GMAT VERBAL PRACTICE PAPER

SENTENCE CORRECTION

QUESTION: 1

By the mid-seventeenth century, Amsterdam had built a new town hall so large that only St. Peter's in Rome, the Escorial in Spain, and the Palazza Ducale in Venice <u>could rival it for</u> scale or magnificence.

(A) could rival it for

(B) were the rivals of it in their

(C) were its rival as to

(D) could be its rivals in their

(E) were rivaling its

QUESTION: 2

In September 2011, Michael John Dalton organized a seven days training program on new findings <u>that indicates a child's learning behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills as</u> a natural process that finishes up until the age of five.

(A) that indicates a child's learning behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills as

(B) to indicate that when a child learns behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills, that it is

(C) indicative of a child's learning of behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills as

(D) indicating that a child's learning of behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills is

(E) that are indicative of a child learning behavioral, cognitive, and fine-motor skills as

QUESTION: 3

Defense attorneys have occasionally argued that their clients' misconduct stemmed from a reaction to something ingested, but <u>in attributing criminal or delinquent behavior to some food allergy</u>, 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

QUESTION: 4

Due to countries in a monetary union having to issue debt in a joint currency over which they lack full control, therefore investors become nervous about the financial health of a country, that nation may not be able to finance its debt at the same rate enjoyed by its neighbors and thus will experience the liquidity crisis that investors fear.

A. Due to countries in a monetary union having to issue debt in a joint currency over which they lack full control, therefore

B. It is because countries in a monetary union have to issue debt in a joint currency they do not fully control, as

C. Because countries in a monetary union must issue debt in a joint currency over which they lack full control, if

D. Countries that are in a monetary union have to issue debt in a joint currency over which they lack full control, causing

E. In a monetary union, countries have to issue debt in a joint currency over which they fully lack control, so

QUESTION: 5

Since the 1930's aircraft manufacturers have tried to build airplanes with frictionless wings, shaped so smoothly and perfectly that the air passing over them would not become turbulent.

(A) wings, shaped so smoothly and perfectly

(B) wings, wings so smooth and so perfectly shaped

(C) wings that are shaped so smooth and perfect

(D) wings, shaped in such a smooth and perfect manner

(E) wings, wings having been shaped smoothly and perfectly so

QUESTION: 6

Today's semi-conductor innovations allow chip makers to design silicon wafer chips more space efficient now than at any time since their inception.

(A)
silicon wafer chips more space efficient now than at any time since their

(B)
silicon wafer chips that are more space efficient than they were at any time since their

(C)
silicon wafer chips that are more space efficient than those at any other time since

(D)
more space efficient silicon wafer chips than those at any other time since their

(E)
more space efficient silicon wafer chips now than at any time since

QUESTION: 7

The poetry of George Herbert is regarded by many critics as equal in quality, though less influential, than the work of his more famous contemporary John Donne.

(A) equal in quality, though less influential, than the work

(B) equal in quality to, though less influential than, the work

(C) qualitatively equal, though less influential than, that

(D) equal in quality as, though less influential than, the work

(E) of equal quality, though of less influence, than that

QUESTION: 8

The new model of dark matter reactivity hopefully can provide sufficient evidence, this will put to rest the age-old debate on the existence of antimatter.

A) hopefully can provide sufficient evidence, this will put

B) it is hoped, can provide sufficient evidence that will put

C) can, it is hoped, provide sufficient evidence to put

D) hopefully will put

E) hopes to put

QUESTION: 9

The General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs was a landmark deal in committing at its signing in 1973 to reduce trade restrictions around the world.

A. in committing at its signing in 1973 to reduce
B. by committing at its signing in 1973 on the reduction of
C. at its 1973 signing for committing to reduce
D. for the commitment at its 1973 signing to reduce
E. when it was signed in 1973 for its commitment to reduce

QUESTION: 10

Curious about the possibility of inducing false memories, the researchers designed a test that would test the subject's tendency to remember things that had never actually happened.

A) the researchers designed a test that would test the subject's tendency to remember things

B) the researchers designed a test that would test subjects' tendencies to remember things

C) the researchers designed a test that would test subjects' tendencies to create memories of things

D) some people studied by researchers have tendencies to create memories of things

E) some people, studied by researchers, have tendencies to remember things

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

To remain financially sound, health insurance companies must charge higher rates to insure people considered a higher risk. Lacking complete information about individuals, insurers are forced to set a standard rate, based on the average risk of the group, for a particular segment of the population. Consumers in poor health are willing to pay for the insurance, knowing that it will cover their higher-than-average health-care costs. In contrast, healthy consumers often decide to forgo the insurance, reasoning that it is less expensive to pay out-of-pocket for their lower-than-average health-care costs. The result, called "adverse selection," is that the riskier members of a group will comprise the group of insurance applicants, potentially leading to a market failure in which insurance companies cannot afford to offer insurance at any price. Among people over age sixty-five, even the wealthy can have difficulty obtaining fairly priced medical insurance, simply because of their age.

However, those who blame so-called insurance company greed and discrimination against the elderly are ignoring the reality of adverse selection. Younger people generally obtain health insurance through their employers' group insurance plan. Employer's plans obligate all employees to enroll in the plan and effectively pre-screen for general health, as a minimum health level is required to hold a job. Insurance companies can therefore charge a lower premium, based on the lower average risk of the employee pool, without worrying that healthy employees will opt out of the plan. Consumers over sixty-five, typically not employed and thus seeking insurance individually, are necessarily more vulnerable to market failure stemming from adverse selection.

1. **It can be inferred from the passage that unemployed people**

   A· always pay higher health insurance premiums than employed people
   B· cannot purchase health insurance
   C· are not as healthy, on average, as employed people
   D· opt out of the workforce for health reasons
   E· must work in order to acquire health insurance
2. **The author refers to "greed and discrimination" in the second paragraph of the passage in order to**

   A· provide an example of the way some consumers are treated unfairly
   B· explain how medical insurance pricing decisions are justified
   C· accuse employers of failing to solve the problem of adverse selection
   D· identify causes of adverse selection
   E· identify an alternate explanation that the author disputes
3. **The primary purpose of the passage is to**

   A· advocate for change on behalf of consumers
   B· explain why a market failure occurs
   C· introduce recently discovered information
   D· challenge a widely accepted explanation
   E· argue that a situation is morally wrong
4. **Which of the following best describes the function of the first paragraph within the passage as a whole?**

   A· It states an opinion that is supported elsewhere in the passage.
   B· It outlines a process that is critiqued elsewhere in the passage.
   C· It advances an argument that is disputed elsewhere in the passage.
   D· It introduces conflicting arguments that are reconciled elsewhere in the passage.
   E· It defines a problem that is cited elsewhere in the passage.
5. **The passage states which of the following about the cost of health-care?**

   A· It is generally higher for people with poor health.
   B· It is generally higher for full-time workers.

C· It is not fairly priced in the current market.
D· It has been rising in recent years.
E· It will soon be too high for younger workers to afford.

PASSAGE 2

With the explosion of the technology industry in the late 1990s, the US ushered in the so-called —new economy.‖ Based largely on speculation and a —cash in‖ mentality, the new economy bustled along until the bottom fell out and it came crashing back to earth. But what set the stage for this collapse to happen was put into motion years earlier.

The growth of productivity is defined as the rate of growth in product less the rate of growth in the labour used in production. Productivity can be affected by factors such as: amount of capital invested in production, methods used in production, educational or demographic composition of the labour force, business climate, global competition, and cost of environmental and safety regulations. Capital investment was booming in the U.S. in the post-1995 period. Furthermore, that part of capital invested in information technology, including computers, software, and communications equipment, rose to more than fifty times what it had been in 1975. Because of its high gross rate of return in improving methods of production, capital investment in information technology should have a particularly large impact on overall productivity.

For the past five years the big news for the U.S. economy has been a noticeable productivity growth spurt, which many have attributed to new information and communication technologies. The rate of growth in U.S. productivity had not been so high since the period extending from the end of World War II through the 1960s. In the early 1970s, productivity growth dropped suddenly. Apart from normal cyclical movements low productivity growth continued until the mid-1990s. Then, performance of the U.S. economy accelerated to a truly extraordinary level. From 1995 to 1999 real gross domestic product grew at an average rate of about 4 percent per year, and the rate of growth in labour productivity returned to the pre-1970 rate of increase.

The revolution in technology is, at least in some sense, a worldwide phenomenon. Therefore, one would expect the recent trend in the rate of growth in productivity in the U.S. to be shared by other developed countries. However, marked differences exist. Although the U.S. had the lowest rate of overall productivity growth in the 1981-95 period, in the post-1995 period the U.S. rate of productivity rose to third among the countries, behind only Ireland and Australia. In several other developed countries, including France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Spain, overall productivity growth slowed quite sharply.

The questions then arise: Why are these trends in productivity growth so different; and does this difference illuminate anything about the role of the new technologies? Regression analysis of the rate of growth in productivity in each of these countries in the late 1990s, both as a function of the country�much share of spending devoted to information technology and as a function of its number of internet servers, reveals a positive correlation that passes the test for statistical significance. Therefore, with due deference to the problems of international comparison, the data appears to reinforce the view that utilization of the new technologies has been important in raising productivity in the U.S. in recent years.

1. **According to the passage, a resurgence in productivity occurred in:**

I. the U.S. in the late 1990s.
II. Ireland in the late 1990s.

III. developed countries other than the U.S. in the 1981-95 period.

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

2. **If the passage were to continue, the next topic the author would discuss would most probably be:**

A. what factors caused the drop in the growth of U.S. productivity in the early 1970s.
B. what factors prevented the productivity growth spurt in the U.S. from continuing.
C. the relative importance of other factors in fostering productivity growth in the U.S.
D. why different developed countries invested different shares of total spending on capital investment in new technologies.
E. what will happen to productivity growth in the US in the next five years

3. **In paragraph 2, the author is primarily concerned with:**

A. defining productivity and identifying the types of factors that can affect its growth.
B. noting a correlation between a peak in capital investment and a peak in the growth of productivity.
C. emphasizing the impact of the amount of capital invested on the degree of improvement in methods used for production.
D. introducing a explanation that will then be tested by further investigation.
E. criticise an explanation that was later proved correct

PASSAGE 3

In the early 1970s, a new system of organizing the growing acquisitions of corporations was introduced. Called the growth/share matrix, this tool seemed to operate on the most logical of assumptions: Corporations should sell off their losing divisions as determined by the divisions' positions on the matrix, and retain and increase those divisions that the matrix considered successful.

According to the *Harvard Business Review*, the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) introduced the matrix in response to corporations that had entered the heyday of acquisition and diversification of the 1960s and early 1970s, and subsequently faltered with the energy crisis of 1973. The matrix worked by ordering each division according to its position within its industry overall. Thus, managers had a tool for understanding the relative success of those businesses with whose fields they were unfamiliar. Enthusiasm over the matrix and its simplicity and apparent logic obscured one of the problems inherent in the initial situation: the wide range of acquisitions these corporations had purchased.

The matrix evaluated the performance of the divisions in terms of their competitiveness within their fields and their cash value, but failed to analyze the relationships among divisions that made up a corporation's holdings. For instance, a corporation that owned a newspaper chain and a paper mill would be advised to consider more than just the relation of the paper mill's performance to that of other mills. Beyond this, the matrix underestimated the amount of debt a corporation could safely assume. And finally, the matrix was unable to provide information regarding the corporation's ability to manage even those successes identified by the matrix.

Simply having a number of separately competitively successful companies does not ensure that companies will be able to support their owners without proper management and understanding. Despite the clarity and effectiveness of the growth/share matrix as a tool for determining divisions' performance, it could not long compensate for the difficulties present in the initial situation it sought to alleviate: that of corporations believing that their particular management styles would function effectively for any type of smaller business they might acquire.

1. **Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?**

   A. The growth/share matrix was a failure as an acquisition research tool, and hurt many corporations.
   B. The growth/share matrix, though eagerly embraced at first, could not completely solve the problems it sought to address.
   C. Corporations that acquire holdings that are both overly diversified and unrelated will not succeed in the business world.
   D. Management style should be of primary concern when a corporation is deciding which divisions to retain and which to divest.
   E. No one corporate tool can ever compensate for a lack of management skills and well-thought-out acquisition planning.
2. **2. According to the passage, all of the following were problems associated with corporations' reliance on the growth/share matrix EXCEPT**

A. the overestimation by the matrix of the negative effect that debt might have on a corporation.
B. not considering divisions' relation to one another within each corporation's holdings.
C. the failure of the matrix to compensate for the lack of knowledge the corporations had about their own holdings.
D. the matrix's inability to correctly order divisions within their overall industries.
E. the matrix's lack of focus on a corporation's ability to manage its acquisitions.

3. **3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author suggests which of the following concerning some corporations during the energy crisis of 1973?**

   A. The troubles of these corporations were related to problems of conforming their management styles to their new holdings.
   B. Lack of fuel led many companies to have trouble powering their acquisitions.
   C. Corporations' reliance on the growth/share matrix led them to mismanage their holdings.
   D. Overenthusiastic buying of smaller companies left many corporations unwieldy and difficult to manage.
   E. Too little diversification forced companies to find a tool to estimate the relative success of companies with whose fields they were unfamiliar.

4. **4. It can be inferred from the passage that the original intention of the growth/share matrix was to**

   A. indicate which smaller companies were successes and thus good buys for corporations
   B. counter the chaos of the heyday of acquisition and diversification of the 1960s and 1970s
   C. inform parent companies which of their holdings were doing well in relation to their own fields
   D. present companies with a way to counter the faltering of their successes during the energy crisis of 1973
   E. alleviate the problems associated with corporations'

PASSAGE 4

The National Bank Act was passed in 1864 to provide a uniform currency, to eliminate the overissuance of bank notes, and to create a market for government bonds. Up to this point, the United States had some 1,500 state banks issuing their own notes, which circulated as money—not government money, but bank money. At the time of the Civil War, there were about 7,000 different types of legitimate bank notes in circulation, to say nothing of several thousand kinds of counterfeit notes. Thus, conditions were confusing, and businessmen—among others—demanded a uniform currency. Also, during the Civil War, the Union was having trouble selling its bonds, at least until Jay Cooke took them off its hands. Thus, in answer to its problems and those of businessmen, the government enacted the National Banking Act.

This Act permitted five or more persons to charter a national bank, the charter being issued by the federal government. The bank's capitalization depended upon the size of the town in which the bank was located, with the capitalization level going higher for larger cities. For example, banks in towns of less than 6,000 people had to have a minimum capitalization of $50,000; banks in cities of 50,000 people or more had to have a minimum capitalization of $200,000.

Upon passage of the Act, it was felt that there would be a rush of state banks to take out national charters. At first, however, most state banks kept their state charters. A fair number of them had traditional, respected names, and they had no wish to exchange them for names like the First National Bank of Chicago. Other state banks, of course, stood to gain in prestige and customer confidence by making a name change, and so they switched over. The federal government, in any way, was determined to do away with the heterogeneous note issues of state banks and, to do so, in 1865 placed a prohibitive tax of 10% per year on state bank notes. The tax was effective. Not only were state bank notes made unprofitable and driven out of circulation, but a majority of state banks immediately shifted over to federal jurisdiction. Those banks that retained state charters were, for the most part, banks in big cities which had been rapidly replacing their notes with check transactions, anyway. So checks, based on bank deposits, displaced state bank notes as the most convenient form of money in state banks, and the use of checks did much to save the stronger state banks after 1865.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the period prior to 1864?

   (A) There was not a federal tax on state bank notes.
   (B) Most small town banks were capitalized with less than $50,000.
   (C) State banks relied heavily on check transactions.
   (D) Bank notes were issued more often than was ideal.
   (E) The capitalization of a bank was directly correlated to the size of the town or city it was in.
2. Which of the following can be logically deduced from the passage?

   (A) Prior to 1864, some state banks issued more than one type of bank note.
   (B) The National Bank Act decreased the number of counterfeit bank notes in circulation.
   (C) Had Jay Cooke not purchased Union Civil War bonds, the Union would have been unable to sell them.
   (D) Up until the National Bank Act, counterfeiting bank notes was a profitable enterprise.
   (E) The majority of businessmen were pleased by the passage of the National Bank Act.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

   (A) A national bank with an initial capitalization of $50,000 in 1864 must have been located in a city of less than 6,000 residents.
   (B) A national bank with an initial capitalization of $225,000 would be guaranteed a federal charter regardless of location.
   (C) A national bank with an initial capitalization of $250,000 in 1864 must have been located in a city of more than 50,000 residents.
   (D) A national bank located in a city with 40,000 residents must have had an initial capitalization of between $50,000 and $200,000.

(E) A national bank with an initial capitalization of $45,000 would not have received a charter from the federal government.

PASSAGE 5

The World Wide Web, a network of electronically produced and interconnected (or "linked") sites, called pages, that are accessible via personal computer, raises legal issues about the rights of owners of intellectual property, notably those who create documents for inclusion on Web pages. Some of these owners of intellectual property claim that unless copyright law is strengthened, intellectual property on the Web will not be protected from copyright infringement. Web users, however, claim that if their ability to access information on Web pages is reduced, the Web cannot live up to its potential as an open, interactive medium of communication.

The debate arises from the Web's ability to link one document to another. Links between sites are analogous to the inclusion in a printed text of references to other works, but with one difference: the cited document is instantly retrievable by a user who activates the link. This immediate accessibility creates a problem, since current copyright laws give owners of intellectual property the right to sue a distributor of unauthorized copies of their material even if that distributor did not personally make the copies. If person A, the author of a document, puts the document on a Web page, and person B, the creator of another Web page, creates a link to A's document, is B committing copyright infringement?

To answer this question, it must first be determined who controls distribution of a document on the Web. When A places a document on a Web page, this is comparable to recording an outgoing message on one's telephone answering machine for others to hear. When B creates a link to A's document, this is akin to B's giving out A's telephone number, thereby allowing third parties to hear the outgoing message for themselves. Anyone who calls can listen to the message; that is its purpose. While B's link may indeed facilitate access to A's document, the crucial point is that A, simply by placing that document on the Web, is thereby offering it for distribution. Therefore, even if B leads others to the document, it is A who actually controls access to it. Hence creating a link to a document is not the same as making or distributing a copy of that document. Moreover, techniques are already available by which A can restrict access to a document. For example, A may require a password to gain entry to A's Web page, just as a telephone owner can request an unlisted number and disclose it only to selected parties. Such a solution would compromise the openness of the Web somewhat, but not as much as the threat of copyright infringement litigation. Changing copyright law to benefit owners of intellectual property is thus ill-advised because it would impede the development of the Web as a public forum dedicated to the free exchange of ideas.

Q1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

(A) Since distribution of a document placed on a Web page is controlled by the author of that page rather than by the person who creates a link to the page, creating such a link should not be

considered copyright infringement.
(B) Changes in copyright law in response to the development of Web pages and links are ill-advised unless such changes amplify rather than restrict the free exchange of ideas necessary in a democracy.
(C) People who are concerned about the access others may have to the Web documents they create can easily prevent such access without inhibiting the rights of others to exchange ideas freely.
(D) Problems concerning intellectual property rights created by new forms of electronic media are not insuperably difficult to resolve if one applies basic commonsense principles to these problems.
(E) Maintaining a free exchange of ideas on the Web offers benefits that far outweigh those that might be gained by a small number of individuals if a radical alteration of copyright laws aimed at restricting the Web's growth were allowed.

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the term "strengthened" (Highlighted) as that term is used in of the passage?

(A) made more restrictive
(B) made uniform worldwide
(C) made to impose harsher penalties
(D) dutifully enforced
(E) more fully recognized as legitimate

3. With which one of the following claims about documents placed on Web pages would the author be most likely to agree?

(A) Such documents cannot receive adequate protection unless current copyright laws are strengthened.
(B) Such documents cannot be protected from unauthorized distribution without significantly diminishing the potential of the Web to be a widely used form of communication.
(C) The nearly instantaneous access afforded by the Web makes it impossible in practice to limit access to such documents.
(D) Such documents can be protected from copyright infringement with the least damage to the public interest only by altering existing legal codes.
(E) Such documents cannot fully contribute to the Web's free exchange of ideas unless their authors allow them to be freely accessed by those who wish to do so.

4. Based on the passage, the relationship between strengthening current copyright laws and relying on passwords to restrict access to a Web document is most analogous to the relationship between

(A) allowing everyone use of a public facility and restricting its use to members of the community
(B) outlawing the use of a drug and outlawing its sale
(C) prohibiting a sport and relying on participants to employ proper safety gear
(D) passing a new law and enforcing that law

(E) allowing unrestricted entry to a building and restricting entry to those who have been issued a badge

5. The passage most strongly implies which one of the following?

(A) There are no creators of links to Web pages who are also owners of intellectual property on Web pages.
(B) The person who controls access to a Web page document should be considered the distributor of that document.
(C) Rights of privacy should not be extended to owners of intellectual property placed on the Web.
(D) Those who create links to Web pages have primary control over who reads the documents on those pages.
(E) A document on a Web page must be converted to a physical document via printing before copyright infringement takes place.

6. According to the passage, which one of the following features of outgoing messages left on telephone answering machines is most relevant to the debate concerning copyright infringement?

(A) Such messages are carried by an electronic medium of communication.
(B) Such messages are not legally protected against unauthorized distribution.
(C) Transmission of such messages is virtually instantaneous.
(D) People do not usually care whether or not others might record such messages.
(E) Such messages have purposely been made available to anyone who calls that telephone number.

7. The author's discussion of telephone answering machines serves primarily to

(A) compare and contrast the legal problems created by two different sorts of electronic media
(B) provide an analogy to illustrate the positions taken by each of the two sides in the copyright debate
(C) show that the legal problems produced by new communication technology are not themselves new
(D) illustrate the basic principle the author believes should help determine the outcome of the copyright debate
(E) show that telephone use also raises concerns about copyright infringement

8. According to the passage, present copyright laws

(A) allow completely unrestricted use of any document placed by its author on a Web page
(B) allow those who establish links to a document on a Web page to control its distribution to others
(C) prohibit anyone but the author of a document from making a profit from the document's distribution

(D) allow the author of a document to sue anyone who distributes the document without permission
(E) should be altered to allow more complete freedom in the exchange of ideas

CRITICAL REASONING

QUESTION: 1

Biologist: Lions and tigers are so similar to each other anatomically that their skeletons are virtually indistinguishable.But their behaviors are known to be quite different: tigers hunt only as solitary individuals,whereas lions hunt in packs.Thus,paleontologists cannot reasonably infer solely on the basis of skeletal anatomy that extinct predatory animals,such as certain dinosaurs,hunted in packs.

The conclusion is properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

(A) The skeletons of lions and tigers are at least somewhat similar in structure in certain key respects to the skeletons of at least some extinct predatory animals.

(B) There have existed at least two species of extinct predatory dinosaurs that were so similar to each other that their skeletal anatomy is virtually indistinguishable.

(C) If skeletal anatomy alone is ever an inadequate basis for inferring a particular species' hunting behavior,then it is never reasonable to infer,based on skeletal anatomy alone,that a species of animals hunted in packs.

(D) If any two animal species with virtually indistinguishable skeletal anatomy exhibit quite different hunting behaviors,then it is never reasonable to infer,based solely on the hunting behavior of those species,that the two species have the same skeletal anatomy.

(E) If it is unreasonable to infer,solely on the basis of differences in skeletal anatomy,that extinct animals of two distinct species differed in their hunting behavior,then the skeletal remains of those two species are virtually indistinguishable.

QUESTION: 2

Biologist: Species with broad geographic ranges probably tend to endure longer than species with narrow ranges. The broader a species' range, the more likely that species is to survive the extinction of populations in a few areas. Therefore, it is likely that the proportion of species with broad ranges tends to gradually increase with time.

The biologist's conclusion follows logically from the above if which of the following is assumed?

A. There are now more species with broad geographic ranges than with narrow geographic ranges.
B. Most species can survive extinctions of populations in a few areas as long as the species' geographic range is not very narrow.

C. If a population of a species in a particular area dies out, that species generally does not repopulate that area.
D. If a characteristic tends to help species endure longer, then the proportion of species with that characteristic tends to gradually increase with time.
E. Any characteristic that makes a species tend to endure longer will make it easier for that species to survive the extinction of populations in a few areas.

QUESTION: 3

Rabbits were introduced to Tambor Island in the nineteenth century. Overgrazing by the enormous rabbit population now menaces the island's agriculture. The government proposes to reduce the population by using a virus that has caused devastating epidemics in rabbit populations elsewhere. There is, however, a small chance that the virus will infect the bilby, an endangered native herbivore. The government's plan, therefore, may serve the interests of agriculture but will clearly increase the threat to native wildlife.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

A) There is less chance that the virus will infect domestic animals on Tambor than that it will infect wild animals of species native to the island.
B) Overgrazing by rabbits does not pose the most significant current threat to the bilby.
C) There is at least one alternative means of reducing the rabbit population that would not involve any threat to the bilby.
D) There are no species of animals on the island that prey on the rabbits.
E) The virus that the government proposes to use has been successfully used elsewhere to control populations of rabbits.

QUESTION: 4

Most sci-fi movies released in the past few years have not performed commercially. To address this, scriptwriters need to develop better impressions about the possible future world by reading popular science fiction & even some futuristic science papers. Scriptwriters can then write plots that are more acceptable to general public.

The argument assumes that

A) The possibility shown in plots from popular science fiction are very different from those proposed in futuristic science papers
B) acceptable plot is most crucial factor that decides success of a science fiction movie
C) Making the plot more acceptable to general public shall increase the viewership of the movie
D) acceptable plots are only available in popular science fiction & futuristic science papers
E) all popular sci-fi fiction movies have acceptable plots.

QUESTION: 5

In an experiment, scientists changed a single gene in cloned flies of a certain species. These cloned flies lacked the eye cells that give flies ultraviolet vision, even though cloned siblings with unaltered, otherwise identical genes had normal vision. Thus, scientists have shown that flies of this species lacking ultraviolet vision must have some damage to this gene.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

(A) The relationship between genes and vision in flies is well understood.
(B) No other gene in the flies in the experiment is required for the formation of the ultraviolet vision cells.
(C) Ultraviolet vision is a trait found in all species of flies.
(D) The gene change had no effect on the flies other than the lack of ultraviolet vision cells.
(E) Ultraviolet vision is an environmentally influenced trait in the species of flies in the experiment.

QUESTION: 6

A research discovered that people who have low scores in physics tend to fare poorly in mathematics as compared to people who have average or good scores in physics. The researchers concluded from this experiment that a flair in physics helps in doing well in mathematics and other pure science subjects.

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

A. Those who do well in physics do better in mathematics than in pure science.
B. People who do well in physics cannot fare poorly in mathematics.
C. Mathematics is similar to other pure science subjects in its nature and scope.
D. A flair in mathematics does not help people do well in physics and other pure science subjects.
E. Learning physics at home on one's own is not as effective as learning it in classrooms.

QUESTION: 7

It is well known that many homeless people frequent public libraries as a kind of sanctuary. Now, several dozen public libraries across the country have made their facilities more useful to homeless people by offering free job training programs, for adults and free activities for homeless children. While the administrators of these libraries mean well, the homeless do not pay property taxes to support the library, so these people are getting something for nothing, a dangerous practice for all concerned.

Which of the following is assumed by the author of this argument?

(A) None of the sales tax paid by homeless people who use the free services is used by the libraries.

(B) The general public that uses the libraries does not mind the services provided to the homeless.

(C) Many of the homeless people who use public libraries as sanctuaries check the library's local newspapers for job listings.

(D) Some libraries that offer programs to the homeless cannot afford these programs.

(E) Property taxes are used predominantly to support public libraries.

QUESTION: 8

Environmentalist: An increased number of oil spills and the consequent damage to the environment indicate the need for stricter safety standards for the oil industry. Since the industry refuses to take action, it is the national government that must regulate industry safety standards. In particular, the government has to at least require oil companies to put double hulls on their tankers and to assume financial responsibility for accidents.

Industry representative: The industry alone should be responsible for devising safety standards because of its expertise in handling oil and its understanding of the cost entailed. Implementing the double-hull proposal is not currently feasible because it creates new safety issues. Furthermore, the cost would be burdensome to the industry and consumers.

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

(A) The only effective sources of increased stringency in safety standards for oil tankers are action by the industry itself or national government regulation.

(B) The requirement of two hulls on oil tankers, although initially costly, will save money over time by reducing cleanup costs.

(C) The oil industry’s aging fleet of tankers must either be repaired or else replaced.

(D) Government safety regulations are developed in a process of negotiation with industry leaders and independent experts.

(E) Environmental concerns outweigh all financial considerations when developing safety standards.

QUESTION: 9

The main purpose of business is to maximize shareholder value over the long term by selling goods or services. Thus, employees who use funds for anything other than to increase their sales are simply cheating the shareholders.

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

(A) Most business owners would agree with the above definition of the purpose of a business.

(B) Increasing sales is not the only way to maximize shareholder value.

(C) Spending money on making the workplace more comfortable for employees will not lead to increased worker productivity and in turn increased business profits.

(D) The only function of a business is to maximize returns for its shareholders.

(E) According to this definition, many employees could be accused of cheating.

QUESTION: 10

One-year-olds ordinarily prefer the taste of sweet food to that of salty food. Yet if one feeds a one-year-old salty food rather than sweet food, then over a period of about a year he or she will develop a taste for the salty flavor and choose to eat salty food rather than sweet food. Thus, a young child's taste preferences can be affected by the type of food he or she has been exposed to.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

(A) Two-year-olds do not naturally prefer salty food to sweet food.
(B) A child's taste preference usually changes between age one and age two.
(C) Two-year-olds do not naturally dislike salty food so much that they would not choose it over some other foods.
(D) The salty food fed to infants in order to change their taste preferences must taste pleasant.
(E) Sweet food is better for infant development than is salty food.