

GMAT VERBAL PRACTICE PAPER

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

Species interdependence in nature confers many benefits on the species involved, but it can also become a point of weakness when one species involved in the relationship is affected by a catastrophe. Thus, flowering plant species dependent on insect pollination, as opposed to self-pollination or wind pollination, could be endangered when the population of insect-pollinators is depleted by the use of pesticides.

In the forests of New Brunswick, for example, various pesticides have been sprayed in the past 25 years in efforts to control the spruce budworm, an economically significant pest. Scientists have now investigated the effects of the spraying of Matacil, one of the anti-budworm agents that is least toxic to insect-pollinators. They studied Matacil's effects on insect mortality in a wide variety of wild insect species and on plant fecundity, expressed as the percentage of the total flowers on an individual plant that actually developed fruit and bore seeds. They found that the most pronounced mortality after the spraying of Matacil occurred among the smaller bees and one family of flies, insects that were all important pollinators of numerous species of plants growing beneath the tree canopy of forests. The fecundity of plants in one common indigenous species, the red-osier dogwood, was significantly reduced in the sprayed areas as compared to that of plants in control plots where Matacil was not sprayed. This species is highly dependent on the insect-pollinators most vulnerable to Matacil. The creeping dogwood, a species similar to the red-osier dogwood, but which is pollinated by large bees, such as bumblebees, showed no significant decline in fecundity. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

The question of whether the decrease in plant fecundity caused by the spraying of pesticides actually causes a decline in the overall population of flowering plant species still remains unanswered. Plant species dependent solely on seeds for survival or dispersal are obviously more vulnerable to any decrease in plant fecundity that occurs, whatever its cause. If, on the other hand, vegetative growth and dispersal (by means of shoots or runners) are available as alternative reproductive strategies for a species, then decreases in plant fecundity may be of little consequence. The fecundity effects described here are likely to have the most profound impact on plant species with all four of the following characteristics: a short life span, a narrow geographic range, an incapacity for vegetative propagation, and a dependence on a small number of insect-pollinator species. Perhaps we should give special attention to the conservation of such plant species since they lack key factors in their defenses against the environmental disruption caused by pesticide use.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

- (A) Species interdependence is a point of weakness for some plants, but is generally beneficial to insects involved in pollination.
- (B) Efforts to control the spruce budworm have had deleterious effects on the red-osier dogwood.

- (C) The used of pesticides may be endangering certain plant species dependent on insects for pollination.
- (D) The spraying of pesticides can reduce the fecundity of a plant species, but probably does not affect its overall population stability.
- (E) Plant species lacking key factors in their defenses against human environmental disruption will probably become extinct.

Question 2

2. According to the author, a flowering plant species whose fecundity has declined due to pesticide spraying may not experience an overall population decline if the plant species can do which of the following?

- (A) Reproduce itself by means of shoots and runners.
- (B) Survive to the end of the growing season.
- (C) Survive in harsh climates.
- (D) Respond to the fecundity decline by producing more flowers.
- (E) Attract large insects as pollinators.

Question 3

3. The passage suggests that the lack of an observed decline in the fecundity of the creeping dogwood strengthens the researchers conclusions regarding pesticide use because the

- (A) creeping dogwood is a species that does not resemble other forest plants
- (B) creeping dogwood is a species pollinated by a broader range of insect species than are most dogwood species
- (C) creeping dogwood grows primarily in regions that were not sprayed with pesticide, and so served as a control for the experiment
- (D) creeping dogwood is similar to the red-osier dogwood, but its insect pollinators are known to be insensitive to the pesticide used in the study
- (E) geographical range of the creeping dogwood is similar to that of the red-osier dogwood, but the latter species relies less on seeds for reproduction

Question 4

4. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the forest regions in New Brunswick sprayed with most anti-budworm pesticides other than Matacil?

- (A) The fecundity of some flowering plants in those regions may have decreased to an even greater degree than in the regions where Matacil is used.
- (B) Insect mortality in those regions occurs mostly among the larger species of insects, such as bumblebees.
- (C) The number of seeds produced by common plant species in those regions is probably comparable to the number produced where Matacil is sprayed.
- (D) Many more plant species have become extinct in those regions than in the regions where Matacil is used.
- (E) The spruce budworm is under better control in those regions than in the regions where Matacil is sprayed.

Question 5

5. It can be inferred that which of the following is true of plant fecundity as it is defined in the passage?

- (A) A plant's fecundity decreases as the percentage of unpollinated flowers on the plant increases.
- (B) A plant's fecundity decreases as the number of flowers produced by the plant decreases.
- (C) A plant's fecundity increases as the number of flowers produced by the plant increases.

- (D) A plant's fecundity is usually low if the plant relies on a small number of insect species for pollination.
- (E) A plant's fecundity is high if the plant can reproduce quickly by means of vegetative growth as well as by the production of seeds.

Question 6

6. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following plant species would be LEAST likely to experience a decrease in fecundity as a result of the spraying of a pesticide not directly toxic to plants?
- (A) A flowering tree pollinated by only a few insect species
- (B) A kind of insect-pollinated vine producing few flowers
- (C) A wind-pollinated flowering tree that is short-lived
- (D) A flowering shrub pollinated by a large number of insect species
- (E) A type of wildflower typically pollinated by larger insects

Question 7

7. Which of the following assumptions most probably underlies the author's **tentative recommendation in lines 51-54**?
- (A) Human activities that result in environmental disruption should be abandoned.
- (B) The use of pesticides is likely to continue into the future.
- (C) It is economically beneficial to preserve endangered plant species.
- (D) Preventing the endangerment of a species is less costly than trying to save an already endangered one.
- (E) Conservation efforts aimed at preserving a few well-chosen species are more cost-effective than are broader-based efforts to improve the environment.

PASSAGE 2

Despite their acronymic similarity, LEDs and LCDs represent distinct display technologies. In LEDs, or light-emitting diodes, two different semiconductor materials are layered together: n-type, in which mobile electrons carry negative charge, and p-type, in which "holes" in an otherwise bound sea of electrons carry positive charge. When electric current flows through the p-n junction between layers, an n-type electron falling into a p-type hole releases a photon, a specifically colored particle of light.

The dominant technology currently used in most consumer product displays is the active matrix liquid crystal diode display (LCD). LCDs apply thin-film transistors (TFTs) of amorphous silicon sandwiched between two glass plates. The TFTs supply voltage to liquid-crystal-filled cells, or pixels, between the sheets of glass. Liquid crystals can twist the polarization, or wave orientation, of light. Just as a guitar string can vibrate sideways or up and down, so a light wave can be polarized horizontally or vertically. Polarizing filters act as selective gates, transmitting light polarized one way but not the other. Within a pixel, liquid crystals in their relaxed, coiled state rotate the polarization of ambient light enough to make surrounding filters transparent. Alternatively, applied electrical signals uncoil the crystals, causing the filters to block light and the pixel to become opaque. LCDs that are capable of producing color images, such as in televisions and computers, reproduce colors by blocking out particular color wavelengths from the spectrum of white light until only the desired color remains. The variation of the intensity of light permitted to pass through the matrix of liquid

crystals enables LCD displays to present images full of gradations of different colors.

The amount of power required to untwist the crystals to display images is much lower than that required for analogous processes using other technologies, such as plasma. The dense array of crystals displays images from computer sources extremely well, with full color detail, no flicker, and no screen burn-in. Moreover, the number of pixels per square inch on an LCD is typically higher than that for other display technologies; LCD monitors are excellent at displaying large amounts of data with exceptional clarity and precision.

1. According to the passage, the application of an electrical signal or current to both an LED and an LCD pixel results in which of the following?

- A. Both the LED and the LCD pixel become bright.
- B. The LED becomes dark, but the LCD pixel transmits light
- C. The LED becomes bright, but the LCD pixel ceases to transmit light.
- D. The LED becomes dark, but the liquid crystals in the pixel uncoil.
- E. The LED becomes bright, but the liquid crystals in the pixel coil up.

Question 1

2. The author most likely mentions "plasma" in the third paragraph in order to

- A. provide an example of a technology that operates differently than LCDs
- B. reinforce the importance of the commercial development of LCDs
- C. describe the contrasting workings of another technology
- D. indicate the greater number of applications for LCDs
- E. explain the features of a competing type of display

Question 2

3. The process through which an LCD monitor displays different colors is most closely analogous to

A. the partial blocking of an hourglass so that a limited stream of grains of sand fall into the lower portion

B. the use of rigid sizing boxes at an airport security checkpoint in order to allow the passage of certain sizes of luggage while excluding other sizes of luggage

C. the soundproofing of a recording studio so that any performances within are muted to those outside

D. the cutting out of characters from a sheet of paper so that a lamp in front of the paper casts shadows in the shapes of the characters

E. the emission of warmer air by an air vent on the outside of a building while an air conditioning system cools the interior of the building

4. Which of the following can be inferred about uncoiled liquid crystals in an LCD pixel?

- A. Electric currents cause them to release photons.
- B. They are in a relaxed state, in comparison to their high-energy coiled state.
- C. They are found in one of two wave orientations, horizontal or vertical.
- D. They fail to rotate the polarization of surrounding photons enough to allow them to pass through nearby filters.
- E. They cause the pixel to become transparent.

5. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- A. delineating the commonalities between two seemingly divergent phenomena
- B. contrasting the uses of electrical power for two contrary purposes
- C. explicating the scientific underpinnings of two dissimilar technologies
- D. describing the economic significance of two processes
- E. analyzing the relationship between two methods of displaying information

PASSAGE 3

Lysosomal storage diseases form a category of genetic disorders resulting from defective enzymes that normally function to degrade unneeded molecules in cells. These enzymes do their work in the lysosome, a small compartment in a cell analogous to a garbage disposal. The lysosome contains between thirty and forty different degradative enzymes. When any one of the lysosomal enzymes is defective, the molecules requiring that specific enzyme for their degradation will accumulate and cause that individual's lysosomes to swell enormously. The physiological effects of such swelling on the individual include motor and mental deterioration, often to the point of premature death. But each disease resulting from one specific defective lysosomal enzyme has its own characteristic pathology. The age of onset, rate of progression, and severity of the clinical symptoms observed in patients with the same defective lysosomal enzyme are highly variable. For many years, this variability in patients with the same defective enzyme puzzled scientists. Only recently have researchers begun to answer the riddle, thanks to a genetic analysis of a lysosomal storage disorder known as Tay-Sachs disease.

As in most lysosomal storage diseases, patients suffering from Tay-Sachs disease show both mental and motor deterioration and variability in age of onset, progression, and severity. Physicians have categorized the patients into three groups: infantile, juvenile, and adult, based on onset of the disease. The infantile group begins to show neurodegeneration as early as six months of age. The disease advances rapidly and children rarely live beyond 3 years old. The first symptoms of the disease appear in juvenile cases between 2 and 5 years of age, with death usually occurring around age 15. Those with the adult form generally live out a normal lifespan, suffering from milder symptoms than do those with the infantile and juvenile forms. Researchers hoped that the categorization would yield insight into the cause of the variability of symptoms among Tay-Sachs patients, but this turned out not to be the case.

In Tay-Sachs disease, undegraded materials accumulate mainly in the lysosomes in the brains of patients, but the kinds of molecules left undegraded and the specific identity of the defective lysosomal enzyme responsible for the malfunction were not discovered until the 1950s and 60s,

respectively. The main storage molecule was found to be a lipid-like material known as GM2 ganglioside. The defective enzyme was later identified as hexosaminidase. In 1985, the gene coding for the normal hexosaminidase enzyme was cloned and its DNA sequence determined. Shortly thereafter, the DNA sequences of genes encoding hexosaminidase from many Tay-Sachs patients were studied. It soon became apparent that not one or two but many different types of mutations in the hexosaminidase gene could result in Tay-Sachs disease. Some of the mutations prevented the synthesis of any hexosaminidase, preventing all such enzyme activity in the cell. Patients with this type of mutation all had the infantile form of Tay-Sachs disease. Other mutations were found in certain regions of the gene coding for areas of the enzyme known to be critical for its catalytic activity. Such mutations would allow for only extremely crippled hexosaminidase activity. Most of the patients with these mutations clustered in the juvenile category. Adult Tay-Sachs patients presented mutations in the regions of the hexosaminidase gene that were less important for the enzyme's activity than were those affected in juvenile patients. Scientists quickly hypothesized that the variation in age of onset and severity of Tay-Sachs disease correlated with the amount of residual enzymatic activity allowed by the genetic mutation. Though more research is needed to demonstrate similarity with other lysosomal storage diseases, the work done on Tay-Sachs disease has already offered a promising glimpse into the underlying mechanisms of these disorders.

Q1. The passage suggests that which of the following lines of inquiry would be most useful in determining the relevance of the research done on Tay-Sachs disease to lysosomal storage diseases generally?

- (A) Do patients suffering from other lysosomal storage diseases have the same mortality rate as those suffering from Tay-Sachs?
- (B) Do other lysosomal storage diseases affect the hexosaminidase gene?
- (C) How many different mutations are present in the defective genes responsible for other lysosomal storage diseases?
- (D) Does the onset of other lysosomal storage diseases vary with the location of mutations in DNA sequences?
- (E) What purpose does GM2 ganglioside serve in the human body?

Q2. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following statements is true of lysosomal storage diseases?

- (A) They are generally caused by mutations to the hexosaminidase gene.
- (B) They are undetectable until physical symptoms are present.
- (C) They can be fatal even when allowing some enzymatic activity.
- (D) They are most lethal when onset is in a patient's infancy.
- (E) Their causes were unknown before the 1950s.

Q3. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) illuminating the physiological consequences of Tay-Sachs disease
- (B) explaining the importance of research on a specific disease to other diseases of that type
- (C) arguing for a more detailed examination of lysosomal storage diseases

- (D) challenging a traditional view of a class of diseases as incomplete
- (E) describing the implications of genetic mutations for mortality rates

PASSAGE 4

In 1978, as public reaction to the Love Canal landfill leak snowballed, the Environmental Protection Agency counted 425,000 industrial plants across the country jointly producing 45 million tons of toxic waste per year. Well over 50 percent of these wastes were not being disposed of according to existing public health standards. In November 1981, a ban was placed on burial of toxic wastes. This ban provided at best a stopgap to permit debate on long-term approaches to landfill regulation. At the same time, it exacerbated the problem of illicit abandonment of wastes. Unmarked barrels of toxic products, which could not be opened to determine their contents, were abandoned in deserted factories by bankrupt manufacturing firms or dropped off in empty fields by fly-by-night disposal companies, which multiplied as an indirect result of the ban.

The underlying reason for industry irresponsibility with regard to waste is economic. The Chemical Manufacturers' Association denounced the landfill ban as unworkable and costly, while contending that even the currently permissible landfill techniques are unrealistically capital-intensive. Specifically, industry representatives claim that the EPA requires unnecessarily frequent and extensive site monitoring.

The Hazardous Waste Treatment Council, which represents companies involved in recovering, recycling, incinerating, biodegrading, evaporating, and chemically treating wastes, supports permanent landfill restrictions. The processes utilized by these companies face relatively little public opposition. Their sites tend to look from the outside like normal industrial plants, in contrast to the fenced-off "fallout zone" appearance of a landfill. Less appealing activities, such as landfarming (whereby wastes are handled in the traditional manner of horse manure—mixed with soil, aerated, and biodegraded by microorganisms) are generally located well away from cities. Most important, these processes leave no toxic end product which must be containerized and stored underground.

These procedures span a wide range of availability and cost-effectiveness. The electroplating industry, for example, produces some acidic wastes that can be neutralized by combination with everyday lime. At the opposite end of the cost-effectiveness spectrum, ion exchange chromatography provides an extremely costly, though safe, solution for other plating effluvia. Cooperative recycling, whereby a waste treatment company utilizes the wastes of one manufacturing process to neutralize those produced by another industry, has proved a great success in Germany. Its development in the United States has, unfortunately, been retarded by secrecy about product components.

Even if all known waste alternatives were operating at maximum potential, they still would not obviate the need for landfill. They would, however, provide a partial solution for the petrochemical and chemical manufacturing industries in the face of regulatory stringency.

1. It can be inferred that the petrochemical and chemical manufacturing industries.

- A. have offered compelling arguments against EPA regulations

- B. have largely relied until now on containerization and burial to dispose of toxic wastes
 - C. are responsible for more public health violations than other industries
 - D. are opposed on principle to government regulation of waste disposal
 - E. are more competitive and secretive about their processes than most U.S. industries
2. **2. According to the passage, on which issue are the positions of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association and the Hazardous Waste Treatment Council opposed?**
- A. The viability of the EPA ban on burial of containerized waste
 - B. The necessity of containerization and underground storage
 - C. The necessity of stringent EPA landfill guidelines
 - D. The desirability of developing alternatives to current landfill technology
 - E. The feasibility of using recovery/recycling processes in the U.S.
3. **3. The alternatives to landfill mentioned in the third and fourth paragraphs are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT that.**
- A. they are not a major focus of conservationist protests
 - B. some are not widely available in this country
 - C. they require secrecy about product components
 - D. their end products are nontoxic
 - E. some are unrealistically expensive

4 According to the passage, all of the following statements are true of landfills EXCEPT that.

- A. they were temporarily banned in late 1981
- B. the Chemical Manufacturers' Association opposes the present laws regulating them
- C. they tend to present an unsightly appearance
- D. their use is impeded by industrial secretiveness
- E. they cannot be completely eliminated at this time

PASSAGE 5

This passage is excerpted from material published in 1997.

- Is there a massive black hole at the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way? The evidence is inconclusive.
- (5) Just as the Sun's mass can be determined, given knowledge of other variables, by the velocity at which its planets orbit, the mass at the center of the Milky Way can be revealed by the velocities of stars and gas orbiting the galactic center. This dynamical
- (10) evidence, based on recently confirmed assumptions about the stars' velocities, argues for an extremely

- compact object with a mass two to three million times the mass of our Sun. Although according to current theory this makes the mass at the center
- (15) of the galaxy too dense to be anything but a black hole, the relative lack of energy radiating from the galactic center presents a serious problem. A black hole's gravity attracts surrounding matter, which swirls around the black hole, emitting some energy
- (20) as it is engulfed. Scientists believe that the amount of energy that escapes the black hole should be about 10 percent of the matter's rest energy (the energy equivalent of its mass according to the equation $E=mc^2$). But when the energy coming from the
- (25) galactic center is compared to widely held predictions based on how much matter should be falling into a theoretical central black hole, there is a discrepancy by a factor of a few thousand.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present several theories that could account for a particular phenomenon
- B. argue that a certain question needs to be reframed in light of new evidence
- C. resolve an apparent inconsistency between two lines of evidence
- D. explain why a certain issue remains unresolved
- E. present evidence that calls into question certain assumptions of a current theory

2. According to the passage, the dynamical evidence referred to in lines 9–10 supports which of the following?

- A. Recent assumptions about the velocities of stars
- B. Widely held predictions about the amount of matter a black hole will engulf
- C. The existence of an extremely dense object at the center of the Milky Way
- D. The contention that too much energy is coming from the mass at the Milky Way's galactic center for that mass to be a black hole
- E. The conclusion that a compact object of two to three million times the mass of our Sun is too dense to be anything but a black hole

3. The "serious problem" referred to in line 17 could be solved if which of the following were true?

- A. Current assumptions about how much matter a black hole would engulf proved to be several thousand times too high.
- B. Current assumptions about how much matter a black hole would engulf proved to be a few thousand times too low.
- C. The object at the center of the Milky Way turned out to be far more dense than it is

currently estimated to be.

D. The object at the center of the Milky Way turned out to be far more massive than it is currently estimated to be.

E. Matter being engulfed by a black hole radiated far more energy than is currently assumed.

4. 4. The "widely held predictions" mentioned in line 25 are predictions about the

A. compactness of objects whose mass is millions of times the mass of our Sun

B. velocities of stars orbiting the galactic center

C. amount of matter swirling around the object at the center of the Milky Way

D. amount of matter falling into a theoretical central black hole

E. amount of energy that should be coming from a black hole at the center of the Milky Way

CRITICAL REASONING

QUESTION: 1

Art theft from museums is on the rise. Most stolen art is sold to wealthy private collectors. Consequently, since thieves steal what their customers are most interested in buying, museums ought to focus more of their security on their most valuable pieces.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

(A) Art thieves steal both valuable and not-so valuable art.

(B) Art pieces that are not very valuable are not very much in demand by wealthy private collectors.

(C) Art thieves steal primarily from museums that are poorly secured.

(D) Most museums provide the same amount of security for valuable and not-so-valuable art.

(E) Wealthy private collectors sometimes sell their stolen art to other wealthy private collectors.

QUESTION: 2

In many languages other than English there is a word for "mother's brother" which is different from the word for "father's brother," whereas English uses the word "uncle" for both. Thus, speakers of these languages evidence a more finely discriminated kinship system than English speakers do. The number of basic words for colors also varies widely from language to language. Therefore, speakers of languages that have fewer basic words for colors than English has must be perceptually unable to distinguish as many colors as speakers of English can distinguish.

The conclusion concerning words for colors would be properly draw if which one of the following were assumed?

(A) Most languages have distinct words for "sister" and "brother."

(B) Each language has a different basic word for each sensory quality that its speakers can

perceptually distinguish.

(C) Every language makes some category distinctions that no other language makes.

(D) In any language short, frequently used words express categories that are important for its speakers to distinguish perceptually from each other.

(E) Speaker of languages with relatively few basic words for colors live in geographical regions where flora and fauna do not vary greatly in color.

QUESTION: 3

Although the school would receive financial benefits if it had soft drink vending machines in the cafeteria, we should not allow them. Allowing soft drink machines there would not be in our students' interest. If our students start drinking more soft drinks, they will be less healthy.

The argument depends on which of the following?

(A) If the soft drink vending machines were placed in the cafeteria, students would consume more soft drinks as a result.

(B) The amount of soft drinks that most students at the school currently drink is not detrimental to their health.

(C) Students are apt to be healthier if they do not drink soft drinks at all than if they just drink small amounts occasionally.

(D) Students will not simply bring soft drinks from home if the soft drink vending machines are not placed in the cafeteria.

(E) The school's primary concern should be to promote good health among its students.

QUESTION: 4

To fully appreciate contemporary folk songs is to understand the history of American country music more comprehensively than those that do not understand the history of American country music. Many musicians do not appreciate contemporary folk songs. Therefore, those that prefer contemporary folk songs have more of an understanding of the history of American country music than many musicians.

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

(A) Many musicians prefer contemporary folk songs.

- (B) Those that fully appreciate contemporary folk songs enjoy contemporary folk songs.
- (C) Those that prefer contemporary folk songs understand the history of American country music.
- (D) Those that prefer contemporary folk songs fully appreciate contemporary folk songs.
- (E) Many musicians fully appreciate contemporary folk songs.

QUESTION: 5

Senator Woods: The government's funding program for the sciences is intended to encourage the creation of works of scientific excellence. However, a government-funded science program can never reflect the scientific conscience of the scientist because scientists, like anyone else who accepts financial support, will inevitably try to please those who control the distribution of that support. Thus, government funding of the sciences is not only a waste of taxpayers' money, but it also cannot lead to the creation of works of true scientific excellence.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which Senator Wood's argument is based?

- (A) Once a scientist has produced works of true scientific excellence, he or she will never accept government funding.
- (B) A work of science that does not reflect the scientific conscience of the scientist cannot be a work of true scientific excellence.
- (C) Distribution of government funds for the sciences is based on a broad agreement as to what constitutes scientific excellence.
- (D) Many taxpayers are concerned about the purposes for which their tax money is utilized.
- (E) The government bodies that control scientific funding will discourage scientists from abiding by their scientific conscience.

QUESTION: 6

Don's, a chain of supermarkets, has entered into an agreement in which Rose Computers will sell Don's an unlimited number of its least expensive PC's at one-fourth the regular wholesale price. In return, Don's has agreed to purchase all of its scanners and other electronic information-processing equipment from Rose or from Omicron, Rose Computers' parent company, for the next ten years. Don's will offer a Rose PC free to any school that turns in Don's register receipts totaling \$100,000 within the next six months. The vice-president in charge of advertising for Don's expects that the computer giveaway will obviate the need for a massive new advertising campaign for the next six months and that Don's can make up the expenditures for the PC's by writing them off its income taxes as charitable donations.

The plans formulated by Don's assume each of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) The prices that Rose or Omicron charges Don's for information-processing equipment over the

next ten years will be lower than those charged by other companies.

(B) The tax laws will not be changed to exclude or lessen the value of charitable donations as tax write-offs.

(C) Schools will be sufficiently attracted by Don's computer giveaway offer that teachers will urge students to shop at Don's.

(D) Rose will be able to supply Don's with a sufficient number of PC's to meet the demand generated by schools that collect Don's receipts totaling \$100,000.

(E) The effect of the computer giveaway offer on Don's business will be comparable to that of a major advertising campaign.

QUESTION: 7

In the years since the city of London imposed strict air-pollution regulations on local industry, the number of bird species seen in and around London has increased dramatically. Similar air-pollution rules should be imposed in other major cities.

Each of the following is an assumption made in the argument above EXCEPT:

(A) In most major cities, air-pollution problems are caused almost entirely by local industry.

(B) Air-pollution regulations on industry have a significant impact on the quality of the air.

(C) The air-pollution problems of other major cities are basically similar to those once suffered by London.

(D) An increase in the number of bird species in and around a city is desirable. (A)

(E) The increased sightings of bird species in and around London reflect an actual increase in the number of species in the area.

QUESTION: 8

Linguist: In English, the past is described as "behind" and the future "ahead," whereas in Aymara the past is "ahead" and the future "behind." Research indicates that English speakers sway backward when discussing the past and forward when discussing the future. Conversely, Aymara speakers gesture forward with their hands when discussing the past and backward when discussing the future. These bodily movements, therefore, suggest that the language one speaks affects how one mentally visualizes time.

The linguist's reasoning depends on assuming which of the following?

(A) At least some Aymara speakers sway forward when discussing the past and backward when discussing the future.

(B) Most people mentally visualize time as running either forward or backward.

(C) Not all English and Aymara speakers tend to sway or gesture forward or backward when

discussing the present.

(D) How people move when discussing the future correlates to some extent with how they mentally visualize time.

(E) The researchers also examined the movements of at least some speakers of languages other than English and Aymara discussing the past and the future.

QUESTION: 9

Economist: Even with energy conservation efforts, current technologies cannot support both a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions and an expanding global economy. Attempts to restrain emissions without new technology will stifle economic growth. Therefore, increases in governmental spending on research into energy technology will be necessary if we wish to reduce carbon dioxide emissions without stifling economic growth.

Which of the following is an assumption the economist's argument requires?

A) If research into energy technology does not lead to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions, then economic growth will be stifled.

B) Increased governmental spending on research into energy technology will be more likely to reduce carbon dioxide emissions without stifling growth than will nongovernmental spending.

C) An expanding global economy may require at least some governmental spending on research into energy technology.

D) Attempts to restrain carbon dioxide emissions without new technology could ultimately cost more than the failure to reduce those emissions would cost.

E) Restraining carbon dioxide emissions without stifling economic growth would require both new energy technology and energy conservation efforts.

QUESTION: 10

Therapist: The ability to trust other people is essential to happiness, for without trust there can be no meaningful emotional connection to another human being, and without meaningful emotional connections to others we feel isolated.

Which one of the following, if assumed, allows the conclusion of the therapist's argument to be properly inferred?

(A) No one who is feeling isolated can feel happy.

(B) Anyone who has a meaningful emotional connection to another human being can be happy.

(C) To avoid feeling isolated, it is essential to trust other people.

(D) At least some people who do not feel isolated are happy.

(E) Anyone who is able to trust other people has a meaningful emotional connection to at least one other human being.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

QUESTION: 1

Mechanisms for employee participation in corporate decision making that are merely advisory obviously fall short of meeting the ethical standards of fairness; the weaknesses of individual contract negotiations are less obvious

than these participatory mechanisms, as is union membership, and stock ownership as devices for guaranteeing fairness.

A. the weaknesses of individual contract negotiations are less obvious than these participatory mechanisms, as is

B. the weaknesses of individual contract negotiations are less obvious than these, as are those of

C. less obvious are the weaknesses of individual contract negotiations,

D. less obviously, the weaknesses of individual contract negotiations are

E. individual contract negotiations have certain less obvious weaknesses, as has

QUESTION: 2

Building large new hospitals in the bistate area would constitute a wasteful use of resources, on the basis of avoidance of duplicated facilities alone.

(A) on the basis of avoidance of duplicated facilities alone

(B) on the grounds of avoiding duplicated facilities alone

(C) solely in that duplicated facilities should be avoided

(D) while the duplication of facilities should be avoided

(E) if only because the duplication of facilities should be avoided

QUESTION: 3

There are a practical unlimited number of air routes, but they are denser over the North Atlantic, inside North America and Europe, and over the North Pacific.

A. practical unlimited number of air routes, but they are denser over

B. practically unlimited number of air routes, but they are dense over

C. practical unlimited number of air routes, which are denser over

D. practical unlimited number of air routes, but they are dense over

E. practically unlimited number of air routes, but they are denser above

QUESTION: 4

The invention of the cotton gin, being one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, had turned cotton cloth into an affordable commodity; it was costly before that.

(A) being one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, had turned cotton cloth into an affordable commodity; it was costly before that

(B) having been one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, turned cotton cloth into an affordable commodity, costly previously

(C) one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, turned cotton cloth into an affordable, however costly previously, commodity

(D) one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, turned cotton cloth into an affordable commodity, whereas it had previously been costly

(E) being one of the most significant developments of the nineteenth century, turned cotton cloth from a previously costly commodity to an affordable one

QUESTION: 5

Animal welfare groups disdaining the standards of perfection delineated by breed registries such as the American Kennel Club and are trying to spread awareness about the problems created by such inbreeding practices.

A) Animal welfare groups disdaining the standards of perfection delineated by breed registries such as the American Kennel Club and are trying to spread awareness about

B) Animal welfare groups disdain the standards of perfection delineated by such breed registries as the American Kennel Club and are trying to spread awareness about

C) Animal welfare groups that disdain the standards of perfection delineated by breed registries such as the American Kennel Club and that are trying to spread awareness about

D) Animal welfare groups disdaining the standards of perfection delineated by breed registries such as the American Kennel Club and they are trying to spread awareness about

E) Delineated by breed registries such as the American Kennel Club, animal welfare groups disdain the standards of perfection and are trying to spread awareness about

QUESTION: 6

Many states, in search of industries that are clean, fast-growing, and pay good wages to skilled workers, are trying to attract high-technology industries.

- (A) clean, fast-growing, and pay
- (B) clean, grow fast, and that pay
- (C) clean and fast-growing and that pay
- (D) clean and grow fast, paying
- (E) clean, fast-growing, and paying

QUESTION: 7

Good teamwork on the sports field, or in an office, can sometimes have an inspiration effect.

- (A) can sometimes have an inspiration effect
- (B) can sometimes have an effect that is very inspiring
- (C) sometimes can have an inspiration effect
- (D) can have an inspirational effect, at times
- (E) can sometimes affect an inspiration

QUESTION: 8

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

QUESTION: 9

Potatoes, be they in fried, roasted, or baked form, are an extremely popular food item today, second in human consumption only to rice.

- A) are an extremely popular food item today, second in human consumption only to rice

B) are an extremely popular food item today, only second in human consumption to rice

C) are an extremely popular food item today, second in only human consumption to rice

D) an extremely popular food item today, are second in human consumption only to rice

E) an extremely popular food item today, are only second in human consumption to rice

QUESTION: 10

The three women, liberal activists who strongly support legislation in favor of civil rights and environmental protection, have consistently received labor's unqualifying support.

(A) have consistently received labor's unqualifying support

(B) are consistently receiving the unqualifying support of labor

(C) have consistently received the unqualified support of labor

(D) receive consistent and unqualified support by labor

(E) are receiving consistent and unqualified support by labor