tubman** presents a complete possessive without adding an apostrophe (e.g., **Tubman's**). Choices A, B, and C use a redundant possessive: **contemporaries of Harriet Tubman's**. All choices other than D have errors in verb tense. Because the sentence describes essentially simultaneous actions completed in the past, the simple past tense forms **maintained** and **had** are required. Thus, the present tense forms **has** and **maintain** are incorrect in A, B, and E, as are . the present perfect **have maintained** in C and the past perfect **had maintained** in E.

Answer to Question 203

A, the best choice, conveys the relevant information clearly and directly. Because the focus of interest is the **sales of new small boats**, that should be the subject of the sentence. Since the period of time covered began and ended in the past, the verb should be in the simple past tense (**increased**). The adverb **annually** fits most logically after the amount of the increases. B, C, D, and E all distort the focus and disrupt the sensible order of ideas. In addition, B, C, and D use incorrect verb tenses to refer to the simple past (**is**, **have increased**, and **has occurred**). In C, the expression **five and ten percent** makes no sense without the word **between**. Finally, E is especially clumsy and confused.

Answer to Question 204

Choice E is best; it best indicates purpose for crossbreeding-- **partly to acquire**. In A, **in part that** does not grammatically connect the underlined portion to the first part of the sentence (the independent clause). In both A and B, **in part** is not parallel with **and partly** in the nonunderlined portion. Choice C causes a misreading, suggesting that the steers' acquisition has **caused** the crossbreeding. D awkwardly and illogically shifts to the passive voice: **certain characteristics should be acquired by their steers**; the steers, however, are not agents in the acquisition.

Answer to Question 205

The main challenge in this sentence is to observe the agreement of subject and verb (**the resulting flow**

pattern... is known...) despite the distraction of a complex intervening structure containing several plural elements (*with crests and troughs...*). Choices A, B, and D can, therefore, be eliminated because they use an incorrect plural verb form, **are**. Choice E uses the correct verb form, **is**, but it incorrectly introduces a dependent adverbial **although** clause into a prepositional phrase (*with crests ...*). Choice D also makes this error. Such dependent clauses can only occur in the predicates of full clauses. C, the best choice, uses the correct verb form, **is**, and correctly puts the **although** clause inside the predicate of the relative clause (*that... rapidly*).

Answer to Question 206

At issue is a comparison of Auden's language with Merrill's language. Only C, the best choice, uses the elliptical **like Auden's (language being understood)**, to compare Auden's language with Merrill's language. A, B, and D compare Auden (the person) with Merrill's language. Choice E is awkward and unidiomatic.

Answer to Question 207

A, the best choice, correctly balances the contrasting terms **low** and **high** in parallel form (adjectives in the positive degree). It also makes clear who, exactly, is preparing for the coming school year (**companies**). B uses the plural pronouns **their** and **they** without an appropriately stated referent. C, D, and E violate the parallelism needed for the contrasting terms by making the second term an adjective in the comparative degree (**higher**). Furthermore, the use of **of higher** without a stated point of comparison makes it unclear what the expenses are higher than. E also uses the pronoun **their** without an appropriate referent.

Answer to Question 208

Only E, the best choice, clearly states that teratomas consist of tissues such as tooth and bone, and that such tissues are not normally found in the organ with the teratoma. Clear statement of this fact requires the repetition of **tissues to** establish the appositive--**tissues normally found....** Without such repetition, A and B imprecisely state that the **tooth and bone**, as opposed to the **tissues**, are not normally found in the affected organ. Choices B and C alter the meaning with the use of **like**, that is, they suggest that the tissues are not tooth and bone, but only **like** them. The confused syntax of D states that **their composition**, not the tissues, **is found in the organ....**

Answer to Question 209

The sentence contains a relative clause (**that...**) indicating, in its compound predicate, two effects of the **immigration legislation**: (it) **would grant x and (would) penalize y**. The auxiliary **would** may be omitted before **penalize**, but the main verbs must remain parallel. Only C, the best choice, observes these conditions. A and B produce incoherent, fused sentences in which the two main clauses are not parallel. Furthermore, in A the referent of **they is** unclear, and in B the statement **hiring illegal aliens would be a penalty** makes no sense. D violates parallel structure by substituting a present participle (**penalizing**) for the second main verb. E introduces an incoherent passive infinitive construction that violates sense and parallel structure.

Answer to Question 210

Choice A, the best answer, preserves grammatical parallelism while allowing for logical expression of temporal relationships; A employs the parallel participial phrases **spawned... and extending ...** to modify **filigree**. Other choices present different grammatical constructions that are not participial modifiers and thus not parallel to **spawned**: **extends** in B is a present-tense verb; **it extended** in D begins a new clause; and **is extending** in E ungrammatically introduces a new predicate. In C, **extended** is nonparallel if it is assumed to be a past tense

verb form; if it is assumed to be a past participle, it illogically states, as does D, that the filigree extended only in the past.

Answer to Question 211

Two instances of subject-verb agreement must be observed in this sentence: **The period ... has been established** and **what is much more difficult to determine ... is**. Both clauses have singular subjects and must have singular verbs. Only B, the best choice, observes these requirements. A incorrectly uses the plural form **are** in the second clause. Choices C and D incorrectly use the plural form **have** in the first clause, and D incorrectly uses **are** in the second clause as well. E incorrectly uses the plural form **are** in the first clause. Furthermore, because the date of the period in question was established before the writing of the sentence, the verb of that clause must be in the present perfect form (**has been established**).

Answer to Question 212

The best choice, A, offers an adjective phrase unequivocally modifying **policy** and exhibiting grammatical parallelism (**decreasing ...** and **improving**). In choice B, the gerund **the decreasing** is not grammatically parallel with the infinitive **to improve**. Likewise, in C and D, **the decreasing of... costs** is not parallel with **improving the efficiency**. In E, the infinitives **to decrease** and **to improve**, while parallel, are less idiomatic than the prepositional phrase **of decreasing ... and improving** in modifying the noun **aim**. Also, **with the aim... improve** can easily be construed as referring to the Baldrick Manufacturing Company and so does not refer unequivocally to **policy**.

Answer to Question 213

Choices A, C, and D contain singular verbs that do not agree in number with the plural subject, **papers**. Furthermore, A violates parallelism by aligning the adjective **important** with the noun **defense**; C, employing the present progressive tense, wrongly suggests that the triple authorship of **The Federalist** papers is a developing situation rather than an accomplished fact; and D, employing the present perfect tense, suggests that the situation of triple authorship is no longer the case. D is also garbled syntactically because the conjunction **and** has been misplaced. In E, the wording is awkward. Choice B is best.

Answer to Question 214

In choices A and B, the pronoun **it** simultaneously refers forward to **someone** (or a **person**) and backward to the term **"psychopath"**. As a result, the sentence asserts illogically that the term is actually a kind of person rather than a word referring to a kind of person. Choice C repeats this fault and adds an error in agreement: **they** (plural) does not agree in number with **the term** (singular). E omits a main verb, such as **applied**, that, in grammatical context here, is required after **is**. Also, the **word people** incorrectly shifts number from singular to plural. In choice D, the best answer, the verb **refers is** correctly used after **it**, and the alignment of pronouns and antecedents is both logical and grammatical.

Answer to Question 215

Choice D, the best answer, appropriately uses the adverb **so** to refer back to the verb **accord**. The other choices inappropriately use pronouns (**it** or **this**) to refer back to the verb. Also, A and B use the indicative verb **rewards**, whereas the logic of the sentence demands the conditional **would reward** (what Parliament believes to be the undue rewarding of illegal immigrants has not actually taken place but is considered only as an outcome of a hypothetical action).

Answer to Question 216

To convey the idea that shifting a portion of health-benefit costs back to workers has two complementary effects, the correct sentence must link grammatically parallel statements of these effects with **and also** or with **not only ... but also**. In choice A, **helps ... but also** undermines the **and also** paradigm, wrongly suggesting a contrast in the effects. In choice E, the unidiomatic **not only ... and** violates the **not only ... but also** paradigm. Choices B and D are not parallel. Also, the phrase **helps the control** in B is vague and unidiomatic. Choice C, the best answer, develops the parallel **not only helps to... but also helps to**.

Answer to Question 217

The enumeration of the rivals requires the conjunction **and**, either **the rivalry between x and y** or **the rivals x and y**. Choices A and D wrongly substitute **with** for **and** in the first paradigm; choice B wrongly substitutes **against** for **and** in the second. Choice E does not clearly state that Chancellor is party to the rivalry. E also awkwardly pairs **Chancellor** and **rivalry**, not **Chancellor** and **Ransom**, as antecedents of **they**. Choice C, the best answer, correctly uses the **between x and y** paradigm and clearly and unequivocally identifies both parties in the rivalry.

Answer to Question 218

In this sentence, English idiom requires one of two paradigms: **x ordered y to be z'ed** or **x ordered that y be z'ed**. Choice E, the best answer, employs the second of these paradigms. Choice A mixes the two paradigms (**levels... to be measured** and **that the results be published**), producing a sentence that lacks parallelism. C and D use neither paradigm and are thus unidiomatic. Also, in D, the pronoun **their** has no logical and grammatical antecedent. Choice B unidiomatically employs the verb **should** (not in either paradigm); also, the pronoun **their** does not agree in number with **seawater**, its most logical antecedent.

Answer to Question 219

The correct option must offer a noun that agrees in number with the plural verb **are**, the second-to-last word in the sentence, to produce the grammatical sequence **costs ... are prohibitive**. Also, the best answer will use the preposition **with** to complete the parallel construction **costs associated with upgrading ... and with the development....** Choice B, the best answer, is the only option that meets both requirements.

Answer to Question 220

Aside from being wordy and awkward, choice A is illogical: because **its** refers grammatically to **England**, A states nonsensically that England had **its beginning in 1788**. Choice B is similarly illogical, because the initial verb phrase **Beginning in 1788 ...** modifies **England**, the subject of the main clause. Choice C is imprecise, saying that England in 1788 was **Beginning a period...** but not conveying the sense that anything happened within that period. Choice D is awkward and unidiomatic, and nonsensically suggests that **a hundred years is** defined as **a period beginning in 1788**. Precise and idiomatically phrased, choice E is best.

Answer to Question 221

Choices A, B, and D each produce a clearly unintended meaning: by using **aid** as a noun rather than a verb, each creates a misleading parallel with the noun **risk** so that the sentences nonsensically state that eating saltwater fish may reduce **aid** as well as **risk**. In addition, B and D are wordy and awkward. Choice C, the best answer, avoids the prepositions/or (from A and B) and **to** (from D), instead using **aid** as a verb that is parallel

with **reduce**. Choice E lacks the grammatical parallelism of **may reduce... and aid**, the compound verb in C.

Answer to Question 222

Choice A is best: **enabling ...** clearly modifies **powers**, **it** refers logically and grammatically to **the Central Intelligence Agency**, and **to withhold from the public** is concisely and idiomatically phrased. In choices B and C, the preposition **for** is used unidiomatically in place of the "-ing" modifier to introduce the phrase describing **powers**. In choices C, D, and E, **withholding)... disclosure** is wordy and imprecise, since it is really **the identities** that are to be withheld. The plural pronouns **them** in D and **they** in E do not agree with the singular **Agency**, and **that** in E mistakenly introduces a new independent clause rather than a modifying phrase **for powers**.

Answer to Question 223

The phrase **As business grows more complex** introduces an ongoing condition that is leading to consequences described in the rest of the sentence. Those consequences should, like the causal condition, be expressed with simple present-tense or present progressive verb forms. Only choice B, the best answer, consistently employs these forms: **who major... and... are becoming**. In A and D, the use of **like** rather than **such as** is incorrect: **like** makes a comparison; **such as** introduces examples. In A, C, and D, **those of is** unnecessary verbiage, and **being** in C and E is less precise than **becoming** for describing a pattern of events that is unfolding.

Answer to Question 224

The phrasing of the comparisons in choices A, B, and E is incomplete, so the comparisons are ambiguous: because **longer than** could be followed by either **row** or **were**, it is unclear whether Inuits of the Bering Sea were isolated from Europeans longer than from the other Native American groups, or whether they were isolated from Europeans longer than the other groups were. In A and C, **in isolation from contact** is wordy and unidiomatic. The awkward phrasing of E further distorts the sense of the sentence: because **with** cannot idiomatically serve as the preposition for **in isolation**, the sentence suggests that the Bering Sea Inuits were totally isolated. Choice D is best: it employs concise, idiomatic phrasing to express a logically complete comparison.

Answer to Question 225

In choices A and C, the construction **that still has ..., and where** modifies **Minnesota** with clauses that are not grammatically parallel. In choice B, the omission of **and** illogically makes the **where ...** clause modify **wolf population** rather than **Minnesota**--that is, choice B says in effect that the wolf population is where the wolf remains the archenemy of cattle and sheep. Choice D is grammatically constructed, but it lacks a conjunction that establishes a logical relation between the clauses; since **Minnesota** as a grammatical subject is separated from the clause following the semicolon, the statement there need not even pertain to Minnesota. In E, the best choice, the parallel construction of **where ... and where ...** allows both clauses to modify **Minnesota**.

Answer to Question 226

Choice A is the best. In this sentence, where **credit(ed)** is used as a verb, the idiom in English is to **credit** something **with** having had some effect. Thus only choice A is idiomatic. Both/or (in B and D) and **to** (in C) can be used idiomatically when **credit** is a noun, as in "Picasso gave credit to African art for having had a strong influence on his work." The verb form **having had** is used appropriately in choice A to indicate action that occurred prior to action expressed in the simple past tense--that is, to indicate that African art had influenced

Picasso before he credited it with having done so.

Answer to Question 227

In English the subjunctive mood is used to express a wish or requirement that a certain course of action be taken. Such phrasing takes the form **to wish** [or] **require that x be y**, not **that x should be y** or **that x is y**. Choice B, therefore, is best. In place of the subjunctive, A uses the indicative **are** and E uses an awkward gerund, **making**, while C and D contain the unnecessary **should**. A and C also omit **that** after **so**, and D omits **that** after **require**. The phrase **attempt to rebut** is more idiomatic than the phrases that replace it in C and D. Choices C and E awkwardly place the plural noun **witnesses** between the plural pronoun **they** and its referent, **defendants**.

Answer to Question 228

Only B, the best answer, supplies a verb that grammatically connects **Quasars** and **cores**: **Quasars . . . are believed to be the cores**.... Choice A produces a sentence fragment because it omits the verb **are** and supplies only an adjectival phrase, **believed to be** Choices C, D, and E all introduce new clauses (**some believe** ..., **it is believed**...) that cannot grammatically complete the construction begun with **Quasars**.

Answer to Question 229

Choice E, the best answer, correctly and logically compares **the technique** of colorization to the act of **putting lipstick on a Greek statue**. In A, B, and C, the relative pronoun **which** refers not to **the technique** but to the noun phrase immediately preceding it, **major works of art**. As a result, these works are compared to **putting lipstick** on ... in A, to a **Greek statue** in B, and to **lipstick** in C. Choice D corrects this problem by eliminating the **which** construction and supplying the pronoun **it**, thus referring clearly to **the technique**, but it illogically compares **the technique** to **a Greek statue**.

Answer to Question 230

Choices A, B, and D inappropriately use the past tense verb **expressed**; only the present tense is logical here, since both the **current hostility** to which the **smokers** refer and the anxiety described in the clause **their prospects ... are being stunted** . clearly apply to the present. Furthermore, B, C, and D produce ungrammatical sentences by introducing this clause with the preposition **about**; the conjunction **that** is required to link **anxiety** with the clause that modifies it. Choice E, the best answer, correctly uses both the conjunction **that** and the present-tense verb **express**.

Answer to Question 231

Choice D, the best answer, uses the idiomatic and clear construction **the rate of addition . . . will drop while the rate of loss rises**. All of the other choices use incorrect, illogical, or imprecise constructions in place of **the rate of loss rises**. In A and C, the plural pronoun **those** has no plural noun to which it can logically refer. In B, **it** refers to **the rate of addition**; consequently, B makes the nonsensical statement that **the rate of addition... rises for loss**. Choice E supplies the idiomatic **the rate of loss** but introduces it with the unidiomatic and wordy **there are rises for**.

Answer to Question 232

Choice D, the best answer, correctly and clearly compares **the premiums for auto insurance** and **the premiums for personal property coverage**. Choices A and C fail to express this comparison: A illogically compares **auto insurance** and **the frequency of claims**, and C illogically compares **the frequency of claims**

and **premiums**. **Unlike with** in choices B and E is an unidiomatic form of comparison. In B, the plural **do not affect** fails to agree **with frequency**; in E, the singular **is** does not agree with **premiums**.

Answer to Question 233

The best answer, C, grammatically states that the **equations... have reduced x, y, and i**, and have raised **efficiency**. Choices A and B fail to use **and** to signal **that fatigue among shift workers** completes the series begun by **have reduced**, and so produce awkward and unclear sentences. Both D and E fail to use **and** to introduce the last item in the list, which is **sleeping** in these constructions. In E, **while raising** has no logical referent, producing only the absurd statement **that fatigue** has raised efficiency.

Answer to Question 234

Choice A, the best answer, is clear, idiomatic, and grammatically correct. In B, the misplaced participial phrase **making it invisible** modifies **eye** rather than **wavelength**, thus producing a confusing statement that distorts the meaning. In C, D, and E the use of the second **it** is so imprecise as to be confusing. Furthermore, in D, **and thus invisible** incorrectly modifies wavelength rather than **infrared radiation**. Choice E produces an illogical statement by using a restrictive clause introduced by **that** where a comma followed by the nonrestrictive "which" is required: **a wavelength of 0.1 millimeters that is too long** nonsensically suggests that not all wavelengths of 0.1 millimeters are **too long for the eye to register**.

Answer to Question 235

The best answer, B, uses the logical and grammatically correct construction. **Spanning more than fifty years, Friedrich Miiller's career began . . . and culminated**. Note that the noun phrase appearing after the comma is modified by **Spanning** and serves as the subject of **began** and **culminated**. Choice A produces an illogical statement by placing **Friedrich Miiller** in this subject position. Choice C corrects this error but produces an unidiomatic construction by using **apprenticeship of being** instead of **apprenticeship as**. Choice D repeats both this error and the subject error of A. D and E needlessly change the simple past tense **began** to the past perfect **had begun** and the present perfect **has begun**, respectively, and E uses **apprenticeship of**, which is unidiomatic in this context.

Answer to Question 236

Choice A, the best answer, idiomatically expresses the idea of purpose by using the infinitives **to see** and **to help**: the purpose of the tests is **to see whether pigeons can be trained**, and the purpose of training them is **to help find survivors**. The other choices all produce constructions that are used unidiomatically with **trained**: **as help to find** in B, or **helping to find** in C, **in helping to find** in D, and/or **help in finding** in E. In C and D, **whether** would be preferable to **i/in** presenting the situation as possible rather than conditional or hypothetical. In D and E, **tests that see** is imprecise, because it is the Coast Guard that will see whether pigeons can be trained.

Answer to Question 237

Choice E, the best answer, avoids redundancy by using **are** rather than **may be**, employs the idiomatic phrase **the interaction of**, and expresses the relationship between the stars in a clear, concise way--**two stars orbiting each other**. In A and B, the use of **may be is** is redundant because the beginning phrase **It seems likely that** has already established a degree of uncertainty. In A, the phrase **the interaction where two stars orbit each other** is imprecise and illogical, suggesting that the **interaction** is a place **where** the orbiting occurs. In B, the phrase

two stars that each orbit the other is both awkward and needlessly wordy. Choice C can be faulted because to form a passive construction, **are** should take a verb form such as **caused** rather than an adverb such as **because**. Also, the phrase **two stars that orbit each other** illogically suggests that there are two particular stars causing all the phenomena in question, rather than various sets of stars in various locations. In D, the word **where** has no clear or logical referent, and **each is orbiting the other** is awkward and unnecessarily wordy; it could be replaced by the clearer and more concise **orbiting each other**.

Answer to Question 238

Choice A is best. The singular verb **has** agrees with the subject of the clause, **the number**. Moreover, A conveys the intended meaning concisely and unambiguously. In B, the grammatical subject of the clause is **the number**, not **women**, and so a singular verb is required--**has** rather than **have**. The phrase **who are** is unnecessary; it could be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence. In C, the use of the wordy passive construction **there has been growth in** for **has grown** is awkward and does not contribute to the meaning of the sentence. In D, a... **number of women** means a group of women, whereas **the... number of women** refers to an exact figure; the illogical suggestion is that a group of women has already been in place in every election, rather than that their total has grown as a result of each election. Choice E may be faulted for the awkwardness of **in number in state legislatures in every election**, as well as for weakening clarity by separating the modifying phrase **in state legislatures** from **women**.

Answer to Question 239

C is the best choice. The phrase **to monitor changes** is idiomatic as a statement of purpose ([in order] **to monitor**), and the intended meaning is expressed concisely and accurately. Neither A nor B produces the idiomatic phrase "... as many as, or more than, 250 ..."--a phrase that would be needlessly wordy here. Also, **for monitoring** of in A is less concise and idiomatic than **to monitor**, and **population changes** in B is less precise than **changes in population**. In D and E, the pronoun **that** has no singular noun (required by the verb **monitors**) to which it can logically or grammatically refer. **Survey** already has its verb in **uses**, and no other noun can perform the action of **monitors**.

Answer to Question 240

Choice A is best. The verb tense is correct and the pronoun **what** refers most concisely and idiomatically to the noun **increase**. It may help to imagine a simplified version of the sentence and substitute the other answer choices for "The price increase was **what brought**..." Both B and C are unnecessarily wordy, and C is awkward and unidiomatic. Both D and E are faulty in tense; **Bringing** suggests an ongoing condition and is incompatible with an action that was completed **shortly after the Second World War**. Similarly, **has brought** indicates action that continues up to the present; the past tense **brought** is needed to parallel **was**.

Answer to Question 241

Choice D, the best answer, has no modification errors and uses parallel phrases to complete the idiomatic construction **not only ... but also**. Choices A, B, and C have modification errors: **As well as heat and light** and **Besides heat and light** cannot logically modify **the Sun**, the nearest noun, as grammar requires them to do. This misdirected modification suggests that heat and light are also (in addition to the Sun) a **source** of the solar wind. Choice B may be faulted for the awkward word order of **also the Sun**, while C unnecessarily uses **streaming** rather than the more straightforward **stream**. Choice E fails to use parallel phrases in the idiomatic construction **not only x ... but [also] y**: **of** should not appear before **not only** if it appears after **but**, and **but also**

is preferable to *but*. Finally, the use of the gerund **streaming** rather than the more straightforward noun **stream** *is* needlessly awkward.

Answer to Question 242

C is the best choice. The word **that** functions grammatically to introduce the clause that describes the point that champions of solar cells **concede**. Choices A and B needlessly lengthen the statement by expressing the idea through negation: **no less than** and **nothing other than** could be dropped without loss of meaning. In D and E, the preposition/or is less idiomatic than o/in expressing **necessity**. Furthermore, both choices present an awkward and wordy noun-plus-prepositional phrase instead of a **that** clause that would express meaning more exactly and concisely.

Answer to Question 243

Choice E is best. The plural verb **exceed** agrees in number with its subject, **amounts**, and the phrase **those that humans could consume** conveys the intended meaning clearly and without unnecessary wordiness. In choices A, B, and C, the singular **exceeds** does not agree in number with its plural subject, **amounts**. Choices B and C omit the conjunction **that** _an omission that is grammatically acceptable, but in the case of this sentence diminishes clarity. In D, the use of the passive voice in the phrase **those able to be consumed by humans** is unjustified, as it increases wordiness while stating the meaning less precisely: it is accurate to call **humans** "able," but not to call **those** [amounts] "able."

Answer to Question 244

E is the best choice. The meaning is clear despite the relative complexity of the sentence, the comparison of **women** with **men** is logical, and parallelism is maintained throughout. In A, the construction **unlike men of science, their female counterparts** violates rules of parallelism and syntax. It would best be rendered as **unlike men of science, women of science** Choice B incorrectly suggests that a comparison is being made between **men of science** and **a problem** faced by female scientists. In C, the lengthy separation between **women** and **they** makes the pronoun reference vague, and the comparison between **men of science** and **one thing** (rather than **women of science**) is faulty. The phrasing is unnecessarily wordy as well. Choice D introduces unnecessary redundancy and awkwardness with the construction **the handicap women ... have had _ is to work**. Choice D also incorrectly compares male scientists with a **handicap** faced by female scientists.

Answer to Question 245

C, the best answer, is the only choice that makes a logical comparison: **Unlike Schoenberg, .. . Bartok**. In A, B, and D, Bartok, a person, is compared either to Schoenberg's twelve-tone system or to Schoenberg **and** his twelve-tone system as a unit. Such comparisons are neither logically sound nor semantically parallel. Consequently, A and D illogically suggest that **Schoenberg's twelve-tone system** founded a school and left behind many disciples. Choice B suggests that **Schoenberg and his twelve-tone system** together accomplished these feats. In E, the comparison is illogical and the modification is ambiguous. Schoenberg and his system, as a unit, are not only compared to Bartok, an individual, but also credited with having formed a school. The verb phrase **dominating** ... is called a "squinting modifier" because it looks in both directions: given the structure of the sentence, it could be meant to modify either **Schoenberg and the twelve-tone system** or **Bartok**.

Answer to Question 246

Choice C, the best answer, maintains parallel structure, keeps verb tense consistent, and contains no redundancies. Choice A illogically suggests that it is the composer who goes into decline after death, rather than the composer's reputation. Choice A may also be faulted for the redundancy of **never regains ... again**. Choice B is not correct. Grammatically, a coordinating conjunction (e.g., "but") is needed to join the clause **whose reputation declines ...** with the preceding clause, **who receives popular acclaim....** Furthermore, the phrase **never regains... again** suffers from redundancy. Choices D and E suffer from inconsistency in verb tense. To maintain parallelism the verbs must be **receives... declines... regains**.

Answer to Question 247

A is the best choice. The construction **the amount allocated... to maintain... and to subsidize** is parallel, while the phrase **a nearly 17 percent reduction in the amount allocated the previous year is** both clear and concise. In B, the phrase **allocating to maintain... and for subsidizing** is not parallel. The construction **a reduction from the previous year of nearly 17 percent in the amount** is awkward, imprecise, and excessively wordy. Furthermore, there is no grammatical referent for **it** in the phrase **it was allocating**. In C, the phrase **proposed to reduce, by nearly 17 percent, the amount from the previous year that was allocated is** unidiomatic and overly wordy. Choice C also violates parallelism with **allocated for the maintenance of... and to subsidize**. In D, there is no grammatical referent for **it** in the phrase **it was allocating**: the mayor, not the city, is the subject of the clause. Choice D also violates parallelism with **allocating for maintaining ... and to subsidize**. In E, the progressive **was proposing** is unnecessary, and there is no grammatical referent for **they** in the phrase **they were allocating**. Furthermore, **for maintaining... and for the subsidization is** not parallel.

Answer to Question 248

C, the best choice, correctly uses the parallel construction **has not only x 'd but also y 'd** and avoids ambiguity of reference by using **these companies** rather than **them**. In A, B, and E, the referent of the pronoun **them** is ambiguous; because **them** appears to be parallel to **customers**, the illogical suggestion is that the new telecommunications company has forced **customers** to offer competitive prices. Choices B and E may also be faulted for the improper insertion of **it** to refer redundantly to the new company. Finally, E is not parallel in verb tense with **captured... has forced**. Choice D does not maintain parallelism, unnecessarily shifting from active (**company not only has captured**) to passive (**but also these companies have been forced**).

Answer to Question 249

B, the best choice, is idiomatic, clear, and without agreement errors or redundancy. In A and E, the phrases **were influential on** and **were an influence on** are not idiomatic and furthermore could be replaced by the more direct **influenced**. In A, **that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia** improperly modifies **many musicians**. In E, the construction **different from that of his own** is confusing since there is no referent for **that**: **different from his own** makes a logical comparison. Both C and D begin with the singular **was**; the compound subject of this verb is plural: **repertory, views on musical collaboration, and vocal style**. Both choices also may be faulted for wordiness and redundancy in their use of **was different significantly in comparison to** and **differed significantly when compared to**. In C, **that included Elvis Presley and Jerry Garcia** improperly modifies **many musicians**. Finally, **the music of whom** in D is cumbersome and stilted.

Answer to Question 250

B, the best choice, avoids errors of agreement, correctly uses the parallel construction **that x and that y**, and uses **would** rather than **will** to refer to a promised but uncertain future event. In A and C, singular **it** after

expected has no grammatical referent: its antecedent cannot be **The company**, but rather must be the plural **profits**. Choices A and C also contain errors of verb form, using **will** where **would** is required. Choices A and D fail to maintain parallel structure: properly formed, the construction would have **that** after **expected** to parallel **that** after **announced**. Furthermore, in D, the addition of **them to** is unnecessary. Choice E illogically uses the future perfect **will have improved** to suggest completion of an action that will be continuous **in the second half of the year**.

Answer to Question 251

A, **the** best choice, uses a singular pronoun, **its**, to refer to the singular antecedent **The gyrfalcon**, and it properly uses the construction **its numbers are now ... greater than**. In B, the construction **its numbers are ... more** is not idiomatic: there are more birds, but not more **numbers**. Choices C and D use a plural pronoun, **their** or **they**, to refer to a grammatically singular antecedent, **The gyrfalcon**. Choices D and E wrongly use a phrase introduced by **now with** to modify **The gyrfalcon**. In both choices, the phrase confusingly seems to parallel **with extinction**; a new clause with a present tense verb is needed to state what the gyrfalcon's numbers are **now**.

Answer to Question 252

A, the best choice, is concise, idiomatic, and maintains subject-verb agreement. In B, **Out of every four, three** is unidiomatic. The singular verb **owns** does not agree with its plural subject, **three ... owners**. The passive construction in C (**Bicycles are owned by**) is cumbersome and does not contribute meaningfully to the sentence. The shift to plural **Bicycles** detracts from clarity by suggesting that multiple bicycles are owned by each person in question. In D, the singular **owns** does not agree with its plural subject **three... owners**. Furthermore, the plural **bicycles** detracts from clarity by suggesting that multiple bicycles are owned by each person in question. In E, the phrase beginning **Out of every four ...** cannot properly modify **bicycles**, and the passive construction (**bicycles are also owned**) is awkward and does not contribute meaningfully to the sentence. The plural nouns **bicycles** and **automobiles** suggest imprecisely that each person owns more than one of each.

Answer to Question 253

Choice B is the best answer. It is concise and idiomatic, and **which** has a clear referent, **the weather**. In A, the insertion of **was** is unnecessary, and the referent of **which** is not clear because **regions**, not **weather**, is the nearest noun. In C, the adjective **usual** is needed in place of the adverb **usually**, and the referent of **which** is unclear because **regions**, not **weather**, is the nearest noun. In D and E, the verb phrases (**being colder ...**, **having been colder ...**) do not refer as clearly to the noun **weather** as the pronoun **which** does. Choice D needs the adjective **usual** in place of the adverb **usually**, while choice E fails to maintain parallelism in verb tense (**having been... and slowed**).

Answer to Question 254

B, the best choice, correctly uses the idiomatic construction **more common among x than among y**. In A, the comparison is not parallel and not clear; one illogical but available reading is that balding is more common among White males than are males of other races. To be clear, the sentence should read **more common among White males than among ...**. In C, the phrase **is so** cannot refer to the process **Balding**, and **more common among ... than is so** lacks parallelism. In D and E, the phrases **more common... compared to** and **more common ... in comparison with** are redundant and unidiomatic. The correct form is **more common than**.

Answer to Question 255

Choice C, the best answer, expresses its meaning clearly and directly, with subject-verb agreement throughout. Choice A is incorrect: although in some dialects of English a bank is treated as a plural entity, in this case **The bank holds** clearly establishes that **bank** is grammatically singular, and thus it cannot be referred to with the plural pronoun **they**. Furthermore, the structure of **they do not expect payments when due** makes the modification of **due** unclear. In B, **it** correctly refers to the singular **bank**, but **payments when it is due** introduces an agreement error between plural **payments** and singular **it**. In D and E, the use of the passive (**payments are not... expected to be paid**) does not contribute meaningfully to the sentence and thus is unwarranted, while **payments... to be paid** is redundant and unidiomatic. Also, **are not to be** in D and **will be** in E inappropriately shift action to the future.

Answer to Question 256

E, the best choice, conveys its meaning clearly, without ambiguity, and uses straightforward syntax. In A, the placement of the phrase **in two letters to the historian Tacitus** generates ambiguity: the nonsensical suggestion is that the eruption of Vesuvius took place in the letters themselves. In B, the verb phrase that begins **being the only eyewitness accounts** modifies the subject of the preceding clause, suggesting nonsensically that the nephew of Pliny the Elder himself was the **eyewitness accounts**. Furthermore, **To the historian Tacitus, the nephew... wrote two letters** is unnecessarily clumsy. In C, the meaning of the sentence is unclear (**The only eyewitness account of what?**), the repetition of **account** is clumsy, and the syntax is highly convoluted (... **in two letters by the nephew of Pliny the Elder writing to the historian Tacitus an account...**). In D, **Writing the only eyewitness account, Pliny the Elder's nephew accounted is** redundant, and the placement of **in two letters to the historian Tacitus** generates ambiguity, suggesting under one available reading that the eruption took place in the letters.

Answer to Question 257

D, the best choice, is clear and concise, and uses correct subject-verb agreement. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they use the singular verb **spins** for the plural subject **Earth and the other solid planets--Mercury, Venus, and Mars**. Choices A and B furthermore incorrectly use the plural **were**, which does not agree with the singular subject **The direction**. To express cause, **determined by is** idiomatic; the prepositions **from** and **through** in A and C are not idiomatic. The phrase **determined because of in** B is redundant. In E, the phrase **determined as a result of is** redundant, awkward, and unidiomatic.

Answer to Question 258

Choice A, the best answer, uses the idiomatic construction **noted... that** and clearly focuses on the salient information-- a comparison of annual earnings. In B, the structure of **noted... that the elephant, giving rides ..., had been earning** falsely implies that the reader already knows about the elephant--that is, that **the** existence of this particular elephant is not new information. Also, the past perfect **had been** improperly places the elephant's **earning** in the past, prior to Wootton's; consistent verb tense is needed to show that the actions are simultaneous. Choice C may be faulted for distortion of meaning and diminished clarity because it suggests that the point of Wootton's example was the elephant's very existence; comparative earnings are presented (after **and**) as incidental detail. Choice D is awkward and inexact; the whole circumstance that Wootton "noted" is best expressed in a clause that begins with **that**. Choice E does not use the idiomatic construction **noted that x**; therefore, **and that it earned** has no parallel construction to which it can be joined.

Answer to Question 259

Choice A is best. The "-ing" (present participle) form introduces action that is simultaneous with the action of the main clause; i.e., **bringing** indicates that the number of wild birds became 34 when the sea eagles left their nests. In B, there is no subject available for the singular present-tense verb **brings**. The subject cannot be **eagles**, since that noun is plural and the action of its verb **left** is in the past. Neither C nor D contains a grammatical referent for **it**. In E, the use of **and brought** implies two discrete actions on the part of the eagles, and thus lacks the clarity of the best answer, where **bringing** underscores the cause-and-effect nature of the situation.

Answer to Question 260

E, the best choice, employs idiomatic construction and uses the precise **decrease ... to the lowest level**. Choices A and B are faulty in construction. The adverbial **so that** can modify verbs (e.g., **decreased**) but not nouns (e.g., **the decrease**). The meaning of **lowest two-year rate** in B is unclear; in any event the phrase distorts the intended meaning of **lowest in two years**. In A and B, the referent of **it** is unclear, as the pronoun could refer to either **unemployment** or **decrease**. Choice C improperly uses **would be** to describe a situation that is presented as a current and known fact. Also, there is no noun for **lowest** to modify; clearly "the lowest decrease" is not intended. In D, the phrase **two-year low level** is unidiomatic, as well as unclear in its intended meaning.

Answer to Question 261

C is best. The first clause presents its information clearly and in logical sequence. The use of a semicolon to set apart the remaining information further assists the clarity of the sentence. In A, the phrase **Being... and born** violates parallelism and oddly presents its information in reverse chronological order. Choice B illogically suggests that upon her birth in 1940, Mukherjee had already been a United States citizen since 1988. In D and E, the use of progressive forms (**Being born, having been. Having been born, and being**) implies continuous action, a notion that is not appropriate to the facts being presented. Also, these forms do not establish a logical time sequence, suggesting, for example, that Mukherjee had been a United States citizen before she lived in England and Canada and first came to the United States.

Answer to Question 262

Choice C, the best answer, is a complete sentence, and its (initial structures correctly modify **Project SETI** so that there is no ambiguity regarding when events took place. Choice A is faulty because its construction illogically suggests that

Europeans arrived in the New World on Columbus Day 1992 and that Project SETI was initiated five centuries thereafter. In B, **Initiated on Columbus Day ...** illogically modifies a **\$100 million investment**, suggesting that it was the investment itself, not Project SETI, that was initiated. In D and E, the initial phrase beginning with **Pledging** in both cases illogically modifies **the initiation of Project SETI**; it is not the project's initiation, but the project itself, that pledged a certain investment. Furthermore, D is a sentence fragment, while E may be faulted for ambiguity. The phrase **five centuries after** could modify either **Pledging or the search**, and **on Columbus Day 1992** could refer to the date of either the initiation of Project SETI or the arrival of Europeans in the New World.

Answer to Question 263

D, the best choice, uses the idiomatic **as a result** o/and conveys information unambiguously. In A, the phrase that begins **resulting from** cannot properly modify **later generations**. The word order of **the largest library of the ancient world at Alexandria** generates ambiguity: one possible reading is that the ancient world was located at Alexandria. Choice B is incorrect. Although an "-ing" verb such as **destroying** can sometimes act as a noun, in this case the usage is strained. Again, **at Alexandria** is ambiguous (as in choice A). Choice B also uses **resulted** ungrammatically and produces a run-on sentence (**In A.D. 391, the destroying... resulted and later generations lost**). In C, the phrase **because of the result of** is unidiomatic as well as redundant. The structure of E illogically suggests that there was more than one **largest library of the ancient world** and that only **Alexandria's** was destroyed. Furthermore, **the result was** should instead be **the result was that**.

Answer to Question 264

Choice D, the best answer, is concise, maintains parallel structure, and clearly conveys the comparisons being made between the two types of moth. In A and E, the comparison between most male moths and the male whistling moth is not clear. The use of **but not** does not clearly convey that most other moths use olfactory signals; **rather than** would be preferable, as well as parallel to **rather than at night**. In A, the phrase **by the use of is** unnecessarily wordy, and the insertion of **they** is not required. In E, the final verb should be **attract** (parallel to **call**), not **attracting** (parallel to **using**). Choice B violates parallelism with **by the use of... instead of using**, as well as with **call... and attracting**. Choice C distorts the meaning of the original with its suggestion that male whistling moths call female moths to them both by using acoustical signals and by attracting their mates during the day. The insertion of **using** in **not using olfactory ones** is unnecessary.

Answer to Question 265

Choice B, the best answer, exhibits correct subject-verb agreement and uses appropriate verb tenses. Choices A, C, and D contain errors of agreement: the compound subject **style and... choices of subject** requires a plural verb and should correspond to the plural pronoun **they**, not **it**. Furthermore, C wrongly shifts to the present perfect tense (**has been**) to characterize something that happened in the past, while D uses the past tense **was** to characterize something that is happening in the present. In E, while the plural **have** agrees in number with the compound subject, the use of the present perfect tense (**have been**) is inappropriate for characterizing the effect of Eakins' work in his own time.

Answer to Question 266

E, the best choice, is concise, clear, and idiomatic. Choices A, B, C, and D may be faulted for constructions that are cumbersome, unnecessarily wordy, or unidiomatic. Choices A and D require **as strong as** instead of **as strong**. Similarly, B is missing **than** after **stronger**, and **so** should be **as**. In C and D, **is** should be dropped. Even with revisions, these choices are more wordy and awkward than the best answer.

Answer to Question 267

In choice A, the best answer, a clear and logical comparison is made between Rousseau and Tolstoi. Choice B illogically compares a person, Rousseau, to an event, Tolstoi's rebellion. Also, **Tolstoi's rebellion was against** is less direct than **Tolstoi rebelled against**. Inserting **did** after **As** would make C grammatical. Because **As is** a conjunction, it must introduce a clause; hence the noun Rousseau must have a verb. Choice D compares an implied action (**As did Rousseau**) with a noun (**Tolstoi's rebellion**). Choice E is awkwardly formed, and **like** is needed in place of **as** to compare two nouns (**rebellion is** understood after **Rousseau's**). Also, **Tolstoi's rebellion... was against is** is less direct than **Tolstoi rebelled against**.

Answer to Question **268**

Choice D is the best answer. It correctly compares Kroetz's works to the works of other dramatists. Choices A, B, and C illogically compare Kroetz's **works** to **any** (other) **contemporary German dramatist**. In E, **the** phrase **more often** must be completed by **than** rather than **as**. Also, the comparison is illogical; without **other**, E compares Kroetz's works to a group that includes his works.

READING COMPREHENSION

READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been called “the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth.”

Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affects behavior by countering the activity in

- (5) the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine. Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain. It apparently does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next.

- (10) Like many other agents that affect neuron firing, adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes. There are at least two classes of these receptors, which have been designated A₁ and A₂. Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is struc-

- (15) turally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

For many years, caffeine’s effects have been attri-

- (20) buted to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase, an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP. A number of neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons. Therefore, prolonged periods at

- (25) the elevated concentrations, as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and, consequently, to behavioral stimulation. But Snyder et al point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production

- (30) of phosphodiesterase in the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation. Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase’s activity are not stimulants.

To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by pre-

- (35) venting adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice. “In general,” they reported, “the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors

(40) correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse; i.e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors, the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion.” Theophylline, a close structural relative of caffeine and the major stimulant in tea, was one of the most

(45) effective compounds in both regards.

There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation. One of these was a compound called

3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), which bound very (50) well but actually depressed mouse locomotion. Snyder et al suggest that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs. Even caffeine, which is generally (55) known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood
- (B) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them
- (C) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two
- (D) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it
- (E) challenge the validity of a theory by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions in it

2. According to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

- (A) stimulates behavior in the mouse and in humans, whereas adenosine stimulates behavior in humans only
- (B) has mixed effects in the brain, whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect
- (C) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons, whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations
- (D) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors, whereas adenosine inhibits such release
- (E) inhibits both neuron firing and the production of phosphodiesterase when there is a sufficient concentration in the brain, whereas adenosine inhibits only neuron firing

3. In response to experimental results concerning IBMX, Snyder et al contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

- (A) mixed effects in the brain
- (B) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain
- (C) close structural relationships with caffeine
- (D) depressive effects on mouse locomotion
- (E) the ability to dislodge caffeine from receptors in the brain

4. According to Snyder et al, all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

- (A) IBMX
- (B) caffeine

- (C) adenosine
 - (D) theophylline
 - (E) phosphodiesterase
5. Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A₁ and A₂ receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?
- (A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase
 - (B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine
 - (C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters
 - (D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior
 - (E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain
6. The author quotes Snyder et al in lines 38-43 most probably in order to
- (A) reveal some of the assumptions underlying their theory
 - (B) summarize a major finding of their experiments
 - (C) point out that their experiments were limited to the mouse
 - (D) indicate that their experiments resulted only in general correlations
 - (E) refute the objections made by supporters of the older theory

Passage 2

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems. First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites

- (5) once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day. Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

- I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that (10) would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for (15) the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

- (20) You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique

(25) artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

(30) I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard. Even precious royal seal impressions

(35) known as *melekh* handles have been found in abundance---more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basements of museums are simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to
(40) catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to
(45) sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging
(50) would stop if artifacts were sold on the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

7. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose

- (A) an alternative to museum display of artifacts
- (B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
- (C) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
- (D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites
- (E) a new system for cataloguing duplicate artifacts

8. The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artifacts are true EXCEPT:

- (A) A market for such artifacts already exists.
- (B) Such artifacts seldom have scientific value.
- (C) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artifacts.
- (D) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artifacts.

- (E) Such artifacts frequently exceed in quality those already catalogued in museum collections.
9. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basements?
- (A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts.
- (B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.
- (C) Artifacts discovered in one excavation often become separated from each other.
- (D) Such artifacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.
- (E) Such artifacts' often remain uncatalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage.
10. The author mentions the excavation in Cyprus (lines 31-34) to emphasize which of the following points?
- (A) Ancient lamps and pottery vessels are less valuable, although more rare, than royal seal impressions.
- (B) Artifacts that are very similar to each other present cataloguing difficulties to archaeologists.
- (C) Artifacts that are not uniquely valuable, and therefore could be sold, are available in large quantities.
- (D) Cyprus is the most important location for unearthing large quantities of salable artifacts.
- (E) Illegal sales of duplicate artifacts are wide-spread, particularly on the island of Cyprus.
11. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?
- (A) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artifacts.
- (B) The price of illegally excavated artifacts would rise.
- (C) Computers could be used to trace sold artifacts.
- (D) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artifacts.
- (E) Money gained from selling authenticated artifacts could be used to investigate and prosecute illegal excavators.
12. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?
- (A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.
- (B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.
- (C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.
- (D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.
- (E) Counterfeiting of artifacts will become more commonplace.

Passage 3

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance (5) available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 (10) years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts.

Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the (15) minority business sector by moving away from directly

aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable

- (20) minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority (25) businesses that have potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company.

MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as

- (30) well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available.

Further, since potential markets for the minority busi-

- (35) nesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above (40) the legal minimum of \$500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

- (45) Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter (50) often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, (55) who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are

concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

13. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (A) The use of MESBIC's for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach.
- (B) There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBIC's.
- (C) After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.
- (D) Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.
- (E) For the first time since 1960, large corporations are making significant contributions to the development of minority businesses.

14. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBIC's

- (A) seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
- (B) encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
- (C) attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
- (D) rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses
- (E) select minority businesses on the basis of their location

15. Which of the following does the author cite to support the conclusion that the results of the SBA program were disappointing?

- (A) The small number of new minority enterprises formed as a result of the program
- (B) The small number of minority enterprises that took advantage of the management and technical assistance offered under the program
- (C) The small percentage of the nation's business receipts earned by minority enterprises following the programs, implementation.
- (D) The small percentage of recipient minority enterprises that were able to repay federally guaranteed loans made under the program
- (E) The small number of minority enterprises that chose to participate in the program

16. Which of the following statements about the SBA program can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The maximum term for loans made to recipient businesses was 15 years.
- (B) Business loans were considered to be more useful to recipient businesses than was management and technical assistance.
- (C) The anticipated failure rate for recipient businesses was significantly lower than the rate that actually resulted.
- (D) Recipient businesses were encouraged to relocate to areas more favorable for business development.
- (E) The capitalization needs of recipient businesses were assessed and then provided for adequately.

17. The author refers to the "financial and operating problems"(line 38) encountered by MESBIC's primarily in order to

- (A) broaden the scope of the discussion to include the legal considerations of funding MESBIC'S through sponsoring companies
- (B) call attention to the fact that MESBIC's must receive adequate funding in order to function effectively

- (C) show that sponsoring companies were willing to invest only \$500,000 of government-sponsored venture capital in the original MESBIC's
 - (D) compare SBA and MESBIC limits on minimum funding
 - (E) refute suggestions that MESBIC's have been only marginally successful
18. The author's primary objective in the passage is to
- (A) disprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective
 - (B) explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960's
 - (C) establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960's and those made in the 1980's
 - (D) analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience
 - (E) argue that the "social responsibility approach" to aiding minority businesses is superior to any other approach

Passage 4

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision,

- (5) and only then taking action to implement the decision.

Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed "intuition" to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency,

- (10) novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process to thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a

- (15) poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality: others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is

- (20) neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly.

This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based

- (25) on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an "Aha!" experience. Fourth,

some managers use intuition as a check on the results (30) of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their (35) sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns. (40) One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that “thinking” is inseparable from acting. Since managers often “know” what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied (45) to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often (50) part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution. (55)

19. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to

- (A) speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem
- (B) identify a problem
- (C) bring together disparate facts
- (D) stipulate clear goals
- (E) evaluate possible solutions to a problem

20. The passage suggests which of the following about the “writers on management” mentioned in line 12?

- (A) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.
- (B) They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.
- (C) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
- (D) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.
- (E) They have not acknowledged the role of intuition in managerial practice.

21. Which of the following best exemplifies “an ‘Aha!’ experience” (line 28) as it is presented in the passage?

- (A) A manager risks taking an action whose outcome is unpredictable to discover whether the action changes the

problem at hand.

- (B) A manager performs well-learned and familiar behavior patterns in creative and uncharacteristic ways to solve a problem.
- (C) A manager suddenly connects seemingly unrelated facts and experiences to create a pattern relevant to the problem at hand.
- (D) A manager rapidly identifies the methodology used to compile data yielded by systematic analysis.
- (E) A manager swiftly decides which of several sets of tactics to implement in order to deal with the contingencies suggested by a problem.

22. According to the passage, the classical model of decision analysis includes all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) evaluation of a problem
- (B) creation of possible solutions to a problem
- (C) establishment of clear goals to be reached by the decision
- (D) action undertaken in order to discover more information about a problem
- (E) comparison of the probable effects of different solutions to a problem

23. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

- (A) Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.
- (B) Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not
- (C) Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
- (D) Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.
- (E) Manager Y depends on day-to-day tactical maneuvering; manager X does not.

24. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?

- (A) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
- (B) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
- (C) Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills
- (D) Logical analysis of a problem increases the number of possible solutions.
- (E) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.

Passage 5

Nearly a century ago, biologists found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos. This led them to believe that the

- (5) cells in the early embryo are undetermined in the sense that each cell has the potential to develop in a variety of different ways. Later biologists found that the situation was not so simple. It matters in which plane the embryo is cut. If it is cut in a plane different from the one used
- (10) by the early investigators, it will not form two whole embryos.

A debate arose over what exactly was happening. Which embryo cells are determined, just when do they-

become irreversibly committed to their fates, and what
(15) are the “morphogenetic determinants” that tell a cell
what to become? But the debate could not be resolved
because no one was able to ask the crucial questions
in a form in which they could be pursued productively.
Recent discoveries in molecular biology, however, have
(20) opened up prospects for a resolution of the debate.
Now investigators think they know at least some of the
molecules that act as morphogenetic determinants in
early development. They have been able to show that,
in a sense, cell determination begins even before an egg
(25) is fertilized.

Studying sea urchins, biologist Paul Gross found
that an unfertilized egg contains substances that func-
tion as morphogenetic determinants. They are located
in the cytoplasm of the egg cell; i.e., in that part of the
(30) cell's protoplasm that lies outside of the nucleus. In the
unfertilized egg, the substances are inactive and are not
distributed homogeneously. When the egg is fertilized,
the substances become active and, presumably, govern
the behavior of the genes they interact with. Since the
(35) substances are unevenly distributed in the egg, when the
fertilized egg divides, the resulting cells are different
from the start and so can be qualitatively different in
their own gene activity.

The substances that Gross studied are maternal
(40) messenger RNA's --products of certain of the maternal
genes. He and other biologists studying a wide variety
of organisms have found that these particular RNA's
direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, a class
of proteins that bind to DNA. Once synthesized, the
(45) histones move into the cell nucleus, where sections of
DNA wrap around them to form a structure that resem-
bles beads, or knots, on a string. The beads are DNA
segments wrapped around the histones; the string is the
intervening DNA. And it is the structure of these beaded
(50) DNA strings that guides the fate of the cells in which
they are located.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that the morphogenetic determinants present in the early embryo are
- (A) located in the nucleus of the embryo cells
 - (B) evenly distributed unless the embryo is not developing normally

- (C) inactive until the embryo cells become irreversibly committed to their final function
 - (D) identical to those that were already present in the unfertilized egg
 - (E) present in larger quantities than is necessary for the development of a single individual
26. The main topic of the passage is
- (A) the early development of embryos of lower marine organisms
 - (B) the main contribution of modern embryology to molecular biology
 - (C) the role of molecular biology in disproving older theories of embryonic development
 - (D) cell determination as an issue in the study of embryonic development
 - (E) scientific dogma as a factor in the recent debate over the value of molecular biology
27. According to the passage, when biologists believed that the cells in the early embryo were undetermined, they made which of the following mistakes?
- (A) They did not attempt to replicate the original experiment of separating an embryo into two parts.
 - (B) They did not realize that there was a connection between the issue of cell determination and the outcome of the separation experiment.
 - (C) They assumed that the results of experiments on embryos did not depend on the particular animal species used for such experiments.
 - (D) They assumed that it was crucial to perform the separation experiment at an early stage in the embryo's life.
 - (E) They assumed that different ways of separating an embryo into two parts would be equivalent as far as the fate of the two parts was concerned.
28. It can be inferred from the passage that the initial production of histones after an egg is fertilized takes place
- (A) in the cytoplasm
 - (B) in the maternal genes
 - (C) throughout the protoplasm
 - (D) in the beaded portions of the DNA strings
 - (E) in certain sections of the cell nucleus
29. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is dependent on the fertilization of an egg?
- (A) Copying of maternal genes to produce maternal messenger RNA's
 - (B) Synthesis of proteins called histones
 - (C) Division of a cell into its nucleus and the cytoplasm
 - (D) Determination of the egg cell's potential for division
 - (E) Generation of all of a cell's morphogenetic determinants
30. According to the passage, the morphogenetic determinants present in the unfertilized egg cell are which of the following?
- (A) Proteins bound to the nucleus
 - (B) Histones
 - (C) Maternal messenger RNA's
 - (D) Cytoplasm
 - (E) Nonbeaded intervening DNA

Passage 6

In the two decades between 1910 and 1930, over ten percent of the Black population of the United States left the South, where the preponderance of the Black

population had been located, and migrated to northern
(5) states, with the largest number moving, it is claimed,
between 1916 and 1918. It has been frequently assumed,
but not proved, that the majority of the migrants in
what has come to be called the Great Migration came
from rural areas and were motivated by two concurrent
(10) factors: the collapse of the cotton industry following
the boll weevil infestation, which began in 1898, and
increased demand in the North for labor following
the cessation of European immigration caused by the
outbreak of the First World War in 1914. This assump-
(15) tion has led to the conclusion that the migrants' subse-
quent lack of economic mobility in the North is tied to
rural background, a background that implies unfamil-
iarity with urban living and a lack of industrial skills.

But the question of who actually left the South has
(20) never been rigorously investigated. Although numerous
investigations document an exodus from rural southern
areas to southern cities prior to the Great Migration.
no one has considered whether the same migrants then
moved on to northern cities. In 1910 over 600,000
(25) Black workers, or ten percent of the Black work force,
reported themselves to be engaged in "manufacturing
and mechanical pursuits," the federal census category
roughly encompassing the entire industrial sector. The
Great Migration could easily have been made up entirely
(30) of this group and their families. It is perhaps surprising
to argue that an employed population could be enticed
to move, but an explanation lies in the labor conditions
then prevalent in the South.

About thirty-five percent of the urban Black popu-
(35) lation in the South was engaged in skilled trades. Some
were from the old artisan class of slavery-blacksmiths.
masons, carpenters-which had had a monopoly of
certain trades, but they were gradually being pushed
out by competition, mechanization, and obsolescence,
(40) The remaining sixty-five percent, more recently urban-
ized, worked in newly developed industries---tobacco.
lumber, coal and iron manufacture, and railroads.
Wages in the South, however, were low, and Black
workers were aware, through labor recruiters and the
(45) Black press, that they could earn more even as unskilled
workers in the North than they could as artisans in the

South. After the boll weevil infestation, urban Black workers faced competition from the continuing influx of both Black and White rural workers, who were driven (50) to undercut the wages formerly paid for industrial jobs.

Thus, a move north would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed, and the easy conclusion tying their subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background comes into question.

31. The author indicates explicitly that which of the following records has been a source of information in her investigation?

- (A) United States Immigration Service reports from 1914 to 1930
 - (B) Payrolls of southern manufacturing firms between 1910 and 1930
 - (C) The volume of cotton exports between 1898 and 1910
 - (D) The federal census of 1910
 - (E) Advertisements of labor recruiters appearing in southern newspapers after 1910
32. In the passage, the author anticipates which of the following as a possible objection to her argument?
- (A) It is uncertain how many people actually migrated during the Great Migration.
 - (B) The eventual economic status of the Great Migration migrants has not been adequately traced.
 - (C) It is not likely that people with steady jobs would have reason to move to another area of the country.
 - (D) It is not true that the term “manufacturing and mechanical pursuits” actually encompasses the entire industrial sector.
 - (E) Of the Black workers living in southern cities, only those in a small number of trades were threatened by obsolescence.

33. According to the passage, which of the following is true of wages in southern cities in 1910?

- (A) They were being pushed lower as a result of increased competition.
- (B) They had begun to rise so that southern industry could attract rural workers.
- (C) They had increased for skilled workers but decreased for unskilled workers.
- (D) They had increased in large southern cities but decreased in small southern cities.
- (E) They had increased in newly developed industries but decreased in the older trades.

34. The author cites each of the following as possible influences in a Black worker’s decision to migrate north in the Great Migration EXCEPT

- (A) wage levels in northern cities
- (B) labor recruiters
- (C) competition from rural workers
- (D) voting rights in northern states
- (E) the Black press

35. It can be inferred from the passage that the “easy conclusion” mentioned in line 53 is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) People who migrate from rural areas to large cities usually do so for economic reasons.
- (B) Most people who leave rural areas to take jobs in cities return to rural areas as soon as it is financially possible for them to do so.

- (C) People with rural backgrounds are less likely to succeed economically in cities than are those with urban backgrounds.
 - (D) Most people who were once skilled workers are not willing to work as unskilled workers.
 - (E) People who migrate from their birthplaces to other regions of country seldom undertake a second migration.
36. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) support an alternative to an accepted methodology
 - (B) present evidence that resolves a contradiction
 - (C) introduce a recently discovered source of information
 - (D) challenge a widely accepted explanation
 - (E) argue that a discarded theory deserves new attention

Passage 7

In 1896 a Georgia couple suing for damages in the accidental death of their two year old was told that since the child had made no real economic contribution to the family, there was no liability for damages. In contrast,

- (5) less than a century later, in 1979, the parents of a three year old sued in New York for accidental-death damages and won an award of \$750,000.

The transformation in social values implicit in juxtaposing these two incidents is the subject of Viviana

- (10) Zelizer's excellent book, *Pricing the Priceless Child*.

During the nineteenth century, she argues, the concept of the "useful" child who contributed to the family economy gave way gradually to the present-day notion of the "useless" child who, though producing no income

- (15) for, and indeed extremely costly to, its parents, is yet considered emotionally "priceless." Well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800's, this new view of childhood spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth
- (20) centuries as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws predicated in part on the assumption that a child's emotional value made child labor taboo.

For Zelizer the origins of this transformation were

- (25) many and complex. The gradual erosion of children's productive value in a maturing industrial economy, the decline in birth and death rates, especially in child mortality, and the development of the companionate family (a family in which members were united by

- (30) explicit bonds of love rather than duty) were all factors critical in changing the assessment of children's worth.

Yet “expulsion of children from the ‘cash nexus,’ ... although clearly shaped by profound changes in the economic, occupational, and family structures,” Zelizer (35) maintains. “was also part of a cultural process ‘of sacralization’ of children’s lives. ” Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important for late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans, she suggests; this sacralization was a way of resisting what (40) they perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.

In stressing the cultural determinants of a child’s worth, Zelizer takes issue with practitioners of the new “sociological economics,” who have analyzed such traditionally sociological topics as crime, marriage, education, and health solely in terms of their economic determinants. Allowing only a small role for cultural forces in the form of individual “preferences,” these sociologists tend to view all human behavior as directed primarily by (50) the principle of maximizing economic gain. Zelizer is highly critical of this approach, and emphasizes instead the opposite phenomenon: the power of social values to transform price. As children became more valuable in emotional terms, she argues, their “exchange” or “sur- (55) render” value on the market, that is, the conversion of their intangible worth into cash terms, became much greater.

37. It can be inferred from the passage that accidental-death damage awards in America during the nineteenth century tended to be based principally on the

- (A) earnings of the person at time of death
- (B) wealth of the party causing the death
- (C) degree of culpability of the party causing the death
- (D) amount of money that had been spent on the person killed
- (E) amount of suffering endured by the family of the person killed

38. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1800’s children were generally regarded by their families as individuals who

- (A) needed enormous amounts of security and affection
- (B) required constant supervision while working
- (C) were important to the economic well-being of a family
- (D) were unsuited to spending long hours in school
- (E) were financial burdens assumed for the good of society

39. Which of the following alternative explanations of the change in the cash value of children would be most likely to be put forward by sociological economists as they are described in the passage?

- (A) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because parents began to increase their emotional investment in the upbringing of their children.
 - (B) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because their expected earnings over the course of a lifetime increased greatly.
 - (C) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because the spread of humanitarian ideals resulted in a wholesale reappraisal of the worth of an individual
 - (D) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because compulsory education laws reduced the supply, and thus raised the costs, of available child labor.
 - (E) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because of changes in the way negligence law assessed damages in accidental-death cases.
40. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) review the literature in a new academic subfield
 - (B) present the central thesis of a recent book
 - (C) contrast two approaches to analyzing historical change
 - (D) refute a traditional explanation of a social phenomenon
 - (E) encourage further work on a neglected historical topic
41. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following statements was true of American families over the course of the nineteenth century?
- (A) The average size of families grew considerably
 - (B) The percentage of families involved in industrial work declined dramatically.
 - (C) Family members became more emotionally bonded to one another.
 - (D) Family members spent an increasing amount of time working with each other.
 - (E) Family members became more economically dependent on each other.
42. Zelizer refers to all of the following as important influences in changing the assessment of children's worth EXCEPT changes in
- (A) the mortality rate
 - (B) the nature of industry
 - (C) the nature of the family
 - (D) attitudes toward reform movements
 - (E) attitudes toward the marketplace

Passage 8

- Prior to 1975, union efforts to organize public-sector clerical workers, most of whom are women, were somewhat limited. The factors favoring unionization drives seem to have been either the presence of large numbers
- (5) of workers, as in New York City, to make it worth the effort, or the concentration of small numbers in one or two locations, such as a hospital, to make it relatively easy. Receptivity to unionization on the workers, part was also a consideration, but when there were large
- (10) numbers involved or the clerical workers were the only unorganized group in a jurisdiction, the multioccupa-

tional unions would often try to organize them regardless of the workers' initial receptivity. The strategic reasoning was based, first, on the concern that politicians and administrators might play off unionized against nonunionized workers, and, second, on the conviction that a fully unionized public work force meant power, both at the bargaining table and in the legislature. In localities where clerical workers were few in number, were scattered in several workplaces, and expressed no interest in being organized, unions more often than not ignored them in the pre-1975 period.

But since the mid-1970's, a different strategy has emerged. In 1977, 34 percent of government clerical workers were represented by a labor organization, compared with 46 percent of government professionals, 44 percent of government blue-collar workers, and 41 percent of government service workers. Since then, however, the biggest increases in public-sector unionization have been among clerical workers. Between 1977 and 1980, the number of unionized government workers in blue-collar and service occupations increased only about 1.5 percent, while in the white-collar occupations the increase was 20 percent and among clerical workers in particular, the increase was 22 percent.

What accounts for this upsurge in unionization among clerical workers? First, more women have entered the work force in the past few years, and more of them plan to remain working until retirement age. Consequently, they are probably more concerned than their predecessors were about job security and economic benefits. Also, the women's movement has succeeded in legitimizing the economic and political activism of women on their own behalf, thereby producing a more positive attitude toward unions. The absence of any comparable increase in unionization among private-sector clerical workers, however, identifies the primary catalyst—the structural change in the multioccupational public-sector unions themselves. Over the past twenty years, the occupational distribution in these unions has been steadily shifting from predominantly blue-collar to predominantly white-collar. Because there are far more women in white-collar jobs, an increase in the proportion of female members has accompanied the occupational shift

(55) and has altered union policy-making in favor of organizing women and addressing women's issues.

43. According to the passage, the public-sector workers who were most likely to belong to unions in 1977 were

- (A) professionals
- (B) managers
- (C) clerical workers
- (D) service workers
- (E) blue-collar workers

44. The author cites union efforts to achieve a fully unionized work force (line 13-19) in order to account for why

- (A) politicians might try to oppose public-sector union organizing
- (B) public-sector unions have recently focused on organizing women
- (C) early organizing efforts often focused on areas where there were large numbers of workers
- (D) union efforts with regard to public-sector clerical workers increased dramatically after 1975
- (E) unions sometimes tried to organize workers regardless of the workers' initial interest in unionization

45. The author's claim that, since the mid-1970's, a new strategy has emerged in the unionization of public-sector clerical workers (line 23) would be strengthened if the author

- (A) described more fully the attitudes of clerical workers toward labor unions
- (B) compared the organizing strategies employed by private-sector unions with those of public-sector unions
- (C) explained why politicians and administrators sometimes oppose unionization of clerical workers
- (D) indicated that the number of unionized public-sector clerical workers was increasing even before the mid-1970's
- (E) showed that the factors that favored unionization drives among these workers prior to 1975 have decreased in importance

46. According to the passage, in the period prior to 1975, each of the following considerations helped determine whether a union would attempt to organize a certain group of clerical workers EXCEPT

- (A) the number of clerical workers in that group
- (B) the number of women among the clerical workers in that group
- (C) whether the clerical workers in that area were concentrated in one workplace or scattered over several workplaces
- (D) the degree to which the clerical workers in that group were interested in unionization
- (E) whether all the other workers in the same jurisdiction as that group of clerical workers were unionized

47. The author states that which of the following is a consequence of the women's movement of recent years?

- (A) An increase in the number of women entering the work force
- (B) A structural change in multioccupational public-sector unions
- (C) A more positive attitude on the part of women toward unions
- (D) An increase in the proportion of clerical workers that are women
- (E) An increase in the number of women in administrative positions

48. The main concern of the passage is to

- (A) advocate particular strategies for future efforts to organize certain workers into labor unions
- (B) explain differences in the unionized proportions of various groups of public-sector workers
- (C) evaluate the effectiveness of certain kinds of labor unions that represent public-sector workers
- (D) analyzed and explain an increase in unionization among a certain category of workers

- (E) describe and distinguish strategies appropriate to organizing different categories of workers

Passage 9

Milankovitch proposed in the early twentieth century that the ice ages were caused by variations in the Earth's orbit around the Sun. For sometime this theory was considered untestable, largely because there was no sufficiently precise chronology of the ice ages with which the orbital variations could be matched.

To establish such a chronology it is necessary to determine the relative amounts of land ice that existed at various times in the Earth's past. A recent discovery makes such a determination possible: relative land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes, 16 and 18, found in ocean sediments. Almost all the oxygen in water is oxygen 16, but a few molecules out of every thousand incorporate the heavier isotope 18. When an ice age begins, the continental ice sheets grow, steadily reducing the amount of water evaporated from the ocean that will eventually return to it. Because heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces, the remaining ocean water becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18. The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean. The higher the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in a sedimentary specimen, the more land ice there was when the sediment was laid down.

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. First, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages. The dated isotope record shows that the fluctuations in global ice volume over the past several hundred thousand years have a pattern: an ice age occurs roughly once every

100,000 years. These data have established a strong connection between variations in the Earth's orbit and the periodicity of the ice ages.

However, it is important to note that other factors, (45) such as volcanic particulates or variations in the amount of sunlight received by the Earth, could potentially have affected the climate. The advantage of the Milankovitch theory is that it is testable: changes in the Earth's orbit can be calculated and dated by applying Newton's laws (50) of gravity to progressively earlier configurations of the bodies in the solar system. Yet the lack of information about other possible factors affecting global climate does not make them unimportant.

49. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in

- (A) suggesting an alternative to an outdated research method
- (B) introducing a new research method that calls an accepted theory into question
- (C) emphasizing the instability of data gathered from the application of a new scientific method
- (D) presenting a theory and describing a new method to test that theory
- (E) initiating a debate about a widely accepted theory

50. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the Milankovitch theory?

- (A) It is the only possible explanation for the ice ages.
- (B) It is too limited to provide a plausible explanation for the ice ages, despite recent research findings.
- (C) It cannot be tested and confirmed until further research on volcanic activity is done.
- (D) It is one plausible explanation, though not the only one, for the ice ages.
- (E) It is not a plausible explanation for the ice ages, although it has opened up promising possibilities for future research.

51. It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

- (A) It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times.
- (B) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.
- (C) It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years.
- (D) It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water.
- (E) It stretched back for only a million years.

52. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the ratios of oxygen isotopes in ocean sediments?

- (A) They indicate that sediments found during an ice age contain more calcium carbonate than sediments formed at other times.
- (B) They are less reliable than the evidence from rocks on land in determining the volume of land ice.
- (C) They can be used to deduce the relative volume of land ice that was present when the sediment was laid down.
- (D) They are more unpredictable during an ice age than in other climatic conditions.
- (E) They can be used to determine atmospheric conditions at various times in the past.

53. It can be inferred from the passage that precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water has
- (A) the same isotopic ratio as ocean water
 - (B) less oxygen 18 than does ocean water
 - (C) less oxygen 18 than has the ice contained in continental ice sheets
 - (D) a different isotopic composition than has precipitation formed from water on land
 - (E) more oxygen 16 than has precipitation formed from fresh water
54. It can be inferred from the passage that calcium carbonate shells
- (A) are not as susceptible to deterioration as rocks
 - (B) are less common in sediments formed during an ice age
 - (C) are found only in areas that were once covered by land ice
 - (D) contain radioactive material that can be used to determine a sediment's isotopic composition
 - (E) reflect the isotopic composition of the water at the time the shells were formed

Passage 22

- Many United States companies have, unfortunately, made the search for legal protection from import competition into a major line of work. Since 1980 the United States International Trade Commission (ITC)
- (5)** has received about 280 complaints alleging damage from imports that benefit from subsidies by foreign governments. Another 340 charge that foreign companies "dumped" their products in the United States at "less than fair value." Even when no unfair practices
- (10)** are alleged, the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.
- Contrary to the general impression, this quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped. As corporations begin to function globally, they
- (15)** develop an intricate web of marketing, production, and research relationships. The complexity of these relationships makes it unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.
- (20)** Internationalization increases the danger that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect. Suppose a United States-owned company establishes an overseas plant to manufacture a product while its competitor
- (25)** makes the same product in the United States. If the competitor can prove injury from the imports---and that the United States company received a subsidy from a foreign government to build its plant abroad---the United States company's products will be uncompeti-

(30) tive in the United States, since they would be subject to duties.

Perhaps the most brazen case occurred when the ITC investigated allegations that Canadian companies were injuring the United States salt industry by dumping

(35) rock salt, used to de-ice roads. The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate with United States operations was crying for help against a United States company with foreign operations. The “United States” company claiming injury was a subsidiary of a

(40) Dutch conglomerate, while the “Canadian” companies included a subsidiary of a Chicago firm that was the second-largest domestic producer of rock salt.

55. The passage is chiefly concerned with

- (A) arguing against the increased internationalization of United States corporations
- (B) warning that the application of laws affecting trade frequently has unintended consequences
- (C) demonstrating that foreign-based firms receive more subsidies from their governments than United States firms receive from the United States government
- (D) advocating the use of trade restrictions for “dumped” products but not for other imports
- (E) recommending a uniform method for handling claims of unfair trade practices

56. It can be inferred from the passage that the minimal basis for a complaint to the International Trade Commission is which of the following?

- (A) A foreign competitor has received a subsidy from a foreign government.
- (B) A foreign competitor has substantially increased the volume of products shipped to the United States.
- (C) A foreign competitor is selling products in the United States at less than fair market value.
- (D) The company requesting import relief has been injured by the sale of imports in the United States.
- (E) The company requesting import relief has been barred from exporting products to the country of its foreign competitor.

57. The last paragraph performs which of the following functions in the passage?

- (A) It summarizes the discussion thus far and suggests additional areas of research.
- (B) It presents a recommendation based on the evidence presented earlier.
- (C) It discusses an exceptional case in which the results expected by the author of the passage were not obtained.
- (D) It introduces an additional area of concern not mentioned earlier.
- (E) It cites a specific case that illustrates a problem presented more generally in the previous paragraph.

58. The passage warns of which of the following dangers?

- (A) Companies in the United States may receive no protection from imports unless they actively seek protection from import competition.
- (B) Companies that seek legal protection from import competition may incur legal costs that far exceed any possible gain.

- (C) Companies that are United States-owned but operate internationally may not be eligible for protection from import competition under the laws of the countries in which their plants operate.
- (D) Companies that are not United States-owned may seek legal protection from import competition under United States import relief laws.
- (E) Companies in the United States that import raw materials may have to pay duties on those materials.

59. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to be true of United States trade laws?
- (A) They will eliminate the practice of “dumping” products in the United States.
 - (B) They will enable manufacturers in the United States to compete more profitably outside the United States.
 - (C) They will affect United States trade with Canada more negatively than trade with other nations.
 - (D) Those that help one unit within a parent company will not necessarily help other units in the company.
 - (E) Those that are applied to international companies will accomplish their intended result.
60. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about the complaint mentioned in the last paragraph?
- (A) The ITC acted unfairly toward the complainant in its investigation.
 - (B) The complaint violated the intent of import relief laws.
 - (C) The response of the ITC to the complaint provided suitable relief from unfair trade practices to the complainant.
 - (D) The ITC did not have access to appropriate information concerning the case.
 - (E) Each of the companies involved in the complaint acted in its own best interest.

Passage 23

- At the end of the nineteenth century, a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American culture prompted ethnologists to begin recording the life stories of Native American. Ethnologists had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories: they were after linguistic or anthropological data that would supplement their own field observations, and they believed that the personal stories, even of a single individual, could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing from without. In addition many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

- There were, however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate and complete information. Franz Boas, for example, described autobiographies as being “of limited value, and useful chiefly for the study of the perversion of truth by memory,” while

Paul Radin contended that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing, and inevitably derived results too tinged by the investi-

(25) gator's own emotional tone to be reliable.

Even more importantly, as these life stories moved from the traditional oral mode to recorded written form, much was inevitably lost. Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a

(30) given tribe. Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events that they thought significant were often deemed unimportant by their interviewers.

Indeed, the very act of telling their stories could force

(35) Native American narrators to distort their cultures, as taboos had to be broken to speak the names of dead relatives crucial to their family stories.

Despite all of this, autobiography remains a useful tool for ethnological research: such personal reminis-

(40) cences and impressions, incomplete as they may be, are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture.

61. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) The historical backgrounds of two currently used research methods are chronicled.
- (B) The validity of the data collected by using two different research methods is compared.
- (C) The usefulness of a research method is questioned and then a new method is proposed.
- (D) The use of a research method is described and the limitations of the results obtained are discussed.
- (E) A research method is evaluated and the changes necessary for its adaptation to other subject areas are discussed.

62. Which of the following is most similar to the actions of nineteenth-century ethnologists in their editing of the life stories of Native Americans?

- (A) A witness in a jury trial invokes the Fifth Amendment in order to avoid relating personally incriminating evidence.
- (B) A stockbroker refuses to divulge the source of her information on the possible future increase in a stock's value.
- (C) A sports announcer describes the action in a team sport with which he is unfamiliar.
- (D) A chef purposely excludes the special ingredient from the recipe of his prizewinning dessert.
- (E) A politician fails to mention in a campaign speech the similarities in the positions held by her opponent for political office and by herself.

63. According to the passage, collecting life stories can be a useful methodology because

- (A) life stories provide deeper insights into a culture than the hypothesizing of academics who are not members of

that culture

- (B) life stories can be collected easily and they are not subject to invalid interpretations
- (C) ethnologists have a limited number of research methods from which to choose
- (D) life stories make it easy to distinguish between the important and unimportant features of a culture
- (E) the collection of life stories does not require a culturally knowledgeable investigator

64. Information in the passage suggests that which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?

- (A) Basing all inferences made about the culture on an ethnological theory
- (B) Eliminating all of the emotion-laden information reported by the informant
- (C) Translating the informant's words into the researcher's language
- (D) Reducing the number of questions and carefully specifying the content of the questions that the investigator can ask the informant
- (E) Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regardless of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value

65. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to

- (A) question an explanation
- (B) correct a misconception
- (C) critique a methodology
- (D) discredit an idea
- (E) clarify an ambiguity

66. It can be inferred from the passage that a characteristic of the ethnological research on Native Americans conducted during the nineteenth century was the use of which of the following?

- (A) Investigators familiar with the culture under study
- (B) A language other than the informant's for recording life stories
- (C) Life stories as the ethnologist's primary source of information
- (D) Complete transcriptions of informants' descriptions of tribal beliefs
- (E) Stringent guidelines for the preservation of cultural data

Passage 24

All of the cells in a particular plant start out with the same complement of genes. How then can these cells differentiate and form structures as different as roots, stems, leaves, and fruits? The answer is that only a (5) small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell are expressed, or turned on, at a given time. This is accomplished by a complex system of chemical messengers that in plants include hormones and other regulatory molecules. Five major hormones have been identified: (10) auxin, abscisic acid, cytokinin, ethylene, and gibberellin. Studies of plants have now identified a new class of

regulatory molecules called oligosaccharins.

Unlike the oligosaccharins, the five well-known plant hormones are pleiotropic rather than specific, that is,

- (15) each has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants. The five has so many simultaneous effects that they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops. Auxin, for instance, stimulates the rate of cell elongation, causes shoots to
- (20) grow up and roots to grow down, and inhibits the growth of lateral shoots. Auxin also causes the plant to develop a vascular system, to form lateral roots, and to produce ethylene.

The pleiotropy of the five well-studied plant

- (25) hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animal. For example, hormones from the hypothalamus in the brain stimulate the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release
- (30) of hormones from the adrenal cortex. These hormones have specific effects on target organs all over the body. One hormone stimulates the thyroid gland, for example, another the ovarian follicle cells, and so forth. In other words, there is a hierarchy of hormones.
- (35) Such a hierarchy may also exist in plants. Oligosaccharins are fragments of the cell wall released by enzymes: different enzymes release different oligosaccharins. There are indications that pleiotropic plant hormones may actually function by activating the
- (40) enzymes that release these other, more specific chemical messengers from the cell wall.

67. According to the passage, the five well-known plant hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops because

- (A) it is not known exactly what functions the hormones perform
- (B) each hormone has various effects on plants
- (C) none of the hormones can function without the others
- (D) each hormone has different effects on different kinds of plants
- (E) each hormone works on only a small subset of a cell's genes at any particular time

68. The passage suggests that the place of hypothalamic hormones in the hormonal hierarchies of animals is similar to the place of which of the following in plants?

- (A) Plant cell walls
- (B) The complement of genes in each plant cell
- (C) A subset of a plant cell's gene complement

- (D) The five major hormones
- (E) The oligosaccharins

69. The passage suggests that which of the following is a function likely to be performed by an oligosaccharin?
- (A) To stimulate a particular plant cell to become part of a plant's root system
 - (B) To stimulate the walls of a particular cell to produce other oligosaccharins
 - (C) To activate enzymes that release specific chemical messengers from plant cell walls
 - (D) To duplicate the gene complement in a particular plant cell
 - (E) To produce multiple effects on a particular subsystem of plant cells
70. The author mentions specific effects that auxin has on plant development in order to illustrate the
- (A) point that some of the effects of plant hormones can be harmful
 - (B) way in which hormones are produced by plants
 - (C) hierarchical nature of the functioning of plant hormones
 - (D) differences among the best-known plant hormones
 - (E) concept of pleiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones
71. According to the passage, which of the following best describes a function performed by oligosaccharins?
- (A) Regulating the daily functioning of a plant's cells
 - (B) Interacting with one another to produce different chemicals
 - (C) Releasing specific chemical messengers from a plant's cell walls
 - (D) Producing the hormones that cause plant cells to differentiate to perform different functions
 - (E) Influencing the development of a plant's cells by controlling the expression of the cells' genes
72. The passage suggests that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could be used effectively to
- (A) trace the passage of chemicals through the walls of cells
 - (B) pinpoint functions of other plant hormones
 - (C) artificially control specific aspects of the development of crops
 - (D) alter the complement of genes in the cells of plants
 - (E) alter the effects of the five major hormones on plant development

Two recent publications offer different assessment of the career of the famous British nurse Florence Nightingale. A book by Anne Summers seeks to debunk the idealizations and present a reality at odds with Nightingale's heroic reputation. According to Summers, Nightingale's importance during the Crimean War has been exaggerated: not until near the war's end did she become supervisor of the female nurses. Additionally, Summers writes that the contribution of the nurses to the relief of the wounded was at best marginal. The prevailing problems of military medicine were caused by army organizational practices, and the addition of a few nurses to the medical staff could be no more than symbolic. Nightingale's place in the national pantheon, Summers asserts, is largely due to the propagandistic efforts of contemporary newspaper reporters.

By contrast, the editors of a new volume of Nightingale's letters view Nightingale as a person who significantly influenced not only her own age but also subsequent generations. They highlight her ongoing efforts to reform sanitary conditions after the war. For example, when she learned that peacetime living conditions in British barracks were so horrible that the death rate of enlisted men far exceeded that of

neighboring civilian populations, she succeeded in persuading the government to establish a Royal Commission on the Health of the Army. She used sums raised through public contributions to found a nurses' training hospital in London. Even in administrative matters, the editors assert, her practical intelligence was formidable: as recently as 1947 the British Army's medical services were still using the cost-accounting system she had devised in the 1860's.

I believe that the evidence of her letters supports continued respect for Nightingale's brilliance and creativity. When counseling a village schoolmaster to encourage children to use their faculties of observation, she sounds like a modern educator. Her insistence on classifying the problems of the needy in order to devise appropriate treatments is similar to the approach of modern social workers. In sum, although Nightingale may not have achieved all of her goals during the Crimean War, her breadth of vision and ability to realize ambitious projects have earned her an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers.

73. The passage is primarily concerned with evaluating
- (A) the importance of Florence Nightingale's innovations in the field of nursing
 - (B) contrasting approaches to the writing of historical biography
 - (C) contradictory accounts of Florence Nightingale's historical significance
 - (D) the quality of health care in nineteenth-century England
 - (E) the effect of the Crimean War on developments in the field of health care
74. According to the passage, the editors of Nightingale's letters credit her with contributing to which of the following?
- (A) Improving of the survival rate for soldiers in British Army hospitals during the Crimean War
 - (B) The development of a nurses' training curriculum that was far in advance of its day
 - (C) The increase in the number of women doctors practicing in British Army hospitals
 - (D) Establishment of the first facility for training nurses at a major British university
 - (E) The creation of an organization for monitoring the peacetime living conditions of British soldiers
75. The passage suggests which of the following about Nightingale's relationship with the British public of her day?
- (A) She was highly respected, her projects receiving popular and governmental support.
 - (B) She encountered resistance both from the army establishment and the general public.
 - (C) She was supported by the working classes and opposed by the wealthier classes.
 - (D) She was supported by the military establishment but had to fight the governmental bureaucracy.
 - (E) After initially being received with enthusiasm, she was quickly forgotten.
76. The passage suggests which of the following about sanitary conditions in Britain after the Crimean War?
- (A) While not ideal, they were superior to those in other parts of the world.
 - (B) Compared with conditions before the war, they had deteriorated.
 - (C) They were more advanced in rural areas than in the urban centers.
 - (D) They were worse in military camps than in the neighboring civilian populations.
 - (E) They were uniformly crude and unsatisfactory throughout England.
77. Which of the following statements regarding the differing interpretations of Nightingale's importance would the author most likely agree?
- (A) Summers misunderstood both the importance of Nightingale's achievements during the Crimean War and her subsequent influence on British policy.
 - (B) The editors of Nightingale's letters made some valid points about her practical achievements, but they still exaggerated her influence on subsequent generations.

- (C) Although Summers' account of Nightingale's role in the Crimean War may be accurate, she ignored evidence of Nightingales' subsequent achievement that suggests that her reputation as an eminent social reformer is well-deserved.
- (D) The editors of Nightingale's letters mistakenly propagated the outdated idealization of Nightingale that only impedes attempts to arrive at a balance assessment of her true role.
- (E) The evidence of Nightingale's letters supports Summers' conclusions both about Nightingale's activities and about her influence.
78. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the author's assessment of Nightingale's creativity?
- (A) Educational philosophy in Nightingale's day did not normally emphasize developing children's ability to observe.
- (B) Nightingale was the first to notice the poor living conditions in British military barracks in peacetime.
- (C) No educator before Nightingale had thought to enlist the help of village schoolmasters in introducing new teaching techniques.
- (D) Until Nightingale began her work, there was no concept of organized help for the needy in nineteenth-century Britain.
- (E) The British Army's medical services had no cost-accounting system until Nightingale devised one in the 1860's.
79. In the last paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) summarizing the arguments about Nightingale presented in the first two paragraphs
- (B) refuting the view of Nightingale's career presented in the preceding paragraph
- (C) analyzing the weaknesses of the evidence presented elsewhere in the passage
- (D) citing evidence to support a view of Nightingale's career
- (E) correcting a factual error occurring in one of the works under review

A meteor stream is composed of dust particles that have been ejected from a parent comet at a variety of velocities. These particles follow the same orbit as the parent comet, but due to their differing velocities they slowly gain on or fall behind the disintegrating comet until a shroud of dust surrounds the entire cometary orbit. Astronomers have hypothesized that a meteor stream should broaden with time as the dust particles' individual orbits are perturbed by planetary gravitational fields. A recent computer-modeling experiment tested this hypothesis by tracking the influence of planetary gravitation over a projected 5,000-year period on the positions of a group of hypothetical dust particles. In the model, the particles were randomly distributed throughout a computer simulation of the orbit of an actual meteor stream, the Geminid. The researcher found, as expected, that the computer-model stream broadened with time. Conventional theories, however, predicted that the distribution of particles would be increasingly dense toward the center of a meteor stream. Surprisingly, the computer-model meteor stream gradually came to resemble a thick-walled, hollow pipe.

Whenever the Earth passes through a meteor stream, a meteor shower occurs. Moving at a little over 1,500,000 miles per day around its orbit, the Earth would take, on average, just over a day to cross the hollow, computer-model Geminid stream if the stream were 5,000 years old. Two brief periods of peak meteor activity during the shower would be observed, one as the Earth entered the thick-walled "pipe" and one as it exited. There is no reason why the Earth should always pass through the stream's exact center, so the time interval between the two bursts of activity would vary from one year to the next.

Has the predicted twin-peaked activity been observed for the actual yearly Geminid meteor shower? The Geminid data between 1970 and 1979 show just such a bifurcation, a secondary burst of meteor activity being

clearly visible at an average of 19 hours (1,200,000 miles) after the first burst. The time intervals between the bursts suggest the actual Geminid stream is about 3,000 years old.

80. The primary focus of the passage is on which of the following?

- (A) Comparing two scientific theories and contrasting the predictions that each would make concerning a natural phenomenon
- (B) Describing a new theoretical model and noting that it explains the nature of observations made of a particular natural phenomenon
- (C) Evaluating the results of a particular scientific experiment and suggesting further areas for research
- (D) Explaining how two different natural phenomena are related and demonstrating a way to measure them
- (E) Analyzing recent data derived from observations of an actual phenomenon and constructing a model to explain the data

81. According to the passage, which of the following is an accurate statement concerning meteor streams?

- (A) Meteor streams and comets start out with similar orbits, but only those of meteor streams are perturbed by planetary gravitation.
- (B) Meteor streams grow as dust particles are attracted by the gravitational fields of comets.
- (C) Meteor streams are composed of dust particles derived from comets.
- (D) Comets may be composed of several kinds of materials, while meteor streams consist only of large dust particles.
- (E) Once formed, meteor streams hasten the further disintegration of comets.

82. The author states that the research described in the first paragraph was undertaken in order to

- (A) determine the age of an actual meteor stream
- (B) identify the various structural features of meteor streams
- (C) explore the nature of a particularly interesting meteor stream
- (D) test the hypothesis that meteor streams become broader as they age
- (E) show that a computer model could help in explaining actual astronomical data

83. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be observed during the Earth's passage through a meteor stream if the conventional theories mentioned in line 18 were

- (A) Meteor activity would gradually increase to a single, intense peak, and then gradually decline.
- (B) Meteor activity would be steady throughout the period of the meteor shower.
- (C) Meteor activity would rise to a peak at the beginning and at the end of the meteor shower.
- (D) Random bursts of very high meteor activity would be interspersed with periods of very little activity.
- (E) In years in which the Earth passed through only the outer areas of a meteor stream, meteor activity would be absent.

84. According to the passage, why do the dust particles in a meteor stream eventually surround a comet's original orbit?

- (A) They are ejected by the comet at differing velocities.
- (B) Their orbits are uncontrolled by planetary gravitational fields.
- (C) They become part of the meteor stream at different times.
- (D) Their velocity slows over time.
- (E) Their ejection velocity is slower than that of the comet.

85. The passage suggests that which of the following is a prediction concerning meteor streams that can be derived from both the conventional theories mentioned in line 18 and the new computer-derived theory?

- (A) Dust particles in a meteor stream will usually be distributed evenly throughout any cross section of the stream.
 - (B) The orbits of most meteor streams should cross the orbit of the Earth at some point and give rise to a meteor shower.
 - (C) Over time the distribution of dust in a meteor stream will usually become denser at the outside edges of the stream than at the center.
 - (D) Meteor showers caused by older by older meteor streams should be, on average, longer in duration than those caused by very young meteor streams.
 - (E) The individual dust particles in older meteor streams should be, on average, smaller than those that compose younger meteor streams.
86. It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following must be true of the Earth as it orbits the Sun?
- (A) Most meteor streams it encounters are more than 2,000 years old.
 - (B) When passing through a meteor stream, it usually passes near to the stream's center.
 - (C) It crosses the Geminid meteor stream once every year.
 - (D) It usually takes over a day to cross the actual Geminid meteor stream.
 - (E) It accounts of msot of the gravitaitonal perturbation affecting the Geminid meteor stream.
87. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) In each of the years between 1970 and 1979, the Earth took exactly 19 hours to cross the Geminid meteor stream.
 - (B) The comet associated with the Geminid meteor stream has totally disintegrated.
 - (C) The Geminid meteor stream should continue to exist for at least 5,000 years.
 - (D) The Geminid meteor stream has not broadended as rapidly as the conventiona ltheories would have predicted.
 - (E) The computer-model Geminid meteor stream provides an accurate representation of the development of the actual Geminid stream.

PASSAGE SEVENTEEN

- Most large corporations in the United States were once run by individual capitalists who owned enough stock to dominate the board of directors and dictate company policy. Because putting such large amounts of
- (5) stock on the market would only depress its value, they could not sell out for a quick profit and instead had to concentrate on improving the long-term productivity of their companies. Today, with few exceptions, the stock of large United States corporations is held by large
 - (10) institutions-pension funds, for example-and because these institutions are prohibited by antitrust laws from owning a majority of a company's stock and from actively influencing a company's decision-making, they can enhance their wealth only by buying and selling
 - (15) stock in anticipation of fluctuations in its value. A

minority shareholder is necessarily a short term trader.

As a result, United States productivity is unlikely to improve unless shareholders and the managers of the companies in which they invest are encouraged to

(20) enhance long-term productivity (and hence long-term profitability), rather than simply to maximize short-term profits.

Since the return of the old-style capitalist is unlikely, today's short-term traders must be remade into

(25) tomorrow's long-term capitalistic investors. The legal limits that now prevent financial institutions from acquiring a dominant shareholding position in a corporation should be removed, and such institutions encouraged to take a more active role in the operations of the

(30) companies in which they invest. In addition, any institution that holds twenty percent or more of a company's stock should be forced to give the public one day's notice of the intent to sell those shares. Unless the announced sale could be explained to the public on

(35) grounds other than anticipated future losses, the value of the stock would plummet and, like the old-time capitalists, major investors could cut their losses only by helping to restore their companies' productivity. Such measures would force financial institutions to become

(40) capitalists whose success depends not on trading shares at the propitious moment, but on increasing the productivity of the companies in which they invest.

88. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- (A) Comparing two different approaches to a problem
- (B) Describing a problem and proposing a solution
- (C) Defending an established method
- (D) Presenting data and drawing conclusions from the data
- (E) Comparing two different analyses of a current situation

89. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of majority shareholders in a corporation?

- (A) They make the corporation's operational management decisions.
- (B) They are not allowed to own more than fifty percent of the corporation's stock.
- (C) They cannot make quick profits by selling their stock in the corporation.
- (D) They are more interested in profits than in productivity.
- (E) They cannot sell any of their stock in the corporation without giving the public advance notice.

90. According to the passage, the purpose of the requirement suggested in lines 30-33 would be which of the following?

- (A) To encourage institutional stockholders to sell stock that they believe will decrease in value
- (B) To discourage institutional stockholders from intervening in the operation of a company whose stock they own
- (C) To discourage short-term profit-taking by institutional stockholders
- (D) To encourage a company's employees to take an active role in the ownership of stock in the company
- (E) To encourage investors to diversify their stock holdings

91. The author suggests that which of the following is a true statement about people who typify the “old style capitalist” referred to in line 23?

- (A) They now rely on outdated management techniques.
- (B) They seldom engaged in short-term trading of the stock they owned.
- (C) They did not influence the investment policies of the corporations in which they invested.
- (D) They now play a much smaller role in the stock market as a result of antitrust legislation.
- (E) They were primarily concerned with maximizing the short-term profitability of the corporations in which they owned stock.

92. It can be inferred that the author makes which of the following assumptions about the businesses once controlled by individual capitalists?

- (A) These businesses were less profitable than are businesses today.
- (B) Improving long-term productivity led to increased profits.
- (C) Each business had only a few stockholders.
- (D) There was no short-term trading in the stock of these businesses.
- (E) Institutions owned no stock in these companies.

93. The author suggests that the role of large institutions as stockholders differs from that of the “old-style capitalist” in part because large institutions

- (A) invest in the stock of so many companies that they cannot focus attention on the affairs of any single corporation
- (B) are prohibited by law from owning a majority of a corporation’s stock
- (C) are influenced by brokers who advise against long-term ownership of stocks
- (D) are able to put large amounts of stock on the market without depressing the stock’s value
- (E) are attracted to the stocks of corporations that demonstrate long-term gains in productivity

94. The primary function of the second paragraph of the passage is to

- (A) identify problems
- (B) warn of consequence
- (C) explain effects
- (D) evaluate solutions
- (E) recommend actions

Passage 37

Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize a new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. Today, however, the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in

developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.

Producers of the Beta format for videocassette recorders (VCR's), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in 1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution. Beta producers were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.

Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980's. Beta was no longer in production.

95. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- (A) Evaluating two competing technologies
- (B) Tracing the impact of a new technology by narrating a sequence of events
- (C) Reinterpreting an event from contemporary business history
- (D) illustrating a business strategy by means of a case history
- (E) Proposing an innovative approach to business planning

96. According to the passage, today's successful firms, unlike successful firms in the past, may earn the greatest profits by

- (A) investing in research to produce cheaper versions of existing technology
- (B) being the first to market a competing technology
- (C) adapting rapidly to a technological standard previously set by a competing firm
- (D) establishing technological leadership in order to shape product definitions in advance of competing

firms.

- (E) emphasizing the development of methods for the mass production and distribution of a new technology.
97. According to the passage, consumers began to develop a preference for VCR's in the VHS format because they believed which of the following?
- (A) VCR's in the VHS format were technically better than competing-format VCR's.
 - (B) VCR's in the VHS format were less expensive than competing-format VCR's.
 - (C) VHS was the first standard format for VCR's.
 - (D) VHS prerecorded videotapes were more available than Beta-format tapes.
 - (E) VCR's in the Beta format would soon cease to be produced.
98. The author implies that one way that VHS producers won control over the VCR market was by
- (A) carefully restricting access to VCR technology
 - (B) giving up a slight early lead in VCR sales in order to improve long-term prospects.
 - (C) retaining a strict monopoly on the production of prerecorded videotapes.
 - (D) sharing control of the marketing of VHS-format VCR's
 - (E) sacrificing technological superiority over Betaformat VCR's in order to remain competitive in price.
99. The alignment of producers of VHS-format VCR's with producers of prerecorded videotapes is most similar to which of the following?
- (A) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with another automobile manufacturer to adopt a standard design for automobile engines.
 - (B) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with an automotive glass company whereby the manufacturer agrees to purchase automobile windshields only from that one glass company
 - (C) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with a petroleum company to ensure the widespread availability of the fuel required by a new type of engine developed by the manufacturer.
 - (D) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with

its dealers to adopt a plan to improve automobile design.

- (E) The alignment of an automobile dealer with an automobile rental chain to adopt a strategy for an advertising campaign to promote a new type of automobile

100. Which of the following best describes the relation of the first paragraph to the passage as a whole?

- (A) It makes a general observation to be exemplified.
(B) It outlines a process to be analyzed.
(C) It poses a question to be answered.
(D) It advances an argument to be disputed.
(E) It introduces conflicting arguments to be reconciled.

Passage 38

Australian researchers have discovered electroreceptors (sensory organs designed to respond to electrical fields) clustered at the tip of the spiny anteater's snout. The researchers made this discovery by exposing small areas of

- (5) the snout to extremely weak electrical fields and recording the transmission of resulting nervous activity to the brain. While it is true that tactile receptors, another kind of sensory organ on the anteater's snout, can also respond to electrical stimuli, such receptors do so only in response to (10) electrical field strengths about 1,000 times greater than those known to excite electroreceptors.

Having discovered the electroreceptors, researchers are now investigating how anteaters utilize such a sophisticated sensory system. In one behavioral experiment, researchers

- (15) successfully trained an anteater to distinguish between two troughs of water, one with a weak electrical field and the other with none. Such evidence is consistent with researchers' hypothesis that anteaters use electroreceptors to detect electrical signals given off by prey; however, (20) researchers as yet have been unable to detect electrical signals emanating from termite mounds, where the favorite food of anteaters live. Still, researchers have observed anteaters breaking into a nest of ants at an oblique angle and quickly locating nesting chambers. This ability quickly (25) to locate unseen prey suggests, according to the researchers, that the anteaters were using their electroreceptors to locate the nesting chambers.

101. According to the passage, which of the following is a

characteristic that distinguishes electroreceptors from tactile receptors?

- (A) The manner in which electroreceptors respond to electrical stimuli
- (B) The tendency of electroreceptors to be found in clusters
- (C) The unusual locations in which electroreceptors are found in most species.
- (D) The amount of electrical stimulation required to excite electroreceptors
- (E) The amount of nervous activity transmitted to the brain by electroreceptors when they are excited

102. Which of the following can be inferred about the experiment described in the first paragraph?

- (A) Researchers had difficulty verifying the existence of electroreceptors in the anteater because electroreceptors respond to such a narrow range of electrical field strengths.
- (B) Researchers found that the level of nervous activity in the anteater's brain increased dramatically as the strength of the electrical stimulus was increased.
- (C) Researchers found that some areas of the anteater's snout were not sensitive to a weak electrical stimulus.
- (D) Researchers found that the anteater's tactile receptors were more easily excited by a strong electrical stimulus than were the electro receptors..
- (E) Researchers tested small areas of the anteater's snout in order to ensure that only electroreceptors were responding to the stimulus.

103. The author of the passage most probably discusses the function of tactile receptors (lines 7-11) in order to

- (A) eliminate an alternative explanation of anteaters' response to electrical stimuli
- (B) highlight a type of sensory organ that has a function identical to that of electroreceptors
- (C) point out a serious complication in the research on electroreceptors in anteaters.
- (D) suggest that tactile receptors assist electroreceptors in the detection of electrical signals.
- (E) introduce a factor that was not addressed in the

research on electroreceptors in anteaters.

104. Which of the following can be inferred about anteaters from the behavioral experiment mentioned in the second paragraph?

- (A) They are unable to distinguish between stimuli detected by their electroreceptors and stimuli detected by their tactile receptors.
- (B) They are unable to distinguish between the electrical signals emanating from termite mounds and those emanating from ant nests.
- (C) They can be trained to recognize consistently the presence of a particular stimulus.
- (D) They react more readily to strong than to weak stimuli.
- (E) They are more efficient at detecting stimuli in a controlled environment than in a natural environment.

105. The passage suggests that the researchers mentioned in the second paragraph who observed anteaters break into a nest of ants would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) The event they observed provides conclusive evidence that anteaters use their electroreceptors to locate unseen prey.
- (B) The event they observed was atypical and may not reflect the usual hunting practices of anteaters.
- (C) It is likely that the anteaters located the ants' nesting chambers without the assistance of electroreceptors.
- (D) Anteaters possess a very simple sensory system for use in locating prey.
- (E) The speed with which the anteaters located their prey is greater than what might be expected on the basis of chance alone.

106. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the hypothesis mentioned in lines 17-19?

- (A) Researchers are able to train anteaters to break into an underground chamber that is emitting a strong electrical signal.
- (B) Researchers are able to detect a weak electrical signal emanating from the nesting chamber of an ant colony.

- (C) Anteaters are observed taking increasingly longer amounts of time to locate the nesting chambers of ants.
- (D) Anteaters are observed using various angles to break into nests of ants.
- (E) Anteaters are observed using the same angle used with nests of ants to break into the nests of other types of prey.

Passage 39

When A. Philip Randolph assumed the leadership of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he began a ten-year battle to win recognition from the Pullman Company, the largest private employer of Black people in the United

- (5) States and the company that controlled the railroad industry's sleeping car and parlor service. In 1935 the Brotherhood became the first Black union recognized by a major corporation. Randolph's efforts in the battle helped transform the attitude of Black workers toward unions and
- (10) toward themselves as an identifiable group; eventually, Randolph helped to weaken organized labor's antagonism toward Black workers.

In the Pullman contest Randolph faced formidable obstacles. The first was Black workers' understandable

- (15) skepticism toward unions, which had historically barred Black workers from membership. An additional obstacle was the union that Pullman itself had formed, which weakened support among Black workers for an independent entity.

- (20) The Brotherhood possessed a number of advantages, however, including Randolph's own tactical abilities. In 1928 he took the bold step of threatening a strike against Pullman. Such a threat, on a national scale, under Black leadership, helped replace the stereotype of the Black
- (25) worker as servant with the image of the Black worker as wage earner. In addition, the porters' very isolation aided the Brotherhood. Porters were scattered throughout the country, sleeping in dormitories in Black communities; their segregated life protected the union's internal
- (30) communications from interception. That the porters were a homogeneous group working for a single employer with single labor policy, thus sharing the same grievances from city to city, also strengthened the Brotherhood and encouraged racial identity and solidarity as well. But it was only
- (35) in the early 1930's that federal legislation prohibiting a

company from maintaining its own unions with company money eventually allowed the Brotherhood to become recognized as the porters' representative.

Not content with this triumph, Randolph brought the (40)Brotherhood into the American Federation of Labor, where it became the equal of the Federation's 105 other unions. He reasoned that as a member union, the Brotherhood would be in a better position to exert pressure on member unions that practiced race restrictions. Such restrictions were eventually found unconstitutional in 1944.

107. According to the passage, by 1935 the skepticism of Black workers toward unions was

- (A) unchanged except among Black employees of railroad-related industries.
- (B) reinforced by the actions of the Pullman Company's union
- (C) mitigated by the efforts of Randolph
- (D) weakened by the opening up of many unions to Black workers.
- (E) largely alleviated because of the policies of the American Federation of Labor.

108. In using the word "understandable" (line 14), the author most clearly conveys

- (A) sympathy with attempts by the Brotherhood between 1925 and 1935 to establish an independent union.
- (B) concern that the obstacles faced by Randolph between 1925 and 1935 were indeed formidable
- (C) ambivalence about the significance of unions to most Black workers in the 1920's.
- (D) appreciation of the attitude of many Black workers in the 1920's toward unions.
- (E) regret at the historical attitude of unions toward Black workers.

109. The passage suggests which of the following about the response of porters to the Pullman Company's own union?

- (A) Few porters ever joined this union.
- (B) Some porters supported this union before 1935.
- (C) Porters, more than other Pullman employees, enthusiastically supported this union.
- (D) The porters' response was most positive after 1935.

- (E) The porters' response was unaffected by the general skepticism of Black workers concerning unions.
110. The passage suggests that if the grievances of porters in one part of the United States had been different from those of porters in another part of the country, which of the following would have been the case?
- (A) It would have been more difficult for the Pullman Company to have had a single labor policy.
 - (B) It would have been more difficult for the Brotherhood to control its channels of communication.
 - (C) It would have been more difficult for the Brotherhood to build its membership.
 - (D) It would have been easier for the Pullman Company's union to attract membership.
 - (E) It would have been easier for the Brotherhood to threaten strikes.
111. The passage suggests that in the 1920's a company in the United States was able to
- (A) use its own funds to set up a union
 - (B) require its employees to join the company's own union
 - (C) develop a single labor policy for all its employees with little employee dissent.
 - (D) pressure its employees to contribute money to maintain the company's own union
 - (E) use its resources to prevent the passage of federal legislation that would have facilitated the formation of independent unions.
112. The passage supplies information concerning which of the following matters related to Randolph?
- (A) The steps he took to initiate the founding of the Brotherhood
 - (B) His motivation for bringing the Brotherhood into the American Federation of Labor
 - (C) The influence he had on the passage of legislation overturning race restrictions in 1944
 - (D) The influence he had on the passage of legislation to bar companies from financing their own unions
 - (E) The success he and the Brotherhood had in influencing the policies of the other unions in the

Passage 40

Seeking a competitive advantage, some professional service firms(for example, firms providing advertising, accounting, or health care services) have considered offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction. Such

(5) guarantees specify what clients can expect and what the firm will do if it fails to fulfill these expectations.

Particularly with first-time clients, an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the client is very cautious, the firm's fees are high, the

(10) negative consequences of bad service are grave, or business is difficult to obtain through referrals and word-of-mouth.

However, an unconditional guarantee can sometimes hinder marketing efforts. With its implication that fail-

(15) ure is possible, the guarantee may, paradoxically, cause clients to doubt the service firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service. It may conflict with a firm's desire to appear sophisticated, or may even suggest that a firm is begging for business. In legal and health care

(20) services, it may mislead clients by suggesting that law-suits or medical procedures will have guaranteed outcomes. Indeed, professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees. And any firm

(25) that implements an unconditional guarantee without undertaking a commensurate commitment to quality of service is merely employing a potentially costly marketing gimmick.

113. The primary function of the passage as a whole is to

- (A) account for the popularity of a practice
- (B) evaluate the utility of a practice
- (C) demonstrate how to institute a practice
- (D) weigh the ethics of using a strategy
- (E) explain the reasons for pursuing a strategy

114. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as circumstances in which professional service firms can benefit from offering an unconditional guarantee

EXCEPT:

- (A) The firm is having difficulty retaining its clients of long standing.

- (B) The firm is having difficulty getting business through client recommendations.
 - (C) The firm charges substantial fees for its services.
 - (D) The adverse effects of poor performance by the firm are significant for the client.
 - (E) The client is reluctant to incur risk.
115. Which of the following is cited in the passage as a goal of some professional service firms in offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction?
- (A) A limit on the firm's liability
 - (B) Successful competition against other firms
 - (C) Ability to justify fee increases
 - (D) Attainment of an outstanding reputation in a field
 - (E) Improvement in the quality of the firm's service
116. The passage's description of the issue raised by unconditional guarantees for health care or legal services most clearly implies that which of the following is true?
- (A) The legal and medical professions have standards of practice that would be violated by attempts to fulfill such unconditional guarantees.
 - (B) The result of a lawsuit of medical procedure cannot necessarily be determined in advance by the professionals handling a client's case.
 - (C) The dignity of the legal and medical professions is undermined by any attempts at marketing of professional services, including unconditional guarantees.
 - (D) Clients whose lawsuits or medical procedures have unsatisfactory outcomes cannot be adequately compensated by financial settlements alone.
 - (E) Predicting the monetary cost of legal or health care services is more difficult than predicting the monetary cost of other types of professional services.
117. Which of the following hypothetical situations best exemplifies the potential problem noted in the second sentence of the second paragraph (lines 14-17)?
- (A) A physician's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction encourages patients to sue for malpractice if they are unhappy with the treatment

they receive.

- (B) A lawyer's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients suspect that the lawyer needs to find new clients quickly to increase the firm's income.
 - (C) A business consultant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction is undermined when the consultant fails to provide all of the services that are promised.
 - (D) An architect's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients wonder how often the architect's buildings fail to please clients.
 - (E) An accountant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction leads clients to believe that tax returns prepared by the accountant are certain to be accurate.
118. The passage most clearly implies which of the following about the professional service firms mentioned in line 22?
- (A) They are unlikely to have offered unconditional guarantees of satisfaction in the past.
 - (B) They are usually profitable enough to be able to compensate clients according to the terms of an unconditional guarantee.
 - (C) They usually practice in fields in which the outcomes are predictable.
 - (D) Their fees are usually more affordable than those charged by other professional service firms.
 - (E) Their clients are usually already satisfied with the quality of service that is delivered.

Passage 41

- Although genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses can lead to epidemics, some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change. In analyzing the latter, scientists have
- (5) discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics. Poliomyelitis, for example, emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century; by then, modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at
- (10) which time polio infection produced paralysis. Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically provided lifelong immunity without paralysis. Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic. Another

(15) example is Lyme disease, which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks. It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that

(20) occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat. Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950's because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*,

(25) the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate. The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of another mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*.

119. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following most likely to occur?

- (A) An outbreak of Lyme disease
- (B) An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever
- (C) An epidemic of typhoid
- (D) An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants
- (E) An epidemic of paralytic polio among adolescents and adults

120. According to the passage, the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's occurred for which of the following reasons?

- (A) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* was newly introduced into Asia.
- (B) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* became more numerous.
- (C) The mosquito *Aedes albopictus* became infected with the dengue virus.
- (D) Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life.
- (E) More people began to visit and inhabit areas in which mosquitos live and breed.

121. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyme disease has become prevalent in parts of the United States because of which of the following?
- (A) The inadvertent introduction of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States
 - (B) The inability of modern sanitation methods to eradicate Lyme disease bacteria
 - (C) A genetic mutation in Lyme disease bacteria that makes them more virulent
 - (D) The spread of Lyme disease bacteria from infected humans to noninfected humans
 - (E) An increase in the number of humans who encounter deer ticks
122. Which of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the mosquito *Aedes albopictus* on the basis of information given in the passage?
- (A) It is native to the United States.
 - (B) It can proliferate only in Asia.
 - (C) It transmits the dengue virus.
 - (D) It caused an epidemic of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's.
 - (E) It replaced *Aedes aegypti* in Asia when ecological changes altered *Aedes aegypti*'s habitat.
123. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A paradox is stated, discussed and left unresolved.
 - (B) Two opposing explanations are presented, argued, and reconciled.
 - (C) A theory is proposed and is then followed by descriptions of three experiments that support the theory.
 - (D) A generalization is stated and is then followed by three instances that support the generalization.
 - (E) An argument is described and is then followed by three counterexamples that refute the argument.
124. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion about the cause of the Lyme disease outbreak in the United States?
- (A) The deer population was smaller in the late nineteenth century than in the mid-twentieth century.
 - (B) Interest in outdoor recreation began to grow in the

late nineteenth century.

(C) In recent years the suburbs have stopped growing.

(D) Outdoor recreation enthusiasts routinely take measures to protect themselves against Lyme disease.

(E) Scientists have not yet developed a vaccine that can prevent Lyme disease.

Passage 42

Two modes of argumentation have been used on behalf of women's emancipation in Western societies.

Arguments in what could be called the "relational"

feminist tradition maintain the doctrine of "equality in

(5) difference," or equity as distinct for equality. They

posit that biological distinctions between the sexes

result in a necessary sexual division of labor in the

family and throughout society and that women's pro-

creative labor is currently undervalued by society, to

(10) the disadvantage of women. By contrast, the individual-

ist feminist tradition emphasizes individual human rights

and celebrates women's quest for personal autonomy,

while downplaying the importance of gender roles and

minimizing discussion of childbearing and its attendant

(15) responsibilities.

Before the late nineteenth century, these views

coexisted within the feminist movement, often within

the writings of the same individual. Between 1890 and

1920, however, relational feminism, which had been the

(20) dominant strain in feminist thought, and which still pre-

dominates among European and non-Western feminists,

lost ground in England and the United States. Because

the concept of individual rights was already well estab-

lished in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition,

(25) individualist feminism came to predominate in English-

speaking countries. At the same time, the goals of the

two approaches began to seem increasingly irreconcil-

able. Individualist feminists began to advocate a totally

gender-blind system with equal rights for all. Relational

(30) feminists, while agreeing that equal educational and

economic opportunities outside the home should be avail-

able for all women, continued to emphasize women's

special contributions to society as homemakers and

mothers; they demanded special treatment

(35) including protective legislation for women workers,

state-sponsored maternity benefits, and paid compensa-

tion for housework.

Relational arguments have a major pitfall: because they underline women's physiological and psychological distinctiveness, they are often appropriated by political adversaries and used to endorse male privilege. But the individualist approach, by attacking gender roles, denying the significance of physiological difference, and condemning existing familial institutions as hopelessly patriarchal, has often simply treated as irrelevant the family roles important to many women. If the individualist framework, with its claim for women's autonomy, could be harmonized with the family-oriented concerns of relational feminists, a more fruitful model for contemporary feminist politics could emerge.

125. The author of the passage alludes to the well-established nature of the concept of individual rights in the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition in order to

- (A) illustrate the influence of individualist feminist thought on more general intellectual trends in English history
- (B) argue that feminism was already a part of the larger Anglo-Saxon intellectual tradition, even though this has often gone unnoticed by critics of women's emancipation.
- (C) explain the decline in individualist thinking among feminists in non-English-speaking countries
- (D) help account for an increasing shift toward individualist feminism among feminists in English-speaking countries.
- (E) account for the philosophical differences between individualist and relational feminists in English-speaking countries

126. The passage suggests that the author of the passage believes which of the following?

- (A) The predominance of individualist feminism in English-speaking countries is a historical phenomenon, the causes of which have not yet been investigated.
- (B) The individualist and relational feminist views are irreconcilable, given their theoretical differences concerning the foundations of society.
- (C) A consensus concerning the direction of future

feminist politics will probably soon emerge, given the awareness among feminists of the need for cooperation among women.

- (D) Political adversaries of feminism often misuse arguments predicated on differences between the sexes to argue that the existing social system should be maintained.
- (E) Relational feminism provides the best theoretical framework for contemporary feminist politics, but individualist feminism could contribute much toward refining and strengthening modern feminist thought.

127. It can be inferred from the passage that the individualist feminist tradition denies the validity of which of the following causal statements?

- (A) A division of labor in a social group can result in increased efficiency with regard to the performance of group tasks.
- (B) A division of labor in a social group causes inequities in the distribution of opportunities and benefits among group members.
- (C) A division of labor on the basis of gender in a social group is necessitated by the existence of sex-linked biological differences between male and female members of the group.
- (D) Culturally determined distinctions based on gender in a social group foster the existence of differing attitudes and opinions among group members.
- (E) Educational programs aimed at reducing inequalities based on gender among members of a social group can result in a sense of greater well-being for all members of the group.

128. According to the passage, relational feminists and individualist feminists agree that

- (A) individual human rights take precedence over most other social claims
- (B) the gender-based division of labor in society should be eliminated
- (C) laws guaranteeing equal treatment for all citizens regardless of gender should be passed
- (D) a greater degree of social awareness concerning the importance of motherhood would be beneficial to

society

- (E) the same educational and economic opportunities should be available to both sexes

129. According to the author, which of the following was true of feminist thought in Western societies before 1890?

- (A) Individualist feminist arguments were not found in the thought or writing of non-English-speaking feminists.
- (B) Individualist feminism was a strain in feminist thought, but another strain, relational feminism, predominated.
- (C) Relational and individualist approaches were equally prevalent in feminist thought and writing.
- (D) The predominant view among feminists held that the welfare of women was ultimately less important than the welfare of children.
- (E) The predominant view among feminists held that the sexes should receive equal treatment under the law.

130. The author implies that which of the following was true of most feminist thinkers in England and the United States after 1920?

- (A) They were less concerned with politics than with intellectual issues.
- (B) They began to reach a broader audience and their programs began to be adopted by mainstream political parties.
- (C) They called repeatedly for international cooperation among women's groups to achieve their goals.
- (D) They moderated their initial criticism of the economic systems that characterized their societies.
- (E) They did not attempt to unite the two different feminist approaches in their thought.

The new school of political history that emerged in the 1960's and 1970's sought to go beyond the traditional focus of political historians on leaders and government institutions by examining directly the political practices of ordinary citizens. Like the old approach, however, this new approach excluded women. The very techniques these historians used to uncover mass political behavior in the nineteenth-century United State – quantitative analyses of election returns, for example – were useless in analyzing the political activities of women, who were denied the vote until 1920.

By redefining "political activity," historian Paula Baker has developed a political history that includes women. She concludes that among ordinary citizens, political activism by women in the nineteenth century prefigured trends in twentieth-century politics. Defining "politics" as "any action taken to affect the course of behavior of government or

of the community,” Baker concludes that, while voting and holding office were restricted to men, women in the nineteenth century organized themselves into societies committed to social issues such as temperance and poverty. In other words, Baker contends, women activists were early practitioners of nonpartisan, issue-oriented politics and thus were more interested in enlisting lawmakers, regardless of their party affiliation, on behalf of certain issues than in ensuring that one party or another won an election. In the twentieth century, more men drew closer to women’s ideas about politics and took up modes of issue-oriented politics that Baker sees women as having pioneered.

131. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) enumerate reason why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations
- (B) identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach
- (C) provide empirical data to support a long-held scholarly assumption
- (D) compare two sholarly publications on the basis of their authors’ backgrounds
- (E) attempt to provide a partial answer to a lon-standing scholarly dilemma

132. The passage suggests which of the following concerning the techniques used by the new political historians described in the first paragraph of the passage?

- (A) They involved the extensive use of the biographies of political party leaders and political theoreticians.
- (B) They were conceived by political historians who were reacting against the political climates of the 1960s and 1970s
- (C) They were of more use in analyzing the positions of United States political parties in the nineteenth century than in analyzing the positions of those in the twentieth century.
- (D) They were of more use in naalyzing the policial behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in nalyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period.
- (E) They were devised as a means of tracing the influence of nineteenth-century political trends on twentieth-century political trends.

133. It ban be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to

- (A) clarify a position before providing an alternative ot that position
- (B) differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions
- (C) provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars
- (D) provide an example of the prose style of an important historian
- (E) amplify a definition given in the first pargraph

134. According to the passage, Paula Baker and the new political historians of the 1960’s and 1970’s shared which of the following?

- (A) A commitment to interest-group politics
- (B) A idsregard for politica ltheory and ideology
- (C) An interest in the ways in which nineteenth-century politics prefigured contemporary politics
- (D) A reliance on such quatitative techniques as the analysis of election returns
- (E) An emplasis on the political involvement of ordinary citizens

135. Which of the following best describes the structure of the first paragraph of the passage?

- (A) Two scholarly approaches are compared, and a shortcoming common to both is identified.
- (B) Two rival schools of thought are contrasted, and a third is allued to.
- (C) An outmoded scholarly approach is described, and a corrective approach is called for.
- (D) An argument is outlined, and counterargumnts are mentioned.
- (E) A historical era is described in terms of its political trends.

136. The information in the passage suggests that a pre1960's political historian would have been most likely to undertake which of the following studies?

- (A) An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920's
- (B) A study of male voters' gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics
- (C) A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs
- (D) An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activists
- (E) A study of voting trends among naturalized immigrant laborers in a nineteenth-century logging camp

New observations about the age of some globular clusters in our Milky Way galaxy have cast doubt on a long-held theory about how the galaxy was formed. The Milky Way contains about 125 globular clusters (compact groups of anywhere from several tens of thousands to perhaps a million stars) distributed in a roughly spherical halo around the galactic nucleus. The stars in these clusters are believed to have been born during the formation of the galaxy, and so may be considered relics of the original galactic nebula, holding vital clues to the way the formation took place.

The conventional theory of the formation of the galaxy contends that roughly 12 to 13 billion years ago the Milky Way formed over a relatively short time (about 200 million years) when a spherical cloud of gas collapsed under the pressure of its own gravity into a disc surrounded by a halo. Such a rapid formation of the galaxy would mean that all stars in the halo should be very nearly the same age.

However, the astronomer Michael Bolte has found considerable variation in the ages of globular clusters. One of the clusters studied by Bolte is 2 billions years older than most other clusters in the galaxy, while another is 2 billion years younger. A colleague of Bolte contends that the cluster called Palomar 12 is 5 billion years younger than most other globular clusters.

To explain the age differences among the globular clusters, astronomers are taking a second look at "renegade" theories. One such newly fashionable theory, first put forward by Richard Larson in the early 1970's, argues that the halo of the Milky Way formed over a period of a billion or more years as hundreds of small gas clouds drifted about, collided, lost orbital energy, and finally collapsed into a centrally condensed elliptical system. Larson's conception of a "lumpy and turbulent" protogalaxy is complemented by computer modeling done in the 1970's by mathematician Alan Toomre, which suggests that closely interacting spiral galaxies could lose enough orbital energy to merge into a single galaxy.

137. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- (A) the importance of determining the age of globular clusters in assessing when the Milky Way galaxy was formed
- (B) recent changes in the procedure used by astronomers to study the formation of the Milky Way galaxy
- (C) current disputes among astronomers regarding the size and form of the Milky Way galaxy
- (D) the effect of new discoveries regarding globular clusters on theories about the formation of the Milky Way galaxy
- (E) the origin, nature, and significance of groups of stars known as globular clusters

138. According to the passage, one way in which Larson's theory and the conventional theory of the formation of the Milky Way galaxy differs is in their assessment of the

- (A) amount of time it took to form the galaxy
- (B) size of the galaxy immediately after its formation
- (C) particular gas involved in the formation of the galaxy
- (D) importance of the age of globular clusters in determining how the galaxy was formed
- (E) shape of the halo that formed around the galaxy

139. Which of the following, if true, would be most useful in supporting the conclusions drawn from recent observations about globular clusters?

- (A) There is firm evidence that the absolute age of the Milky Way galaxy is between 10 and 17 billion years.
- (B) A survey reveals that a galaxy close to the Milky Way galaxy contains globular clusters of ages close to the age of Palomar 12.
- (C) A mathematical model proves that small gas clouds move in regular patterns.
- (D) Space probes indicate that the stars in the Milky Way galaxy are composed of several different types of gas.
- (E) A study of over 1,500 individual stars in the halo of the Milky Way galaxy indicates wide discrepancies in their ages.

140. If Bolte and his colleague are both correct, it can be inferred that the globular cluster Paloma 12 is approximately

- (A) 5 billion years younger than any other cluster in the galaxy
- (B) the same age as most other clusters in the galaxy
- (C) 7 billion years younger than another cluster in the galaxy
- (D) 12 billion years younger than most other clusters in the galaxy
- (E) 2 billion years younger than most other clusters in the galaxy

141. The passage suggests that Toomre's work complements Larson's theory because it

- (A) specifies more precisely the time frame proposed by Larson
- (B) subtly alters Larson's theory to make it more plausible
- (C) supplements Larson's hypothesis with direct astronomical observations
- (D) provides theoretical support for the ideas suggested by Larson
- (E) expands Larson's theory to make it more widely applicable

142. Which of the following most accurately state a finding of Bolte's research, as described in the passage?

- (A) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are 2 billion years older than predicted by the conventional theory.
- (B) The ages of at least some globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy differ by at least 4 billion years.
- (C) One of the globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy is 5 billion years younger than most others.
- (D) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are significantly older than the individual stars in the halo.
- (E) Most globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are between 11 and 15 billion years old.

143. The author of the passage puts the word "renegade" (line 29) in quotation marks most probably in order to

- (A) emphasize the lack of support for the theories in question
- (B) contrast the controversial quality of the theories in question with the respectable character of their formulators
- (C) generate skepticism about the theories in question
- (D) ridicule the scientists who once doubted the theories in question
- (E) indicate that the theories in question are no longer as unconventional as they once seemed

During the 1960's and 1970's, the primary economic development strategy of local governments in the United States was to attract manufacturing industries. Unfortunately, this strategy was usually implemented at another community's expense: many manufacturing facilities were lured away from their moorings elsewhere through tax incentives and slick promotional efforts. Through the transfer of jobs and related revenues that resulted from this practice, one town's triumph could become another town's tragedy.

In the 1980's the strategy shifted from this zero-sum game to one called "high-technology development," in which local governments competed to attract newly formed high-technology manufacturing firms. Although this approach

was preferable to victimizing other geographical areas by taking their jobs, it also had its shortcomings: high-tech manufacturing firms employ only a specially trained fraction of the manufacturing workforce, and there simply are not enough high-tech firms to satisfy all geographic areas.

Recently, local governments have increasingly come to recognize the advantages of yet a third strategy: the promotion of homegrown small businesses. Small indigenous businesses are created by a nearly ubiquitous resource, local entrepreneurs. With roots in their communities, these individuals are less likely to be enticed away by incentives offered by another community. Indigenous industry and talent are kept at home, creating an environment that both provides jobs and fosters further entrepreneurship.

144. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) advocate more effective strategies for encouraging the development of high-technology enterprises in the United States
- (B) contrast the incentives for economic development offered by local governments with those offered by the private sector
- (C) acknowledge and counter adverse criticism of programs being used to stimulate local economic development
- (D) define and explore promotional efforts used by local governments to attract new industry
- (E) review and evaluate strategies and programs that have been used to stimulate economic development

145. The passage suggests which of the following about the majority of United States manufacturing industries before the high-technology development era of the 1980's?

- (A) They lost many of their most innovative personnel to small entrepreneurial enterprises.
- (B) They experienced a major decline in profits during the 1960's and 1970's.
- (C) They could provide real economic benefits to the areas in which they were located.
- (D) They employed workers who had no specialized skills.
- (E) They actively interfered with local entrepreneurial ventures.

146. The tone of the passage suggests that the author is most optimistic about the economic development potential of which of the following groups?

- (A) Local governments
- (B) High-technology promoters
- (C) Local entrepreneurs
- (D) Manufacturing-industry managers
- (E) Economic development strategists

147. The passage does NOT state which of the following about local entrepreneurs?

- (A) They are found nearly everywhere.
- (B) They encourage further entrepreneurship.
- (C) They attract out-of-town investors.
- (D) They employ local workers.
- (E) They are established in their communities.

148. The author of the passage mentions which of the following as an advantage of high-technology development?

- (A) It encourages the modernization of existing manufacturing facilities.
- (B) It promotes healthy competition between rival industries.
- (C) It encourages the growth of related industries.
- (D) It takes full advantage of the existing workforce.
- (E) It does not advantage one local workforce at the expense of another.

Passage 46

In an attempt to improve the overall performance of clerical workers, many companies have introduced computerized performance monitoring and control systems (CPMCS) that record and report a worker's computer-driven activities. However, at least one study has shown that such monitoring may not be having the desired effect. In the study, researchers asked monitored clerical workers and their supervisors how assessments of productivity affected supervisors' ratings of workers' performance. In contrast to unmonitored workers doing the same work, who without exception identified the most important element in their jobs as customer service, the monitored workers and their supervisors all responded that productivity was the critical factor in assigning ratings. This finding suggested that there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received. However, measures of the relationship between overall rating and individual elements of performance clearly supported the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria such as attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction.

It is possible that productivity may be a "hygiene factor." that is, if it is too low, it will hurt the overall rating. But the evidence suggests that beyond the point at which productivity becomes "good enough," higher productivity per se is unlikely to improve a rating.

149. According to the passage, before the final results of the study were known, which of the following seemed likely?

- (A) That workers with the highest productivity would also be the most accurate
- (B) That workers who initially achieved high productivity ratings would continue to do so consistently
- (C) That the highest performance ratings would be achieved by workers with the highest productivity
- (D) That the most productive workers would be those whose supervisors claimed to value productivity
- (E) That supervisors who claimed to value productivity would place equal value on customer satisfaction

150. It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses "unmonitored workers"(line 10) primarily in order to

- (A) compare the ratings of these workers with the ratings of monitored workers
 - (B) provide an example of a case in which monitoring might be effective
 - (C) provide evidence of an inappropriate use of CPMCS
 - (D) emphasize the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' perceptions of their jobs
 - (E) illustrate the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' ratings
151. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly have supported the conclusion referred to in lines 19-21?
- (A) Ratings of productivity correlated highly with ratings of both accuracy and attendance.
 - (B) Electronic monitoring greatly increased productivity.
 - (C) Most supervisors based overall ratings of performance on measures of productivity alone.
 - (D) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of productivity than the researchers expected.
 - (E) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of accuracy than with measures of productivity.
152. According to the passage, a "hygiene factor" (lines 22-23) is an aspect of a worker's performance that
- (A) has no effect on the rating of a worker's performance
 - (B) is so basic to performance that it is assumed to be adequate for all workers
 - (C) is given less importance than it deserves in rating a worker's performance
 - (D) if not likely to affect a worker's rating unless it is judged to be inadequate
 - (E) is important primarily because of the effect it has on a worker's rating
153. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain the need for the introduction of an innovative strategy
 - (B) discuss a study of the use of a particular method
 - (C) recommend a course of action
 - (D) resolve a difference of opinion
 - (E) suggest an alternative approach

Passage 47

Schools expect textbooks to be a valuable source of information for students. My research suggests, however, that textbooks that address the place of Native Americans within the history of the United States distort history to suit (5) a particular cultural value system. In some textbooks, for example, settlers are pictured as more humane, complex, skillful, and wise than Native American. In essence, textbooks stereotype and deprecate the numerous Native American cultures while reinforcing the attitude that the (10) European conquest of the New World denotes the superiority of European cultures. Although textbooks evaluate Native American architecture, political systems, and home-making. I contend that they do it from an ethnocentric, (15) European perspective without recognizing that other perspectives are possible.

One argument against my contention asserts that, by nature, textbooks are culturally biased and that I am simply underestimating children's ability to see through these (20) biases. Some researchers even claim that by the time students are in high school, they know they cannot take textbooks literally. Yet substantial evidence exists to the contrary. Two researchers, for example, have conducted studies that suggest that children's attitudes about particular (25) culture are strongly influenced by the textbooks used in schools. Given this, an ongoing, careful review of how school textbooks depict Native American is certainly warranted.

154. Which of the following would most logically be the topic of the paragraph immediately following the passage?

- (A) Specific ways to evaluate the biases of United States history textbooks
- (B) The centrality of the teacher's role in United States history courses
- (C) Nontraditional methods of teaching United States history
- (D) The contributions of European immigrants to the development of the United States
- (E) Ways in which parents influence children's political

attitudes

155. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) describe in detail one research study regarding the impact of history textbooks on children's attitudes and beliefs about certain cultures
 - (B) describe revisions that should be made to United States history textbooks
 - (C) discuss the difficulty of presenting an accurate history of the United States
 - (D) argue that textbooks used in schools stereotype Native Americans and influence children's attitudes
 - (E) summarize ways in which some textbooks give distorted pictures of the political systems developed by various Native American groups
156. The author mentions two researchers' studies (lines 22-25) most likely in order to
- (A) suggest that children's political attitudes are formed primarily through textbooks
 - (B) counter the claim that children are able to see through stereotypes in textbooks
 - (C) suggest that younger children tend to interpret the messages in textbooks more literally than do older children
 - (D) demonstrate that textbooks carry political messages meant to influence their readers
 - (E) prove that textbooks are not biased in terms of their political presentations
157. The author's attitude toward the content of the history textbooks discussed in the passage is best described as one of
- (A) indifference
 - (B) hesitation
 - (C) neutrality
 - (D) amusement
 - (E) disapproval
158. It can be inferred from the passage that the researchers mentioned in line 19 would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) Students form attitudes about cultures other than their own primarily inside the school environment.

- (B) For the most part, seniors in high school know that textbooks can be biased.
 - (C) Textbooks play a crucial role in shaping the attitudes and beliefs of students.
 - (D) Elementary school students are as likely to recognize biases in textbooks as are high school students.
 - (E) Students are less likely to give credence to history textbooks than to mathematics textbooks.
159. The author implies that which of the following will occur if textbooks are not carefully reviewed?
- (A) Children will remain ignorant of the European settlers' conquest of the New World.
 - (B) Children will lose their ability to recognize biases in textbooks.
 - (C) Children will form negative stereotypes of Native Americans.
 - (D) Children will develop an understanding of ethnocentrism.
 - (E) Children will stop taking textbooks seriously.

Passage 48

Until recently, scientists did not know of a close vertebrate analogue to the extreme form of altruism observed in eusocial insects like ants and bees, whereby individuals cooperate, sometimes even sacrificing their own opportunities to survive and reproduce, for the good of others. However, such a vertebrate society may exist among underground colonies of the highly social rodent *Heterocephalus glaber*, the naked mole rat.

A naked mole rat colony, like a beehive, wasp's nest, or termite mound, is ruled by its queen, or reproducing female. Other adult female mole rats neither ovulate nor breed. The queen of the largest member of the colony, and she maintains her breeding status through a mixture of behavioral and, presumably, chemical control. Queens have been long-lived in captivity, and when they die or are removed from a colony one sees violent fighting for breeding status among the larger remaining females, leading to a takeover by a new queen.

Eusocial insect societies have rigid caste systems, each insect's role being defined by its behavior, body shape, and physiology. In naked mole rat societies, on the other hand, differences in behavior are related primarily to reproductive

status (reproduction being limited to the queen and a few males), body size, and perhaps age. Smaller nonbreeding (25) members, both male and female, seem to participate primarily in gathering food, transporting nest material, and tunneling. Larger nonreaders are active in defending the colony and perhaps in removing dirt from the tunnels. Jarvis' work has suggested that differences in growth rates (30) may influence the length of time that an individual performs a task, regardless of its age.

Cooperative breeding has evolved many times in vertebrates, but unlike naked mole rats, most cooperatively breeding vertebrates (except the wild dog, *Lycaon pictus*) (35) are dominated by a pair of breeders rather than by a single breeding female. The division of labor within social groups is less pronounced among other vertebrates than among naked mole rats, colony size is much smaller, and mating by subordinate females may not be totally suppressed, (40) whereas in naked mole rat colonies subordinate females are not sexually active, and many never breed.

160. Which of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Naked mole rat colonies are the only known examples of cooperatively breeding vertebrate societies.
 - (B) Naked mole rat colonies exhibit social organization based on a rigid caste system.
 - (C) Behavior in naked mole rat colonies may well be a close vertebrate analogue to behavior in eusocial insect societies.
 - (D) The mating habits of naked mole rats differ from those of any other vertebrate species.
 - (E) The basis for the division of labor among naked mole rats is the same as that among eusocial insects.
161. The passage suggests that Jarvis' work has called into question which of the following explanatory variables for naked mole rat behavior?
- (A) Size
 - (B) Age
 - (C) Reproductive status
 - (D) Rate of growth
 - (E) Previously exhibited behavior

162. It can be inferred from the passage that the performance of tasks in naked mole rat colonies differs from task performance in eusocial insect societies in which of the following ways?
- (A) In naked mole rat colonies, all tasks are performed cooperatively.
 - (B) In naked mole rat colonies, the performance of tasks is less rigidly determined by body shape.
 - (C) In naked mole rat colonies, breeding is limited to the largest animals.
 - (D) In eusocial insect societies, reproduction is limited to a single female.
 - (E) In eusocial insect societies, the distribution of tasks is based on body size.
163. According to the passage, which of the following is a supposition rather than a fact concerning the queen in a naked mole rat colony?
- (A) She is the largest member of the colony.
 - (B) She exerts chemical control over the colony.
 - (C) She mates with more than one male.
 - (D) She attains her status through aggression.
 - (E) She is the only breeding female.
164. The passage supports which of the following inferences about breeding among *Lycaon pictus*?
- (A) The largest female in the social group does not maintain reproductive status by means of behavioral control.
 - (B) An individual's ability to breed is related primarily to its rate of growth.
 - (C) Breeding is the only task performed by the breeding female.
 - (D) Breeding in the social group is not cooperative.
 - (E) Breeding is not dominated by a single pair of dogs.
165. According to the passage, naked mole rat colonies may differ from all other known vertebrate groups in which of the following ways?
- (A) Naked mole rats exhibit an extreme form of altruism.
 - (B) Naked mole rats are cooperative breeders.
 - (C) Among naked mole rats, many males are permitted to breed with a single dominant female.
 - (D) Among naked mole rats, different tasks are performed at different times in an individual's life.
 - (E) Among naked mole rats, fighting results in the selection of a breeding female.

166. One function of the third paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) state a conclusion about facts presented in an earlier paragraph
 - (B) introduce information that is contradicted by information in the fourth paragraph
 - (C) qualify the extent to which two previously mentioned groups might be similar
 - (D) show the chain of reasoning that led to the conclusions of a specific study
 - (E) demonstrate that, of three explanatory factors offered, two may be of equal significance

Passage 28

- Joseph Glarthaar's *Forged in Battle* is not the first excellent study of Black soldiers and their White officers in the Civil War, but it uses more soldiers' letters and diaries—including rare material from Black soldiers—and concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations in Black regiments than do any of its predecessors. Glarthaar's title expresses his thesis: loyalty, friendship, and respect among White officers and Black soldiers were fostered by the mutual dangers they faced in combat.
- (10) Glarthaar accurately describes the government's discriminatory treatment of Black soldiers in pay, promotion, medical care, and job assignments, appropriately emphasizing the campaign by Black soldiers and their officers to get the opportunity to fight. That chance remained limited throughout the war by army policies that kept most Black units serving in rear-echelon assignments and working in labor battalions. Thus, while their combat death rate was only one-third that of White units, their mortality rate from disease, a major killer in his war, was twice as great.
- (20) Despite these obstacles, the courage and effectiveness of several Black units in combat won increasing respect from initially skeptical or hostile White soldiers. As one White officer put it, "they have fought their way into the respect of all the army."
- (25) In trying to demonstrate the magnitude of this attitudinal change, however, Glarthaar seems to exaggerate the prewar racism of the White men who became officers in Black regiments. "Prior to the war," he writes of these men, "virtually all of them held powerful racial prejudices."
- (30) While perhaps true of those officers who joined Black units for promotion or other self-serving motives, this statement misrepresents the attitudes of the many abolitionists who became officers in Black regiments. Having spent years fighting against the race prejudice endemic in American society; they participated eagerly in this military experiment, which they hoped would help African Americans

achieve freedom and postwar civil equality. By current standards of racial egalitarianism, these men's paternalism toward African Americans was racist. But to call their (40) feelings "powerful racial prejudices" is to indulge in generational chauvinism—to judge past eras by present standards.

167. The passage as a whole can best be characterized as which of the following?

- (A) An evaluation of a scholarly study
- (B) A description of an attitudinal change
- (C) A discussion of an analytical defect
- (D) An analysis of the causes of a phenomenon
- (E) An argument in favor of revising a view

168. According to the author, which of the following is true of Glathaar's *Forged in Battle* compared with previous studies on the same topic?

- (A) It is more reliable and presents a more complete picture of the historical events on which it concentrates than do previous studies.
- (B) It uses more of a particular kind of source material and focuses more closely on a particular aspect of the topic than do previous studies.
- (C) It contains some unsupported generalizations, but it rightly emphasizes a theme ignored by most previous studies.
- (D) It surpasses previous studies on the same topic in that it accurately describes conditions often neglected by those studies.
- (E) It makes skillful use of supporting evidence to illustrate a subtle trend that previous studies have failed to detect.

169. The author implies that the title of Glathaar's book refers specifically to which of the following?

- (A) The sense of pride and accomplishment that Black soldiers increasingly felt as a result of their Civil War experiences
- (B) The civil equality that African Americans achieved after the Civil War, partly as a result of their use of organizational skills honed by combat
- (C) The changes in discriminatory army policies that were made as a direct result of the performance of Black combat units during the Civil War
- (D) The improved interracial relations that were formed by the races' facing of common dangers and their waging of a common fight during the Civil War
- (E) The standards of racial egalitarianism that came to be adopted as a result of White Civil War veterans' repudiation of the previous racism

170. The passage mentions which of the following as an

important theme that receives special emphasis in Glarthaar's book?

- (A) The attitudes of abolitionist officers in Black units
- (B) The struggle of Black units to get combat assignments
- (C) The consequences of the poor medical care received by Black soldiers
- (D) The motives of officers serving in Black units
- (E) The discrimination that Black soldiers faced when trying for promotions

171. The passage suggests that which of the following was true of Black units' disease mortality rates in the Civil War?

- (A) They were almost as high as the combat mortality rates of White units.
- (B) They resulted in part from the relative inexperience of these units when in combat.
- (C) They were especially high because of the nature of these units' usual duty assignments.
- (D) They resulted in extremely high overall casualty rates in Black combat units.
- (E) They exacerbated the morale problems that were caused by the army's discriminatory policies.

172. The author of the passage quotes the White officer in lines 23-24 primarily in order to provide evidence to support the contention that

- (A) virtually all White officers initially had hostile attitudes toward Black soldiers
- (B) Black soldiers were often forced to defend themselves from physical attacks initiated by soldiers from White units
- (C) the combat performance of Black units changed the attitudes of White soldiers toward Black soldiers
- (D) White units paid especially careful attention to the performance of Black units in battle
- (E) respect in the army as a whole was accorded only to those units, whether Black or White, that performed well in battle

173. Which of the following best describes the kind of error attributed to Glarthaar in lines 25-28?

- (A) Insisting on an unwarranted distinction between two groups of individuals in order to render an argument concerning them internally consistent

- (B) Supporting an argument in favor of a given interpretation of a situation with evidence that is not particularly relevant to the situation
- (C) Presenting a distorted view of the motives of certain individuals in order to provide grounds for a negative evaluation of their actions
- (D) Describing the conditions prevailing before a given event in such a way that the contrast with those prevailing after the event appears more striking than it actually is
- (E) Asserting that a given event is caused by another event merely because the other event occurred before the given event occurred

174. Which of the following actions can best be described as indulging in “generational chauvinism” (lines 40-41) as that practice is defined in the passage?

- (A) Condemning a present-day monarch merely because many monarchs have been tyrannical in the past.
- (B) Clinging to the formal standards of politeness common in one’s youth to such a degree that any relaxation of those standards is intolerable
- (C) Questioning the accuracy of a report written by an employee merely because of the employee’s gender.
- (D) Deriding the superstitions accepted as “science” in past eras without acknowledging the prevalence of irrational beliefs today.
- (E) Labeling a nineteenth-century politician as “corrupt” for engaging in once-acceptable practices considered intolerable today.

Passage 29

It was once assumed that all living things could be divided into two fundamental and exhaustive categories. Multicellular plants and animals, as well as many unicellular organisms, are eukaryotic—their large, complex cells (5) have a well-formed nucleus and many organelles. On the other hand, the true bacteria are prokaryotic cells, which are simple and lack a nucleus. The distinction between eukaryotes and bacteria, initially defined in terms of subcellular structures visible with a microscope, was ultimately carried to the molecular level. Here prokaryotic and (10) eukaryotic cells have many features in common. For instance, they translate genetic information into proteins according to the same type of genetic coding. But even where the molecular processes are the same, the details in (15) the two forms are different and characteristic of the respective forms. For example, the amino acid sequences of various enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic. The differences between the groups and the similarities within each group made it seem certain to most biologists

(20) that the tree of life had only two stems. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common ancestor before the bacteria arose.

Although much of this picture has been sustained by more recent research, it seems fundamentally wrong in one respect. Among the bacteria, there are organisms that are significantly different both from the cells of eukaryotes and from the true bacteria, and it now appears that there are three stems in the tree of life. New techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information about the degree to which organisms are related, the time since they diverged from a common ancestor, and the reconstruction of ancestral versions of genes. These techniques have strongly suggested that although the true bacteria indeed form a large coherent group, certain other bacteria, the archaeobacteria, which are also prokaryotes and which resemble true bacteria, represent a distinct evolutionary branch that far antedates the common ancestor of all true bacteria.

175. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) detailing the evidence that has led most biologists to replace the trichotomous picture of living organisms with a dichotomous one
- (B) outlining the factors that have contributed to the current hypothesis concerning the number of basic categories of living organisms
- (C) evaluating experiments that have resulted in proof that the prokaryotes are more ancient than had been expected.
- (D) summarizing the differences in structure and function found among true bacteria, archaeobacteria, and eukaryotes
- (E) formulating a hypothesis about the mechanisms of evolution that resulted in the ancestors of the prokaryotes

176 According to the passage, investigations of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells at the molecular level supported the conclusion that

- (A) most eukaryotic organisms are unicellular
- (B) complex cells have well-formed nuclei
- (C) prokaryotes and eukaryotes form two fundamental categories
- (D) subcellular structures are visible with a microscope
- (E) prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells have similar enzymes

177. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the two-category hypothesis is likely to be true?

(A) It is promising because it explains the presence of true bacteria-like organisms such as organelles in eukaryotic cells.

(B) It is promising because it explains why eukaryotic cells, unlike prokaryotic cells, tend to form multicellular organisms.

(C) It is flawed because it fails to account for the great variety among eukaryotic organisms.

(D) It is flawed because it fails to account for the similarity between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

(E) It is flawed because it fails to recognize an important distinction among prokaryotes.

178. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following have recently been compared in order to clarify the fundamental classifications of living things?

(A) The genetic coding in true bacteria and that in other prokaryotes

(B) The organelle structures of archaeobacteria, true bacteria, and eukaryotes

(C) The cellular structures of multicellular organisms and unicellular organisms

(D) The molecular sequences in eukaryotic RNA, true bacterial RNA, and archaeobacterial RNA

(E) The amino acid sequences in enzymes of various eukaryotic species and those of enzymes in archaeobacterial species

179. If the “new techniques” mentioned in line 31 were applied in studies of biological classifications other than bacteria, which of the following is most likely?

(A) Some of those classifications will have to be reevaluated.

(B) Many species of bacteria will be reclassified

(C) It will be determined that there are four main categories of living things rather than three.

(D) It will be found that true bacteria are much older than eukaryotes.

(E) It will be found that there is a common ancestor of the eukaryotes, archaeobacteria, and true bacteria.

180. According to the passage, researchers working under the two-category hypothesis were correct in thinking that

(A) prokaryotes form a coherent group

(B) the common ancestor of all living things had complex properties

(C) eukaryotes are fundamentally different from true bacteria

(D) true bacteria are just as complex as eukaryotes

(E) ancestral versions of eukaryotic genes functioned differently from their modern counterparts.

181. All of the following statements are supported by the passage EXCEPT:

(A) True bacteria form a distinct evolutionary group.

(B) Archaeobacteria are prokaryotes that resemble true bacteria.

(C) True bacteria and eukaryotes employ similar types of genetic coding.

(D) True bacteria and eukaryotes are distinguishable at the subcellular level.

(E) Amino acid sequences of enzymes are uniform for eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms.

182. The author’s attitude toward the view that living things are divided into three categories is best described as one of

(A) tentative acceptance

(B) mild skepticism

(C) limited denial

- (D) studious oriticism
- (E) whole hearted endorsement

Passage 30

Excess inventory, a massive problem for many businesses, has several causes, some of which are unavoidable. Overstocks may accumulate through production overruns or errors. Certain styles and colors prove unpopular. With (5) some products—computers and software, toys, and books—last year’s models are difficult to move even at huge discounts. Occasionally the competition introduces a better product. But in many cases the public’s buying tastes simply change, leaving a manufacturer or distributor with (10) thousands (or millions) of items that the fickle public no longer wants.

One common way to dispose of this merchandise is to sell it to a liquidator, who buys as cheaply as possible and then resells the merchandise through catalogs, discount (15) stores, and other outlets. However, liquidators may pay less for the merchandise than it cost to make it. Another way to dispose of excess inventory is to dump it. The corporation takes a straight cost write-off on its taxes and hauls the merchandise to a landfill. Although it is hard to believe, (20) there is a sort of convoluted logic to this approach. It is perfectly legal, requires little time or preparation on the company’s part, and solves the problem quickly. The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by the news media. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a (25) public relations nightmare. Children living in poverty are freezing and XYZ Company has just sent 500 new snow-suits to the local dump. Parents of young children are barely getting by and QPS Company dumps 1,000 cases of disposable diapers because they have slight imperfections. (30) The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives. In 1976 the Internal Revenue Service provided a tangible incentive for businesses to contribute their products to charity. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the (35) cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost. Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

183. The author mentions each of the following as a cause of excess inventory EXCEPT
- (A) production of too much merchandise
 - (B) inaccurate forecasting of buyers' preferences
 - (C) unrealistic pricing policies
 - (D) products' rapid obsolescence
 - (E) availability of a better product
184. The passage suggests that which of the following is a kind of product that a liquidator who sells to discount stores would be unlikely to wish to acquire?
- (A) Furniture
 - (B) Computers
 - (C) Kitchen equipment
 - (D) Baby-care products
 - (E) Children's clothing
185. The passage provides information that supports which of the following statements?
- (A) Excess inventory results most often from insufficient market analysis by the manufacturer.
 - (B) Products with slight manufacturing defects may contribute to excess inventory.
 - (C) Few manufacturers have taken advantage of the changes in the federal tax laws.
 - (D) Manufacturers who dump their excess inventory are often caught and exposed by the news media.
 - (E) Most products available in discount stores have come from manufacturers' excess-inventory stock.
186. The author cites the examples in lines 25-29 most probably in order to illustrate
- (A) the fiscal irresponsibility of dumping as a policy for dealing with excess inventory
 - (B) the waste-management problems that dumping new products creates
 - (C) the advantages to the manufacturer of dumping as a policy
 - (D) alternatives to dumping explored by different companies
 - (E) how the news media could portray dumping to the detriment of the manufacturer's reputation
187. By asserting that manufacturers "are simply unaware" (line 31), the author suggests which of the following?
- (A) Manufacturers might donate excess inventory to charity rather than dump it if they knew about the provision in the federal tax code.
 - (B) The federal government has failed to provide sufficient encouragement to manufacturers to make use of advantageous tax policies.
 - (C) Manufacturers who choose to dump excess inventory are not aware of the possible effects on their reputation of media coverage of such dumping.
 - (D) The manufacturers of products disposed of by dumping are unaware of the needs of those people who would find the products useful.
 - (E) The manufacturers who dump their excess inventory are not familiar with the employment of liquidators to dispose of overstock.
188. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following, if true, would make donating excess inventory to charity less attractive to manufacturers than dumping?
- (A) The costs of getting the inventory to the charitable destination are greater than the above-cost tax deduction.

- (B) The news media give manufacturers' charitable contributions the same amount of coverage that they give dumping.
 - (C) No straight-cost tax benefit can be claimed for items that are dumped.
 - (D) The fair-market value of an item in excess inventory is 1.5 times its cost.
 - (E) Items end up as excess inventory because of a change in the public's preferences.
189. Information in the passage suggests that one reason manufacturers might take advantage of the tax provision mentioned in the last paragraph is that
- (A) there are many kinds of products that cannot be legally dumped in a landfill
 - (B) liquidators often refuse to handle products with slight imperfections
 - (C) the law allows a deduction in excess of the cost of manufacturing the product
 - (D) media coverage of contributions of excess-inventory products to charity is widespread and favorable
 - (E) no tax deduction is available for products dumped or sold to a liquidator

Passage 31

Historians of women's labor in the United States at first largely disregarded the story of female service workers -women earning wages in occupations such as salesclerk, domestic servant, and office secretary. These historians (5) focused instead on factory work, primarily because it seemed so different from traditional, unpaid "women's work" in the home, and because the underlying economic forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind and hence emancipatory in effect. Unfortunately, emanci- (10) pation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.

To explain this unfinished revolution in the status of women, historians have recently begun to emphasize the (15) way a prevailing definition of femininity often etermines the kinds of work allocated to women, even when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions. For instance, early textile-mill entrepreneurs, in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption (20) that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores; the mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order hoary stereotypes associated with the homemaking activities they presumed to have been the purview of women. Because (25) women accepted the more unattractive new industrial tasks more readily than did men, such jobs came to be regarded as female jobs. And employers, who assumed that women's "real" aspirations were for marriage and family life, declined to pay women wages commensurate with those of

(30) men. Thus many lower-skilled, lower-paid, less secure jobs came to be perceived as “female.”

More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence of such sex segregation in twentieth-century industry. Once an occupation came to be perceived as “female,” employers (35) showed surprisingly little interest in changing that perception, even when higher profits beckoned. And despite the urgent need of the United States during the Second World War to mobilize its human resources fully, job segregation by sex characterized even the most important (40) war industries. Moreover, once the war ended, employers quickly returned to men most of the “male” jobs that women had been permitted to master.

190. According to the passage, job segregation by sex in the United States was

- (A) greatly diminished by labor mobilization during the Second World War
- (B) perpetuated by those textile-mill owners who argued in favor of women’s employment in wage labor
- (C) one means by which women achieved greater job security
- (D) reluctantly challenged by employers except when the economic advantages were obvious
- (E) a constant source of labor unrest in the young textile industry

191. According to the passage, historians of women’s labor focused on factory work as a more promising area of research than service-sector work because factory work

- (A) involved the payment of higher wages
- (B) required skill in detailed tasks
- (C) was assumed to be less characterized by sex segregation
- (D) was more readily accepted by women than by men
- (E) fitted the economic dynamic of industrialism better

192. It can be inferred from the passage that early historians of women’s labor in the United States paid little attention to women’s employment in the service sector of the economy because

- (A) the extreme variety of these occupations made it very difficult to assemble meaningful statistics about them
- (B) fewer women found employment in the service sector than in factory work
- (C) the wages paid to workers in the service sector were much lower than those paid in the industrial sector
- (D) women’s employment in the service sector tended to be much more short-term than in factory work
- (E) employment in the service sector seemed to have much in common with the unpaid work associated with homemaking

193. The passage supports which of the following statements about the early mill owners mentioned in the second paragraph?

- (A) They hoped that by creating relatively unattractive “female” jobs they would discourage women from losing interest in marriage and family life.
- (B) They sought to increase the size of the available labor force as a means to keep men’s wages low.

- (C) They argued that women were inherently suited to do well in particular kinds of factory work.
 - (D) They thought that factory work bettered the condition of women by emancipating them from dependence on income earned by men.
 - (E) They felt guilty about disturbing the traditional division of labor in family.
194. It can be inferred from the passage that the “unfinished revolution” the author mentions in line 13 refers to the
- (A) entry of women into the industrial labor market
 - (B) recognition that work done by women as homemakers should be compensated at rates comparable to those prevailing in the service sector of the economy
 - (C) development of a new definition of femininity unrelated to the economic forces of industrialism
 - (D) introduction of equal pay for equal work in all professions
 - (E) emancipation of women wage earners from gender-determined job allocation
195. The passage supports which of the following statements about hiring policies in the United States?
- (A) After a crisis many formerly “male” jobs are reclassified as “female” jobs.
 - (B) Industrial employers generally prefer to hire women with previous experience as homemakers.
 - (C) Post-Second World War hiring policies caused women to lose many of their wartime gains in employment opportunity.
 - (D) Even war industries during the Second World War were reluctant to hire women for factory work.
 - (E) The service sector of the economy has proved more nearly gender-blind in its hiring policies than has the manufacturing sector.
196. Which of the following words best expresses the opinion of the author of the passage concerning the notion that women are more skillful than men in carrying out detailed tasks?
- (A) “patient” (line 21)
 - (B) “repetitive” (line 21)
 - (C) “hoary” (line 22)
 - (D) “homemaking” (line 23)
 - (E) “purview” (line 24)
197. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the final paragraph to the passage as a whole?
- (A) The central idea is reinforced by the citation of evidence drawn from twentieth-century history.
 - (B) The central idea is restated in such a way as to form a transition to a new topic for discussion.
 - (C) The central idea is restated and juxtaposed with evidence that might appear to contradict it.
 - (D) A partial exception to the generalizations of the central idea is dismissed as unimportant.
 - (E) Recent history is cited to suggest that the central idea’s validity is gradually diminishing.

Passage 32

According to a recent theory, Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems were formed over two billion years ago from magmatic fluids that originated from molten granitelike bodies deep beneath the surface of the Earth. This theory is

(5) contrary to the widely held view that the systems were deposited from metamorphic fluids, that is, from fluids that formed during the dehydration of wet sedimentary rocks. The recently developed theory has considerable practical importance. Most of the gold deposits discovered during (10) the original gold rushes were exposed at the Earth's surface and were found because they had shed trails of alluvial gold that were easily traced by simple prospecting methods. Although these same methods still lead to an occasional discovery, most deposits not yet discovered have gone (15) undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression.

The challenge in exploration is therefore to unravel the subsurface geology of an area and pinpoint the position of buried minerals. Methods widely used today include (20) analysis of aerial images that yield a broad geological overview; geophysical techniques that provide data on the magnetic, electrical, and mineralogical properties of the rocks being investigated; and sensitive chemical tests that are able to detect the subtle chemical halos that often (25) envelop mineralization. However, none of these high-technology methods are of any value if the sites to which they are applied have never mineralized, and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most (30) likely to be mineralized. Such ground selection relies to varying degrees on conceptual models, which take into account theoretical studies of relevant factors.

These models are constructed primarily from empirical observations of known mineral deposits and from theories (35) of ore-forming processes. The explorer uses the models to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration that exhibit as many of the critical features as possible.

198. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) advocating a return to an older methodology
 - (B) explaining the importance of a recent theory
 - (C) enumerating differences between two widely used methods
 - (D) describing events leading to a discovery
 - (E) challenging the assumptions on which a theory is based

199. According to the passage, the widely held view of Archean- age gold-quartz vein systems is that such systems

- (A) were formed from metamorphic fluids
- (B) originated in molten granitelike bodies
- (C) were formed from alluvial deposits
- (D) generally have surface expression
- (E) are not discoverable through chemical tests

200. The passage implies that which of the following steps would be the first performed by explorers who wish to maximize their chances of discovering gold?

- (A) Surveying several sites known to have been formed more than two billion years ago
- (B) Limiting exploration to sites known to have been formed from metamorphic fluid.
- (C) Using an appropriate conceptual model to select a site for further exploration
- (D) Using geophysical methods to analyze rocks over a broad area
- (E) Limiting exploration to sites where alluvial gold has previously been found

201. Which of the following statements about discoveries of gold deposits is supported by information in the passage?

- (A) The number of gold discoveries made annually has increased between the time of the original gold rushes and the present.
- (B) New discoveries of gold deposits are likely to be the result of exploration techniques designed to locate buried mineralization.
- (C) It is unlikely that newly discovered gold deposits will ever yield as much as did those deposits discovered during the original gold rushes.
- (D) Modern explorers are divided on the question of the utility of simple prospecting methods as a source of new discoveries of gold deposits.
- (E) Models based on the theory that gold originated from magmatic fluids have already led to new discoveries of gold deposits.

202. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is easiest to detect?

- (A) A gold-quartz vein system originating in magmatic fluids
- (B) A gold-quartz vein system originating in metamorphic fluids
- (C) A gold deposit that is mixed with granite
- (D) A gold deposit that has shed alluvial gold
- (E) A gold deposit that exhibits chemical halos

203. The theory mentioned in line 1 relates to the conceptual models discussed in the passage in which of the following ways?

- (A) It may furnish a valid account of ore-forming processes, and, hence, can support conceptual models that have great practical significance.
- (B) It suggests that certain geological formations, long believed to be mineralized, are in fact mineralized, thus confirming current conceptual models.
- (C) It suggests that there may not be enough similarity across Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems to warrant the formulation of conceptual models.
- (D) It corrects existing theories about the chemical halos of gold deposits, and thus provides a basis for correcting current conceptual models.

(E) It suggests that simple prospecting methods still have a higher success rate in the discovery of gold deposits than do more modern methods.

204. According to the passage, methods of exploring for gold that are widely used today are based on which of the following facts?

- (A) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are still molten.
- (B) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are exposed at the surface.
- (C) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are buried and have no surface expression.
- (D) Only one type of gold deposit warrants exploration, since the other types of gold deposits are found in regions difficult to reach.
- (E) Only one type of gold deposit warrants exploration, since the other types of gold deposits are unlikely to yield concentrated quantities of gold.

205. It can be inferred from the passage that the efficiency of model-based gold exploration depends on which of the following?

- I. The closeness of the match between the geological features identified by the model as critical and the actual geological features of a given area
 - II. The degree to which the model chosen relies on empirical observation of known mineral deposits rather than on theories of ore-forming processes
 - III. The degree to which the model chosen is based on an accurate description of the events leading to mineralization
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II and III

Passage 33

- While there is no blueprint for transforming a largely government-controlled economy into a free one, the experience of the United Kingdom since 1979 clearly shows one approach that works: privatization, in which
- (5) state-owned industries are sold to private companies. By 1979, the total borrowings and losses of state-owned industries were running at about £3 billion a year. By selling many of these industries, the government has decreased these borrowings and losses, gained over £34
- (10) billion from the sales, and now receives tax revenues from the newly privatized companies. Along with a dramatically improved overall economy, the government has been able to repay 12.5 percent of the net national debt over a two-year period.
- (15) In fact, privatization has not only rescued individual industries and a whole economy headed for disaster, but has also raised the level of performance in every area. At

British Airways and British Gas, for example, productivity per employee has risen by 20 percent. At associated (20) British Ports, labor disruptions common in the 1970's and early 1980's have now virtually disappeared. At British Telecom, there is no longer a waiting list—as there always was before privatization—to have a telephone installed. Part of this improved productivity has come about (25) because the employees of privatized industries were given the opportunity to buy shares in their own companies. They responded enthusiastically to the offer of shares; at British Aerospace, 89 percent of the eligible work force bought shares; at Associated British Ports, 90 percent; and at (30) British Telecom, 92 percent. When people have a personal stake in something, they think about it, care about it, work to make it prosper. At the National Freight Consortium, the new employee-owners grew so concerned about their company's profits that during wage negotiations they (35) actually pressed their union to lower its wage demands. Some economists have suggested that giving away free shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process. Yet they miss Thomas Paine's point that "what we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly." In (40) order for the far-ranging benefits of individual ownership to be achieved by owners, companies, and countries, employees and other individuals must make their own decisions to buy, and they must commit some of their own resources to the choice.

206. According to the passage, all of the following were benefits of privatizing state-owned industries in the United Kingdom EXCEPT:

- (A) Privatized industries paid taxes to the government.
- (B) The government gained revenue from selling state-owned industries.
- (C) The government repaid some of its national debt.
- (D) Profits from industries that were still state-owned increased.
- (E) Total borrowings and losses of state-owned industries decreased.

207. According to the passage, which of the following resulted in increased productivity in companies that have been privatized?

- (A) A large number of employees chose to purchase shares in their companies.
- (B) Free shares were widely distributed to individual shareholders.
- (C) The government ceased to regulate major industries.
- (D) Unions conducted wage negotiations for employees.
- (E) Employee-owners agreed to have their wages lowered.

208. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers labor disruptions to be

- (A) an inevitable problem in a weak national economy
- (B) a positive sign of employee concern about a company
- (C) a predictor of employee reactions to a company's offer to sell shares to them
- (D) a phenomenon found more often in state-owned industries than in private companies
- (E) a deterrence to high performance levels in an industry

209. The passage supports which of the following statements about employees buying shares in their own companies?

- (A) At three different companies, approximately nine out of ten of the workers were eligible to buy shares in their companies.
- (B) Approximately 90% of the eligible workers at three different companies chose to buy shares in their companies.
- (C) The opportunity to buy shares was discouraged by at least some labor unions.
- (D) Companies that demonstrated the highest productivity were the first to allow their employees the opportunity to buy shares.
- (E) Eligibility to buy shares was contingent on employees' agreeing to increased work loads.

210. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the principle described in lines 30-32?

- (A) A democratic government that decides it is inappropriate to own a particular industry has in no way abdicated its responsibilities as guardian of the public interest.
- (B) The ideal way for a government to protect employee interests is to force companies to maintain their share of a competitive market without government subsidies.
- (C) The failure to harness the power of self-interest is an important reason that state-owned industries perform poorly.
- (D) Governments that want to implement privatization programs must try to eliminate all resistance to the free-market system.
- (E) The individual shareholder will reap only a minute share of the gains from whatever sacrifices he or she makes to achieve these gains.

211. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the privatization process in the United Kingdom?

- (A) It depends to a potentially dangerous degree on individual ownership of shares.
- (B) It conforms in its most general outlines to Thomas Palne's prescription for business ownership.
- (C) It was originally conceived to include some giving away of free shares.
- (D) It has been successful, even though privatization has failed in other countries.
- (E) It is taking place more slowly than some economists suggest is necessary.

212. The quotation in line 39 is most probably used to

- (A) counter a position that the author of the passage believes is incorrect
- (B) state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence
- (C) show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author of the passage have supported their arguments
- (D) point out a paradox contained in a controversial viewpoint
- (E) present a historical maxim to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph

Passage 49

Coral reefs are one of the most fragile, biologically complex, and diverse marine ecosystem on Earth. This ecosystem is one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere: how do clear, and thus nutrient-poor, waters support such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves.

(5) port such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves.

Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the coral thereby producing food for themselves, for their corals,

(10) hosts, and even for other members of the reef community.

This symbiotic process allows organisms in the reef community to use sparse nutrient resources efficiently.

Unfortunately for coral reefs, however, a variety of human activities are causing worldwide degradation of

(15) shallow marine habitats by adding nutrients to the (water.

Agriculture, slash-and-burn land clearing, sewage disposal and manufacturing that creates waste by-products all increase nutrient loads in these waters. Typical symptoms of reef decline are destabilized herbivore populations and

(20) an increasing abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals.

Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing in direct proportion to growing human populations, thereby threatening reef communities sensitive to subtle changes in nutrient input to

(25) their waters.

213. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs
- (B) explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities
- (C) discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters
- (D) explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves
- (E) describing the abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals in coral reef areas

214. The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?

- (A) Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are relatively low in nutrients.
- (B) The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters.
- (C) Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures, which threatens coral reef communities.
- (D) The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations.
- (E) Coral reef communities are more complex and diverse than most ecosystems located on dry land.

215. The author refers to “filter-feeding animals” (line 20) in order to

- (A) provide an example of a characteristic sign of reef deterioration
- (B) explain how reef communities acquire sustenance for survival

- (C) identify a factor that helps herbivore populations thrive
 - (D) indicate a cause of decreasing nutrient input in waters that reefs inhabit
 - (E) identify members of coral reef communities that rely on coral reefs for nutrients
216. According to the passage, which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?
- (A) The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources.
 - (B) A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae
 - (C) The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis
 - (D) They are too biologically complex to survive in habitats with minimal nutrient input.
 - (E) Waste by-products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities.
217. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?
- (A) They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment.
 - (B) They are able to survive in spite of an overabundance of algae inhabiting their waters.
 - (C) They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources.
 - (D) Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit.
 - (E) They are declining even when the water surrounding them remains clear.

Two divergent definitions have dominated sociologists' discussions of the nature of ethnicity. The first emphasizes the primordial and unchanging character of ethnicity. In this view, people have an essential need for belonging that

(5) is satisfied by membership in groups based on shared ancestry and culture. A different conception of ethnicity de-emphasizes the cultural component and defines ethnic groups as interest groups. In this view, ethnicity serves as a way of mobilizing a certain population behind issues

(10) relating to its economic position. While both of these definitions are useful, neither fully captures the dynamic and changing aspects of ethnicity in the United States. Rather, ethnicity is more satisfactorily conceived of as a process in which preexisting communal bonds and common

(15) cultural attributes are adapted for instrumental purposes according to changing real-life situations.

One example of this process is the rise of participation by Native American people in the broader United States political system since the Civil Rights movement of the

(20) 1960's. Besides leading Native Americans to participate more actively in politics (the number of Native American legislative officeholders more than doubled), this movement also evoked increased interest in tribal history and traditional culture. Cultural and instrumental components of

(25) ethnicity are not mutually exclusive, but rather reinforce

one another.

The Civil Rights movement also brought changes in the uses to which ethnicity was put by Mexican American people. In the 1960's, Mexican Americans formed (30) community-based political groups that emphasized ancestral heritage as a way of mobilizing constituents. Such emerging issues as immigration and voting rights gave Mexican American advocacy groups the means by which to promote ethnic solidarity. Like European ethnic groups in the (35) nineteenth-century United States, late-twentieth-century Mexican American leaders combined ethnic with contemporary civic symbols. In 1968 Henry Cisneros, then mayor of San Antonio, Texas, cited Mexican leader Benito Juarez as a model for Mexican Americans in their fight for con- (40) temporary civil rights. And every year, Mexican Americans celebrate Cinco de Mayo as fervently as many Irish American people embrace St. Patrick's Day (both are major holidays in the countries of origin), with both holidays having been reinvented in the context of the United States and linked to ideals, symbols, and heroes of the United States

218. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) In their definitions of the nature of ethnicity, sociologists have underestimated the power of the primordial human need to belong.
 - (B) Ethnicity is best defined as a dynamic process that combines cultural components with shared political and economic interests.
 - (C) In the United States in the twentieth century, ethnic groups have begun to organize in order to further their political and economic interests.
 - (D) Ethnicity in the United States has been significantly changed by the Civil Rights movement.
 - (E) The two definitions of ethnicity that have dominated sociologists discussions are incompatible and should be replaced by an entirely new approach.
219. Which is the following statements about the first two definitions of ethnicity discussed in the first paragraph is supported by the passage?
- (A) One is supported primarily by sociologists, and the other is favored by members of ethnic groups.
 - (B) One emphasizes the political aspects of ethnicity, and the other focuses on the economic aspects.
 - (C) One is the result of analysis of United States populations, and the other is the result of analysis of European populations.
 - (D) One focuses more on the ancestral components of ethnicity than does the other.
 - (E) One focuses more on immigrant groups than does the other.
220. The author of the passage refers to Native American people in the second paragraph in order to provide an example of
- (A) the ability of membership in groups based on shared ancestry and culture to satisfy an essential human need.
 - (B) how ethnic feelings have both motivated and been strengthened by political activity
 - (C) how the Civil Rights movement can help promote solidarity among United States ethnic groups
 - (D) how participation in the political system has helped to improve a group's economic situation
 - (E) the benefits gained from renewed study of ethnic history and culture
221. The passage supports which of the following statements about the Mexican American community?
- (A) In the 1960's the Mexican American community began to incorporate the customs of another ethnic group in the United States into the observation of its own ethnic holidays.
 - (B) In the 1960's Mexican American community groups promoted ethnic solidarity primarily in order to effect economic change
 - (C) In the 1960's leader of the Mexican American community concentrated their efforts on promoting a renaissance of ethnic history and culture

- (D) In the 1960's members of the Mexican American community were becoming increasingly concerned about the issue of voting rights.
- (E) In the 1960's the Mexican American community had greater success in mobilizing constituents than did other ethnic groups in the United States.

222. Which of the following types of ethnic cultural expression is discussed in the passage?

- (A) The retelling of traditional narratives
- (B) The wearing of traditional clothing
- (C) The playing of traditional music
- (D) The celebration of traditional holidays
- (E) The preparation of traditional cuisine

223. Information in the passage supports which of the following statements about many European ethnic groups in the nineteenth-century United States?

- (A) They emphasized economic interests as a way of mobilizing constituents behind certain issues.
- (B) They conceived of their own ethnicity as being primordial in nature.
- (C) They created cultural traditions that fused United States symbols with those of their countries of origin.
- (D) They de-emphasized the cultural components of their communities in favor of political interests.
- (E) They organized formal community groups designed to promote a renaissance of ethnic history and culture.

224. The passage suggests that in 1968 Henry Cisneros most likely believed that

- (A) many Mexican American would respond positively to the example of Benito Juarez.
- (B) many Mexican American were insufficiently educated in Mexican history
- (C) the fight for civil rights in the United States had many strong parallels in both Mexican and American history.
- (D) the quickest way of organizing community-based groups was to emulate the tactics of Benito Juarez
- (E) Mexican Americans should emulate the strategies of Native American political leaders.

Passage 50

The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, (5) must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that

avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from
(10) leaving at an unacceptable rate, then investment in higher
service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding
factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional
bank, which failed to improve its competitive position
(15) despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had
to wait for a teller. The bank managers did not recognize
the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking
industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching
banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to
(20) determine whether it would attract new customers by pro-
ducing a new standard of service that would excite cus-
tomers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The
only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be
described to customers.

225. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment
- (B) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment
- (C) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues
- (D) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment
- (E) criticize the way in which managers tend to analyze the costs and benefits of business investments

226. According to the passage, investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the

- (A) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer
- (B) increased revenues that they ultimately produce
- (C) basis on which they need to be weighed
- (D) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them
- (E) degree of competitive advantage that they are likely to provide

227. The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

- (A) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate
- (B) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks
- (C) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past.
- (D) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors.
- (E) It needed to be improved to attain parity with the service provided by competing banks.

228. The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service

improvement mentioned in line 19

- (A) was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers
- (B) made a measurable change in the experiences of customers in the bank's offices
- (C) could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly
- (D) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated
- (E) was adequate to bring the bank's general level of service to a level that was comparable with that of its competitors

229. The discussion of the regional bank (line 13-24) serves which of the following functions within the passage as a whole?

- (A) It describes an exceptional case in which investment in service actually failed to produce a competitive advantage.
- (B) It illustrates the pitfalls of choosing to invest in service at a time when investment is needed more urgently in another area.
- (C) It demonstrates the kind of analysis that managers apply when they choose one kind of service investment over another
- (D) It supports the argument that investments in certain aspects of service are more advantageous than investments in other aspects of service.
- (E) It provides an example of the point about investment in service made in the first paragraph.

230. The author uses the word "only" in line 23 most likely in order to

- (A) highlight the oddity of the service improvement
- (B) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement
- (C) distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes
- (D) single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits
- (E) point out the limited duration of the actual service improvement

A recent study has provided clues to predator-prey dynamics in the late Pleistocene era. Researchers compared the number of tooth fractures in present-day carnivores with tooth fractures in carnivores that lived 36,000 to 10,000 years ago and that were preserved in the Rancho La Brea tar pits in Los Angeles. The breakage frequencies in the extinct species were strikingly higher than those in the present-day species.

In considering possible explanations for this finding, the researchers dismissed demographic bias because older individuals were not overrepresented in the fossil samples. They rejected preservational bias because a total absence of breakage in two extinct species demonstrated that the fractures were not the result of abrasion within the pits. They ruled out local bias because breakage data obtained from other Pleistocene sites were similar to the La Brea data. The explanation they consider most plausible is behavioral differences between extinct and present-day carnivores-in particular, more contact between the teeth of predators and the bones of prey due to more thorough consumption of carcasses by the extinct species. Such thorough carcass consumption implies to the researchers either that prey availability was low, at least seasonally, or that there was intense competition over kills and a high rate of carcass theft due to relatively high predator densities.

231. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) present several explanations for a well-known fact
 - (B) suggest alternative method of resolving a debate
 - (C) argue in favor of a controversial theory
 - (D) question the methodology used in a study
 - (E) discuss the implications of a research finding
232. The passage suggests that, compared with Pleistocene carnivores in other areas, Pleistocene carnivores in the La Brea area
- (A) included the same species, in approximately the same proportions
 - (B) had a similar frequency of tooth fractures
 - (C) populated the La Brea more densely
 - (D) consumed their preys more thoroughly
 - (E) found it harder to obtain sufficiency prey
233. According to the passage, the researchers believes that the high frequency of tooth breakage in carnivores found at La Brea was caused primarily by
- (A) the aging process in individual carnivores
 - (B) contact between the fossils in the pits
 - (C) poor preservation of the fossils after they wer removed from the pits
 - (D) the impact of carnivores' teeth against the bones of their prey
 - (E) the impact of carnivores' teeth against the bones of other carnivores during fights over kills
234. The researchers' conclusion concerning the absence of demographic bias would be most seriously undermined if it were found that
- (A) the older as individual carnivore is, the more likely it is to have a large number of tooth fratures
 - (B) the average age at death of a present-day carnivores is greater than was the average age at death of a Pleistocene carnivore
 - (C) in Pleistocene carnivore species, older individuals consumed carcasses as thoroughly as idd younger individuals
 - (D) the methods used to determine animals' ages in fossile samples tend to misidentify many older individuals as younger individuals
 - (E) data concerning the ages of fossil samples cannot provide reliable information about behavioral differences between extinct carnivores and present-day carnivores
235. The passage suggests that if the researchers had not found that two extinct carnivore species were free of tooth breakage, the researchers would have concluded that
- (A) the difference in breakage frequencies could have been the result of damage to the fossile remains in the La Brea pits
 - (B) the fossils in other Pleistocene sites could have higher breakage frequencies than do the fossils in the La Brea pits
 - (C) Pleistocene carnivore species probably behaved very similarly to one another with respect to consumption of carcass
 - (D) all Pleistocene carnivores species differed behaviorally from present-day carnivore species.
 - (E) predator desities during the Pleistocene era were extremely high

During the nineteenth-century, occupational information about women that was provided by the United States census—a population count conducted each decade—became more detailed and precise in response to social changes. Through 1840, simple enumeration by household mirrored a home-based agricultural economy and hierarchical social order: the head of the household (presumed male or absent) was specified by name, whereas other household members were only indicated by the total number of persons counted in various categories, including occupational categories. Like farms, most enterprises were family-run, so that the census measured economic activity as an attribute of the entire household, rather than of individuals.

The 1850 census, partly responding to antislavery and women's rights movements, initiated the collection of specific information about each individual in a household. Not until 1870 was occupational information analyzed by gender: the census superintendent reported 1.8 million women employed outside the home in "gainful and reputable occupations." In addition, he arbitrarily attributed to each family one woman "keeping house." Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890, when the rapid entry of women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization were causing women's advocates and women statisticians to press for more thorough and accurate accounting of women's occupations and wages.

236. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) explain and critique the methods used by early statisticians
- (B) compare and contrast a historical situation with a current-day one
- (C) describe and explain a historical change
- (D) discuss historical opposition to an established institution
- (E) trace the origin of a contemporary controversy

237. Each of the following aspects of nineteenth-century United States censuses is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT the

- (A) year in which data on occupations began to be analyzed by gender
- (B) year in which specific information began to be collected on individuals in addition to the head of the household
- (C) year in which overlap between women employed outside the home and women keeping house was first calculated
- (D) way in which the 1890 census measured women's income levels and educational backgrounds
- (E) way in which household members were counted in the 1840 census

238. It can be inferred from the passage that the 1840 United States census provided a count of which of the following?

- (A) Women who worked exclusively in the home
- (B) People engaged in nonfarming occupations
- (C) People engaged in social movements
- (D) Women engaged in family-run enterprises
- (E) Men engaged in agriculture

239. The author uses the adjective "simple" in line 5 most probably to emphasize that the

- (A) collection of census information became progressively more difficult throughout the nineteenth-century

- (B) technology for tabulating census information was rudimentary during the first half of the nineteenth century
- (C) home-based agricultural economy of the early nineteenth century was easier to analyze than the later industrial economy
- (D) economic role of women was better defined in the early nineteenth century than in the late nineteenth century
- (E) information collected by early-nineteenth-century censuses was limited in its amount of detail

240. The passage suggests which of the following about the “women’s advocates and women statisticians” mentioned in lines 27-28?

- (A) They wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked in the home.
- (B) They believed that previous census information was inadequate and did not reflect certain economic changes in the United States.
- (C) They had begun to press for changes in census-taking methods as part of their participation in the antislavery movement.
- (D) They thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials.
- (E) They had conducted independent studies that disputed the official statistics provided by previous United States censuses.

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth-century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their transactions is assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too primitive to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships, built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson’s Bay Company, each far-flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carried out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day-to-day operations, and oversaw the post’s workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of Directors in London through the correspondence committee, was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects. They depended heavily on the national governments of their home countries and thus characteristically acted abroad to promote national interests. Their top managers were typically owners with a substantial minority share, whereas senior managers’ holdings in modern multinationals are usually insignificant. They operated in a pre-industrial world, grafting a system

of capitalist international trade onto a pre-modern system of artisan and peasant production. Despite these differences, however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

241. The author's main point is that

- (A) modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies
- (B) the success of early chartered trading companies, like that of modern multinationals, depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations
- (C) early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals
- (D) scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals
- (E) the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

242. According to the passage, early chartered trading companies are usually described as

- (A) irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation
- (B) interesting but ultimately too unusually to be good subjects for economic study
- (C) analogues of nineteenth-century British trading firms
- (D) rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation
- (E) important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

243. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would characterize the activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies as being

- (A) complex enough in scope to require a substantial amount of planning and coordination on the part of management
- (B) too simple to be considered similar to those of a modern multinational corporation
- (C) as intricate as those carried out by the largest multinational corporations today
- (D) often unprofitable due to slow communications and unreliable means of transportation
- (E) hampered by the political demands imposed on them by the governments of their home countries

244. The author lists the various activities of early chartered trading companies in order to

- (A) analyze the various ways in which these activities contributed to changes in management structure in such companies
- (B) demonstrate that the volume of business transactions of such companies exceeded that of earlier firms
- (C) refute the view that the volume of business undertaken by such companies was relatively low
- (D) emphasize the international scope of these companies' operations
- (E) support the argument that such firms coordinated such activities by using available means of communication and transport

245. With which of the following generalizations regarding management structures would the author of the passage most probably agree?

- (A) Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context.

(B) Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures.

(C) Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation.

(D) Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures.

(E) Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade.

246. The passage suggests that modern multinationals differ from early chartered trading companies in that

(A) the top managers of modern multinationals own stock in their own companies rather than simply receiving a salary

(B) modern multinationals depend on a system of capitalist international trade rather than on less modern trading systems

(C) modern multinationals have operations in a number of different foreign countries rather than merely in one or two

(D) the operations of modern multinationals are highly profitable despite the more stringent environmental and safety regulations of modern governments

(E) the overseas operations of modern multinationals are not governed by the national interests of their home countries

247. The author mentions the artisan and peasant production systems of early chartered trading companies as an example of

(A) an area of operations of these companies that was unhampered by rudimentary systems of communications and transport

(B) a similarity that allows fruitful comparison of these companies with modern multinationals

(C) a positive achievement of these companies in the face of various difficulties

(D) a system that could not have emerged in the absence of management hierarchies

(E) a characteristic that distinguishes these companies from modern multinationals

248. The passage suggests that one of the reasons that early chartered trading companies deserve comparison with early modern multinationals is

(A) the degree to which they both depended on new technology

(B) the similar nature of their management structures

(C) similarities in their top managers' degree of ownership in the company

(D) their common dependence on political stability abroad in order to carry on foreign operations

(E) their common tendency to revolutionize systems of production

In an unfinished but highly suggestive series of essays, the late Sarah Eisenstein has focused attention on the evolution of working women's values from the turn of the century to the First World War. Eisenstein argues that turn-of-the-century women neither wholly accepted nor rejected what she calls the dominant "ideology of domesticity," but rather took this and other available ideologies-feminism, socialism, trade unionism-and modified or adapted them in light of their own experiences and needs. In thus maintaining that wages-work helped to produce a new "consciousness" among women, Eisenstein to some extent challenges the recent, controversial

proposal by Leslie Tentler that for women the work experience only served to reinforce the attractiveness of the dominant ideology. According to the Tentler, the degrading conditions under which many female wage earners worked made them view the family as a source of power and esteem available nowhere else in their social world. In contrast, Eisenstein's study insists that wage-work had other implications for women's identities and consciousness. Most importantly, her work aims to demonstrate that wage-work enabled women to become aware of themselves as a distinct social group capable of defining their collective circumstance. Eisenstein insists that as a group working-class women were not able to come to collective consciousness of their situation until they began entering the labor force, because domestic work tended to isolate them from one another.

Unfortunately, Eisenstein's unfinished study does not develop these ideas in sufficient depth or detail, offering tantalizing hints rather than an exhaustive analysis. Whatever Eisenstein's overall plan may have been, in its current form her study suffers from the limited nature of the sources she depended on. She use the speeches and writings of reformers and labor organizers, who she acknowledges were far from representative, as the voice of the typical woman worker. And there is less than adequate attention given to the differing values of immigrant groups that made up a significant proportion of the population under investigation. While raising important questions, Eisenstein's essays do not provide definitive answer, and it remains for others to take up the challenges they offer.

249. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) criticize a scholar's assumptions and methodology
- (B) evaluate an approach to women's study
- (C) compare two sociological theories
- (D) correct a misconception about feminist theory
- (E) defend an unpopular ideology

250. It can be inferred from the passage that, in Eisenstein's view, working women at the turn of the century had which of the following attitudes toward the dominant ideology of their time?

- (A) They resented the dominant ideology as degrading.
- (B) They preferred the dominant idology to other available ideologies.
- (C) They began to view the dominant idology to other availbale ideologies.
- (D) They accepted some but not all aspects of the dominant ideology.
- (E) They believed that the dominant ideology isolated them from one another.

251. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?

- (A) A chronological account of a historical development is presented, and then furture developments are predicted.
- (B) A term is defined according to several different schools of thought, and then a new definition is formulated.
- (C) A theory is presented, an alternative viewpoint is introduced, and then the reasoning behind the initial theory is summarized.
- (D) A tentative proposal is made, reasons for and against it are weighed, and then a modified version of the proposal is offered.
- (E) A controversy is described, its historical implications are assessed, and then a compromise is suggested.

252. Which of the following would the author of the passage be most likely to approve as a continuation of Eisenstein's study?

- (A) An oral history of prominent women labor organizers
- (B) An analysis of letters and diaries written by typical female wage earners at the turn of the century
- (C) An assessment of what different social and political groups defined as the dominant ideology in the early twentieth century
- (D) A theoretical study of how socialism and feminism influenced one another at the turn of the century
- (E) A documentary account of labor's role in the introduction of women into the labor force

Neotropical coastal mangrove forests are usually "zonal," with certain mangrove species found predominantly in the seaward portion of the habitat and other mangrove species on the more landward portions of the coast. The earliest research on mangrove forests produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to land, without exploring the causes of the distributions.

The idea that zonation is caused by plant succession was first expressed by J. H. Davis in a study of Florida mangrove forests. According to Davis' scheme, the shoreline is being extended in a seaward direction because of the "land-building" role of mangroves, which, by trapping sediments over time, extend the shore. As a habitat gradually becomes more inland as the shore extends, the "land-building" species are replaced. This continuous process of accretion and succession would be interrupted only by hurricanes or storm flushings.

Recently the universal application of Davis's succession paradigm has been challenged. It appears that in areas where weak currents and weak tidal energies allow the accumulation of sediments, mangroves will follow land formation and accelerate the rate of soil accretion; succession will proceed according to Davis's scheme. But on stable coastlines, the distribution of mangrove species results in other patterns of zonation; "land building" does not occur.

To find a principle that explains the various distribution patterns, several researchers have looked to salinity and its effects on mangrove. While mangroves can develop in fresh water, they can also thrive in salinities as high as 2.5 times that of seawater. However, those mangrove species found in freshwater habitats do well only in the absence of competition, thus suggesting that salinity tolerance is a critical factor in competitive success among mangrove species. Research suggests that mangroves will normally dominate highly saline regions, although not because they require salt. Rather, they are metabolically efficient (and hence grow well) in portions of an environment whose high salinity excludes plants adapted to lower salinities. Tides create different degrees of salinity along a coastline. The characteristic mangrove species of each zone should exhibit a higher metabolic efficiency at that salinity than will any potential invader, including other species of mangrove.

253. The primary of the purpose of the passage is to

- (A) refute the idea that the zonation exhibited in mangrove forests is caused by adaption to salinity
- (B) describe the pattern of zonation typically found in Florida mangrove forests
- (C) argue that Davis' succession paradigm cannot be successfully applied to Florida mangrove forests

- (D) discuss hypotheses that attempt to explain the zonation of coastal mangrove forests
- (E) establish that plants that do well in saline forest environments require salt to achieve maximum metabolic efficiency

254. According to the passage, the earliest research on mangrove forest produced which of the following?

- (A) Data that implied random patterns of mangrove species distribution
- (B) Descriptions of species distributions suggesting zonation
- (C) Descriptions of the development of mangrove forests over time
- (D) Reclassification of species formerly thought to be identical
- (E) Data that confirmed the "land-building" role of mangroves

255. It can be inferred from the passage that Davis' paradigm does NOT apply to which of the following?

- (A) The shoreline of Florida mangrove forests first studied by Davis
- (B) A shoreline in an area with weak currents
- (C) A shoreline in an area with weak tidal energy
- (D) A shoreline extended by "land-building" species of mangrove
- (E) A shoreline in which few sediments can accumulate

256. Information in the passage indicates that the author would most probably regard which of the following statements as INCORRECT?

- (A) Coastal mangrove forests are usually zonal.
- (B) Hurricanes interrupt the process of accretion and succession that extends existing shorelines.
- (C) Species of plants that thrive in a saline habitat require salt to flourish.
- (D) Plants with the highest metabolic efficiency in a given habitat tend to exclude other plants from that habitat.
- (E) Shoreline in areas with weak currents and tides are more likely to be extended through the process of accumulation of sediment than are shorelines with strong currents and tides.

Modern manufacturers, who need reliable sources of materials and technologically advanced components to operate profitably, face an increasingly difficult choice between owning the producers of these items (a practice known as backward integration) and buying from independent producers. Manufacturers who integrate may reap short-term rewards, but they often restrict their future capacity for innovative product development.

Backward integration removes the need for some purchasing and marketing functions, centralizers overhead, and permits manufacturers to eliminate duplicated efforts in research and development. Where components are commodities (ferrous metals or petroleum, for example), backward integration almost certainly boosts profits. Nevertheless, because product innovation means adopting the most technologically advanced and cost-effective ways of making components, backward integration may entail a serious risk for a technologically active company—for example, a producer of sophisticated consumer electronics.

A company that decides to make rather than buy important parts can lock itself into an outdated technology. Independent suppliers may be unwilling to share innovations with assemblers with whom they are competing. Moreover, when an assembler sets out to master the technology of producing advanced components, the resulting demands on its resources may compromise its

ability to assemble these components successfully into end products. Long-term contracts with suppliers can achieve many of the same cost benefits as backward integration without compromising a company's ability to innovate.

However, moving away from backward integration is not a complete solution either. Developing innovative technologies requires independent suppliers of components to invest huge sums in research and development. The resulting low profit margins on the sale of components threaten the long-term financial stability of these firms. Because the ability of end-product assemblers to respond to market opportunities depends heavily on suppliers of components, assemblers are often forced to integrate by purchasing the suppliers of components just to keep their suppliers in business.

257. According to the passage, all of the following are benefits associated with backward integration EXCEPT:

- (A) improvement in the management of overhead expenses
- (B) enhancement of profit margins on sales of components
- (C) simplification of purchasing and marketing operations
- (D) reliability of a source of necessary components
- (E) elimination of unnecessary research efforts

258. According to passage, when an assembler buys a firm that makes some important component of the end product that the assembler produces, independent suppliers of the same component may

- (A) withhold technological innovations from the assembler
- (B) experience improved profit margins of on sales of their products
- (C) lower their prices to protect themselves from competition
- (D) suffer financial difficulties and go out of business
- (E) stop developing new versions of the component

259. Which of the following best describes the way the last paragraph functions in the context of the passage?

- (A) The last in a series of arguments supporting the central argument of the passage is presented.
- (B) A viewpoint is presented which qualifies one presented earlier in the passage.
- (C) Evidence is presented in support of the argument developed in the preceding paragraph.
- (D) Questions arising from the earlier discussion are identified as points of departure for further study of the topic.
- (E) A specific example is presented to illustrate the main elements of argument presented in the earlier paragraphs.

260. According to the passage, which of the following relationships between profits and investments in research and development holds true for producers of technologically advanced components?

- (A) Modest investments are required and the profit margins on component sales are low.
- (B) Modest investments are required but the profit margins on component sales are quite high.
- (C) Despite the huge investments that are required, the profit margins on components sales are high.
- (D) Because huge investments are required, the profit margins on component sales are low.

(E) Long-term contractual relationships with purchasers of components ensure a high ratio of profits to investment costs.

Homeostasis, an animal's maintenance of certain internal variables within an acceptable range, particularly in extreme physical environments, has long interested biologists. The desert rat and the camel in the most water-deprived environments, and marine vertebrates in an all-water environment, encounter the same regulatory problem: maintaining adequate internal fluid balance. For desert rats and camels, the problem is conservation of water in an environment where standing water is nonexistent, temperature is high, and humidity is low. Despite these handicaps, desert rats are able to maintain the osmotic pressure of their blood, as well as their total body-water content, at approximately the same levels as other rats. One countermeasure is behavioral: these rats stay in burrows during the hot part of the day, thus avoiding loss of fluid through panting or sweating, which are regulatory mechanisms for maintaining internal body temperature by evaporative cooling. Also, desert rats' kidneys can excrete a urine having twice as high a salt content as sea water.

Marine vertebrates experience difficulty with their water balance because though there is no shortage of seawater to drink, they must drink a lot of it to maintain their internal fluid balance. But the excess salts from the seawater must be discharged somehow, and the kidneys of most marine vertebrates are unable to excrete a urine in which the salts are more concentrated than in seawater. Most of these animals have special salt-secreting organs outside the kidney that enable them to eliminate excess salt.

261. Which of the following most accurately states the purpose of the passage?

- (A) To compare two different approaches to the study of homeostasis
- (B) To summarize the findings of several studies regarding organisms' maintenance of internal variables in extreme environments
- (C) To argue for a particular hypothesis regarding various organisms' conservation of water in desert environments
- (D) To cite examples of how homeostasis is achieved by various organisms
- (E) To defend a new theory regarding the maintenance of adequate fluid balance

262. According to the passage, the camel maintains internal fluid balance in which of the following ways?

- I. By behavioral avoidance of exposure to conditions that lead to fluid loss
- II. By an ability to tolerate high body temperatures
- III. By reliance on stored internal fluid supplies

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

263. It can be inferred from the passage that some mechanisms that regulate internal body temperature, like sweating and panting, can lead to which of the following?

- (A) A rise in the external body temperature
- (B) A drop in the body's internal fluid level
- (C) A decrease in the osmotic pressure of the blood

(D) A decrease in the amount of renal water loss

(E) A decrease in the urine's salt content

264. It can be inferred from the passage that the author characterizes the camel's kidney as "entirely unexceptional" (line 24) primarily to emphasize that it

(A) functions much as the kidney of a rat functions

(B) does not aid the camel in coping with the exceptional water loss resulting from the extreme conditions of its environment

(C) does not enable the camel to excrete as much salt as do the kidneys of marine vertebrates

(D) is similar in structure to the kidneys of most mammals living in water-deprived environments

(E) requires the help of other organs in eliminating excess salt

In the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry, women were employed primarily in low-paying, low-skill jobs. To explain this segregation of labor by gender, economists have relied on the useful theory of human capital. According to this theory, investment in human capital—the acquisition of difficult job-related skills—generally benefits individuals by making them eligible to engage in well-paid occupations. Women's role as child bearers, however, results in interruptions in their participation in the job market (as compared with men's) and thus reduces their opportunities to acquire training for highly skilled work. In addition, the human capital theory explains why there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing or carding, by positing that because of their primary responsibility in child rearing women took occupations that could be carried out in the home.

There were, however, differences in pay scales that cannot be explained by the human capital theory. For example, male construction workers were paid significantly higher wage than female taffeta weavers. The wage difference between these two low-skill occupations stems from the segregation of labor by gender: because a limited number of occupations were open to women, there was a large supply of workers in their fields, and this "overcrowding" resulted in women receiving lower wages and men receiving higher wages.

265. The passage suggests that combing and carding differ from weaving in that combing and carding are

(A) low-skill jobs performed by primarily by women employees

(B) low-skill jobs that were not performed in the home

(C) low-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees

(D) high-skill jobs performed outside the home

(E) high-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees

266. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the explanation provided by the human capital theory for women's concentration in certain occupations in seventeenth-century Florence?

(A) Women were unlikely to work outside the home even in occupations whose hours were flexible enough to allow women to accommodate domestic tasks as well as paid labor.

(B) Parents were less likely to teach occupational skills to their daughters than they were to their sons.

(C) Women's participation in the Florentine paid labor force grew steadily throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

- (D) The vast majority of female weavers in the Florentine wool industry had children.
- (E) Few women worked as weavers in the Florentine silk industry, which was devoted to making cloths that required a high degree of skill to produce.

267. The author of the passage would be most likely to describe the explanation provided by the human capital theory for the high concentration of women in certain occupations in the seventeenth-century Florence textile industry as

- (A) well founded though incomplete
- (B) difficult to articulate
- (C) plausible but poorly substantiated
- (D) seriously flawed
- (E) contrary to recent research

Maps made by non-Native Americans to depict Native American land tenure, resources and population distributions appeared almost as early as Europeans' first encounters with Native Americans and took many form: missionaries' field sketches, explorers' drawings, and surveyors' maps, as well as maps rendered in connection with treaties involving land transfers. Most existing maps of Native American lands are reconstructions that are based largely on archaeology, oral reports, and evidence gathered from observers' accounts in letters, diaries, and official reports; accordingly, the accuracy of these maps is especially dependent on the mapmakers' own interpretive abilities.

Many existing maps also reflect the 150-year role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in administering tribal lands. Though these maps incorporate some information gleaned directly from Native Americans, rarely has Native American cartography contributed to this official record, which has been compiled, surveyed, and authenticated by non-Native American tribes and their migrations and cultural features, as well as territoriality and contemporary trust lands, reflects the origins of the data, the mixed purposes for which the maps have been prepared, and changes both in United States government policy and in non-Native Americans' attitudes toward an understanding of Native Americans.

268. Which of the following best describes the content of the passage?

- (A) A chronology of the development of different methods for mapping Native Americans
- (B) A discussion of how the mapmaking techniques of Native Americans differed from those of Europeans
- (C) An argument concerning the present-day uses to which historical maps of Native American lands are put
- (D) An argument concerning the nature of information contained in maps of Native American lands
- (E) A proposal for improving the accuracy of maps of Native American lands

269. The passage mentions each of the following as a factor affecting current maps of Native American lands EXCEPT

- (A) United States government policy
- (B) non-Native Americans' perspective on Native Americans
- (C) origins of the information utilized to produce the maps
- (D) changes in ways that tribal lands are used

(E) the reason for producing the maps

270. The passage suggests which of the following about most existing maps of Native American lands?

(A) They do not record the migrations of Native American tribes.

(B) They have been preserved primarily because of their connection with treaties involving land transfers.

(C) They tend to reflect archaeological evidence that has become outdated.

(D) They tend to be less accurate when they are based on oral reports than when they are based on written documents.

(E) They are not based primarily on the mapmakers' firsthand observations of Native American lands.

271. All of the following are examples of the type of evidence used in creating "Most existing maps" (line 7-8) EXCEPT

(A) a nineteenth-century government report on population distribution of a particular tribe

(B) taped conversations with people who lived on Native American tribal lands in the early twentieth century

(C) aerial photographs of geological features of lands inhabited by Native Americans

(D) findings from a recently excavated site once inhabited by a certain Native American people

(E) a journal kept by a non-Native American explorer who traveled in Native American territory in the early nineteenth century

(This passage was written in 1984.)

It is now possible to hear a recording of Caruso's singing that is far superior to any made during his lifetime. A decades-old wax-cylinder recording of this great operatic tenor has been digitized, and the digitized signal has been processed by computer to remove the extraneous sound, or "noise," introduced by the now "ancient" wax-cylinder recording process.

Although this digital technique needs improvements, it represents a new and superior way of recording and processing sound which overcomes many of the limitations of analog recording. In analog recording systems, the original sound is represented as a continuous waveform created by variations in the sound's amplitude over time. When analog playback systems reproduce this waveform, however, they invariably introduce distortions. First, the waveform produced during playback differs somewhat from the original waveform. Second, the medium that stores the analog recording creates noise during playback which gets added to the recorded sounds.

Digital recordings, by contrast, reduce the original sound to a series of discrete numbers that represent the sound's waveform. Because the digital playback system "reads" only numbers, any noise and distortion that may accumulate during storage and manipulation of the digitized signal will have little effect: as long as the numbers remain recognizable, the original waveform will be reconstructed with little loss in quality. However, because the waveform is continuous, while its digital representation is composed of discrete numbers, it is impossible for digital systems to avoid some distortion. One kind of distortion, called "sampling error," occurs if the sound is sampled (i.e., its amplitude is measured) too infrequently, so that the amplitude changes more than one quantum (the smallest change in amplitude measured by the digital system) between samplings. In effect, the sound is changing too quickly for the system to record it accurately. A second form of

distortion is “quantizing error,” which arises when the amplitude being measured is not a whole number of quanta, forcing the digital recorder to round off. Over the long term, these errors are random, and the noise produced (a background buzzing) is similar to analog noise except that it only occurs when recorded sounds are being reproduced.

272. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first paragraph to the passage as a whole?

- (A) The first paragraph introduces a general thesis that is elaborated on in detail elsewhere in the passage.
- (B) The first paragraph presents a concrete instance of a problem that is discussed elsewhere in the passage.
- (C) The first paragraph describes a traditional process that is contrasted unfavorably with a newer process described elsewhere in the passage.
- (D) The first paragraph presents a dramatic example of the potential of a process that is described elsewhere in the passage.
- (E) The first paragraph describes a historic incident that served as the catalyst for developments described elsewhere in the passage.

273. According the passage, one of the ways in which analog recording systems differ from digital recording systems is that analog systems

- (A) can be used to reduce background noise in old recordings
- (B) record the original sound as a continuous waveform
- (C) distort the original sound somewhat
- (D) can avoid introducing extraneous and nonmusical sounds
- (E) can reconstruct the original waveform with little loss in quality

274. Which of the following statements about the numbers by which sound is represented in a digital system can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) They describe the time interval between successive sounds in a passage of music.
- (B) They model large changes in the amplitude of the initial sound with relatively poor precision.
- (C) They are slightly altered each time they are read by the playback apparatus.
- (D) They are not readily altered by distortion and noise accumulated as the digital signal is stored and manipulated.
- (E) They are stored in the recording medium in small groups that can be read simultaneously by the playback apparatus.

275. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the digital approach to the processing of sound?

- (A) It was developed in competition with wax-cylinder recording technology.
- (B) It has resulted in the first distortion-free playback system.
- (C) It has been extensively applied to nonmusical sounds.
- (D) It cannot yet process music originally recorded on analog equipment.
- (E) It is not yet capable of reprocessing old recordings in a completely distortion-free manner.

The function of capital markets is to facilitate an exchange of funds among all participants, and yet in practice we find that certain participants are not on a par with others. Members of society

have varying degrees of market strength in terms of information they bring to a transaction, as well as of purchasing power and creditworthiness, as defined by lenders.

For example, within minority communities, capital markets do not properly fulfill their functions; they do not provide access to the aggregate flow of funds in the United States. The financial system does not generate the credit or investment vehicles needed for underwriting economic development in minority areas. The problem underlying this dysfunction is found in a rationing mechanism affecting both the available alternatives for investment and the amount of financial resources. This creates a distributive mechanism penalizing members of minority groups because of their socioeconomic differences from others. The existing system expresses definite socially based investment preferences that result from the previous allocation of income and that influence the allocation of resources for the present and future. The system tends to increase the inequality of income distribution. And, in the United States economy, a greater inequality of income distribution leads to a greater concentration of capital in certain types of investment.

Most traditional financial-market analysis studies ignore financial markets' deficiencies in allocation because of analysts' inherent preferences for the simple model of perfect competition. Conventional financial analysis pays limited attention to issues of market structure and dynamics, relative costs of information, and problems of income distribution. Market participants are viewed as acting as entirely independent and homogeneous individuals with perfect foresight about capital-market behavior. Also, it is assumed that each individual in the community at large has the same access to the market and the same opportunity to transact and to express the preference appropriate to his or her individual interest. Moreover, it is assumed that transaction costs for various types of financial instruments (stocks, bonds, etc.) are equally known and equally divided among all community members.

276. The main point made by the passage is that

- (A) financial markets provide for an optimum allocation of resources among all competing participants by balancing supply and demand
- (B) the allocation of financial resources takes place among separate individual participants, each of whom has access to the market
- (C) the existence of certain factors adversely affecting members of minority groups shows that financial markets do not function as conventional theory says they function
- (D) investments in minority communities can be made by the use of various alternative financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds
- (E) since transaction costs for stocks, bonds, and other other financial instruments are not equally apportioned among all minority-group members, the financial market is subject to criticism

277. The passage states that traditional studies of the financial market overlook imbalances in the allocation of financial resources because

- (A) an optimum allocation of resources is the final result of competition among participants
- (B) those performing the studies choose an oversimplified description of the influences on competition
- (C) such imbalances do not appear in the statistics usually compiled to measure the market's behavior

(D) the analysts who study the market are unwilling to accept criticism of their methods as biased

(E) socioeconomic difference form the basis of a rationing mechanism that puts minority groups at a disadvantage

278. The author's main point is argued by

(A) giving examples that support a conventional generalization

(B) showing that the view opposite to the author's is self-contradictory

(C) criticizing the presuppositions of a proposed plan

(D) showing that omissions in a theoretical description make it inapplicable in certain cases

(E) demonstrating that an alternative hypothesis more closely fits the data

279. A difference in which of the following would be an example of inequality in transaction costs as alluded to in lines 40-43?

(A) Maximum amounts of loans extended by a bank to businesses in different areas

(B) Fees charged to large and small investors for purchasing stocks

(C) Prices of similar goods offered in large and small stores in an area

(D) Stipends paid to different attorneys for preparing legal suits for damages

(E) Exchange rates in dollars for currencies of different countries

280. Which of the following can be inferred about minority communities on the basis of the passage?

(A) They provide a significant portion of the funds that become available for investment in the financial market.

(B) They are penalized by the tax system, which increases the inequality of the distribution of income between investors and wage earners.

(C) They do not receive the share of the amount of funds available for investment that would be expected according to traditional financial-market analysis.

(D) They are not granted governmental subsidies to assist in underwriting the cost of economic development

(E) They provide the same access to alternative sources of credit to finance businesses as do majority communities.

281. According to the passage, a questionable assumption of the conventional theory about the operation of financial markets is that

(A) creditworthiness as determined by lenders is a factor determining market access

(B) market structure and market dynamics depend on income distribution

(C) a scarcity of alternative sources of funds would result from taking socioeconomic factors into consideration

(D) those who engage in financial-market transactions are perfectly well informed about the market

(E) inequalities in income distribution are increased by the functioning of the financial market

282. According to the passage, analysts have conventionally tended to view those who participate in financial market as

(A) judging investment preferences in terms of the good of society as a whole

(B) influencing the allocation of funds through prior ownership of certain kinds of assets

(C) varying in market power with respect to one another

(D) basing judgments about future events mainly on chance

(E) having equal opportunities to engage in transactions

(The following is based on material written in 1996.)

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, signed in 1987 by more than 150 nations, has attained its short-term goals: it has decreased the rate of increase in amounts of most ozone-depleting chemicals reaching the atmosphere and has even reduced the atmospheric levels of some of them. The projection that the ozone layer will substantially recover from ozone depletion by 2050 is based on the assumption that the protocol's regulations will be strictly followed. Yet there is considerable evidence of violations, particularly in the form of the release of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's), which are commonly used in the refrigeration, heating, and air conditioning industries. These violations reflect industry attitudes; for example, in the United States, 48 percent of respondents in a recent survey of subscribers to Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration News, and industry trade journal, said that they did not believe that CFC's damage the ozone layer. Moreover, some in the industry apparently do not want to pay for CFC substitutes, which can run five times the cost of CFC's. Consequently, a black market in imported illicit CFC's has grown. Estimates of the contraband CFC trade range from 10,000 to 22,000 tons a year, with most of the CFC's originating in India and China, whose agreements under the Protocol still allow them to produce CFC's. In fact, the United States Customs Service reports that CFC-12 is a contraband problem second only to illicit drugs.

283. According to the passage, which of the following best describes most ozone-depleting chemicals in 1996 as compared to those in 1987?

- (A) The levels of such chemicals in the atmosphere had decreased.
- (B) The number of such chemicals that reached the atmosphere had declined.
- (C) The amounts of such chemicals released had increased but the amounts that reached the atmosphere had decreased.
- (D) The rate of increase in amounts of such chemicals reaching the atmosphere had decreased.
- (E) The rate at which such chemicals were being reduced in the atmosphere had slowed.

284. The author of the passage compares the smuggling of CFC's to the illicit drug trade most likely for which of the following reasons?

- (A) To qualify a previous claim
- (B) To emphasize the extent of a problem
- (C) To provide an explanation for an earlier assertion
- (D) To suggest that the illicit CFC trade, likely the illicit drug trade, will continue to increase
- (E) To suggest that the consequences of a relatively little-known problem are as serious as those of a well-known one

285. The passage suggests which of the following about the illicit trade in CFC's?

- (A) It would cease if manufacturers in India and China stopped producing CFC's.
- (B) Most people who participate in such trade do not believe that CFC's deplete the ozone layer.
- (C) It will probably surpass illicit drugs as the largest contraband problem faced by the United States Customs Service.
- (D) It is fostered by people who do not want to pay the price of CFC substitutes.

(E) It has grown primarily because of the expansion of the refrigeration, heating, and air-conditioning industries in foreign countries.

1.

D is the best answer. This question requires you to identify the primary concern of the passage as a whole. The first paragraph presents a recent hypothesis about how caffeine affects behavior. The second paragraph describes an earlier and widely accepted hypothesis about how caffeine affects behavior, and then presents evidence that is not consistent with that hypothesis. The third and fourth paragraphs return to the newer hypothesis introduced in the first paragraph and provide “evidence and arguments” that support this alternative hypothesis.

2.

D is the best answer.

Lines 11-23 state that adenosine “depresses neuron firing” by binding to specific receptors on neuronal membranes, which in turn inhibits the release of neurotransmitters. Lines 27-35 describe Snyder et al’s hypothesis about caffeine. They propose that caffeine binds to specific receptors on neuronal membranes, which prevents adenosine from binding to those receptors and “allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would”. Therefore, according to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine permits neurotransmitter release when it is bound to adenosine receptors, whereas adenosine inhibits neurotransmitter release.

3.

A is the best answer. The effects of IBMX are discussed in the last paragraph of the passage. IBMX apparently binds to adenosine-specific receptors on neuronal membranes, but, in contrast to the other caffeine derivatives that Snyder et al experimented with, IBMX depresses rather than stimulates mouse locomotion. Snyder et al respond to this experimental result by stating that IBMX has “mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs”(line 104-107)

4.

E is the best answer. This question asks you to identify which compound, according to Snyder et al, does NOT bind to specific receptors in the brain. Phosphodiesterase, identified as an “enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP”(lines 40-42), is the only compound that is not identified as one that binds to specific receptors in the brain.

5.

B is the best answer.

This question asks you to identify information that is suggested rather than directly stated in the passage. To answer it, first look for the location in the passage of the information specified in the question. The A1 and A2 receptors are mentioned in lines 23-26. Lines 27-35 go on to describe Snyder et al’s hypothesis about the effects of caffeine on behavior. They propose that caffeine, “which is structurally similar to adenosine,” is able to bind to A1 and A2 receptors in the brain, the same receptors that adenosine normally binds to. Thus, the passage suggests that the structural

relationship between caffeine and adenosine may be partially responsible for caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors.

6.

B is the best answer.

This question asks you to identify the function of a quotation in the third paragraph of the passage. The third paragraph provides evidence for Snyder et al's hypothesis by discussing experiments they conducted on mice. The quotation in lines 74-84 "summarizes" the findings of these experiments. Snyder et al found that a number of caffeine derivatives are able to bind to specific receptors in the brains of mice just as adenosine does, and that the derivatives that are most successful at stimulating locomotion are also the most successful in competing with adenosine in binding at the receptors. This finding is "major" in that it supports their hypothesis that the stimulative effects of caffeine are a result of its ability to compete with adenosine.

7.

B is the best answer.

The first paragraph identifies two major problems faced by the archaeological profession: inadequate funding and illegal digging. Lines 12-15 indicate that the author is going to suggest how to remedy both problems, thereby benefiting the archaeological profession. The author proceeds to propose allowing the sale of excavated artifacts (lines 16-19) and to explain how this would solve both problems (lines 19-26). The author then supports the proposal by countering possible objections to it, and in the last paragraph explains how the proposal would curb illegal digging (lines 74-80). Thus, the way information is organized in the passage indicates that the author's purpose is to suggest that allowing the sale of excavated artifacts would provide funds for the archaeological profession and curb illegal digging.

8.

E is the best answer. The question requires you to identify the answer choice that CANNOT be inferred from the passage. Nothing in the passage implies that duplicate artifacts exceed museum objects in quality.

9.

E is the best answer. The disadvantages of storing artifacts in museum basements are discussed in the fifth paragraph. Lines 56-60 state that "There is not enough money...to catalogue the finds" and declare that as a result stored objects cannot be located.

10.

C is the best answer. In lines 38-41, the author refutes the assertion that every object excavated has potential scientific value and therefore should not be sold.

In lines 42-44, the author defines those objects that do not have scientific value: "the thousands of pottery vessels...that are essentially duplicates of one another." The Cyprus excavation appears in the next sentence as an example of one location in which such duplicate artifacts have been found in large quantities.

The reference to "2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs" highlights the profusion and

uniformity of the Cyprus finds. Thus, the excavation is mentioned in order to emphasize the ready availability of objects that lack unique value and therefore could be sold.

11.

A is the best answer. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation appears in lines 74-75, in which the author predicts that such official sale would reduce demand for "the clandestine product." The rhetorical question that follows (lines 76-80) indicates that the author finds it unlikely that any purchaser would prefer objects of unknown provenance to objects of known origin, or, to rephrase, the author assumes that most people would prefer to purchase objects of authenticated provenance, as this choice states.

12.

C is the best answer. The author begins the third paragraph by saying "you might object..." in order to anticipate possible objections to the adoption of his proposal. In the next sentence the author asserts that "ancient artifacts...should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder" (lines 29-33), acknowledging an opponent's fear that individuals might be allowed to purchase objects that ought to be displayed in public institutions. This objection is paraphrased in this choice.

13.

A is the best answer. The passage begins by indicating that the results of the SBA approach to aiding minority entrepreneurs "were disappointing" (line 11). Lines 62-64 state that "MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises." Much of the passage is devoted to supporting the author's view that MESBIC's have the greater potential for success, and the last sentence in the passage confirms this view.

14.

D is the best answer.

In the second paragraph, the author describes the MESBIC approach as one in which "large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital" (lines 26-31). There is no indication in the passage that the SBA approach relies on the participation of large corporations.

15.

C is the best answer. The author concludes that the results of the SBA approach "were disappointing" (line 11). Then he supports the conclusion by citing the fact that "Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts." (lines 14-18).

16.

C is the best answer. This question asks you to draw an inference about the SBA program. Although the passage does not actually state that the failure rate for SBA recipient businesses was higher than anticipated, in the first paragraph the author does state that the results of the SBA

program were disappointing, in part because of the high failure rate among SBA-sponsored businesses. From this it can be inferred that the anticipated failure rate was lower than the actual rate.

17.

B is the best answer.

The reference in lines 56-57 to “financial and operating problems” appears in the context of a discussion of why corporations came to capitalize MESBIC’s “far above the legal minimum of \$ 500,000.” The problems are cited to illustrate the reasons that MESBIC’s need more than the minimum funding required by law, and thus call attention to this need.

18.

B is the best answer. The passage describes efforts undertaken in the 1960’s to aid minority businesses and then describes MESBIC’s, a newer approach to such efforts.

19.

D is the best answer. The question requires you to recognize which of the choices is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way in which senior managers use intuition.

The passage does not mention stipulating goals.

20.

D is the best answer. The author asserts that the writers in question “display a poor grasp of what intuition is” (lines 21-22). The next paragraph presents a view that, according to the author of the passage, characterizes intuition more accurately than the writers on management do. Isenberg’s research is specifically described as showing the ways in which managers use intuition (lines 28-30). Therefore, what Isenberg correctly comprehends, and the writers in question misunderstand, is how managers use intuition, as this choice states.

21.

C is the best answer. An “Aha! Experience” is said in lines 37-41 to result from the synthesizing of “isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture.” This choice is the best example of this kind of process. The connecting of seemingly unrelated facts and experiences mentioned in the answer choice is equivalent to synthesizing “isolated bits of data and practice,” and the pattern referred to is comparable to an “integrated picture.”

22.

D is the best answer. The question requires you to recognize which of the choices is NOT mentioned in the passage as a component of the classical model of decision analysis. Only this choice, “action undertaken in order to discover more information about a problem,” does not appear in the passage.

23.

C is the best answer. The question requires you to compare behavior based on intuition with behavior based on formal decision analysis. This choice specifies that the manager who uses

intuition incorporates action into the decision-making process, but the manager who uses formal analysis does not. This distinction is made in several places in the passage. Lines 6-7 emphasize that decision-making and action-taking are separate steps in formal decision analysis: “making a decision, and only then taking action.” On the other hand, those who use intuition “integrate action into the process of thinking” (lines 15-16). Again, the author mentions that in the intuitive style of management, “ ‘thinking’ is inseparable from acting” (lines 60-61), and “action is often part of defining the problem” (lines 80-81).

24.

E is the best answer. The question requires you to identify a statement that can be inferred from information in the passage but is not explicitly stated. The author asserts that intuitive managers can “move rapidly to engender a plausible solution” (lines 53-54) and that their intuition is based on “experience that builds skill” (line 37). This implies that the combination of skill and rapidity enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently, as this choice states.

25.

E is the best answer.

The second and third paragraphs of the passage indicate that morphogenetic determinants are substances in the embryo that are activated after the egg has been fertilized and that “tell a cell what to become” (lines 21-23). If, as the author asserts in the first paragraph, biologists have succeeded in dividing an embryo into two parts, each of which survives and develops into a normal embryo, it can be concluded that the quantity of morphogenetic determinants in the early embryo is greater than that required for the development of a single individual.

26.

D is the best answer. In identifying the main topic of the passage, you must consider the passage as a whole. In the first paragraph, the author provides a historical context for the debate described in the second paragraph, concerning when and how the determination of embryo cells takes place. The third and fourth paragraphs provide a specific example of the “Recent discoveries in molecular biology” (lines 28-29) that may lead to the resolution of that debate.

27.

E is the best answer.

According to the author, early investigators arrived at the conclusion that the cells of the embryo are undetermined because they “found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos” (lines 1-6). However, later biologists discovered that when an embryo was cut in places different from the one used by the early investigators, it did not form two whole embryos. Because the earlier biologists apparently arrived at their conclusion without attempting to cut an embryo in different planes, it would appear that they assumed, erroneously, that different ways of separating the embryos would not affect the fate of the two embryo parts.

28.

A is the best answer. In the third paragraph, the author asserts that substances that function as

morphogenetic determinants are located in the cytoplasm of the cell and become active after the cell is fertilized. In the fourth paragraph we learn that these substances are “maternal messenger RNA’s” and that they “direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones,” which, after being synthesized, “move into the cell nucleus” (lines 59-68). Thus, it can be inferred that after the egg is fertilized, the initial production of histones occurs in the cytoplasm.

29.

B is the best answer. Lines 45-51 indicate that substances that function as morphogenetic determinants are inactive in the unfertilized egg and that when the egg is fertilized, they “become active and, presumably, govern the behavior of the genes they interact with.” In the fourth paragraph, we learn that these substances exert their control over the fate of the cell by directing “the synthesis of histones.” Because these histones cannot be synthesized until the substances that function as morphogenetic determinants become active, and because these substances do not become active until the egg is fertilized, it can be inferred that the synthesis of the histones is dependent on the fertilization of the egg.

30.

C is the best answer. Lines 38-41 inform us that in his study of sea urchins, Gross “found that an unfertilized egg contains substances that function as morphogenetic determinants.” Lines 58-60 assert that the “substances that Gross studied are maternal messenger RNA’s,” and in lines 62-63 we learn that these maternal messenger RNA’s can be found in “a wide variety of organisms.”

31.

D is the best answer.

In lines 35-41, the author states that ten percent of the Black workers in the South were employed in “manufacturing and mechanical pursuits” and then identifies “manufacturing and mechanical pursuits” as the general federal census category for industrial occupations in 1910. Thus, she indicates that she used the federal census as a source of information.

32.

C is the best answer. To answer this question, you must first identify the author’s argument. The author argues that it is possible that Black migrants to the North were living and working in urban areas of the South rather than in rural areas, as researchers had previously assumed. In lines 44-48, the author states that it may be “surprising” that an employed population would relocate. Thus, the author anticipates an objection to her argument on the grounds that Black urban workers in the South would have been unlikely to leave an economically secure existence. She meets that objection by stating that “an explanation lies in the labor conditions then prevalent in the South” (lines 46-48), and discusses the low wages that may have motivated Black workers to migrate north for higher pay.

33.

A is the best answer. The author discusses wages in southern cities in the third paragraph. Lines 68-73 state that an increase in the number of rural workers who migrated to southern cities after

the collapse of the cotton industry led to increased competition for jobs and resulted in wages being pushed lower.

34.

D is the best answer. This question asks you to identify the possible influences that motivated Black workers in their decision to migrate north, and then to recognize which of the choices is NOT mentioned as an influence on Black workers.

This is the only option not mentioned in the passage as an influence that may have motivated southern Black workers to move north.

35.

C is the best answer. To answer this question, you must first identify the “easy conclusion” mentioned in lines 77-79, which ties Black migrants’ “subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background.” This linkage of rural background to economic difficulty after migration to the North is first mentioned in lines 20-26. Here, the author points out that researchers have assumed that Black migrants encountered economic difficulties in northern cities because they were from rural rather than urban backgrounds, and that rural backgrounds imply “unfamiliarity with urban living and a lack of industrial skills.” This choice provides an assumption about the relationship between rural backgrounds and economic difficulty that underlies this conclusion. It states that people with rural backgrounds are more likely to have economic difficulty in urban areas than are people with urban backgrounds.

36.

D is the best answer. The first paragraph describes a common assumption about the Great Migration, that the majority of migrants came from rural areas. It also restates the conclusion that is based on this assumption, that the subsequent economic difficulties of Black migrants in the North were a result of their unfamiliarity with urban life. In the second paragraph, the author states that the “question of who actually left the South” (lines 27-28) has never been adequately researched. She goes on to argue that Black migrants may actually have been from urban areas rather than rural areas, and thus that their subsequent economic problems in northern cities were not caused by their rural background. In making this argument, the author is challenging the “widely accepted explanation” presented in the first paragraph.

37.

A is the best answer. In the first paragraph, the author cites an accidental-death case from nineteenth-century America in which the absence of economic contribution on the part of a deceased child was ruled sufficient grounds to deny the awarding of damages to the child’s parents. The author goes on to discuss how this case typified attitudes that persisted even into the twentieth century. It can be inferred from this that in nineteenth-century America the chief consideration in determining damages in an accidental-death case was the deceased person’s earnings.

There are no evidence in the passage to suggest that the factors in B, C, D and E were of primary concern in determining accidental-death damages in nineteenth-century America.

38.

C is the best answer.

In the second paragraph, the author describes how during the nineteenth century the concept of the “ ‘useful’ child who contributed to the family economy” (lines 23-24) gradually gave way to the present-day notion of the economically “useless” but emotionally “priceless” child. This new view of childhood was “well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800’s” and “spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries” (lines 31-38). Thus in the early 1800’s, prior to the shift in the valuation of children, families valued the role children had to play in the family’s economic well-being.

A and E describe attitude more in accord with the present-day view of childhood. B and D address issues that are not raised in the passage.

39.

B is the best answer.

According to the author, practitioners of the new “sociological economics” explain sociological phenomena “solely in terms of their economic determinants” and “tend to view all human behavior as directed primarily by the principle of maximizing economic gain” (lines 85-98). This choice provides just such an economic explanation for the nineteenth-century rise in the cash value of children.

A paraphrases Zelizer’s own explanation, which is at odds with that of the sociological economists. C uses social values and emotional factors to explain an even broader revaluation of individual worth. D uses an economic argument to explain the change, but here the economic factors at work are the result of a change. E provides a legal explanation for the change.

40.

B is the best answer.

In the first paragraph, the author contrasts two incidents that are said to exemplify the transformation in social values that forms the subject of Zelizer’s book.

The second and third paragraphs consist of a brief history of that transformation, as Zelizer presents it, and an account of the factors she considers important in bringing it about. In the last paragraph, the author explains how Zelizer’s thesis differs from that of sociological economists. Thus, the passage serves primarily to present the central thesis of Zelizer’s book.

A and E misrepresent the subject matter of the passage. D misrepresents the author’s approach. C is incorrect because although the passage does contrast two approaches, this contrast takes place only in the final paragraph.

41.

C is the best answer.

In the third paragraph, the author cites Zelizer’s contention that the new view of childhood that developed in nineteenth-century America was due in part to “the development of the companionate family (a family in which members were united by explicit bonds of love rather than duty)” (lines 54-58). From this it can be inferred that the emotional bonds between family members became increasingly important during this period.

There are no information in the passage to support the other answer choices.

42.

D is the best answer.

Although reform movements are mentioned in lines 39-45, the passage does not discuss attitudes or changes in attitudes toward those movements. This choice is therefore NOT among the influences Zelizer is said to regard as important in changing the assessment of children's worth.

A, B and C are mentioned in lines 48-58 as factors Zelizer regards as "critical in changing the assessment of children's worth". E is mentioned in lines 70-80, which describe how the "sacralization" of children's lives represented "a way of resisting what they <middle-class Americans> perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace."

43.

A is the best answer. In the second paragraph, the author gives the percentages of workers who were unionized in different categories of the public sector in 1977.

Forty-six percent of government professionals were unionized; this is greater than the percentage for any of the other categories of unionized workers from among the listed categories of public-sector workers. Therefore, professionals were more likely to belong to unions than were other public-sector workers.

44.

E is the best answer. In lines 17-24, the author describes the reasoning behind the multioccupational unions' attempt to achieve a fully unionized workplace. This reasoning is provided to explain why "the multioccupational unions would often try to organize them <clerical workers> regardless of the workers' initial receptivity"(lines 15-17).

A helps to explain, but is not explained by, the attempt to achieve a fully unionized work force. An explanation for C is given in lines 4-7. B and D are explained in the second and third paragraphs of the passage.

45.

E is the best answer.

The question asks what would strengthen the author's claim that a new strategy for unionization has emerged since the mid-1970's. Lines 30-31 cite the appearance of the new strategy. The paragraphs that follow describe the changed circumstances that provided a context for such new strategies. Lines 70-76 explain precisely how these changed circumstances created a reason for new unionizing strategies. The author's claim would be strengthened if it could be shown not only that there are such new circumstances, but that the old circumstances discussed in the first paragraph have become less important, further necessitating the adoption of a new strategy in place of an old strategy suitable to those older circumstances.

46.

B is the best answer.

In the first paragraph, the author describes the considerations relevant to a union's attempt to organize a certain group of clerical workers prior to 1975.

In lines 2-3, the author notes the fact that most of these clerical workers were women, but does not suggest that this was an important consideration for unionizers.

47.

C is the best answer.

According to the author, “the women’s movement has succeeded in legitimizing the economic and political activism of women on their own behalf,” and this in turn has produced in women “a more positive attitude toward unions”(lines 56-60).

Although other choices describe developments mentioned in the passage, none of these are said to have been a consequence of the women’s movement.

48.

D is the best answer.

In the first paragraph of the passage, the author asserts that efforts to unionize public-sector clerical workers prior to 1975 were limited and then goes on to describe these limited efforts. In the second paragraph, the author asserts that a new strategy developed after 1975 and cites an increase in union membership among public-sector clerical workers. The author begins the last paragraph by asking what can explain this increase in union membership, and then proceeds to provide an explanation. Thus, the passage is primarily concerned with analyzing and explaining the increase in unionization among public-sector clerical workers.

49

D is the best answer.

In the first paragraph, the author describes Milankovitch’s theory and explains why the theory previously had been considered untestable. In the second and third paragraphs, the author describes a scientific break-through that has made it possible to test and provide support for Milankovitch’s theory. Although the author also mentions other factors that potentially could have affected the Earth’s climate, the passage as a whole is concerned primarily with Milankovitch’s theory and the scientific method that has been used to test that theory.

A, C and E do not accurately reflect the content of the passage. Although the passage does describe a new research method supports rather than casts doubt on Milankovitch’s theory.

50.

D is the best answer.

In lines 9-16, the author states that a recent discovery has made it possible to establish a precise chronology of the Earth’s ice ages. Scientists have used this discovery to test the basic premise of Milankovitch’s theory—that the ice ages were caused by variations in the Earth’s orbit around the Sun. The author notes in lines 53-56 that the data have established a “strong connection” between orbital variation and ice ages, which confirms the plausibility of Milankovitch’s theory. However, one can infer from the last paragraph that the author believes factors other than variations in the Earth’s orbit could provide plausible explanations for global climate change.

51.

B is the best answer.

The author states that one advantage of obtaining an isotopic record from ocean sediment is that the ocean’s isotopic record is “a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land”(lines 43-45). Because a continuous record can indicate more precisely when shifts in the Earth’s climate have occurred, the ocean’s isotopic record would be less useful if it had more gaps in it than the

record taken from rocks.

A describes a circumstance that is in fact true, since oxygen 16 is the lighter isotope and, according to the passage, “Almost all the oxygen in water is oxygen 16”(line 17). This fact clearly has not compromised the usefulness of the ocean’s isotopic record as an indicator of climatic shifts. Likewise, E would not diminish its usefulness, since isotopic records showing “fluctuations in global ice volume over the past several hundred thousands years” have been sufficient to determine a meaningful pattern (lines 49-53). If C were shown to be true, Milankovitch’s theory would be weakened, but this would not diminish the value of the isotopic record. If D were true, researchers would need to accommodate the inconsistency described in evaluating the isotopic record, but, again, this would not compromise the usefulness of the record itself.

52.

C is the best answer.

Lines 13-16 state that the relative volume of land ice can be deduced from the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in ocean sediments.

A, D and E are incorrect because there is no information in the passage to support these statements. B is incorrect because it contradicts lines 43-45, in which the author states that ocean sediment provides “a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land.”

53.

B is the best answer.

Lines 23-27 state that when water evaporates from the ocean surface, oxygen 18, a heavier isotope than oxygen 16, tends to be left behind in the remaining ocean water.

Thus, one can infer that evaporated ocean water would contain less oxygen 18 than would the remaining ocean water.

A is incorrect because it contracts information stated in lines 19-27. C is incorrect because the passage suggests that the water evaporated from the ocean contributes to the growth of continental ice sheets, which should therefore have an isotopic composition similar to that of the precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water. D and E describe information that cannot be inferred from the passage.

54.

E is the best answer.

Lines 29-33 of the passage state that the calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms are constructed with “oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean.”

This water contains varying proportions of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 and, according to the passage, “becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18”with the onset of an ice age (lines 19-27).

The author states that “The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments...composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms (lines 27-31)”. Thus, it can be inferred that the shells of marine organisms would reflect the isotopic composition of the surrounding ocean water at the time when the shells were formed.

55.

The best answer is B. In the first sentence of the passage, the author characterizes the

preoccupation of many United States companies with the search for legal protection from import competition as unfortunate. Then, in lines 12-14, the author explains that the “quest for import relief has hurt more companies than it has helped.” The third paragraph discusses one situation in which United States companies might experience such injury-when import relief laws are used against foreign subsidiaries of United States company-and the last paragraph provides a specific example of this situation. Thus, it can be inferred that the author’s primary concern is to warn about possible unintended negative consequences of applying trade laws.

56.

The best answer is D. Bases for complaints to the International Trade Commission are discussed in the first paragraph. In lines 3-9 the author mentions the two specific kinds of complaints referred to in choices A and C (about imports benefiting from subsidies provided by foreign governments and about “dumping”), but goes on to conclude the paragraph with the comment that “the simple claim that an industry has been injured by imports is sufficient grounds to seek relief.” That a “simple claim” is “sufficient grounds to seek relief” suggests that the minimal basis for a complaint to the ITC is injury from the sale of imports in the United States, as stated in choice D. The situations in choices B and E are not discussed in the passage.

57.

The best answer is E. The last paragraph discusses a specific case in which a United States subsidiary of a Dutch conglomerate accused a Canadian branch of a United States company of “dumping” rock salt in the United States market. This incident is cited as “the most brazen case” (line 32) of the problem stated in lines 20-22 of the previous paragraph: the use of import relief laws by foreign companies against of U.S. companies. No recommendations, discussion of unexpected results, or additional areas of research or concern are mentioned in the paragraph. Thus, choices A, B, C and D are not correct.

58.

The best answer is D. The “danger” of import relief laws is stated in lines 20-22: “that foreign companies will use import relief laws against the very companies the laws were designed to protect.” Import relief laws are the legal protection referred to in choice D. The passage does not mention the situations described in choice A, B, C, and E.

59.

The best answer is D. In lines 16-19 the author warns that it is “unlikely that a system of import relief laws will meet the strategic needs of all the units under the same parent company.” Thus, it can be inferred that the United States trade laws dealing with import relief will not necessarily help all units of a company, as stated in choice D. There is no indication in the passage that United States trade laws are expected to eliminate dumping, as is stated in choice A. Choice E is no discussion in the passage of the situations mentioned in choice B and C.

60.

The best answer is B. In lines 35-38 the author states that “The bizarre aspect of the complaint was that a foreign conglomerate...was crying for help against a United States company...” It can be inferred from lines 20-22 that import relief laws were designed to protect United States companies from foreign competition. Thus, the lodging of a complaint by a foreign conglomerate against a United States company violated the intent of the laws.

61.

The best answer is D. The first paragraph of the passage identifies a research method (recording

life stories) and explains the method's uses. The second and third paragraphs explain limitations of the method's results. The final paragraph explains why the research method is useful despite its limitations. Choice A, B, and C are incorrect because only one research method is discussed, not two. Choice E can be eliminated because the passage does not discuss changing the method or adapting it to any other subject area.

62.

The best answer is C. Lines 22-23 suggest that ethnologists "rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing." Ethnologists who did not spend enough time with tribes they were observing were unlikely to be sufficiently familiar with the culture and customs of those tribes. Such ethnologists nevertheless attempted to describe the lives of tribal members. This attempt can be seen as analogous to the announcer's attempt to describe the actions in a team sport with which he is unfamiliar. Choice A, B, and D can be eliminated because the passage does not suggest ethnologists deliberately withheld information. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not mention any common ideas or positions held by both the ethnologists and the Native Americans.

63.

The best answer is A, which paraphrases the passage's assertion that life stories "are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture" (lines 40-44). Choice B is incorrect because the passage does not assess the difficulty of collecting life stories, and because the second paragraph discusses ways in which life stories became distorted. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not specify how many research methods are available to ethnologists. Choice D can be eliminated because the third paragraph mentions distortion arising from ethnologists' failure to recognize significant events in life stories. Choice E is incorrect because the second paragraph suggests that life stories would be more useful if collected by culturally knowledgeable investigators.

64.

The best answer is E. In the third paragraph, the passage asserts that editors made their own decisions about which elements of the Native Americans' life stories were important. It can therefore be inferred from the passage that reporting all of an informant's information would help eliminate bias, because editing had involved subjective judgments about the intrinsic value of the information. Choice A, C, and D can be eliminated because the passage does not attribute bias to failures in adhering to ethnological theory, to translations into the researchers' language, or problems in the numbers and content of question posed. Choice B is not supported because the second paragraph criticizes the emotion of the report, not that of the informant, for introducing bias.

65.

The best answer is C. The passage describes a methodology, explain the methodology's intended uses, criticizes the methodology's accurateness and comprehensiveness, and reaffirms the methodology's usefulness despite its limitations. Thus, the primary purpose of the passage is to evaluate or critique a methodology.

66.

The best answer is B. Lines 30-32 state that "Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English," that is, in the language of the ethnologists recording the life stories. Since this statement supports the idea that "much was inevitably lost," it

can be inferred that the informants used a language other than that used to record their life stories. Choice A is incorrect because, in the second paragraph, the investigators are criticized for lacking familiarity with the cultures they studies. Choice C is incorrect because ethnologists recorded life stories to “supplement their own field observations” (lines 7-8). Choice D is incorrect because the passage indicates that life stories were edited; choice E is incorrect because the passage provides no information about guidelines used by the researchers.

67.

The best answer is B. The passage states each of the five well-know plant hormones ‘has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants” (lines 15-16) and that, for this reason, “they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops” (lines 17-18). Choice A is not correct because lines 18-23 describe some of the functions performed by the hormone auxin. Choice E is consistent with information presented in the passage, but by emphasizing the specific effect hormone have at the cellular level rather than the multiplicity of effects they have on the entire plant, E fails to prove the reason stated in the passage that the five hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops. Neither C nor D is suggested by anything in the passage.

68.

The best answer is D. According to the passage, “The pleiotropy of the five well-studies plant hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animals” (lines 24-26). The example given involves certain hypothalamic hormones that “stimulate the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release of hormones from the adrenal cortex” (lines 27-30). These hormones in turn “have specific effects on target organs all over the body” (line 31). This “hierarchy of hormones,” as the author calls it, “may also exist in plants” (line 35), where the five pleiotropic hormones may “function by activating the enzymes that release ... more specific chemical messengers” (lines 39-41). Thus, hypothalamic hormones in animals and the five major hormones in plants occupy a similar place in the respective organisms” hormonal hierarchy.

69.

The best answer is A. The last paragraph characterizes oligosaccharins as “specific chemical messengers” (lines 40-41). The passage indicates that these chemical messengers are “specific” in that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, they are likely to have particular effects on particular plant cells. Choice A is correct because it is the only answer choice that describes an effect on a specific aspect of plant growth and development: stimulating a particular plant cell to become part of a plant’s root system. Choice B and C are incorrect because the last paragraph indicates that enzymes activate the release of oligosaccharins. Choice D is incorrect because, although oligosaccharins do affect the activity of the gene complement of a particular cell, they do not duplicate that complement. Choice E is incorrect because the second paragraph indicates that an oligosaccharin has a specific effect rather than multiple effects on plant cells.

70.

The best answer is E. The second paragraph states that the five major plant hormones, including auxin, are pleiotropic and indicates that each pleiotropic hormone has “more than one effect on the growth and development of plants” (lines 15-16). The effects of auxin are then listed in detail to provide an example of the different effects a pleiotropic hormone can have on a plant. Thus, the specific effects of auxin are mentioned to illustrate the concept of peiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones. Choice C can be eliminated because the specific effects that auxin has on plant

development are not discussed in the context of the hierarchy of hormones. Choice A, B, and D are incorrect because they cite topics that are not discussed in the passage.

71.

The best answer is E. The first paragraph states that plant cells “differentiate and form structures” (line 3) when a “complex system of chemical messengers” (line 7) activates a “small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell” (lines 5-6). In lines 38-41, the author elaborates on the hormonal system in plants by indicating that the pleiotropic plant hormones activate enzymes, which in turn release oligosaccharins—the “more specific chemical messengers” (lines 40-41). The second paragraph indicated these specific chemical messengers have specific effects on plant development. Thus, the passage indicates that it is the oligosaccharins that directly influence the development of a plant cell by controlling the expression of a plant cell’s genes. Choices C and D are incorrect because the oligosaccharins are themselves specific chemical messengers and are not said to produce any hormones. The passage provides no information to support A or B.

72.

The best answer is C. Lines 16-18 state that because each pleiotropic hormone has so many different effects on a plant, pleiotropic hormones “are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops” (lines 17-18). In contrast, the passage indicates that oligosaccharins have specific effects on the growth and development of plants. Thus, in comparison to the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could potentially be effective in artificially controlling specific aspects of crop development. Choices A, B, D, and E can be eliminated because they describe functions that are not attributed in the passage either to the pleiotropic hormones or to oligosaccharins.

73.

This question asks you to identify the primary concern of the passage. The best answer is C. According to the first paragraph, the passage is about two different assessments of Florence Nightingale’s career. The first paragraph summarizes one of these assessments; the second paragraph presents a contrasting account of Nightingale’s career that contradicts the central point of the first account.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the passage discusses various aspects of Florence Nightingale’s involvement in the field of nursing, it does not mention any innovations that she introduced to that field. Choice B is not correct because the passage does not discuss approaches to the writing of historical biography. Choice D is also incorrect. Although the passage refers to the specific problems of military medicine during the Crimean War (lines 10-11) and to the poor living conditions of British soldiers after the war (lines 22-23), the passage does not discuss the broader, more general issue of the quality of health care in nineteenth-century England. And choice E is not the answer because the passage does not mention the effects of the Crimean War on developments in health care.

74.

This question asks you to identify a contribution that the editors of Nightingale’s letters attribute to her.

The best answer is E. In the second paragraph, several of Nightingale’s post-war accomplishments that are highlighted by the editors of her letters are mentioned. In lines 22-27, her contribution to the creation of an organization for monitoring the peacetime living conditions of British soldiers is mentioned as one of these.

Choice A is not correct. In lines 22-25 the editors of Nightingale’s letters cite the relatively high

death rate of British soldiers after the Crimean War, but they do not mention their survival rate during the war. Choice B is incorrect, because the passage does not provide any information about the curriculum of the nurses' training hospital that Nightingale founded. Choice C is also not the correct answer. The passage does not mention women doctors, only women nurses. And choice D is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the nurse's training hospital that Nightingale founded was at a university or that it was the first of its kind.

75.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to infer something about Nightingale's relationship with the British public of her day.

The best answer is A. Line 5 refers to Nightingale's "heroic reputation"; line 14 refers to "Nightingale's place in the national pantheon"; and lines 25-28 discuss her persuasiveness with the British government and her fund-raising successes. From this information it can be inferred that Nightingale was highly respected, as evidenced by both popular and governmental support for her projects.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect for the same reason: each one refers to an element of social or governmental opposition or resistance to Nightingale's ideas, none of which is mentioned or suggested by the passage. Choice E is also incorrect. The information in the passage contradicts the notion that Nightingale was "quickly forgotten." To the contrary, the passage discusses the "famous British nurse Florence Nightingale" (line 2-3), her "heroic reputation" (line 5), and her "place in the national pantheon" (line 14), as well as her "eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers" (lines 43-44).

76.

The question asks you to draw a conclusion about sanitary conditions in Britain after the Crimean War that is suggested, rather than stated expressly, in the passage.

The best answer is D. In the second paragraph Nightingale's efforts to reform sanitary conditions in Britain are illustrated by her response to the death rate among enlisted men in British barracks, which is described as unusually high relative to that of neighboring civilian populations. From this it can be inferred that sanitary conditions in the barracks were worse than in these civilian populations.

Choices A, B and C are incorrect: in each, a comparison is made between sanitary conditions in post-war Britain and sanitary conditions elsewhere or at other times. However, because the passage provides no basis on which to make any of these comparisons, all three of these choices are incorrect. The passage does not mention sanitary conditions "in other parts of the world," as in Choice A; "before the war," as in choice B; or in "rural areas" as compared with "urban centers", as in choice C. Choice E is also incorrect, because the passage provides no information about the general state of sanitary conditions "throughout England".

77.

This question asks you to select a statement about the two contrasting accounts of Nightingale's importance with which the author of the passage would be most likely to agree.

The best answer is C. In the last paragraph, the author concedes that "Nightingale may not have achieved all of her goals during the Crimean War." This is consistent with Summers' view that Nightingale's importance during the war has been exaggerated (lines 5-7), but the author of the passage nonetheless describes Nightingale as a great social pioneer because of her vision and

achievements. These achievements, which the second paragraph states occurred primarily after the Crimean War, apparently did not influence Summers' interpretation of Nightingale's importance. Given the author's favorable assessment of Nightingale's reputation, it is likely that the author would agree that Summers' interpretation ignores this important evidence.

Choice A is not the correct answer. Although, in lines 40-42, the author concedes that Summers may be correct in her assessment of Nightingale's wartime achievements, nothing is said in the passage about Summers' discussion, if any, of Nightingale's postwar influence or activities. Choice B is also incorrect. In lines 33-35, the author cites the editors' collection of Nightingale's letters as evidence of Nightingale's "brilliance and creativity." In addition, in light of the author's statement that Nightingale has earned "an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers" (lines 43-44), there is no reason to think the author would agree that the editors exaggerated Nightingale's influence on later generations.

Choice D is not the correct answer. In the last paragraph of the passage, the author refers to Nightingale's letters as evidence of her "brilliance and creativity" (lines 33-35), and as the basis for a conclusion that Nightingale has earned "an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers" (lines 43-44). It is therefore highly unlikely that the author believes that the editors of these letters have "mistakenly propagated" outdated notions or impeded a balanced assessment of Nightingale's role. Choice E is also incorrect. In the last paragraph of the passage, the author states that "the evidence of Nightingale's letters supports continued respect for Nightingale's brilliance and creativity." Summers, on the other hand, seeks in her book to "debunk" Nightingale's "heroic reputation" (lines 3-5). Rather than supporting Summers' conclusions about Nightingale, the evidence of Nightingale's letters contradicts them.

78.

The best answer is A. In the last paragraph of the passage, the author presents two examples of Nightingale's "brilliance and creativity." In the first of these, the author compares Nightingale to "a modern educator" for counseling a village schoolmaster to encourage children's powers of observation. The fact that the author believes that this is evidence of Nightingale's creativity suggests that it was unusual at that time to emphasize developing children's ability to observe.

Choice B is not the correct answer. Nightingale's efforts to improve conditions in British military barracks are not cited as evidence of her creativity, nor is it suggested that Nightingale's counseling a village schoolmaster, not enlisting schoolmasters' help (lines 35-36); moreover, nothing in the passage suggests that educators had failed to enlist such help prior to the incident the author describes. Choice D is incorrect: although the author cites Nightingale's contributions to the care of the needy (lines 37-40), the passage does not suggest that no organized help for the needy existed before Nightingale began her work. And choice E is incorrect, because although Nightingale's cost-accounting system is presented in the passage as having made a lasting contribution to the British Army's medical services, the passage never suggests that before Nightingale the Army lacked a cost-accounting system.

79.

This question asks you to identify the author's primary concern in the last paragraph of the passage.

The best answer is D. In the last paragraph, the author cites examples of Nightingale's achievements to support the author's conclusion that Nightingale's achievements to support the

author's conclusion that Nightingale is worthy of respect and has earned "an eminent place among the ranks of social pioneers" (lines 43-44).

Choice A is incorrect. The third paragraph does not summarize the arguments presented in the first two paragraphs. Choice B is also not the correct answer: in the third paragraph, the author expresses essential agreement with the positive view of Nightingale's career described in the second paragraph. Choice C is incorrect because in the last paragraph the author does not analyze the weakness of any evidence cited elsewhere in the passage. And choice E is not the correct answer because the author does not correct any factual errors in the two works under review.

80.

This question asks you to identify the primary focus of the passage.

The best answer is B. The author describes the new theoretical model in the first paragraph; in the final paragraph the author states that the data obtained from actual observations, which are discussed in the second and third paragraphs, is consistent with the new theoretical model.

Choice A is not correct; the computer model confirmed the astronomers' hypothesis that meteor streams broaden with time, and although the model yielded an unexpected result, the passage does not contrast the predictions yielded by competing theories. Choice C and D are not correct because the passage makes no reference to further areas for research, and only a single phenomenon is described in the passage. And choice E is not correct because it reverses the order of events. The model yielded a prediction that was subsequently confirmed by observational data, the model was not constructed to explain the data.

81.

This question asks you to identify an accurate statement about meteor streams. Choice C, the best answer, restates information about the composition of meteor streams from the first sentence of the passage.

Choice A is not correct. The passage discusses the influence of planetary gravitation on meteor streams but says nothing about its influence on the orbits of comets. According to the passage, it is planetary gravitation, not the gravitational fields of comets, that causes meteor streams to increase in size, so choice B is not correct. And choice D and E are not correct answers because the passage says nothing about the composition of comets or the role that meteor streams play in their further disintegration.

82.

This question asks what the author says about the purpose of the research described in the first paragraph.

The best answer is D. According to the author, the purpose of the computer-modeling experiment was to test the hypothesis that meteor streams broaden with time.

Choice A is not correct; although the observational data described in the last paragraph allowed scientists to estimate the age of the Geminid stream, this data was analyzed to confirm a surprising prediction made by the computer model. This analysis was not part of the original experiment.

Choice B is also incorrect. Although the experiment yielded a surprising prediction about a particular feature of meteor streams, the purpose of the experiment was to determine whether meteor streams broaden with time, not to identify the various structural features of meteor streams. Choice C is not correct because the experiment was undertaken to test a general hypothesis about meteor streams. It was not undertaken to explore the nature of any particular meteor stream, and

the passage never suggests that the actual meteor streams used in the computer model was “particularly interesting.”

Choice E is not correct. Although the computer model did confirm the astronomers’ hypothesis, the purpose of the experiment was not to show that such models are useful.

83.

This question asks you to make an inference about what would most probably be observed during the Earth’s passage through a meteor stream if the conventional theories mentioned in the passage were correct. According to line 18-20, the conventional theories predicted that the meteor stream would be most dense at the center. The computer model, on the other hand, predicted that a meteor stream would come to resemble a thick-walled, hollow pipe (lines 21-22). The passage states that, if the computer model were correct, two peak periods of meteor activity would be observed as the Earth passed through the walls of the “pipe” (lines 28-31). According to lines 36-38, observational data confirmed the prediction of the computer model. If, on the other hand, the conventional theories were correct, it can be inferred that a bifurcation of meteor activity would not be observed; instead, it can be inferred that scientists would expect to observe a single peak of meteor activity as the Earth passed through the dense center of the stream. Choice A identifies this single peak of activity as the most likely observation if the conventional theories were correct.

Choice B and D are not correct because they describe meteor activity that is either steady or erratic, neither of which is consistent with the conventional theories. Choice C describes meteor activity more in line with the bifurcation predicted by the computer model, rather than the single peak of activity that the conventional theories would suggest. Choice E is incorrect because the passage says that meteor showers occur whenever the Earth passes through a meteor stream; it cannot be inferred that either theory would predict otherwise.

84.

This question asks for the reason given in the passage for a characteristic feature of meteor streams. According to lines 1-7, the dust particles in a meteor stream eventually surround a comet’s original orbit because of the different velocities at which they are ejected, as stated in choice A, the best answer.

Choice B is directly contradicted by information in the passage (lines 8-10). The other answer choices are incorrect because the passage does not say that the dust particles become part of the meteor stream at different times, or that their velocity slows over time, or that their ejection velocity is slower than that of the comet.

85.

This question asks you to identify a prediction that can be derived from both the conventional theories about meteor streams and the new computer-derived model. You must base your answer on information that is suggested by, but not expressly stated in, the passage.

According to lines 7-8 of the passage, the conventional theories hypothesized that meteor streams should broaden with time, and the computer simulation confirmed this hypothesis. The passage also suggests that the time it takes for the Earth to cross a meteor stream (and, by implication, the duration of the resulting meteor shower) is directly related to the breadth of the stream (lines 23-28). From these pieces of information, which are supported by both the conventional theories

and the new computer-derived theory, it can be inferred that on average the meteor showers caused by older (and therefore broader) meteor streams would be longer in duration than those caused by very young (and therefore narrower) meteor streams, as stated in D, the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect because it contradicts the predictions of both the conventional theories (that the particles will be most dense at the center of the stream) and the computer model (that the stream will resemble a thick-walled, hollow pipe). Choice C is also incorrect because it is inconsistent with the conventional theories that suggested the distribution of dust in a meteor stream is denser at the center. And choices B and E are incorrect because the theories discussed in the passage do not suggest anything about the likelihood that the Earth's orbit will cross that of any particular meteor stream, nor do they suggest anything about the size of the dust particles that compose meteor streams.

86.

This question asks you to draw an inference from information in the last paragraph of the passage. The best answer is C. According to the passage, the Geminid meteor shower occurs yearly; because meteor showers occur whenever the Earth passes through a meteor stream, one can infer that the Earth crosses the Geminid stream once every year.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage provides no information from which to generalize about the age of meteor streams. Choice B, which is directly contradicted by lines 31-32, is also incorrect. Choice D is incorrect. In lines 25-28, the passage says that the Earth would take just over a day to cross the stream if the stream were 5,000 years old. However, in lines 38-42 the passage states that in fact an average of only 19 hours elapsed between the time that the Earth entered the stream until the time that it exited, leading researchers to conclude that the stream is only about 3,000 years old. Choice E is incorrect because the passage says only that planetary gravitational fields perturb the orbits of dust particles in a meteor stream; it does not say that the effect of the Earth's gravitation is greater than that of other planets.

87.

This question asks you to identify an assumption underlying the last sentence of the passage. In this sentence, the author of the passage draws a conclusion about the age of the Geminid stream. This conclusion is based on two pieces of information. The first is the length of time the Earth would take to cross the computer-model Geminid stream if the stream were 5,000 years old (lines 24-28). The second is the actual elapsed time between the two peaks of meteor activity predicted by the computer model (lines 36-40). In concluding from this information that the Geminid stream is actually only 3,000 years old, the author is assuming the accuracy of the computer model, as stated in E, the best answer.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage says that the time the Earth takes to cross the stream would vary from year to year (lines 32-34) and that 19 hours was the average time, not the exact time, observed from 1970 to 1979 (lines 36-40). Choices B and C are incorrect because the passage does not suggest anything about the current state of the comet associated with the Geminid stream or about the expected longevity of the stream. Choice D is incorrect because the computer model is said to confirm the broadening predicted by the conventional theories; the fact that the model projected the positions of the particles in the stream over a 5,000-year period does not suggest that researchers expected the stream to be older (and therefore broader) than it turned out to be.

88.

This question asks you to determine the main task that the passage is designed to accomplish.

The best answer is B. The passage identifies a problem (shareholder' and manager' failure to enhance companies' long-term productivity) in the first paragraph, most pointedly in the last sentence of that paragraph. In the second paragraph, the author recommends certain actions as a means of solving that problem.

Choice A is not correct. The author of the passage identifies a problem in the first paragraph, but the author does not compare two different approaches to that problem. Rather, in the second paragraph, the author proposes a single, unified approach to solving the problem. Choice C is incorrect. The author does not defend an established method of institutional shareholding in the United States and recommends a different method in the second paragraph. Choice D is also incorrect. The author describes a situation in the first paragraph but does not provide data or draw any conclusions from data. Choice E is not the correct answer. The author does not compare alternative analyses of the current situation discussed in the passage.

89.

This question asks you to decide what the passage implies, rather than states directly, about majority shareholders in a corporation.

The best answer is C. According to lines 4-8 of the passage, those individual capitalists who were once majority shareholders in a corporation would not be able to make a quick profit by selling a large amount of stock because such a sale would depress the stock's value. It can be inferred from the passage that this would be true of any majority shareholders.

Choice A is not the correct answer. The passage suggests, in lines 11-13, that majority shareholders can actively influence a company's decision-making, but it does not suggest that this influence is equal to the absolute authority suggested by the language of this answer choice. The passage also does not discuss the "operational management decisions" of corporations. Choice B is not correct. The passage does not specify what percent of a corporation's stock any one shareholder is allowed to own. Choice D is not the correct answer. The author does not imply that majority shareholders are more interested in profits than in productivity. In fact, the author argues the opposite, stating that majority shareholders such as the old-style capitalists concentrated more on long-term productivity than on quick profits. Choice E is also incorrect. In lines 30-33, the author proposes that shareholders of more than 20 percent of a company's stock should be required to give advance public notice before a stock sale, but the passage does not suggest that majority shareholders are currently required to do so.

90.

This question asks you to identify the stated purpose of the author's suggestion in lines 30-33, namely, that any institution holding 20 percent or more of a corporation's stock be required to give the public one day's notice of the intent to sell that stock.

The best answer is C. The purpose of the requirement that institutions holding 20 percent or more of a company's stock be required to give advance public notice of the sale of that stock is stated in lines 38-42: to prevent institutions from "trading shares at the propitious moment" and to encourage them to concentrate on increasing a company's productivity.

Choice A is incorrect. The suggested requirement that an institution give advance notice of its intent to sell a significant amount of stock tends to discourage institutional stockholders from selling stock they believe will decrease in value since, according to the passage, such an announcement would cause the stock's value to plummet (lines 33-36). Choice B is also incorrect.

In lines 28-30, the author argues that insitutional stockholders should be “encouraged to take a more active role in the operations of the companies in which they invest.” The advance notice requirement discussed in lines 30-33 is proposed by the author as a means of fostering, not discouraging, institutional stockholders’ participation in the operation of the companies they invest in. Choice D is not the correct answer. The passage does not discuss ownership of company stock by that company’s employees. Choice E is also incorrect. The passage states only that institutions should be allowed to acquire “a dominant shareholding position in a corporation,” but it does not discuss whether investors should diversity their stock holdings by investing in different companies.

91.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to infer something about the “old-style capitalist” referred to in line 23.

The best answer is B. According to lines 1-7 of the passage, the individual capitalists of the past, referred to later in the passage as “old-style” capitalists (line 23), could not “sell out for a quick profit” because to do so would depress the value of their stocks. From this statement it can be inferred that someone who typifies the “old-style capitalist” would be unlikely to engage in short-term stock trading.

Choice A is incorrect. A comparison between the old-style capitalists and their modern counterparts is made in lines 36-38, but the passage does not express an opinion about whether or not the management techniques used by these capitalists are outdated.

Choice C is not the correct answer. The passage does not discuss the investment policies of the corporations in which financial institutions invest. Choice D is also incorrect. According to the passage (lines 1-2; line 23), the old-style capitalists were individual investors, not large institutions. While the passage stats that large institutions are affected by anti-trust legislation (lines 8-12), it says nothing about whether this legislation affects individual investors. In addition, the passage does not mention anything about how great a role individual investors now play in the stock market. Choice E is also incorrect. The passage states that the old-style capitalists focused on long-term productivity (lines 5-8), and hence not on short-term profitability.

92.

This question asks you to infer, from information stated in the passage, what the author assumes about the companies once controlled by individual capitalists.

The best answer is B. In liens 5-8, the author asserts that individual capitalists “had to concentrate on improving the long-term productivity of their companies.” Then, in lines 20-21, the author identifies improved long-term profitability as a consequence of improved long-term productivity. From this it can be inferred that the author assumes that if the businesses controlled by individual capitalists had improved long-term productivity, they would also have become more profitable.

Choice A is not correct. The author does not make any direct comparison between the profitability of past and present corporations. Choice C is not the correct answer. The first sentence of the passage states that most large corporations were once dominated by individual capitalists who owned large portions of the companies’ stock, but the passage does not specify whether many or few people owned the remainder of each company’s stock. Choice D is incorrect. In lines 4-6, the passage states that the individual capitalists who once dominated large corporations “could not sell out for a quick profits,” but the passage does not indicate whether or not the other shareholders of

these corporations were involved in short-term trading of their stock. Choice E is not correct. The passage does not suggest that intuitions owned no stock in most large corporations, only that individual capitalist owned enough stock to dominate these corporations.

93.

This question asks you to infer, from information stated in the passage, a way in which the role of large institutions as stockholders differs from that of the “old-style capitalist.”

The best answer is B. According to the passage, the old-style capitalists were able to play a dominant role in the corporations in which they held stock because they owned enough stock to do so (lines 1-4). The passage also states that large institutions are legally barred from owning a majority of a company’s stock (lines 8-12). From this it can be inferred that large institutions, because their ability to own stock is limited, do not play as dominant a role in the corporations of which they are stockholders as did the old-style capitalists.

Choice A is not correct. The passage does not indicate whether large institutions invest in many companies, few companies, or even just a single company. Choice C is not the correct answer. The passage does not mention brokers or any other parties who might influence the investment choices made by large institutions. Choice D is incorrect. In lines 33-36 of the passage, the author notes that an institution’s sale of a large amount of stock would, in fact, decrease the stock’s value. Choice E is not the correct answer. The passage does not suggest any reason why large institutions are attracted to the stock of any particular corporations.

94.

This question asks you to determine the main purpose served by the second paragraph of the passage in the context of the passage as a whole.

The best answer is E. The second paragraph is devoted to the author’s recommendations of certain actions, namely, the adoption of new regulations concerning the holding and selling of stock by institutional investors.

Choice A is not the correct answer. The author of the passage identifies a problem-short-term trading done by institutional shareholders-but does so in the first paragraph, not in the second. Choice B is incorrect. In the second paragraph, the author recommends new regulations regarding shareholding by institutions. Although in lines 38-42 the author mentions some consequences of the suggested regulations, the author clearly views these consequences as desirable. Choice C is not correct. The second paragraph contains suggestions about new ways to regulate shareholding by institutions. Although the author asserts that certain effects would result from the proposed regulations, these effects are not explained. Choice D is not correct. The second paragraph proposes measures to solve the problem presented in the first paragraph, but it simply describes, rather than evaluate, these proposed solutions.

95.

The best answer is D. In the first paragraph, the author outlines a business strategy, “developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.” The rest of the passage discusses the rivalry between Beta and VHS producers for control of the global VCR market, an illustration of the use of this strategy by VHS producers. The author briefly evaluates the two competing technologies and traces the impact of each on the market, but neither of these is the

passage's primary concern, so A and B are incorrect. Choices C and E are incorrect because no events are reinterpreted in the passage and no new approaches to business planning are proposed.

96.

The best answer is E. Lines 4-8 of the passage set up a contrast with "traditional" ways to benefit from marketing a product by stating that marketplace success based on leadership in "mass production and distribution" is characteristic of today's companies, not those of the past. Choices B and D are incorrect because they describe ways in which companies have achieved success in the past. Choices A and C are incorrect: they present ways of earning profits that are not discussed in the passage.

97.

The best answer is D. Lines 23-25 of the passage state that the "perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market." None of the information given in the passage suggests that consumers thought the VHS-format was technically better (A) or less expensive than Beta (B). Nor does the passage indicate that consumers believed that VHS-format VCR's were the first on the market (C) or that VHS-format VCR's would eventually drive Beta VCR's out of production entirely (E).

98.

The best answer is D. VHS producers formed "strategic alliances with other producers and distributors" (lines 10-13) that helped manufacture and market their product, whereas Beta manufacturers "were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground" (lines 15-16). Choice A is incorrect because it describes the strategy used by Beta producers. Choice B is incorrect because, although VHS producers held an early lead in sales, they did not give up their advantage. Choice C is also incorrect: the passage states that VHS manufacturers took advantage of "strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes" (lines 21-22), but no mention is made of a strict VHS monopoly on such tapes. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that VHS producers sacrificed technological superiority over Beta-format VCR's.

99.

The best answer is C. The alliances formed by VHS producers with videotape manufacturers created partnerships between companies whose products were mutually interdependent. Choice C, an alignment with the producer of a complementary product that is necessary for the original product to function correctly, offers the closest analogy. An alignment between manufacturers of competing products (A) is not analogous, nor is an alignment with a parts manufacturer (B). Choice D and E describe alignments with companies that distribute and market the product and are similar to some of the strategic alliances formed by VHS producers, but not to their alignment with videotape producers.

100.

The best answer is A. In the first paragraph, the author presents a general observation about contemporary business; the rest of the passage narrates a specific series of recent events concerning two companies in particular. The story of these companies serves as an example that illustrates the observation being made in the first paragraph of the passage. Choices B, C and E can be eliminated because the author does not advance an argument. Although the passage does advance an argument, the author does not anticipate that the conclusions being drawn will be

disputed, so choice D is also incorrect.

101.

The best answer is D. According to the passage, the electroreceptors in the snouts of spiny anteaters responds to extremely weak electrical fields. In lines 7-11, the author of the passage contrasts these electroreceptors with tactile receptors, stating that it takes field strengths “about 1,000 times greater than those known to excite electroreceptors” to excite the tactile receptors on an anteater’s snout. The passage does not contrast the two types of receptors with regard to the characteristics mentioned in choices A, B, C, and E.

102.

The best answer is C. In the experiment described in the first passage, researchers described the electroreceptors in the anteater’s snout as “clustered” at the tip. Thus, it can be inferred that nervous activity was not recorded across the entire snout, but only in certain areas. Therefore, some areas of the snout, including those containing the tactile receptors, were not stimulated by the weak fields used in the experiment, as choice C suggests. There is no information in the description of the experiment provided in the passage to suggest A, B, D, or E.

103.

The best answer is A. Because tactile receptors also respond to electrical stimulation, the researchers’ conclusion that electroreceptors exist is valid only if it can be demonstrated that the nervous activity recorded in the anteater’s brain did not originate in the tactile receptors. There is no indication in the passage that tactile receptors function like electroreceptors (B) or that tactile receptors assist electroreceptors (D). There is no information in the passage to suggest that the presence of tactile receptors complicated research on electroreceptors, so C is not correct. Choice E is not correct because the information in lines 7-11 is presented in addition to information about the experiment and not as a criticism or to point out an omission.

104.

The best answer is C. Lines 14-17 state that anteaters were “successfully trained” by researchers “to distinguish between two troughs of water,” only one of which had an electrical field. Choices A, B, D, and E can be eliminated because they present hypotheses about anteater behavior that were not tested in the experiment and are not discussed in the passage.

105.

The best answer is E. The last sentence in the passage implies that the researchers believed that the anteaters’ locating of their unseen prey was too prompt and too deliberate to be accidental. Choice A is incorrect: researchers were unable to confirm that the anteaters’ favorite prey, termites, emitted electrical signals, and the observation of anteaters locating ants’ nesting chambers “suggests” (lines 25), rather than proves conclusively, that anteaters use their electroreceptors to find prey. Choice B is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that researchers believed that the anteaters’ behavior was atypical. Choice E is incorrect because, according to lines 24-27, the researchers believed that the anteaters “were using their electroreceptors to locate the nesting chambers”. Choice D is contradicted by the passage: in line 13, the anteater’s sensory system is described as “sophisticated”.

106.

The best answer is B. The researchers’ hypothesis is “that anteaters use electroreceptors to detect electrical signals given off by prey.” Evidence that electrical signals emanate from the nesting

chamber of an ant colony-on which anteaters are known to prey-would strengthen the hypothesis. Choice C may actually weaken the hypothesis: the passage implies that the rapidity with which anteaters were able to locate ants' nesting chambers suggested to researchers that anteaters were using electroreceptors to locate prey. Choice A, D, and E provide evidence that does not strengthen the hypothesis.

107.

The best answer is C. According to lines 8-10 of the passage, Randolph's efforts to obtain recognition for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a goal achieved in 1935, "helped transform the attitude of Black workers toward unions." Lines 14-15 state that prior to 1935 that attitude was one of skepticism. Therefore, the passage indicates that the workers' skepticism was diminished as a result of Randolph's work. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the attitude among Black workers in other industries toward unions remained unchanged by 1935. Choice B is incorrect because the passage does not state that the actions of the Pullman Company's union made Black workers more skeptical of unions by 1935. No information is given in the passage to support either D or E.

108.

The best answer is D. In lines 14-16, the author of the passage describes the skepticism of Black workers toward unions, "which had historically barred Black workers from membership," as "understandable," thus conveying an appreciation that the attitude of Black workers had a legitimate basis. Choices A and B can be eliminated because they concern Randolph and the Brotherhood rather than the attitude of the workers mentioned in line 14. Choice C is incorrect because the author expresses no ambivalence about the significance of unions to Black workers. Choice E is incorrect because the word "understandable" is used in the passage to describe the attitude of the Black workers rather than the historical attitude of unions toward Black workers.

109.

The best answer is B. Lines 16-19 of the passage state that the existence of a Pullman-owned union "weakened support among Black workers for an independent entity" such as Randolph's Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Thus, the passage suggests that some porters did support the Pullman Company union. Lines 16-19 directly contradict A, which implies virtually no support of the Pullman company union. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not suggest anything about Pullman employees other than porters. Choice D is incorrect: in fact, the passage suggests that the porters' attitude was less positive after Randolph's union achieved recognition in 1935. Choice E is incorrect because the passage nowhere suggests that the general skepticism of Black workers had no effect on their response to the Pullman Company's union.

110.

The best answer is C. The passage indicated that it was an advantage to Randolph in building the Brotherhood's membership that Black workers shared "the same grievances from city to city" (lines 32-33), suggesting that it would have been more difficult to build the membership of the Brotherhood if Black workers in different parts of the country had had different grievances. There is no information in the passage to support A, B, D, and E.

111.

The best answer is A. Lines 34-38 indicate that in the early 1930's it became illegal for a company to maintain its own union with company funds. Thus, the passage suggests that prior to the 1930's

a company was permitted to fund its own union. Choices B, C, D, and E describe practices that are not implied in the passage.

112.

The best answer is B. Lines 42-44 state Randolph's reason for bringing the Brotherhood into the American Federation of Labor: "as a member union, the Brotherhood would be in a better position to exert pressure on member unions that practiced race restrictions." No information is given in the passage to support choices A, C, D and E.

113.

The best answer is B. The passage describes a marketing strategy practiced by some professional service firms, outlines the arguments in favor of its use, and the describes the drawbacks associated with the strategy. Choice A is incorrect because the popularity of the practice is not discussed in the passage. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not include a demonstration of how to institute unconditional guarantees. Choice D is incorrect because ethical issues are not addressed by the author. In the first paragraph, the author does give reasons for why firms pursue the strategy, but that is not the purpose of the passage as a whole, so E is also incorrect.

114.

The best answer is A. In lines 7-8, the passage explicitly states that offering unconditional guarantees works best with first time clients, but no mention is made of the relative success of this practice with clients of long standing. The circumstances referred to in B, C, D, and E are mentioned in lines 8-12 of the passage.

115.

The best answer is B. In lines 1-4, the author states that firms offering unconditional guarantees are "seeking a competitive advantage." Choices A, C, and E can be eliminated because no mention is made in the passage of liability limits, justification for fee increase, or improvement of service as objectives in offering unconditional guarantees. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not associate the offering of unconditional guarantees with the attainment of an outstanding reputation.

116.

The best answer is B. The passage states that a guarantee "may mislead clients by suggesting that lawsuits or medical procedures will have guaranteed outcomes" (lines 20-22). This implies that legal and medical outcomes cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. Although the statements in A, C, D, and E could be true, none of these statements is implied by the description in lines 20-22 of the passage.

117.

The best answer is D. Lines 14-17 state that an unconditional guarantee "may, paradoxically, cause clients to doubt the service firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service." In D, an architect's unconditional guarantee leads prospective clients to wonder whether previous clients have been satisfied with that architect's work, a situation that exemplifies the paradox described in the passage. Choice A describes a problem that would occur after a service has been rendered. Similarly, in C, a guaranteed service has actually been judged unsatisfactory. Choice B exemplifies the situation described in lines 18-19 of passage: guarantees may suggest that a firm is "begging for business." Choice E is incorrect because it presents a situation that is the reverse of the potential problem mentioned in the passage.

118.

The best answer is E. The passage states in lines 22-24 that “professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees.” If a firm has an outstanding reputation based on a high level of performance, it is likely that its clients are satisfied with the quality of service that is delivered. Choice A is not implied: the passage indicates that the author believes that firms with outstanding reputations have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees, but the passage implies nothing about whether such firms either currently offer guarantees or have offered them in the past. The passage does not provide information concerning the profitability (B) or the fees charged by highly reputed firms (D). In addition, it does not suggest that such firms practice in fields in which outcomes are predictable (C).

119.

The best answer is C. Line 13 states that modern hygiene practices prevented the spread of typhoid, suggesting that if modern sanitation were discontinued, the likelihood of a typhoid epidemic would increase. Choices A and B can be eliminated because the passage ties Lyme disease and dengue hemorrhagic fever to animal carriers rather than to lack of hygiene. Choice D is incorrect because, according to lines 10-12, polio in infants does not typically cause paralysis. Choice E is incorrect because if modern sanitation is not practiced, polio immunity is acquired during infancy.

120.

The best answer is B. Lines 22-26 of the passage state that the dengue hemorrhagic fever outbreak occurred when *Aedes aegypti* began to proliferate as a result of ecological changes. Choice A is incorrect because the passage implies that the mosquito was already present in Asia in the 1950's. Choice C can be eliminated because the 1950's epidemic is attributed by the author to *Aedes aegypti*, not *Aedes albopictus*. Choices D and E suggest possibilities mentioned in the passage as causes for epidemics of other diseases but not of dengue hemorrhagic fever.

121.

The best answer is E. The passage mentions two reasons for the rise in the prevalence of Lyme disease: an increase in the number of deer and thus of the number of the deer ticks that carry the bacteria, and the proliferation of human activity in the deer's habitat, suggesting that contact between humans and deer ticks has increased significantly since the late nineteenth century. No mention is made of the transmission of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States, or of any genetic mutations in the bacteria, so A and C can be eliminated. Choice B is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that any attempt was made to eradicate Lyme disease through better sanitation. Choice D is incorrect because the passage describes only deer ticks as a source of Lyme disease bacterium, not infected humans.

122.

The best answer is C. Lines 26-29 state that the presence of *Aedes albopictus* creates the risk of a dengue epidemic, thus implying strongly that the mosquito is a carrier of the disease. Choices A and B are directly contradicted by the passage, which states that the mosquito was introduced into the United States inadvertently and that it has proliferated widely there. The passage attributes the dengue epidemic of the 1950's to *Aedes aegypti*, not *Aedes albopictus*, making choice D incorrect. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the ecological relationship between the

two mosquitoes.

123.

The best answer choice is D. The passage begins with a general statement that epidemics can occur without genetic changes in the bacteria and viruses that cause them, and then presents three instances of epidemics that did not have their origins in genetic changes. Choices C and E are incorrect because the passage does not describe experiments or provide counterexamples to refute an argument. Choices A and B do not accurately describe the organization of the passage.

124.

The best answer is A. The author asserts that the recent high incidence of Lyme disease can be attributed to an increase in the deer population. The author's assertion would be supported if it were to be shown that the deer population was lower in the late nineteenth century, when the incidence of Lyme disease was sporadic. Choice B is incorrect because it does not provide information clearly supporting the author's assertion that Lyme disease increased as a result of an increase of the deer population and an increase in outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat. Choice C, if true, could actually weaken the author's argument that the outbreak of Lyme disease is related to the growth of the suburbs. Choices D and E are incorrect because they are not relevant to what the author claims has caused the recent outbreak of Lyme disease.

125.

The best answer is D. In lines 18-26, the author states that relational feminism "lost ground" in English and the United States while individualist feminism came to predominate, as a result of the well-established concept of individual rights. Choice A is incorrect: lines 22-26 of the passage suggest that individualist feminism was influenced by broader trends in English legal and political tradition. Choice B can be eliminated: the passage does not suggest that feminism was part of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. Choice C is incorrect: individualist feminism is described in lines 18-26 of the passage as growing, not declining. Choice E is incorrect because, although individualist and relational feminists did have philosophical differences, the author does not mention the Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition in order to account for these differences.

126.

The best answer is D. In lines 38-41 of the passage, the author contends that a significant liability of relational arguments is that "because they underline women's physiological and psychological distinctiveness, they are often appropriated by political adversaries and used to endorse male privilege." Therefore, D states an idea with which the author would likely concur. Choice A is contradicted by the passage: the author attributes the predominance of individualist feminism in English-speaking countries to Anglo-Saxon legal and political tradition. Choice B is incorrect: the passage does not suggest that the author believes that individualist and relational feminism their eventual reconciliation. There is no indication in the passage that the author would be likely to agree with the statements given in C and E.

127.

The best answer is C. In lines 5-8, the author states that relational feminists "posit that biological distinctions between the sexes result in a necessary sexual division of labor." In lines 10-15, when describing the individualist feminist philosophy, the author begins with the phrase "by contrast," thus implying that the position taken by relational feminists on a necessary gender-based division

of labor is not accepted in the individualist feminist tradition. In line 13, the author further states that individualist feminists downplay the importance of gender roles. Nothing in the passage suggests that individualist feminists would disagree with the statements in A, B, D, and E.

128.

The best answer is E. Lines 28-29 indicate that individualist feminists advocate equal rights for all. Lines 30-32 go on to state that relational feminists agree that “equal educational and economic opportunities outside the home should be available for all women.” Choices A and B are incorrect because the passage suggests that they are beliefs held only by individualist feminists. Choice C represents a belief with which relational feminists disagree, and D represents a belief with which only relational feminists would agree.

129.

The best answer is B. In lines 16-20, the passage states that prior to the late nineteenth century, relational feminism and individualist feminism “coexisted within the feminist movement” but that relational feminism was the “dominant strain.” Choices A and C are contradicted by lines 16-20. There is no information in passage to support the statements presented in D and E.

130.

The best answer is E. In lines 22-28, the passage states that, between 1890 and 1920, individualist feminism became predominant among feminists in England and the United States, and that the “goals of the two approaches began to seem increasingly irreconcilable”. The discussion that follows suggests that the two schools of thought continued to remain separate and that no attempt was being made to unite them. In lines 46-50, the author concludes by suggesting a way that relational and individualist feminism could be harmonized. Choices A, B, C and D are not suggested by information presented in the passage.

131.

The best answer is B. The first paragraph states that reliance on techniques that overlooked the political activities of women was a shortcoming shared by traditional political historians and the new school of political history that emerged in the 1960’s and 1970’s. The second paragraph describes an alternative approach that overcomes this shortcoming. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage discusses only one reason why both traditional and some new approaches were limited. Because the passage does not discuss a long-standing scholarly dilemma, C, D, and E can be eliminated.

132.

The best answer is D. Lines 6-11 provide an example of the techniques used by the new political historians-quantitative analyses of election returns-and state that these techniques were unsuited for analyzing the political activities of women, who could not vote in the nineteenth century. This suggests that, in general, the techniques used by these historians were of more use in analyzing the political behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in analyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period. Choice A can be eliminated because the first sentence of the passage states that the new historians sought to go beyond a focus on leaders. There is no information in the passage to support B, C, or E.

133.

The best answer is B. The first paragraph suggests that political activity had been defined in terms of voting, party politics, and office holding, whereas the second paragraph indicates that Baker broadened the definition to include any action influencing government or community issues. Thus,

the author's direct quotation serves to display the difference between Baker's definition and more traditional definitions. Because no alternative view is discussed after the discussion of Baker's, A can be eliminated. Choice C is incorrect because, as the passage indicates, the definition offered by Baker is not one on which different generations of scholars agree. Choice D can be eliminated because the author displays no interest in Baker's prose style. Choice E is incorrect because no definition like Baker's is discussed in the first paragraph.

134.

The best answer is E. The first sentence of the passage states that the new historians of the 1960's and 1970's examined the political practices of ordinary citizens, and the second paragraph recounts how Baker extended this examination to include the political activities of ordinary women. Choice A is incorrect because the passage implies that the new historians failed to examine interest groups. The passage does not provide information to support B. Choice C can be eliminated because only Baker is described as displaying an interest in a way in which nineteenth-century politics prefigured contemporary politics. Because the second paragraph emphasizes that Baker did not rely primarily on quantitative techniques such as the analysis of election returns, D is incorrect.

135.

The best answer is A. The first sentence of the paragraph compares the traditional approach of political historians with the approach of the school that emerged in the 1960's and 1970', and the remainder of the paragraph identifies a shortcoming shared by both approaches, namely, a reliance on techniques unsuited for examining the political activities of women. Since no third group of historians and no corrective approach are discussed in the first paragraph, B and C are incorrect. Choices D and E do not describe the structure of the first paragraph.

136.

The best answer is C. The first sentence of the passage implies that prior to the 1960's, political historians tended to focus on leaders and institutions. A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs thus would have been a typical project for a political historian prior to the 1960's. Choice A and E are incorrect because the first sentence implies that traditional historians tended not to focus on ordinary citizens. Choices B and D are incorrect for the additional reason that, as the first paragraph makes clear, traditional historians employed techniques that were unsuited for the study of the sorts of activities described in these choices.

137.

The best answer is D. The first sentence of the passage states: "New observations about the age of some globular clusters in our Milky Way galaxy have cast doubt on a long-held theory about the how the galaxy was formed." The second paragraph describes this long-held theory, and the third paragraph describes the new findings. The final paragraph discusses the effect of these new findings on theorizing about the formation of the galaxy. Choices A and E are incorrect-although globular clusters are discussed in the passage, they are not the primary focus. Choices B and C refer to topics not discussed in the passage.

138.

The best answer is A. Lines 12-15 indicate that, according to the conventional theory, the galaxy "formed over a relatively short time (about 200 million years)." Lines 29-32 state that, according to Larson's theory, the halo of the galaxy "formed over a period of a billion or more years." Choice D is incorrect because it can be inferred from the passage that these theories are both based

on the assumption that the age of globular clusters is important in determining how the galaxy was formed. Since the passage does not indicate any position taken by the conventional theory on the original shape of the halo, E can be eliminated. The passage does not provide any information about the factors mentioned in B and C.

139.

The best answer is E. The recent observations have to do with the age of globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy. One conclusion that has been drawn from these observations is that the galaxy may have formed over a long period of time (lines 27-32). The discovery that stars in the halo of the galaxy vary greatly in age would support this conclusion and weaken the conventional theory, which suggests that “all stars in the halo should be very nearly the same age” (lines 18-19). The information contained in the other choices is of little or no relevance to any conclusions drawn from the recent observations.

140.

The best answer is C. Bolte claims that one cluster is 2 billion years older than most other clusters in the galaxy (lines 22-23). The colleague claims Palomar 12 is 5 billion years younger than most other clusters (lines 24-26). If both claims are correct, Palomar 12 is 7 billion years younger than another cluster in the galaxy. The statement made in A is not implied by the two claims made by Bolte and his colleague, whereas the statements made in B, D, and E are false if the two claims are correct.

141.

The best answer is D. Larson’s theory holds that numerous gas clouds “drifted about, collided, lost orbital energy, and finally collapsed into a centrally condensed elliptical system” (lines 33-35). Toomre’s computer modeling apparently indicates a way in which this process could have occurred. The computer modeling thus provides theoretical support for Larson’s theory. Nothing in the passage suggests that Toomre’s computer modeling does any of the things mentioned in the other choices.

142.

The best answer is B. Bolte found that one cluster “is 2 billion years older than most other clusters in the galaxy, while another is 2 billion years younger” (lines 22-24). Thus, he found that at least these two clusters differ in age by at least 4 billion years. Choice C is incorrect, because the passage states that it was a colleague of Bolte’s who claimed that a cluster is 5 billion years younger than most. The passage does not indicate any finding by Bolte that corresponds to the statements in the other choices.

143.

The best answer is E. To describe a theory as “renegade” is to suggest that it is unconventional. However, the author puts the word “renegade” in quotation marks (line 29) when using it to describe theories that, the author says, are “newly fashionable” (line 29). The use of quotation marks with this word in this way serves to indicate that the theories in question are no longer as unconventional as they once seemed. There is nothing in the passage to suggest that any of the other choices describe goal of the author.

144.

The best answer is E. Each paragraph of the passage describes a strategy or program used by local governments in an attempt to stimulate economic development in their locales. In each case, an

evaluation is made of the strategy or program that is discussed. Choices A and D are incorrect because only parts of the passage are concerned with specific strategies focusing on high-technology enterprises or attracting new industry. Since no incentive offered by the private sector are discussed, B can be eliminated. Choice C is incorrect because no attempt is made in the passage to counter the criticism that are raised against the strategies discussed in the first two paragraphs.

145.

The best answer is C. The final sentence of the first paragraph suggests that, during the 1960's and 1970's, a town that attracted a manufacturer thereby achieved a "triumph" (line 9), whereas a town losing one of these industries suffered a "tragedy" (line 10). It is thus suggested that the majority of these industries prior to the 1980's could provide real economic benefits to the areas in which they were located. Choice D can be eliminated, because although the last sentence of the second paragraph suggests that manufacturing industries prior to the 1980's did not limit their employment to a specially trained fraction of manufacturing workers, it does not suggest that the majority of these industries employed workers who had no specialized skills. Nothing in the passage suggests any of the statements made in A, B, and E.

146.

The best choice is C. The first two paragraphs describe shortcomings of the strategies of attracting manufacturing industries and high-technology industries, and the third paragraph describes the advantages, and mentions no disadvantages, of promoting small businesses run by local entrepreneurs. Thus, the author appears to be most optimistic about the economic development potential of local entrepreneurs. The passage's tone does not indicate that the author is more optimistic about groups mentioned in A, B, D, and E than about local entrepreneurs.

147.

The best answer is C. The third paragraph discusses local entrepreneurs, and nowhere is it said that they attract out-of-town investors. However, it is said that they are "nearly ubiquitous" (line 24), that their local businesses both foster "further entrepreneurship" (lines 29-30) and create an environment that "provides jobs" (lines 28-29), and that they have "roots in their communities" (lines 25-26), thus ruling out A, B, D, and E, respectively.

148.

The best choice is E. The first paragraph mentions that a shortcoming of the strategy of attracting manufacturing industries was that jobs moved from one town to another. The second paragraph states that the strategy of high-technology development was "preferable to victimizing other geographical areas by taking their jobs" (lines 15-16). Nothing in the passage suggests that high-technology development has any of the advantages mentioned in choices A, B, and C. Lines 16-20 imply that high-technology development does not have the advantage mentioned in choice D.

149.

The best answer is C. Lines 15-17 indicate that before the study's results were known it seemed likely that there would be a "strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received." Thus, the passage indicates that it was expected that workers with high productivity would receive high ratings. Choices A and B are incorrect because the passage does not suggest that certain workers were predicted to be more productive than others or

than supervisors' relative weighting of productivity and customer service was predicted beforehand.

150.

The best answer is D. In lines 9-14, the passage states that monitored workers whose productivity was being tracked through CPMC all reported that productivity was the most important factor in assigning ratings, whereas unmonitored workers who were doing the same work reported that customer service was the most important element in their jobs. The author mentions this difference in perception between monitored workers and unmonitored workers to illustrate the effect that CPMCS can have on the way employees think about their jobs. Choices A and E are incorrect because the passage provides no information concerning unmonitored workers' ratings. Choices B and C are incorrect because the author does not discuss the suitability or effectiveness of CPMCS in relation to unmonitored workers.

151.

The best answer is E. According to lines 17-21, it was concluded that supervisors gave considerable weight to factors other than worker productivity, such as "attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction." If this were true, one would expect that one of these other elements would correlate with the supervisor's rating of a worker as highly as or more highly than would productivity. The evidence indicated in E—a higher correlation between accuracy and overall ratings than between productivity and overall ratings—would therefore support the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria other than productivity. Choices A and B can be eliminated because they are not directly relevant to the conclusion that supervisors' ratings suggested that they valued aspects of performance other than productivity. Choices C and D can be eliminated because they help refute the conclusion that employee ratings were not based on productivity alone.

152.

The best answer is D. Lines 23-26 define a hygiene factor as a factor that can harm a performance rating if it is too low but is unlikely to raise a performance rating if it is higher than is adequate. Choices A and B can be eliminated because the passage suggests both that hygiene factors are measured and that they do have some effect on employee performance ratings. No information in the passage is provided to support C and E.

153.

The best answer is B. The passage begins by identifying a method that is used to track employees' productivity and then goes on to discuss a study of this method. Choices A and C are incorrect because the passage does not advocate or explain the need for anything; it simply reports the results of a study on a particular method. Choice D can be eliminated because the passage records objective data concerning CPMCS, not contrasting opinions of them. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not suggest an alternative approach to CPMSC.

154.

The best answer is A. The passage ends by recommending an "ongoing, careful review of how school textbooks depict Native Americans" (lines 25-26). Of the five choices, A presents the most logical to follow the author's recommendation for a careful review of biases against Native Americans in United States textbooks. Choices B, C, and E can be eliminated because the passage focuses on textbook and how they affect students, not on teaching methods, teachers, or parent's effects on students. Choice D can be eliminated because after suggesting that European

immigrants' contributions have been overemphasized in United States textbooks at the expense of Native Americans' achievements, the passage is unlikely to go on to discuss Europeans immigrants' contributions.

155.

The best answer is D. In the first paragraph, the author argues that United States textbooks stereotype Native American cultures. In the second paragraph, the author cites evidence that students' attitudes are affected by material they encounter in textbooks. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage mentions the work of different researchers on children's attitudes about particular cultures. Choice B can be eliminated because although the author may believe that revisions should be made to United States history textbooks, those revisions are not described in the passage. Choice C can be eliminated because it cites a topic much broader than that discussed in the passage. Choice E can be eliminated because the passage is concerned with distorted depictions of Native Americans in general, not just of their political systems.

156.

The best answer is B. The author begins the second paragraph by describing the argument that children are able to see through the cultural biases of textbooks. The author then counters this argument by mentioning two researchers whose work suggests that "children's attitudes about particular cultures are strongly influenced by the textbooks used in schools" (lines 23-25). Choices C and D can be eliminated because the researchers' work is not described as addressing age effects or speculating about the intentions of textbook authors.

157.

The best answer is E. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that the way in which Native Americans are treated in United States history textbooks is objectionable: "textbooks stereotype and deprecate the numerous Native American cultures" (lines 8-9). The author then goes on to indicate that children's attitudes toward Native American cultures are affected by the material the children encounter in textbooks and ends by recommending an "ongoing, careful review of how school textbooks depict Native Americans" (lines 25-26), which indicates that the author is dissatisfied with content of the textbooks as they currently stand. None of the other choices correctly describes the author's attitude toward the textbooks discussed in the passage.

158.

The best answer is B. The author begins the second paragraph by noting the view that children can see through cultural biases in textbooks and then, as an example of this view, describes the claim of the researchers mentioned in line 19, that high school students "know they cannot take textbooks literally" (lines 20-21). This suggests that the researchers would be likely to agree that high school seniors know that textbooks can be biased. Choice A cannot be inferred, because there is no suggestion of a comparison, by the researchers, of the school environment with other environments. Choice C can be eliminated because it contradicts the view of researchers. Choices D and E cannot be inferred: the passage does not report the researchers' views on elementary school students or mathematics textbooks.

159.

The best answer is C. In the first paragraph, the author argues that the textbooks on United States history contain negative stereotypes of Native Americans. In the second paragraph, the author cites and concurs with research indicating that students' attitudes are affected by the material they

encounter in textbooks. Thus, the author implies that if textbooks are not reviewed in order to identify and eliminate the stereotypes, students will be likely to develop negative biases regarding Native Americans. Choices A can be eliminated because the author indicates that United States textbooks do mention the European conquest of the New World. Choices B, D, and E can be eliminated because there is no indication in the passage that the author believes these represent likely outcomes of failure to review textbooks.

160.

The best answer is C. The first paragraph of the passage introduces the idea that the naked mole rat colony is similar to certain insect colonies. The rest of the passage provides comparisons of naked mole rat behavior with the behavior of eusocial insects (paragraphs 2 and 3) and contrast naked mole rat behavior with that of other vertebrates (paragraph 4). None of the other choices states a main idea included in the passage. Choices A and D are not correct according to lines 32-33. Choices B and E are also incorrect: in lines 19-27, naked mole rat social systems are contrasted with rigid caste systems like those of eusocial insects.

161.

The best answer is B. All that the passage reveals about Jarvis' work is that it suggested that "differences in growth rates may influence the length of time that an individual performs a task, regardless of its age" (lines 29-31). Thus, in Jarvis' view, age may not be a crucial variable in explaining what naked mole rats do.

162.

The best answer is B. According to lines 19-24, in eusocial insect societies, role is defined by "behavior, body shape, and physiology." For naked mole rats, in contrast, "reproductive status..., body size, and perhaps age" influence behavior; no mention is made of body shape. The passage does not indicate whether all tasks are performed cooperatively in eusocial societies, so A is incorrect. Choice C is incorrect: the passage contains no information about the relative size of breeders in insect societies. Choice D is incorrect because reproduction rat societies. Choice E is not correct: body size is not mentioned as affecting the distribution of tasks in eusocial insect societies.

163.

The best answer is B. The word "presumably" in line 14 of the passage indicates that it is certain that the queen in a naked mole rat colony exerts chemical control over the colony. The passage states that the queen is the largest member of the colony (Choice A). There is no indication of doubt concerning either the number of males the queen mates with (C) or her status as the only breeding female (E). The queen's attainment of her status through aggression is indicated by the statement that when a queen dies other females fight violently for breeding status (D).

164.

The best answer is E. According to the lines 33-36 in the passage, most cooperatively breeding vertebrates are dominated by a pair of breeders, but the wile dog, *Lycoon pictus*, is an exception to this statement, and therefore breeding among these dogs is not dominated by a single pair. The passage provides no information to support the inferences in choices A, B, C, and D.

165.

The best answer is A. The passage indicates that scientists once knew of no vertebrate group exhibiting extreme altruism like that of eusocial insects but the naked mole rat does exhibit such

altruism. Choice B is incorrect: lines 32-36 indicate that other vertebrate groups breed cooperatively. Choice C is also incorrect: the passage does not indicate that naked mole rats are the only vertebrates having a single breeding female. The passage indicates that a naked mole rat may perform different tasks during its lifetime but does not discuss this for other vertebrates, so D cannot be correct. Choice E is not correct: although the passage indicates that fighting results in the selection of the queen, no information is given about the selection of breeding females in other vertebrate groups.

166.

The best answer is C. The third paragraph provides information contrasting naked mole rat societies with eusocial insect societies, whereas earlier in the passage, similarities between the two kinds of societies have been emphasized. Choice A is not correct: the author of the passage presents factual information rather than drawing a conclusion in the third paragraph. Because the fourth paragraph presents information about breeding among other vertebrate groups, it does not contradict information in the third paragraph, so B is not correct. Choice D is incorrect because the mention of Jarvis' work serves to provide new information. Choice E is incorrect because no explanatory factors are discussed in the third paragraph.

167.

The best answer is A. This question requires you to identify the option that best describes the passage as a whole. In the first paragraph, the author of the passage compares Glatthaar's scholarly study with other "excellent" studies of its kind, noting that Glatthaar's makes more extensive use of certain types of material. The second paragraph summarizes several points of the study, noting that one point is presented "accurately" and another "appropriately." Paragraph three assesses Glatthaar's ability to "demonstrate the magnitude" of a change, asserting that he exaggerates a particular element. Thus, the passage as a whole is concerned with offering an overall "evaluation of a scholarly study"; it does not present a sustained discussion of any of the matters described by the other options.

168.

The best answer is B. Lines 3-6 state that *Forged in Battle* "uses more soldiers' letters and diaries" and "concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations in Black regiments than do any of its predecessors." Thus, the author of the passage asserts, as B states, that *Forged in Battle* "use more of a particular kind of source material and relied more closely on a particular aspect of the topic than do previous studies." Nowhere does the passage compare the reliability of Glatthaar's work to that of earlier studies, as A and D assert. Similarly, C and E can be eliminated because the passage does not assert that previous studies neglected any particular subject, only that Glatthaar's work "concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations than do...its predecessors."

169.

The best answer is D. In lines 6-9, the author of the passage asserts that the title of Glatthaar's work, *Forged in Battle*, "expresses his (Glatthaar's) thesis: loyalty, friendship, and respect among White officers and Black soldiers were fostered by the mutual dangers they faced in combat." That the combat dangers "fostered" such attributes suggests that they acted to improve the relations among the Black and White soldiers; thus the passage implies, as D states, that the title *Forged in Battle* refers specifically to the idea that interracial relations between Black and White soldiers fighting in the Civil War were improved by their shared experience of combat dangers. The other options describe factors that the author of the passage in no way relates to the book's title.

170.

The best answer is B. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage describes Glatthaar's work as "appropriately emphasizing the campaign by Black soldiers and their officers to get the opportunity to fight." Thus, the "struggle of Black units to get combat assignments" (choice B) is identified as rightfully emphasized by Glatthaar—that is, as being important and receiving emphasis. None of the other options describe such themes: (choice A) is mentioned only by the author of the passage; C and E are wrong because medical care and discrimination are mentioned merely as realities that Glatthaar "accurately describes"; and D because, although the passage mentions the motives of White officers in Black units, Glatthaar is nowhere described as giving special emphasis to the motives of all officers in such units.

171.

The best answer is C. In lines 15-19, the passage describes "army policies that kept most Black units serving in rear echelon assignments and working in labor battalions." The passage continues: "Thus...their mortality rate from disease ... was twice as great." The use of the word "thus" here suggests that some aspect of these conditions was the cause of the high mortality rates, as C states. Nothing can be inferred from the passage about the absolute relationship between disease mortality rates of Black units and combat mortality rates of White units (choice A), or about the relative severity of overall casualty rates in Black combat units (choice D). nor does the passage mention or suggest the role of either the inexperience (choice B) or the morale (choice E) of Black units.

172.

The best answer is C. Lines 20-22 assert that the combat performance of Black units "won increasing respect from initially skeptical or hostile White soldiers." To support the assertion that the performance of the Black units changed White soldiers' attitudes toward them, the author of the passage then quotes a comment made by one of those White officers about the Black units: "they fought their way into the respect of all the army" (line 22-24). The passage makes no assertions about whether "virtually all White officers" were hostile (choice A); or about whether White units either physically attacked Black units (choice B) or paid particular attention to the performance of Black units (choice E). Nor does it address the relationship "in the army as a whole" between a unit's performance and the respect accorded it (choice E).

173.

The best answer is D. To answer this question, you must determine what "kind of error" the author of the passage directly attributes to Glatthaar in lines 25-28. These lines assert that "in trying to demonstrate the magnitude of this attitudinal change"—the change in White soldiers' attitudes toward Black units—"Glatthaar seems to exaggerate the prewar racism of the White men who became officers in Black regiments." The error attributed to Glatthaar is one of exaggerating conditions before the Civil War so as to overstate the contrast between prewar and postwar conditions. Glatthaar is not specifically faulted in lines 25-28 for presenting either "an unwarranted distinction between two groups" (choice A); or irrelevant evidence (choice B); or for distorting motives in order to evaluate actions negatively (choice C); or for misattributing causality (choice E).

174.

The best answer is E. This question requires you to identify a hypothetical situation that

exemplifies the concept of “generational chauvinism” as it is defined in the passage. This term is defined in lines 37-41, where the author of the passage criticizes the use of “current standards of racial egalitarianism” to judge the motives of abolitionist White officers serving in Black regiments: “to call their feelings ‘powerful racial prejudices’ is to indulge in generational chauvinism—to judge past eras by present standards.” The last phrase serves to define “generational chauvinism,” a concept exemplified by the situation described in choice E, in which the “one-accepted practices” of a nineteenth-century politician are labeled as “corrupt.” None of the other options exemplify this “generational chauvinism” as it is defined in the passage.

175.

The best answer is B. The first paragraph reviews inquiries leading to the hypothesis that two categories of organism exist; the second explains how “more recent research” (line 27) supports a three-category hypothesis. Thus, the passage is primarily concerned with outlying factors contributing to the current hypothesis about the number of such categories. Choice A is wrong because the passage describes the replacement of a dichotomous with a dichotomous model, not the reverse. C is wrong because the passage mentions no experimental proof that the prokaryotes were older than expected; D is wrong because the passage only briefly discusses the structure and function of eukaryotes and prokaryotes, never mentioning those of archaeobacteria. E is wrong because the passage mentions no particular “mechanisms of evolution” that created the ancestors of the prokaryotes.

176.

The best answer is C. In lines 10-20, the passage states that, although molecular investigation revealed some similarities between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, “the differences between the groups and the similarities within each group made it seem certain to most biologists that the tree of life had only two stems” (lines 18-20)—that is, “two fundamental categories,” as C asserts. The passage does not address what proportion of eukaryotic organisms are unicellular (choice A) or whether all complex cells have well-formed nuclei (choice B). That “sub cellular structures are visible with a microscope” (choice D) is described as established “initially”—that is, before the research was “ultimately carried to the molecular level” (lines 7-10). According to the passage, molecular investigation supports the idea that “sequences of ...enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic”—not that those enzymes are similar (lines 16-17), as E claims.

177.

The best answer is E. According to the passage, the two-category hypothesis, which assumed “that all living things could be divided into two...categories,” (lines 1-2) now “seems fundamentally wrong” (line 27) because it does not account for evidence that two kinds of prokaryotic organisms exist: true bacteria and “a distinct evolutionary branch,” archaeobacteria (line 40). Thus, the hypothesis is said to ignore an important distinction among prokaryotes, as E states. Choice A is wrong because the passage does not even mention bacteria alike organisms existing within eukaryotic cells. B contradict the passage, which states that “many unicellular organisms... are eukaryotic.” C and D are wrong because each identifies as a flaw the failure to “account for” conditions that the passage indicates the hypothesis accounted for.

178.

This question requires you to identify information implied rather than stated in the passage. D, the best answer, can be inferred from lines 30-31, which state that it “now appears that there are three

stems in the tree of life”—that is, three categories of organism—because “new techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information...” From this it can be inferred, as D states, that researchers compared the molecular sequences in the RNA of each kind of organism postulated by the new view—eukaryotic, bacteria, and archaebacteria. The other choices cannot be inferred from the passage; each describes types of features discussed in the context of earlier, not later, research.

179.

The best answer is A. This question requires you to select the answer that, based on information presented in the passage, describes the most likely result of applying the “new techniques” (lines 31) to biological classifications other than bacteria. Lines 31–36 state that these techniques “produced...information about the degree to which organisms are related.” Specifically, the techniques “strongly suggested” that the prokaryotes category includes two distinct kinds of organisms (lines 36–37). This information, which suggests a reevaluation of the prokaryote classification, provides support for the statement that “classification other than bacteria” are also likely to require reevaluation if the same techniques are used to study them, as A states.

180.

The best answer is C. Lines 26–28 indicate that C is an aspect of the two-category hypothesis that “has been sustained by more recent research.” Thus, the passage supports the assumption, made by proponents of the two-category hypothesis, that “eukaryotes are fundamentally different from true bacteria” (choice C). The passage contradicts the idea that prokaryotes “from a coherent group” (choice A) because it states that there is “one respect” (line 27–28) in which new evidence contradicts the hypothesis: in addition to the eukaryotes and the “true bacteria,” which are prokaryotes, there exists another distinct “evolutionary branch” within the prokaryotes: the archaebacteria (38–41). The two-category hypothesis, as presented in the passage, proposes neither B nor E and asserts the opposite of D.

181.

The best answer is E, the only choice NOT supported by the passage. Lines 37–38 support the idea that “true bacteria indeed form a large coherent group” of the kind postulated by the two-category hypothesis—that, that they are a “distinct evolutionary group” (choice A). Lines 38–40 assert that “archaebacteria...are prokaryotes and ...resemble true bacteria,” as B states. Lines 10–13 support C: “prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.. translate genetic information... according to the same type of genetic coding.” D is supported by lines 7–10 in the passage, which state that “the distinction between eukaryotes and bacteria” was “initially defined in terms of subcellular structures visible with a microscope.” E, however, is contradicted by lines 25–27: “the amino acid sequences of various enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic.”

182.

The best answer is A, which aptly describes the author’s attitude toward the hypothesis that there are three categories of living things. In lines 30–31 the author states that “it now appears that there are three stems in the tree of life” because new techniques “have strongly suggested” the accuracy of the three-category view (lines 31–41). That the author accepts the three-category hypothesis is suggested by this mention of “strong” support. That this acceptance is “cautious” is conveyed by the use of the terms “seems” (lines 27), “appears,” and “suggested.” Such caution rules out the “wholehearted endorsement” described by E; nor does the author express “denial” of (choice C),

“criticism” about (choice D), or “skepticism” about (choice B) the three-category hypothesis.

183.

The best answer is C. The question requires you to recognize which of the choices is NOT mentioned in the passage as a cause of excess inventory. Choice A, “production of too much merchandise,” is listed as a cause in lines 2-3, where the passage states that “overstocks may accumulate through production overruns.” In line 4, the assertion that “certain styles and colors prove unpopular” identifies “inaccurate forecasting of buyers’ preferences” (choice B), as a cause. D, “products’ rapid obsolescence,” appears in lines 4-7, which indicate that “with some products...last year’s models are difficult to move.” E, “availability of a better product,” is listed as a cause in lines 7-8: “Occasionally the competition introduces a better product.” C, “unrealistic pricing policies,” is not mentioned in the passage.

184.

The best answer is B. This question requires you to identify a kind of product that information in the passage suggests a liquidator selling to discount stores is UNLIKELY to want to buy. About computers, lines 4-7 state that “last year’s models are difficult to move even a huge discount.” A liquidator buying excess inventory for resale to discount stores would therefore probably avoid buying computers because demand for them would be low; thus, the passage suggests choice B. The passage does not mention choice A or choice C. Choices D and E, baby-care products and children’s clothing, are mentioned as examples of products that, if dumped, might cause public relations problems; there is no information in the passage about the attractiveness of these products to liquidators.

185.

The best answer is B. “Products with slight manufacturing defects may contribute to excess inventory,” is supported by lines 2-3, which assert that “production ... error” can contribute to excess inventory. Lines 27-29, which describe a scenario illustrating the exposure of excess-inventory dumping, also support B: “QRS Company dumps...diapers because they have slight imperfections.” The passage does not mention “market analysis” (choice A), nor does it include information about the relative proportion either of “manufacturers that have taken advantage of tax laws” (choice C) or of products in discount stores that come from excess-inventory stock (choice E). Far from being supported, D groundlessly asserts that the “remote possibility” described in lines 23-24 occurs “often.”

186.

The best answer is E. Lines 25-29 immediately follow the author’s description of how manufacturers choosing excess-inventory dumping may be “caught by the news media,” in which case “dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relation nightmare” (lines 22-25). Both scenarios described in lines 25-29 illustrate the kind of statement that, if made by the news media, would “portray dumping to the detriment of the manufacturer’s reputation,” as E states. Each emphasizes the reputation-damaging perception that a manufacturer has dumped useful, much-needed goods. Neither scenario illustrates A-D. Neither “fiscal responsibility” (choice A) nor “waste-management” (choice B) is mentioned in the passage. Choices C and D are mentioned elsewhere in the passage but are not organizationally or logically connected with lines 25-29.

187.

The best answer is A. Lines 30-31 state: “The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives.” The single such “alternative” identified is one encouraged by “an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.” By stating that the manufacturers “are simply unaware” of this more cost-saving alternative, the author suggests that, if aware of the provision, they might choose inventory-donation over inventory-dumping. Nowhere does the author suggest that the government “failed to provide sufficient encouragement” for donation (choice B), or that the manufacturers were unaware in the ways described by C, D, or E.

188.

The best answer is A. Lines 34-36 indicate that a manufacturer can save money by donating excess inventory to charity. However, if the cost of transporting inventory to a charitable destination is greater than that savings, as A indicates, the attractiveness of donating excess inventory would be lessened. Because inventory dumping involves “straight cost write-off” (lines 18) and “requires little time or preparation” (lines 21), dumping might seem more attractive than a donation that does not save the manufacturer money. Choice B, C, and D are consistent with the author’s suggestion that inventory donation is more attractive; D is irrelevant to the comparison.

189.

The best answer is C. Lines 34-39 describe the 1976 tax provision as a financial “incentive” (line 34) that the manufacturers would take advantage of if they were not “unaware of all their alternatives” for disposing of excess inventory (lines 31). This provision allows “an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity”—specifically, deduction of up to “twice cost” for donated goods (lines 34-39). This information suggests that one reason manufacturers might take advantage of the provision is that, as C states, it allows “a deduction in excess of the cost of manufacturing the product.” Choices A, B, and D each describe factors that are neither mentioned nor suggested by the passage; E contradicts lines 17-18, which state that inventory-dumping entails “a straight cost write-off on...taxes.”

190.

The best answer is B. Lines 13-17 state that sex segregation persisted in the workplace because “a prevailing definition of femininity” dictated the kinds of tasks women performed. The passage then provides an example of this phenomenon by citing early textile-mill entrepreneurs who, “in justifying women’s employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores” (lines 18-21). Thus, job segregation by sex in the United States was perpetuated by those textile-mill owners. A is incorrect because lines 36-40 state job segregation by sex was not diminished during World War II. Choice C is wrong because lines 30-31 state that many “female” jobs were “less secure”. Choices D and E are not supported by the passage.

191.

The best answer is C. Lines 4-9 state that historians of women’s labor focused on factory work rather than service-sector work because the “underlying economic forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind and hence emancipator in effects.” Thus, the passage indicates that these historians assumed that sex segregation was less prevalent in factory work than in service-sector work. Choices A, B, D, and E can be eliminated because the passage does not state that historians focused on factory work because it involved higher wages, required skill in detailed tasks, was accepted more readily by women, or fitted the economic dynamic of industrialisms

better.

192.

The best answer is E. In lines 4-7 the author states that historians of women's labor in the United States focused on factory work rather than the service sector because factory work "seemed so different from traditional, unpaid 'women' work' in the home." By indicating that historians preferred to study women's work in factories rather than women's work in the service sector because factory work seemed less like women's work at home, the passage suggests that historians believed that women's work in the service sector was similar to women's work at home. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not discuss statistics. Choices B, C, and D can be eliminated because the passage does not compare women factor workers and women service workers.

193.

The best answer is C. In lines 19-21, the author states that early textile-mill owners "made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores." Choice A is incorrect because the passage states that the early mill owners were interested in "justifying women's employment in wage labor" (lines 18-19). Choices B and D can be eliminated because the passage does not state that the mill owners were interested in keeping men's wages low or in bettering the condition of women. Choice E can be eliminated because the passage does not discuss mill owners' attitudes toward the traditional division of labor in the family.

194.

The best answer is E. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, the author states that emancipation for women in factory work was "less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace." The author goes on in the first sentence of the second paragraph to discuss "this unfinished revolution in the status of women"; the phrase "this unfinished revolution" refers back to the last sentence of the first paragraph, where the author has just mentioned the persistence of sex segregation in the industrialized work force. Choice A is incorrect because the first paragraph indicates that women have entered the industrial labor market. Choice C is wrong because the passage does not refer to any new definition of femininity unrelated to industrialism. Choices B and D are incorrect because the first paragraph discusses women's work in terms of sex segregation and not in terms of equal pay for men and women in various professions.

195.

The best answer is C. The last sentence of the passage states that after the World War II "employers quickly returned to men most of the 'male' jobs that women had been permitted to master." Choice A is incorrect because the passage states that in the case of World War II many jobs occupied by women were returned to men. Choice D is incorrect because the last paragraph of the passage indicates that war industries did hire women, although those women were subject to job segregation by sex. The passage does not provide any information to support B or E.

196.

The best answer is C. The author of the passage uses the word "hoary" in line 22 to characterize the kinds of stereotypes about women that mill owners imported into the new industrial order. Through this word, the author expresses a negative opinion about stereotypes propagating the

notion women are more skillful than men in carrying out certain tasks. Choices A and B can be eliminated because the author uses them to paraphrase the assumptions of the mill owners about the kinds of work women excelled at; the mill owners subscribed to the very stereotypes that the author describes as “hoary.” Choices D and E are incorrect because the words “homemaking” and “purview” do not convey attitudes.

197.

The best answer is A. To answer this question you must identify the central idea of the passage so as to determine the relationship of the content of the last paragraph to that idea. The central idea is introduced in lines 10-12 of the first paragraph: “not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.” The second paragraph goes on to discuss the origins of sex segregation in the industrialized workforce. The author begins the last paragraph by mentioning the persistence of sex segregation and goes on to describe such segregation in industry during and after the Second World War. Choice B is incorrect because the last paragraph focuses on the topic under discussion and does not introduce any new and different topic. Choices C, D, and E can be eliminated because the last paragraph cites evidence to support the central idea rather than to challenge it.

198.

The best answer is B. In the first paragraph the author describes a recent theory concentrating the formation of Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems, and in the second paragraph this theory is said to have “considerable practical importance” (lines 8-9). The remaining paragraphs explain why such theories of ore-forming processes are important for explorers seeking to locate gold deposits. The older method of prospecting for gold is mentioned, but rather than advocating this method (choice A), the author explains why prospecting is no longer viable. The author neither discusses differences between widely used methods (choice C) nor describes the events leading to a discovery (choice D). Although another, widely held view concerning ore-forming processes is mentioned, the author does not challenge the assumptions on which this view is based (choice E).

199.

The best answer is a. In lines 5-6 the author mentions “the widely held view that the (Archean-age gold-quartz vein) systems were deposited from metamorphic fluids.” This view is said to be contrary to the recent theory that these systems originated in molten granitelike bodies, so choice B is not correct. Alluvial deposits are mentioned in the passage as having aided simple prospecting methods, but such deposits are not said to have formed that Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems (choice C). According to the author, “most deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression” (lines 14-16, so choice D is not correct. And choice E is incorrect because the author says that chemical tests can aid the discovery of gold deposits if they are conducted in areas where mineralization is likely to have taken place (lines 23-27).

200.

The best answer is C. According to the author, “to maximize the chances of discovery the explore must ...pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized (lines 27-30); the explorer begins by using conceptual models “to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration” (lines 35-38). According to the author, geophysical methods are of no

value if they are applied to sites that have never mineralized (lines 25-27), so choice D is not correct, and there is no indication in the passage that age of formation would narrow the explorer's choices, so choice A is not correct. Choice B is not correct because the new theory, which is said to have "considerable practical importance" (lines 8-9) for the discovery of gold, is contrary to the view that gold deposits were deposited from metamorphic fluids. And the passage says that simple prospecting methods that trace alluvial gold only occasionally lead to new discoveries, so choice E is incorrect.

201.

The best answer is B. According to the passage, "most gold deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression" (lines 14-16); as a result, an explorer uses conceptual models "to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration" (lines 35-38). The passage provides no information about the number of gold discoveries or the yield of gold deposits past or present, so choices A and C are not correct. The author does not suggest that there is any disagreement concerning the utility of simple prospecting methods, which the author says only occasionally lead to new discoveries, so choice D is incorrect. And although the author indicates that the theory that gold originated from magmatic fluids has considerable practical importance, there is no information in the passage indicating that models based on this theory have already led to new discoveries of gold deposits, so choice E is incorrect.

202.

The best answer is D. According to the passage, "Most of the gold deposits discovered during the original gold rushes were exposed at the Earth's surface and were found because they had shed trails of alluvial gold that were easily traced by simple prospecting methods" (lines 9-12). By contrast, "most deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression" (lines 14-16), and the passage gives no indication that gold-quartz vein systems and gold deposits like those described in choices A, B, C, and E would have the kind of surface expression that would make them easy to detect.

203.

The best answer is A. The passage says that the theory has "considerable practical importance" (lines 8-9), and the bulk of the passage is devoted to explaining that importance for the discovery of new gold deposits: since most remaining gold deposits are buried and have no surface expression, the passage says, conceptual models derived from theories of ore-forming processes are used to identify sites where mineralization is likely to have taken place. The theory is not said to confirm or correct current models (choices B and D), nor does it suggest that simple prospecting methods have any current value (choice E). And choice C is incorrect because it contradicts what the passage suggests about the importance of the theory for the formulation of conceptual models.

204.

The best answer is C. According to the passage, "most deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression" (lines 14-16), and "The challenge in exploration is therefore to unravel the subsurface geology of an area and pinpoint the position of buried minerals" (lines 17-19). The "Methods widely used today" (line 19) are based on these facts, which directly contradict choice B. Choices A, D, and E are incorrect because there

is no information in the passage to support these statements about methods of exploring for gold.

205.

The best answer is D. According to the passage, after constructing conceptual models based on observations of known mineral deposits and theories of ore-forming processes, “The explore uses the models to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration that exhibit as many of the critical features as possible” (lines 35-39). It can be inferred from this that the efficiency of the resulting exploration will depend on how closely the features of the selected area match the features identified by the model as critical (Statement I) and on how accurately the process of mineralization has been modeled (Statement III). According to the passage, both empirical observations of known mineral deposits and theories of ore-forming processes are important in constructing the models, so Statement II cannot be part of the correct answer.

206.

The best answer is D. The passage does not mention how industries that were still state-owned fared in terms of profits. Choice A is not the answer because lines 10-11 state that the government “now receives tax revenues from the newly privatized companies.” Choice B is not the answer because lines 9-10 state that the government gained billions of pounds from selling state-owned industries. Choice C is not the correct answer because lines 12-14 state that “the government has been able to repay 12.5 percent of the net national debt over a two-year period.” Choice E is not the answer because lines 8-9 state that the government has decreased borrowings and losses of the state-owned industries mentioned in lines 6-7.

207.

The best answer is A. In lines 24-26, the author attributes improved productivity partly to the opportunity given to employees of privatized industries to purchase shares in their own companies. The next sentence gives examples of how employees “responded enthusiastically to the offer of shares,” thereby implying that many employees bought shares in the privatized companies. Choice B is incorrect because, although the passage mentions that some economists suggested giving away free shares, the passage does not indicate that any shares were given away. Choice C is incorrect because the subject of regulation is not addressed, and choices D and E are incorrect because the passage does not discuss the relationship between wages and productivity.

208.

The best answer is E. In lines 15-17, the author states that privatization has “raised the level of performance” in industry. As an example, the author mentions in lines 19-21 that at one company, “labor disruptions common in the 1970’s and early 1980’s have now virtually disappeared.” Thus, the author is implying that an absence of labor disruptions raises the level of performance, and the converse—that labor disruptions adversely affect performance levels. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the passage makes no generalization about labor disruptions in a weak national economy, nor does it connect labor disruptions with employee concern or employee shareholding. Choice D is incorrect because the passage makes no generalization about the frequency of labor disruptions throughout either state-owned or private companies.

209.

The best answer is B. In lines 27-30, the passage cites the percentage of eligible workers (rather than the percentage of total workers) who bought shares at three different companies; these percentages were respectively 89 percent, 90 percent, and 92 percent—that is, approximately 90 percent in each case. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not state what portion of the workforce at each company was actually eligible to buy shares. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not state labor unions' position on employee shareholding. Choices D and E are incorrect because the passage does not mention any contingency on which employees' opportunity to buy shares was based.

210.

The best answer is C. Lines 30-32 assert that people who have a personal stake in an endeavor will “work to make it prosper.” In other words, self-interest is an incentive to make people perform better. Choice C makes the same assumption and uses that the converse is also true: that when workers lack a personal stake in the fate of their industry, their performance will be poor. Thus, state-owned industries, in which employees receive no additional benefit from increased profits, perform poorly because the industries have failed to use employees' self-interest as motivation for those employees to perform well.

211.

The best answer is E. In lines 36-38, the author notes that some economists have suggested a way to “provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process.” That the acceleration is considered to be “needed” suggests that these economists see the privatization process as occurring more slowly than it should be occurring. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not attribute any danger to individual ownership of shares. Choice B is incorrect because the passage presents no evidence that this idea was part of the original conception. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not mention how privatization has fared elsewhere.

212.

The best answer is A. Paine's saying asserts that people do not hold in high esteem something that comes to them too easily; in this case, the author of the passage is applying the maxim to workers in privatized industries. The author of the passage states that Paine's point is missed by those economists who believe that giving away, rather than selling, company shares to the employees of a privatized company would spur the privatization process. Thus, the author of the passage believes that the position taken by these economists is incorrect, and that the opposing position as represented by Paine's maxim is correct—that workers will value the shares more if the shares have a cost.

213.

This question asks you to identify the primary concerns of the passage. The best answer is B. The first paragraph describes how coral reefs survive in nutrient-poor waters. The second paragraph states that human activities are adding nutrients to shallow marine habitats, thus threatening the survival of coral reef communities. Choices A and E can be eliminated because an increase in algae and filter-feeding animals is mentioned in the context of the passage's larger concern with the negative effects of human activities on coral reefs. Choice C is incorrect because the first paragraph of the passage explains how coral reefs survive in nutrient-poor waters; the deterioration of coral reef communities has occurred as a result of the increase in nutrients in their habitats. Choice D can be eliminated because the first paragraph states that symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae produce food for coral reef communities.

214.

This question asks you to identify what the passage suggests about coral reef communities. The best answer is A. The first paragraph of the passage describes how coral reef communities have survived in nutrient-poor waters. Lines 21-22 go on to state that recent “Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing” in habitats occupied by coral reefs. Thus, the passage suggests that coral reef communities are more likely to survive in nutrient-poor waters. Both B and C can be eliminated because the passage does not state that human population growth has led to changing ocean temperature, nor does it state that the nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are found only in shallow waters. Choice D is incorrect because the passage states that destabilized herbivore populations are a symptom of the decline of coral reef communities rather than a result of the growth of coral reef communities. Choice E can also be eliminated because the first sentence of the passage states that coral reefs “are one of the most fragile, biologically complex, and diverse marine ecosystems on Earth”; it does not, however, discuss the complexity of coral reefs communities in the context of ecosystems on dry land.

215.

This question asks you to identify the purpose of the author’s reference to filter-feeding animals. The best answer is A. In the second paragraph, the author asserts that human activities are adding nutrients to coral reef habitats, thus causing reef decline. In lines 18-20, the author identifies “an increasing abundance of ... filter-feeding animals” as a typical symptom of this decline. Choice B can be eliminated because the way in which reef communities acquire sustenance for survival is described in the first paragraph of the passage, prior to the author’s reference to filter-feeding animals. Choice C is not the correct answer because filter-feeding animals are not identified as a factor that helps herbivore populations survive; in fact, destabilized herbivore populations and an increase in filter-feeding animals are signs of coral reef decline. Choice D can be eliminated because the passage indicates that an increase in filter-feeding animals is a symptom of coral reef decline that is brought about by an increase in nutrient input in coral reef habitats, not a decrease in nutrient input. Choice E can be eliminated also because the passage does not mention filter-feeding animals in order to identify coral reef community members that rely on coral reefs for sustenance.

216.

This question asks you to identify a factor, mentioned in the passage, that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities. The best answer is E. In lines 16-18, the author indicates that waste by-products created by manufacturing increase the nutrient input in coral reef habitats. In lines 21-25, the author states that the increase in nutrient input is threatening the coral reef communities. Choice A can be eliminated because the first paragraph of the passage indicates that coral reef communities have thrived in nutrient-poor waters. Choice B can be eliminated because the second paragraph of the passage indicates that there has been an increase in the nutrient input in their habitats, not a decline. Choice C is not the correct answer. Although the passage does indicate that the waters of coral reefs’ marine habitats have become degraded, the passage does not state that this degradation reduces the ability of coral reef communities to carry out photosynthesis. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does indicate that coral reef communities are complex,

but it also states that they have been able to thrive in nutrient-poor waters.

217.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to draw an inference about why the author labels coral reef communities as paradoxical. The best answer is C. In line 3, the author calls coral reefs “one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere.” The author goes on to explain the nature of this paradox: the “prolific and productive” coral reef communities survive in nutrient-poor waters. Choice A contradicts information presented in the passage. The second paragraph indicates that human activities have increased, not decreased, the nutrients in coral reef communities’ waters, and that this increase has threatened the survival of such communities. Choice B does not present a reason why the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical. In addition, lines 18-20 of the passage indicate that an abundance of algae is a symptom of reef decline, not reef survival. Choice D does not describe a paradox, and it misrepresents information presented in the passage. Lines 7-10 indicate that the metabolic wastes of coral reefs are used by zooxanthellae to carry out photosynthesis, thereby sustaining themselves and the coral reefs. Choice E contradicts information presented in the passage. Lines 2-5 indicate that coral reef communities thrive in “clear, and thus nutrient-poor, waters.” However, they have begun to decline because of an addition of nutrients in their waters, thus suggesting that the water surrounding them is no longer as clear.

218.

This question asks you to identify the statement that best expresses the main idea of the passage. The best answer is B. The passage defines ethnicity and provides examples to illustrate how ethnicity is a “process” that combines cultural concerns with the “shared political and economic interests” mentioned in choice B. Choice A can be eliminated because the “primordial” character of ethnicity mentioned in the passage. Choices C and D can be eliminated because ethnic groups’ efforts to further their political and economic interests and changes brought about by the Civil Rights movement are merely used by the author as evidence supporting the main idea. Choice E is not correct because although the passage suggests a new conception of ethnicity, there is no indication that the other definitions discussed are incompatible with each other.

219.

Since the question simply asks which of the given statements is supported by the passage, you must read each of the choices in order to answer. Reading the first two definitions of ethnicity will be helpful in answering this question. The best answer is D because only the first definition mentions ancestry as a component of ethnicity. The two definitions are contrasted in the passage as well as in choices A, B, and C, but there is not information in the passage to suggest that the definitions are different in any of the specific ways mentioned in these choices. Choice E can be eliminated because neither definition mentions or focuses on immigrant groups.

220.

This question asks you to determine why the author uses the actions of Native American people as an example. To answer it, you must decide what the phrase “this process” in line 17 means. The best answer is B because the “process” of ethnicity mentioned in line 17 is described generally in the first paragraph. The reference to Native American people provides a specific example, in terms of political activity, of that process. Specifically, in lines 20-24, the author states that Native

Americans' political activities, which were inspired by the Civil Rights movement, have in turn increased interest in Native American history and culture. Choice A can be eliminated because the discussion of Native American people is not concerned with the concept of essential human need, which is mentioned in the first paragraph in the first definition of ethnicity. Choice C can be eliminated because the Civil Rights movements is mentioned in the second paragraph because of its encouragement of Native American participation in politics, rather than its promoting of solidarity among groups. Both D and E are incorrect because no mention is made of improvement in Native Americans' economic situation or of the benefits gained from studying ethnic history and culture.

221.

Since the question asks which statement is supported by the passage, you must read the information about the Mexican American community in order to answer. The best answer is D because voting rights is characterized as an emerging issue –an issue of increasing concern. Choice A can be eliminated because Cinco de Mayo and other ethnic holidays are not characterized as having been combined. Choice B can be eliminated because no mention is made of economic change as a motivation for ethnic solidarity. Choice C is incorrect because the passage suggests that ethnic history and culture were not ends in themselves but were used to promote political ends. Choice E is incorrect also because the Mexican American community is not characterized as more successful than other ethnic groups.

222.

This question simply requires that you select the type of ethnic cultural expression that is mentioned in the passage. The best answer is D. The celebration of Cinco de Mayo and St. Patrick's Day, which are both traditional ethnic holidays, is mentioned in the passage. Choices A, B, C and E are not correct: these types of ethnic expressions are not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

223.

Reference to the "many European ethnic groups in the nineteenth-century United States" is found in the last paragraph of the passage. The best answer is C. "United States symbols" in choice C paraphrases "civic symbols" in the passage, and "those symbols of their countries of origin" in C paraphrases "ethnic symbols." Although the statements in choices A, B, D, and E are not necessarily incorrect, there is no information in the passage that clearly supports any of them.

224.

This question asks you to use the information in the passage to draw a conclusion about Henry Cisneros, a Mexican American leader who is discussed in the passage. According to the passage, Cisneros cited Juarez as a model for Mexican Americans. Choice A, the best answer, is another way of saying that Cisneros believed that his constituents would respond positively to Juarez' example. Choice B can be eliminated because although Cisneros believed a particular historical figure to be important to Mexican Americans, there is no indication that he thought of Mexican Americans as insufficiently educated in Mexican history. Choice C is incorrect because the author mentions only a parallel between a holiday celebrated by Mexican Americans and a holiday celebrated by Irish Americans. Choice D can be eliminated because the passage states only that Juarez would provide a model for Mexican American; it does not refer to his tactics. Choice E can be eliminated because there is no indication in the passage that Cisneros recommended that

Mexican American emulate strategies used by other groups.

225.

This question asks you to identify the primary purpose of the passage as a whole. The best answer is B. The first two sentences of the passage point out that attempts to create superior service do not always result in a competitive advantage for a company and that investments in service need to be weighted against other possible methods for improving a company's competitiveness. These statements suggest that more careful evaluation is needed when service improvements are being contemplated for the purpose of increasing competitiveness. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not contrast possible outcomes of investment in service. The only outcome of such investment that is discussed in the passage is that of lack of improvement in competitive advantage. Choice C can be eliminated because although the passage illustrates a case in which investments in service did not result in increased competitiveness, it does not illustrate various ways in which such investments fail to enhance revenues. Choice D is incorrect because the passage is not primarily about the regional bank referred to in the second paragraph and its problems. Rather, the bank is discussed as an example of the larger issue about which the passage is concerned. Choice E can be eliminated because the passage does not explain or criticize how managers actually analyze the costs and benefits of business investments: it indicates only that managers' analysis is inadequate.

226.

This question asks you to identify a similarity between investments in service and investments in production and distribution that is explicitly noted by the author in the passage. The best answer is C. In lines 3-7, the author observes that investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in that both types of investments need to be evaluated on the same basis; specifically the author states that both "must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues." Choice A is not correct: lines 3-7 suggest that the author believes that both investments in service and investments in production and distribution may be worthwhile if they result in tangible benefits, but the author neither states nor suggests that the tangibility of investments in production and distribution. Choice B can be eliminated because there is no indication in the passage that when, in fact, investments in service do raise revenues, these revenues are comparable to the revenues raised by investments in production and distribution. Choice D is incorrect because although the passage does suggest that managers' analysis of investments in service is insufficient, there is no indication in the passage that managers' analysis of investments in production and distribution is also insufficient. Choice E can be eliminated because there is no discussion in the passage of the extent to which either investments in service or investments in production and distribution are likely to enhance competitive advantage.

227.

This question asks you to draw a conclusion about the service provided by the regional bank discussed in lines 13-24, prior to this bank's investments in service. The best answer is A. The words "This truth" in line 13 refer to the information presented in the previous sentence (lines 7-12). By putting together the information in this sentence and the information in the first sentence of the following paragraph, one can infer that even before this regional bank had instituted its service improvements, it was "already effectively on a par with competitors because it provided service that avoided a damaging reputation and kept customers from leaving at an unacceptable

rate,...”(lines 8-10). Choice B can be eliminated because there is no indication in the passage that the bank’s competitive position was threatened by its service. On the contrary, the passage suggests that the bank’s service was equal to that of its competitors. Choice C can be eliminated because there is no suggestion in the passage that the bank’s reputation had been damaged in the past by its service; indeed, the passage suggests that the bank had avoided a damaging reputation (lines 7-9). Choice D and E are incorrect in that they contradict the passage’s implication that the bank was “on a par with its competitors” (lines 7-8) by suggesting that the bank’s service was either superior to (choice D) or inferior to (choice E) that of its competitors.

228.

This question asks you to infer, from information in the passage, what managers of the regional bank failed to consider concerning the service improvement mentioned in line 19. The best answer is D. Lines 19-22 state that the bank managers did not “analyze” whether their investments in service “would attract new customers by...providing difficult for competitors to copy.” From this statement it can be inferred that the bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement could be imitated by competing banks. Choices A, B, and C each raise an issue that could conceivably have been overlooked by the managers of the regional bank. However, the passage failed to consider any of these issues. Choice E mistakenly presumes that prior to the service improvement referred to in line 19, the service of the regional bank was inferior to that of competitors, whereas lines 7-16 suggest the bank’s service was on a par with that of its competitors.

229.

This question asks you to select the choice that best describes how the second paragraph (lines 13-24) logically relates to the purpose in the passage is to suggest that investments in service do not necessarily translate into a competitive advantage. The second paragraph logically relates to this purpose by presenting an example of a company that did not improve its competitive advantage by investments in service, even though it did improve service. Choice A can be eliminated: while it is true that the bank’s investment in service failed to produce a competitive advantage, there is no indication that the bank was unusual in this respect. Choice B is incorrect because although the passage suggests that the regional bank’s investments in service were unwise in that they failed to improve the bank’s competitiveness, the second paragraph does not illustrate problems, or pitfalls, arising from the bank’s decision to invest in service rather than in other aspects of its business. Choice C and D are incorrect because the passage does not discuss the kind of analysis managers use in deciding which services to invest in (choice C), or the relative advantages of investing in different aspects of service (choice D).

230.

This question requires you to identify the author’s most likely rhetorical purpose in using the word “only” in line 23 of the passage. The best answer is B. The word “only” in line 23 appears in a sentence that identifies the sole benefit of the bank’s investment in service. In this context, the word “only” highlights the low return on the bank’s investments in service: whereas the bank’s managers clearly had hoped to gain a competitive edge, in fact they gained only a single, seemingly insignificant benefit as a result of their investments in service, that is, the ease with which the improvement in service could be described to the bank’s customers. Choice A can be eliminated because there is no suggestion in the passage that it is odd either for service to improve as a result of investments in service or for businesses to invest in service improvements. Choice C

is not correct because the passage does not discuss any particular attributes of the improvement. Choice D can be eliminated because the passage mentions only one incidental merit of the service improvement: ease of explanation (lines 22-24). It cannot, therefore, be accurately described as singling out a certain merit from other merits. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the duration of the single benefit described.

231.

This question asks you to identify the primary purpose of the passage. Choice E is the best answer. The first paragraph of the passage mentions evidence discovered at the Rancho La Brea tar pits and suggests that this evidence provides information about predator-prey dynamics in the late Pleistocene era. After dismissing possible alternative explanations, the second paragraph describes what is considered to be the most likely explanation for the findings. Choice A is incorrect because the passage discusses several explanations for the findings but only in order to eliminate them as rivals of the explanation that credits behavioral difference. In addition, there is no indication of how well known the evidence regarding tooth fractures is. Choice B is incorrect because no alternative methods for resolving a debate are mentioned. Choice C is incorrect because there is no suggestion in the passage that the preferred explanation for the tooth fractures is controversial. Choice D is incorrect: there is nothing in the passage to suggest that the evidence discussed in the passage or the way in which it is analyzed is questionable.

232.

This question asks you to recognize what is implied in the passage's comparison of data obtained from La Brea with data obtained from other Pleistocene sites. The best answer is B. The passage says "...breakage data obtained from other Pleistocene sites were similar to the La Brea" (lines 16-17). Since there is no suggestion in the passage that this data is misleading, the implication is that the frequencies of tooth fractures ("breakage data") in the two groups were similar. Choice A is incorrect because this issue is not addressed in the passage. There is no discussion of differences between or similarities in species found in the two areas. Choices C, D, and E can be eliminated because the passage does not suggest that carnivore populations at La Brea differed from carnivore populations at other Pleistocene sites.

233.

This question asks you what the researchers believe was primarily responsible for the high frequency of tooth breakage in carnivores found at La Brea. Choice D is the best answer. According to the passage, the explanation for the high frequency of breakage that is considered most plausible by researchers is "more contact between the teeth of the predators and the bones of the prey" (lines 20-21). Choice A is an example of demographic bias. Choice B is an example of preservational bias. Lines 9-15 of the passage indicate that researchers reject these explanations. Choice C is incorrect because preservation of fossils after removal from the pits is not discussed in the passage. Choice E is incorrect: although the passage mentions competition over kills, there is no mention of carnivores' teeth impacting the bones of other carnivores during fights.

234.

This question asks you to identify a statement that would undermine the researchers' conclusion regarding demographic bias. The researchers concluded that demographic bias was not a factor because older individuals were not disproportionately represented among the fossils. The implication of this conclusion is that older individuals might be expected to have a higher rate of tooth breakage. The best answer is D. The researchers' conclusions with regard to the

demographic bias are depended upon reliable information about the age of the individuals in the fossil samples. If there were a demographic bias-in this case, a preponderance of older individuals-in the fossil samples, the misidentification of older individuals as younger ones would have concealed the bias from researchers. Choice A is not correct. The researchers' conclusions imply that older individuals might be expected to have a higher rate of tooth breakage. Findings that confirmed this would not undermine the researchers' conclusions that the samples were representative. The information in choice B, C and E is irrelevant to the issue of whether older individuals were disproportionately represented among the fossil sample.

235.

This question asks you to identify a conclusion that the researchers might have reached if they had not found the two extinct carnivore species that were free of tooth breakage. The best answer is A. The researchers used the evidence of extinct carnivore species that were free of tooth breakage to eliminate preservational bias, that is, to eliminate the possibility that fractures were caused by abrasion in the pits. If every extinct species found had shown tooth breakage, the possibility that fractures were caused by abrasion within the pits could not have been eliminated, and the researcher would have concluded that the damage could have occurred in the La Brea pits. Choice B is incorrect because there is nothing in the passage to suggest the relevance of these two species to predicting breakage frequency at other sites. Choice C can be eliminated because the passage suggests that if every extinct species found in the La Brea pits showed tooth breakage, researcher would have considered that preservational bias, not similarity of consumption behavior in Pleistocene carnivores species, was responsible for the finding. Choice D can be eliminated because the passage suggests that if every extinct species found in the La Brea pits showed tooth breakage, researchers would have concluded that the fractures could have been caused by preservational bias rather than by behavior in Pleistocene carnivore species that differed from behavior in present day species. Choice E is incorrect: if every extinct species found in the La Brea pits showed tooth breakage, the breakage could have been attributable to preservational bias rather than to high predator densities during the Pleistocene era.

236.

This question asks you to identify what the passage is mainly concerned with doing. The best answer is choice C. Lines 1-5 state that the United States census' occupational information about women became more detailed and precise during the nineteenth century. The rest of the passage discusses how and why this change occurred. Choice A is incorrect because it is overly broad. The passage does not describe methods used by early statisticians. Rather, it concerns the more narrow topic of information about women provided by the United States census during the nineteenth century. Choice B is incorrect. Although the passage does deal with a historical topic-namely, the United States censuses during the nineteenth century – it does not describe the current-day United State census. Choice D is incorrect: although the passage describes a series of changes made to the United States census during the nineteenth century, there is no mention in the passage of opposition to the census. Choice E is incorrect because the passage is concerned with certain historical changes in the census, not with a contemporary controversy.

237.

This question asks you to identify which of several pieces of information about nineteenth-century United States census is NOT presented in the passage. The best answer is D. Lines 24-29 of the passage, which describe the 1890 United States census, suggest that this census gathered

information about women's occupations and wages. There is, however, no indication of how (or whether) the census measured women's overall income levels, and the passage does not mention women's educational backgrounds in connection with the census. Choice A is incorrect: lines 19-20 of the passage indicate that 1870 was the year in which occupational information was first analyzed by gender. Choice B is incorrect: lines 16-19 of the passage state that 1850 was the year in which information about individuals was first collected. Choice C is incorrect: lines 19-29 of the passage indicate that 1890 was the year in which overlap between women who were employed outside the home and women who kept house was first determined. Choice E is incorrect: lines 5-15 of the passage state that in the 1840 United States census, the head of household was specified by name while other household members were indicated by occupational and other categories.

238.

This question asks you to draw a conclusion about the 1840 United States census that is suggested by, rather than explicitly stated in, the passage. Choice B is the best answer. Lines 5-15 indicate that in the 1840 United States census, individuals were classified by occupational categories. It can be inferred from this information that the 1840 census provided a count of persons in occupations other than farming. Choice A is incorrect: lines 19-29 suggest that the number of women who worked exclusively in the home could not have been determined from United States census data before 1890, since the 1890 census was the first in which overlap between women who worked outside the home and women who worked in the home was determined. Choice C is incorrect: although lines 16-19 state that changes to the 1850 census were made partly in response to the antislavery and women's rights movement, there is no indication in the passage that any nineteenth-century census collected information about persons' participation in social movements. Choices D and E are incorrect. Lines 19-20 indicate that the 1870 United States census was the first in which occupational information was analyzed by gender. From this information it is possible to infer that no United States census prior to 1870 could have provided a count either of women engaged in family-run enterprises or of men engaged in agriculture.

239.

This question asks you to identify the idea that the author emphasizes by using the word "simple" in line 5 of the passage. Choice E is the best answer. The word "simple" appears in a sentence that describes the United States census from the beginning of the nineteenth century through 1840. This sentence appears immediately after a statement indicating that during the nineteenth century, the United States census became more detailed and precise. In this context, the word "simple" in line 5 emphasizes the idea that occupational information in United States censuses of the early nineteenth century was limited in its amount of detail. Choices A, B, C, and D are incorrect for the same reason: none represents a claim which the passage makes. The passage does not discuss the difficulty of collecting census data, the technology for tabulating census information, or the relative ease with which various nineteenth-century economies could be analyzed. The passage also does not discuss the degree to which women's economic role was well defined in the early nineteenth century as compared with the late part of the century.

240.

This question asks you to choose which of several statements about the "women's advocates and women statisticians" mentioned in lines 27-28 can best be inferred from information presented in the passage. Choice B is the best answer. Lines 25-29 of the passage state that "the rapid entry of

women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization” had caused “women’s advocates and women statisticians” to press for “more thorough and accurate accounting of women’s occupations and wages” in the 1890 census. Their pressing for fuller information implies that the women’s advocates and women statisticians believe earlier United States censuses had not provided adequate information about women’s occupations and wages. The fact that recent economic changes such as women’s increased participation in the paid labor force are described as causing the request for a fuller census accounting implies that these changes were among the things which the advocates believed were not reflected in census information previously. Both A and C attribute the desire of women’s advocates and women statisticians for more thorough and accurate census information to an explanation other than the one given in lines 24-29 of the passage. The passage does not indicate that these advocates and statisticians were participants in the antislavery movement or that they wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked at home. Choice D is incorrect because it cannot be determined from the information presented in the passage whether these advocates and statisticians thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials. Choice E is incorrect because it cannot be determined from the information presented in the passage whether these advocates and statisticians personally conducted independent studies relating to census statisticians.

241.

This question asks you to identify the author’s main point in the passage. The best answer is C. In the first paragraph, the author states that early chartered trading companies are usually not considered to be precursors of the modern multinational corporation. In the second paragraph, however, the author goes on to discuss similarities between early chartered trading companies and the modern multinational corporation. At the end of the passage the author asserts that early chartered trading companies “merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.” Choice A is incorrect

242.

This question asks you to identify a typical characterization of early chartered trading companies that is mentioned in the passage. The best answer is A. Lines 10-13 of the passage state that early chartered trading companies are not usually considered relevant to the discussion of the origin of the modern multinational corporation. Choices B and E are incorrect because the passage does not indicate that early chartered trading companies are considered unusual nor does it indicate that their importance is considered to stem from their furthering of political aims. Choices C and D are incorrect because the first paragraph of the passage indicates that nineteenth-century British trading firms, but not early chartered trading companies, are described as having originated the modern multinational.

243.

This question asks you to draw an inference about how the author of the passage would describe the activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies. The best answer is A. The first sentence of the second paragraph of the passage outlines the activities of early trading companies. The author then goes on to say that the “large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures.” The last two sentences of the second paragraph provide an example of the activity required to manage the work of early chartered trading companies. Thus it can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree

that the activities of early chartered trading companies were complex enough to require a high level of planning on the part of management. Both B and C misrepresent the author's description of the activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies. The author suggests that the activities are fairly complex and in some ways similar to those of a modern multinational corporation, but does not indicate how the activities compare in complexity with those carried out by the largest multinational corporations today. Choice D is incorrect: lines 18-24 of the passage indicate that early chartered trading companies were successful. Choice E is incorrect: although the author of the passage indicates that early chartered trading companies depended heavily on their national governments, the author does not suggest that such companies were hampered by their governments' political demands.

244.

This question asks you to identify the function served by the author's listing the various activities of early chartered trading companies. The best answer is C. In the last sentence of the first paragraph of the passage, the author states that the volume of early chartered trading companies' transactions is usually assumed to have been low. The author then contradicts this view in the second paragraph by listing many different kinds of trade-related activities undertaken by trading companies that indicate a significant volume of business. Thus the author's list serves to refute the belief that the volume of early chartered trading companies' transactions was relatively low. Choice A is incorrect because the passage indicates that the nature of the various transactions engaged in by early chartered trading companies required a complex management structure, but the author's listing of activities does not indicate ways in which the management structure changed. Choices B, D, and E can be eliminated: the list of examples of the various activities engaged in by early chartered trading companies does not follow a statement about the international scope of these companies or a comparison with the activities of earlier firms, and it is not offered in support of an argument about how chartered trading companies used available means of communication and transport.

245.

This question asks you to use information in the passage to choose which of several generalizations about management structures the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with. The best answer is B. In the first sentence of the second paragraph of the passage, the author lists activities that early chartered trading companies engaged in. In lines 24-27, the author goes on to state that the high volume of transactions associated with these activities apparently "necessitated hierarchical management structures." This suggests that the author accepts the idea that hierarchical management structures are necessary for dealing with a large volume of transactions. Choices A and E make assertions about hierarchical management structures for which there is no support in the passage: the author does not suggest that hierarchical management structures are the most efficient ones possible in a modern context or that such structures are adopted to facilitate expansion into foreign trade. Choice C is incorrect because it is an assertion that the author would be likely to disagree with. Lines 24-27 of the passage indicate that early chartered trading companies did implement hierarchical management structures "before the advent of modern communications and transportation." Choice D is incorrect because the author does not indicate that hierarchical management structures are found only in firms that have a large number of transactions.

246.

This question asks you to identify a difference between modern multinationals and early chartered trading companies that is mentioned in the passage. The best answer is E. Lines 36-40 of the passage state that a difference between modern multinationals and early chartered trading companies is that early chartered trading companies were governed by the interests of their home countries. Choice A is incorrect: lines 40-43 of the passage indicate that top managers in early chartered trading companies owned a substantial amount of stock in their own companies, whereas stock holdings by senior managers of modern multinationals typically are insignificant. Choice B is incorrect: lines 43-46 of the passage indicate that early chartered trading companies did depend on a system of capitalist international trade. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that early chartered trading companies had operations in only one or two foreign countries. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the operations of early chartered trading companies were not profitable.

247.

This question requires you to recognize how the author uses the reference to artisan and peasant production systems in the passage. The correct answer is E. The third paragraph of the passage describes differences between early trading companies and modern multinationals. The author mentions the artisan and peasant production systems of early trading companies as an example of one of those differences. Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because the author does not suggest that artisan and peasant production systems were unhampered by rudimentary systems of communications and transport, nor does the author indicate that such systems were a positive achievement or that they were dependent on management hierarchies. Choice B can be eliminated because the author mentions artisan and peasant production systems in the context of a discussion of the difference, not the similarities, between early trading companies and modern multinationals.

248.

This question asks you to draw an inference from information presented in the passage about why early chartered trading companies deserve comparison with modern multinationals. The correct answer is B. Lines 1-5 of the passage indicate that modern multinationals originated when “teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies” replaced owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms, suggesting that hierarchical management structures are a typical feature of modern multinationals. In lines 24-27, the passage indicates that early chartered trading companies had hierarchical management structures also. The passage implies that similarity of organization is one of the reasons why early chartered trading companies “merit further study as analogues of more modern structures” (lines 48-49). Choices A, D, and E can be eliminated because the passage does not indicate the degree of dependence on technology or discuss the tendency to revolutionize production systems of either early trading companies or modern multinationals, nor does it suggest that either kind of company relied on political stability. Choice C is incorrect. Lines 40-43 of the passage indicate that top managers in early trading companies owned a substantial minority share of their companies, whereas senior managers in modern multinationals own little if any of their companies.

249.

This question asks you to identify the primary purpose of the passage as a whole. Choice B is the best answer. The passage gives an overview of Eisenstein’s approach to women’s history and then offers an evaluation of that approach. Choice A is not correct: while the passage mentions certain

criticisms of Eisenstein's work, it is not her underlying assumptions that are being challenged. Furthermore, the criticisms do not constitute the primary concern of the passage. Choice C is not correct: while two theories are mentioned, a passage whose primary purposes were to compare those two theories would have to discuss the second theory in greater detail. Choice D and E are incorrect because the passage does not suggest that there have been misconceptions about feminist theory, and no particular ideology is being defended.

250.

This question requires you to make an inference, based on Eisenstein's argument, regarding her view of the attitudes of the women she studies. The best answer is D. The first paragraph of the passage notes Eisenstein's argument that women neither wholly accepted nor rejected the dominant ideology of the time, and that they modified this and other ideologies to suit their needs. Choice A is incorrect. The dominant ideology is one among several ideologies that Eisenstein argues were adapted and modified by working women; the passage does not suggest that Eisenstein believed that working women resented that ideology or considered it degrading. Choice B is incorrect because Eisenstein's argument is that women took aspects of several available ideologies and modified them; there is no suggestion that any one ideology was preferred over others. Choice C can be eliminated because according to the passage, it is Tentler, not Eisenstein, who argues that working conditions increased the attractiveness of the dominant ideology. Choice E is not correct. Eisenstein argues that domestic work tended to isolate women from one another; there is no indication in the passage that the women themselves believed the dominant ideology was responsible for this.

251.

This question asks you to identify the structure of the first paragraph of the passage. The best answer is C. The first paragraph presents Eisenstein's theory, then makes note of Tentler's opposing views, then continues with further explication of Eisenstein's argument. Choice A can be eliminated because the paragraph discusses a certain historical development, the evolution of working women's values, but it does not make prediction about future developments. Choice B is not correct because the paragraph is not concerned with contrasting definitions of any term. Choice D and E are not correct because the paragraph does not discuss a tentative proposal that requires evaluation or a controversy that calls for resolution.

252.

To answer this question you must decide which answer would best provide the sort of information that the author feels is lacking in Eisenstein's study. The author's critique of Eisenstein's argument is found primarily in the second paragraph. Choice B is the best answer because the author points out that Eisenstein's study is flawed in that it relies on sources that are not representative of the average female worker. An analysis of writings by typical female wage earners would help to rectify this problem. Choice A is not correct. Eisenstein's study already focuses on labor organizers; it is unlikely that the author feels that even more attention to this group is necessary. Choice C is not correct because the passage does not suggest that there were disagreements among social and political groups as to the definition of the dominant ideology. Choices D and E are incorrect because Eisenstein's study is not concerned with the interaction between socialism and feminism, nor with labor's particular role in the introduction of women into the workforce.

253.

This question asks you to identify the primary purpose of the passage as a whole. The best answer

is D. The passage discusses two hypothesis concerning zonation of mangrove forests. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage presents as a viable hypothesis the idea that mangrove zonation may be caused by adaptation to salinity. Choice B is incorrect because the passage is concerned with the causes of zonation patterns, not simple with a description of those patterns. Both C and E contradict information that is presented in the passage.

254.

This question asks you to identify information provided in the passage about early research on mangrove forests. That research is discussed in the first paragraph. Choice B is the best answer. Early research on mangrove forests is characterized as having produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to land. Such a distribution is described in the first sentence of the passage as “zonal.” Choice A is not correct. Early research described mangrove distribution from shore to land. This implies a regular pattern of distribution, not a random one. Choices C and D are not correct because there is no indication in the passage that early studies of mangrove forests were concerned with the plants’ chronological development or with the reclassification of species. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not say that the research in question did anything except describe species distribution.

255.

Here you are asked to make an inference based on information that is stated in the passage. Note that the best answer will refer to a situation where Davis’s paradigm does NOT apply. Choice E is the best answer. Davis’ succession paradigm states that mangroves trap sediments over time, thus extending the shore. A shoreline where few sediments could accumulate would be unable to develop according to such a scheme. Choice A is not correct. Davis first expressed his theory of “land-building” in his study of Florida mangrove forests. Thus his paradigm presumably applies to the shoreline of those forests. Choices B and C are incorrect because the passage states that areas with weak currents and weak tidal energies are areas where land formation will progress according to Davis’ paradigm. Choice D is not correct because Davis’ paradigm describes the “land-building” process of mangroves, so a shoreline that had been extended by that process would fall within the paradigm.

256.

Here you are asked to make an inference about the likely view of the author of the passage. Note that the best answer must be a statement that the author would most likely judge to be INCORRECT. Choice C is best. The author points out that while mangroves normally thrive in highly saline regions, this is not because they require salt. That assertion contradicts the claim made in this answer, so the author would likely regard the claim made in this answer as incorrect. Choice A is incorrect because it paraphrases an assertion the author makes in the first sentence of the passage. Choice B is incorrect because it paraphrases an assertion the author makes in the last sentence of the second paragraph. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not provide sufficient information to determine whether the author would agree with this statement. Choice E is not correct. The author notes that areas with weak currents and tides are likely to be extended through land formation. Thus the author would consider the assertion made here to be correct, not incorrect.

257.

This question asks you to identify which one of the five answer choices is NOT mentioned in the passage as a benefit associated with backward integration. The best answer is B. The passage does

not indicate how backward integration affects the profit margins on sales of components by independent suppliers. Choices A, C, and E are mentioned in the passage as a benefit of backward integration. Choice D is incorrect because the passage indicates that backward integration is a way of having a reliable source of necessary components.

258.

This question asks you to identify information presented in the passage about independent suppliers of product components. Choice A is the best answer. The passage asserts that independent suppliers making the same components as assemblers may not share technological innovations with assemblers. Choices B, C, D, and E can be eliminated because there is no indication in the passage as assemblers experience improved profit margins, lower their prices, suffer financial difficulties, or stop developing new versions of the component.

259.

This question asks you to choose the statement that best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage. The best answer is B. At the end of the third paragraph, the author indicates that assemblers benefit from contracting with, rather than owning, independent suppliers. In the last paragraph, however, the author indicates that contracting with independent suppliers can itself present problems. Thus the last paragraph qualifies the viewpoint presented at the end of the third paragraph. Choice A is not the correct answer because the passage makes several points about backward integration, but does not present a central argument about this topic. Choice C is not the correct answer because the final paragraph qualifies rather than supports an argument made in the third paragraph about contracting with independent suppliers. Choices D and E are incorrect because the final paragraph does not identify questions or present a specific example.

260.

This question asks you to identify information presented in the passage about the relationship between profits and investments for producers of technologically advanced components. The best answer is D. The passage indicates that the high investments required to develop technologically advanced components. Choice A is incorrect because the passage indicates that large, not modest, investments in research and development are required. Choices B and C are incorrect because the passage indicates that profit margins for producers of technologically advanced components are low, not high as these answer choice assert. Choice E is incorrect: although the author claims that long-term contracts with suppliers are beneficial to assemblers, the passage does not indicate that long-term contracts with purchasers lead to high profits for producers of technologically advanced components.

261.

This question asks you to identify the primary concern of the passage. The best answer is D. The passage focuses primarily on a discussion of how various animals achieve homeostasis. Choice A is not correct: while the passage does discuss the regulatory mechanisms employed by animals in two very different environments, it does not compare two different approaches to the study of those mechanisms. Choice B is not correct because no particular studies are cited in the passage. Choices C and E can be eliminated because the passage is concerned with a straightforward description of certain regulatory processes in various animals. It does not argue in favor of any particular hypothesis, nor does it defend any new theory concerning homeostasis.

262.

In order to answer this question you must first determine which of the numbered statements

correctly describes a way in which the camel maintains internal fluid balance. The correct answer will be the answer choice that lists only the numeral or numerals that represent statements supported by information in the passage. Choice B is the best answer because the passage states that camels conserve internal water by sweating and panting only upon reaching high body temperatures. Choice A, C, D, and E are incorrect. Statement I describes a behavior attributed to assert rats, not camels, so no answer choice that includes I can be correct. Statement III contradicts information provided in the passage about camels, namely that they cannot store water (lines 23); thus no answer choice that includes III can be correct.

263.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to draw an inference about the effects of certain regulatory mechanisms in animals. Choice B is the best answer. The passage states that camels conserve internal water by sweating and panting only when they reach very high body temperatures. Since camels conserve internal water by not panting and sweating, it can be inferred that sweating and panting decrease the body's internal fluid level. Choice A can be eliminate because the passage suggests that a rise in body temperature can result in panting and sweating, not vice versa. Choices C and D can be eliminated because there is no information in the passage to suggest that internal body temperature regulation methods result in a decrease in osmotic pressure of the blood or in the amount of water lost through the kidneys. Choice E is incorrect because the passage mentions the salt content of desert rats' urine, but does not suggest that the salt content decreases in response to body temperature regulation mechanisms.

264.

This question asks you to identify an attribute of the camels' kidney that the description "entirely unexceptional" emphasizes in the passage. The best answer is choice B. The preceding paragraph concludes with a statement about how desert rats' unusual kidney function aids their homeostasis; by calling the camel's kidney function aids their homeostatic; by calling the camel's kidney, in contrast, "entirely unexceptional," the author emphasizes the fact that camels, who also inhabit the desert, cannot similarly rely on specialized kidney function to aid in homeostasis. Choice A can be eliminated because the author has just pointed out that desert rats' kidney "entirely unexceptional" suggests that the two animal's kidneys in fact function differently. Choice C is not correct because there is no suggestion that the author is attempting to compare the functioning of camels' kidneys with the functioning of marine vertebrates' kidneys. Choice D is incorrect because the passage does not provide sufficient information to infer what kidney structure is typical of mammals who inhabit water-deprived environments. Choice E is incorrect because it is marine vertebrates, not camels, whom the author describes as having special organs that help in eliminating excess salt.

265.

This question asks you to draw an inference about something that differentiates weaving from combing and carding. The best answer is B. First, the phrase "there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing and carding" indicates that all three jobs in question were low-skill jobs. Second, the passage states that women tended to take occupations that could be carried out in the home; the fact that there was a high concentration of female weavers, but not of female combers and carders, thus suggests that weaving was performed in the home, but combing and carding were not. Choice A is not correct because the passage suggests that relatively small numbers of women did combing and carding; furthermore, even if combing and carding had been performed mainly by women, this

fact would not distinguish those occupations from weaving. Choice C is incorrect because the passage mentions relative levels of concentration of women in the occupations of weaving, combing, and carding, suggesting that all three jobs were performed to some extent by men as well. Thus, combing and carding would not differ from weaving in this regard. Choices D and E can be eliminated. The phrase “there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing and carding” indicates that all three jobs in question were low-skill jobs. Thus any choice that characterizes combing and carding as high-skill jobs is incorrect.

266.

This question asks you to consider the effect that certain additional information would have on the strength of an explanation provided in the passage. The correct answer choice will be the one that would, if true, most weaken the explanation. Choice A is the best answer. The human capital theory explanation posits that women were more likely to take jobs that could be done at home because that allowed the women also to attend to domestic child-rearing duties. If women had been unlikely to work outside the home even in jobs with hours flexible enough to accommodate domestic work as well, then the need to attend to domestic tasks would not appear to be a sufficient explanation for the high concentrations of women who opted to work at home. Choice B is incorrect because a differential teaching of occupational skills by parents to their children according to gender does not weaken the human capital theory explanation. Choice C is incorrect: since women who worked at home and women who worked outside the home were all part of the paid labor force, a growth in the female paid labor force would not necessarily weaken the human capital theory explanation. Choice D is not correct because the explanation asserts that women tended to choose weaving as an occupation because it allowed them to stay home and attend to child rearing. If the vast majority of female weavers had children this would support the explanation, not weaken it. Choice E is incorrect. If the Florentine silk industry was a high-skilled sector of the weaving industry, the human capital theory explanation would lead you to expect few women to be employed in that sector. Thus choice E, rather than weakening the explanation, accords with it.

267.

This question asks you to make a judgment about the author’s attitude toward the human capital explanation for women’s distribution among certain types of jobs in the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry. The best answer is A. The author presents the human-capital theory as one that explains the disparate concentrations of female workers in certain jobs, but also notes that the theory fails to account for differences in pay scales. The author also specifically characterizes the human capital theory as “useful” (line 3). Thus the theory is presented as valid, yet insufficient to account for all aspects of labor segregation by gender. Choice B is incorrect because there is no indication that the author finds the explanation provided by human capital theory difficult to express. Choices C and D are incorrect because the author characterizes the human capital theory as “useful” (line 3) and presents it as a theory that can explain a relatively complex feature of women’s labor history—namely, the varied concentration of women in certain occupations in seventeenth-century Florence. Thus it is unlikely that the author considers the explanation itself to be poorly substantiated, and certainly the author does not consider it seriously flawed. Choice E is not correct because the author does not discuss recent research in the passage.

268.

This question asks you to identify the answer that most clearly describes the content of the passage as a whole. Choice D is the best answer. The passage is mainly concerned with arguing that the information contained in maps of Native American lands reflects certain important aspects of the map's original production. While certain mapping techniques are mentioned in the passage, the passage is not concerned with tracing the development of those techniques as indicated in choice A. choice B can be eliminated because the passage focuses on non-Native Americans' mapping techniques with Native Americans' techniques. Choice C is not correct because the argument in the passage concerns the origins of the information in certain historical maps, not any specific present-day uses of those maps. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not offer any proposal to amend the accuracy of the maps being discussed.

269.

To answer this question correctly you must locate certain pieces of information that are presented explicitly in the passage. Note that the correct answer will be the only answer choice that describes information that is not provided in the passage. The best answer is D. While it is possible that changes in tribal land usage could be reflected in historical maps of Native American lands, the passage does not specifically mention this as a factor affecting the maps in question. Choices A, B, C, and E are incorrect. Each of these describes a factor mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

270.

This question requires you to use the information provided in the passage to draw an inference about existing Native American land maps. Choice E is the best answer. The passage points out that most existing maps are based on second-hand information and that their accuracy is largely dependent on the map-makers' ability to interpret that information. Thus it can be inferred that most of these maps are not based on firsthand observations by the mapmakers. Choice A is not correct because the passage mentions the "current cartographic record relating to Native American tribes and their migrations," indicating that migrations are at least in part recorded on existing maps. Choice B is not correct: while the passage mentions that some maps were produced in connection with treaties involving land transfers, there is no indication in the passage that this connection was the primary impetus for preservation of the maps. Choice C is incorrect because the passages mentions that some maps are based on archaeological findings, but does not provide information that would support a claim that the archaeological evidence reflected in the maps has become outdated. While the statement in choice D could be true, the passage does not provide information to support such an inference.

271.

To answer this question correctly you must consider the types of evidence that are listed in the passage and determine whether or not each answer choice would represent one of those types of evidence. Note that the correct answer will be the only choice that describes a type of evidence that does not represent one of the types mentioned in the passage. The best answer is C because aerial photographs of geological features do not provide an example of a type of evidence mentioned in the passage. Evidence in choice A is an example of an "official report" (line 10-11). Evidence in choice B is an example of an "oral report" (line 9). Evidence in choice D is an example of "archaeology" (line 9). Evidence in choice E is an example of a "diary" (line 10).

272.

This question asks you to select choice that best describes how the first paragraph (lines 1-7) relates to the rest of the passage. The best answer is choice D. The first paragraph presents an example of what may be accomplished with a modern digital recording and processing technique. The remainder of the passage goes into detail about the technique itself. Choice A is not correct in that the first paragraph presents a particular instance of digitization, not a general thesis. Choice B can be eliminated: while the first paragraph does present a concrete example, it is an example of a successful use of digitization, not an example of a problem. Choice C is incorrect because the first paragraph is primarily concerned with presenting an example of a new process, not with describing an old process. Choice E also can be eliminated because the first paragraph mentions a historic recording, not a historic incident, and it does not describe a catalyst for developments discussed elsewhere in the passage.

273.

This question asks you to identify something mentioned specifically in the passage that is a feature of analog recording systems that is not shared by digital recording systems.

Choice B is the best answer. The passage states in lines 10-13 that analog recording systems represent the original sound as a continuous waveform, while in lines 21-23 it notes that digital recordings reduce the original sound to a series of discrete numbers. Neither A, D, or E are features of analog systems, according to the passage. Choice C is not correct: while the passage does say that analog recording systems distort the original sound, the passage also notes that “it is impossible for digital systems to avoid some distortion” (lines 31-32). Thus some amount of sound distortion is involved in both analog and digital recording processes.

274.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to draw an inference about the numbers by which sound is represented in digital recording systems. The best answer is D because the passage states that storage and manipulation have little effect on the sound quality of digital recordings. Since the sounds of a digital recording are represented by number, it may thus be inferred that the numbers themselves are not easily altered by storage and manipulation. Choice A is not correct: since the passage makes no mention of time intervals between successive sounds, one cannot infer that the numbers describe such intervals. Choice B can be eliminated because in its description of sampling error, the passage suggests that small changes in amplitude are sometimes recorded inaccurately in digital systems. However, the passage does not indicate that digital systems have difficulty modeling large changes in amplitude. Choices C and E are incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the numbers representing sounds in a digital recording are altered in any way during playback, nor that the numbers are stored and read in groups.

275.

To answer this question, you must use information contained in the passage to draw an inference about the digital approach to sound processing. Choice E is the best answer. The passage notes that it is impossible for digital systems to avoid some distortion, so it may be inferred that it is not possible to digitally reprocess old recordings without at least some measure of distortion. Choice A is not correct because the wax-cylinder process is characterized as “ancient” (line 7), while digital recording is called “new and superior” (line 90). The wax-cylinder recording mentioned in line 3 is described a “decades-old.” The suggestion thus is that the two processes were developed

at different times, not that they were developed in competition with each other. Both choices B and D contradict information presented in the passage: it is stated that it is impossible for digital recordings to avoid distortion completely (lines 29-32), and an example is provided in the first paragraph of an analog recording being digitally reprocessed. While the statement in choice C could be true without contradicting any, it does not furnish enough information to justify such an inference.

276.

This question asks you to identify the main point that is conveyed by the passage. C is the best answer. The overarching message of the passage is that certain factors affecting minority communities are essentially ignored in conventional financial-market analyses. Choice A is not correct because the passage does not discuss issues of supply and demand. Both B and D present a general claim about issues mentioned in the passage, but neither statement expresses the main point of the passage. Choice E can be eliminated because while the passage does criticize certain aspects of the financial market, it is chiefly concerned with differences between minority and non-minority communities, not with any differences among minority-group members.

277.

This question asks you to identify an explicit claim made in the passage about traditional financial-market studies. The best answer is B because the passage states that most studies are affected by analysts' preference for simplicity in their models. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that competition eventually results in an optimum allocation of resources. While the statements in C and D could be true, they do not express claims presented in the passage. Choice E can be eliminated: although the passage does make a similar point about rationing mechanisms, it does not do so in explanation of alleged flaws in financial-market analyses.

278.

This question asks you to identify the answer that best captures the author's approach to the argument presented in the passage. Choice D is the best answer. In constructing an argument about flaws in conventional market-analysis models, the author focuses on various factors that are typically ignored—that is, omitted—in those models. Choice A can be eliminated because the author is arguing against a conventional viewpoint, not in favor of one. Choice B is incorrect because the author characterizes the opposing point of view as flawed in certain respects, but does not claim that the view is self-contradictory. Choices C and E are incorrect because there is no proposed plan discussed in the passage, nor is an alternative hypothesis offered.

279.

To answer this question correctly you must choose the answer that most clearly offers an example of the phenomenon alluded to in lines 40-43. Note that the question asks you to consider what it would mean if there were differences in what is described in the answer choices. The best answer is B. A fee to purchase stock is a transaction cost, and stock is mentioned in the passage as an example of type of financial instrument. Differences in fees charged to buy stock would thus be an example of inequality in transaction costs for financial instruments. Choices A, C, and E are not correct because amounts of loans, prices of goods, and exchange rates would not be considered transaction costs for financial instruments. Choice D is incorrect while a stipend paid for a service might be considered a type of transaction cost, this choice does not describe a transaction cost involving the purchase or sale of financial instruments.

280.

This question asks you to use information provided in the passage in order to draw an inference about minority communities. Choice C is the best answer. According to the passage, traditional financial-market analysis assumes equal access to the market for all participants; according to the author, however, minority communities do not have equal access to the market. Thus it may be inferred that while traditional analysis assumes that all communities will receive their share of available funds, in reality those funds are disproportionately allocated to majority communities. Choices A and B are incorrect because the passage does not discuss either the origins of funds available for investment or any tax penalties that may be incurred by certain investors. While this statement in D could be true, there is not enough information provided in the passage to support such an inference. Choice E is incorrect because the passage does not assert or suggest that equal access to any sources of credit is provided in minority communities.

281.

This question asks you to identify a claim about conventional financial-market theory that is made explicitly in the passage. The best answer is choice D. The author points out his assumption within the context of criticizing the conventional theory about financial markets. Choice A is not correct because creditworthiness is mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage, but not in the context of assumptions made in conventional theory. Choices B and C can be eliminated: with regard to the consideration of income distribution, the passage states only that conventional analysis tends to pay little attention to the topic. Choice C is incorrect because the passage does not mention any assumption on the part of conventional theory with regard to the consequence of considering socioeconomic factors.

282.

This question asks you to identify a claim made in the passage about the conventional viewpoint of financial market analysts. The best answer is E. The passage states that conventional financial analysis has assumed that all market participants have the same access to the market and the same opportunity to make transactions in the markets. Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that analysts have traditionally assumed any attention to societal good on the part of market participants. Choice B can be eliminated because the effect of prior allocation of funds is mentioned in the second paragraph (lines 8-14), prior to any discussion of traditional financial market analysis. Both C and D contradict a claim made in the passage about conventional financial market analysis. First, conventional analysis is said to assume that all participants have equal access, not varying market power. Second, conventional analysis is said to assume that market participants act with perfect foresight about capital-market behavior, not that they rely on chance.

283.

This question asks you to identify a claim that is made in the passage about ozone-depleting chemicals. The best answer is D. The passage, written in 1996, states that the rate of increase in amounts of most ozone-depleting chemicals reaching the atmosphere had been reduced since 1987. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage states that the atmospheric levels of some ozone-depleting chemicals had been reduced, not that the levels of most had been reduced. Choice B is incorrect because the actual number of different chemicals reaching the atmosphere is not provided in the passage, nor is it claimed that the number had declined. Choice C is not correct

because the passage does not claim that there was an increase in the amounts of ozone-depleting chemicals released between 1987 and 1996. Choice E is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that the rate of reduction of atmospheric chemicals had slowed between 1987 and 1996.

284.

This question asks you to identify the purpose of the author's comparison of CFC smuggling and the illicit drug trade. The best answer is B. The author notes that the smuggling of CFC's is, in the view of the United States Customs Service, a problem "second only" to the illicit drug trade. This provides a point of reference that emphasizes the extent of the CFC smuggling problem. Choice A is not correct To qualify a claim is to weaken or soften it. The author's comparison of CFC smuggling to the illicit drug trade in fact underscores the previous claim, which has to do with the amount of contraband CFC's traded each year on the black market. Choice C is not correct because the comparison of CFC smuggling to the illicit drug trade does not provide an explanation for an assertion made in the passage. Choices D and E are not correct because the comparison of CFC smuggling to the illicit drug trade illustrates the extent of the CFC smuggling problem, but does not suggest further similarities between the two phenomena, such as the likelihood of their increase. The author also does not express any opinion as to the relative seriousness of the two problems' consequence.

285.

The question asks what the passage implies about the illicit trade in CFC's. The best answer is D. The passage states that some industry members appear not to want to pay the price of CFC substitutes, and that consequently a black market in cheaper CFC's has emerged. This implies that the black market is fostered at least in part by those industry members who are unwilling to pay the higher price of CFC substitutes. Choice A can be eliminated because the passage states only that most contraband CFC's originate in India and China. This does not imply that the illicit trade in CFC's could not continue without manufacturers in those countries. Choice B is not correct because the passage does not provide information about the beliefs of participants in the illicit CFC trade. Choice C is incorrect because the passage states only that the United States Customs Service considers the illicit CFC trade to be a problem second only to the illicit drug trade;; there is no suggestion in the passage that the illicit CFC trade is expected to develop into a larger problem than the illicit drug trade. Choice E is incorrect because the passage attributes the growth of the illicit trade in CFC's to the high cost of CFC substitutes, not to an expansion of refrigeration, heating, and air-conditioning industries in foreign countries.