

# GMAT VERBAL PRACTICE PAPER

## READING COMPREHENSION

### QUESTION 1

During adolescence, the development of political ideology becomes apparent in the individual; ideology here is defined as the presence of roughly consistent attitudes, more or less organized in reference to a more encompassing, though perhaps tacit, set of general principles. As such, political ideology is dim or absent at the beginning of adolescence. Its acquisition by the adolescent, in even the most modest sense, requires the acquisition of relatively sophisticated cognitive skills: the ability to manage abstractness, to synthesize and generalize, to imagine the future. These are accompanied by a steady advance in the ability to understand principles.

The child's rapid acquisition of political knowledge also promotes the growth of political ideology during adolescence. By knowledge I mean more than the dreary "facts," such as the composition of county government that the child is exposed to in the conventional ninth-grade civics course. Nor do I mean only information on current political realities. These are facets of knowledge, but they are less critical than the adolescent's absorption, often unwitting, of a feeling for those many unspoken assumptions about the political system that comprise the **common ground of understanding**—for example, what the state can appropriately demand of its citizens, and vice versa, or the proper relationship of government to subsidiary social institutions, such as the schools and churches. Thus political knowledge is the awareness of social assumptions and relationships as well as of objective facts. Much of the naiveté that characterizes the younger adolescent's grasp of politics stems not from an ignorance of "facts" but from conventions of the system, of what is and is not customarily done, and of how and why it is or is not done.

Yet I do not want to overemphasize the significance of increased political knowledge in forming adolescent ideology. Over the years I have become progressively disenchanted about the centrality of such knowledge and have come to believe that much current work in political socialization, by relying too heavily on its apparent acquisition, has been misled about the tempo of political understanding in adolescence. Just as young children can count numbers in series without grasping the principle of ordination, young adolescents may have in their heads many random bits of political information without a secure understanding of those concepts that would give order and meaning to the information.

Like magpies, children's minds pick up bits and pieces of data. If you encourage them, they will drop these at your feet—Republicans and Democrats, the tripartite division of the federal system, perhaps even the capital of Massachusetts. But until the adolescent has grasped the integumental function that concepts and principles provide, the data remain fragmented, random, disordered.

#### 1. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to

- (A) clarify the kinds of understanding an adolescent must have in order to develop a political ideology
- (B) dispute the theory that a political ideology can be acquired during adolescence
- (C) explain why adolescents are generally uninterested in political arguments
- (D) suggest various means of encouraging adolescents to develop personal political ideologies

(E) explain why an adolescent's political ideology usually appears more sophisticated than it actually is

**2. 2. According to the author, which of the following contributes to the development of political ideology during adolescence?**

(A) Conscious recognition by the adolescent of his or her own naiveté

(B) Thorough comprehension of the concept of ordination

(C) Evaluation by the adolescent of the general principles encompassing his or her specific political ideas

(D) Intuitive understanding of relationships among various components of society

(E) Rejection of abstract reasoning in favor of involvement with pragmatic situations

**3. 3. The author uses the term "common ground of understanding" (Highlighted) to refer to**

(A) familiar legislation regarding political activity

(B) the experiences that all adolescents share

(C) a society's general sense of its own political activity

(D) a society's willingness to resolve political tensions

(E) the assumption that the state controls social institutions

**4. 4. The passage suggests that, during early adolescence, a child would find which of the following most difficult to understand?**

(A) A book chronicling the ways in which the presidential inauguration ceremony has changed over the years

(B) An essay in which an incident in British history is used to explain the system of monarchic succession

(C) A summary of the respective responsibilities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government

(D) A debate in which the participants argue, respectively, that the federal government should or should not support private schools

(E) An article detailing the specific religious groups that founded American colonies and the guiding principles of each one

**5. 5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about schools?**

(A) They should present political information according to carefully planned, schematic arrangements.

(B) They themselves constitute part of a general sociopolitical system that adolescents are learning to understand.

(C) If they were to introduce political subject matter in the primary grades, students would understand current political realities at an earlier age.

(D) They are ineffectual to the degree that they disregard adolescents' political naiveté.

(E) Because they are subsidiary to government their contribution to the political understanding of adolescent must be limited.

**6. Which of the following best summarizes the author's evaluation of the accumulation of political knowledge by adolescents?**

- (A) It is unquestionably necessary, but its significance can easily be overestimated.
- (B) It is important, but not as important as is the ability to appear knowledgeable.
- (C) It delays the necessity of considering underlying principles.
- (D) It is primarily relevant to an understanding of limited, local concerns, such as county politics.
- (E) It is primarily dependent on information gleaned from high school courses such as civics.

**7. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the author's discussion of the role of political knowledge in the formation of political ideology during adolescence?**

- (A) He acknowledges its importance, but then modifies his initial assertion of that importance.
- (B) He consistently resists the idea that it is important, using a series of examples to support his stand.
- (C) He wavers in evaluating it and finally uses analogies to explain why he is indecisive.
- (D) He begins by questioning conventional ideas about its importance, but finally concedes that they are correct.
- (E) He carefully refrains from making an initial judgment about it, but later confirms its critical role.

## QUESTION 2

In *Winters v. United States* (1908), the Supreme Court held that the right to use waters flowing through or adjacent to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation was reserved to American Indians by the treaty establishing the reservation. Although this treaty did not mention water rights, the Court ruled that the federal government, when it created the reservation, intended to deal fairly with American Indians by preserving for them the waters without which their lands would have been useless. Later decisions, citing *Winters*, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes if (1) the land in question lies within an enclave under exclusive federal jurisdiction, (2) the land has been formally withdrawn from federal public lands — i.e., withdrawn from the stock of federal lands available for private use under federal land use laws — and set aside or reserved, and (3) the circumstances reveal the government intended to reserve water as well as land when establishing the reservation.

Some American Indian tribes have also established water rights through the courts based on their traditional diversion and use of certain waters prior to the United States' acquisition of sovereignty. For example, the Rio Grande pueblos already existed when the United States acquired sovereignty over New Mexico in 1848. Although they at that time became part of the United States, the pueblo lands never formally constituted a part of federal public lands; in any event, no treaty, statute, or executive order has ever designated or withdrawn the pueblos from public lands as American Indian reservations. This fact, however, has not barred application of the *Winters* doctrine. What constitutes an American Indian reservation is a question of practice, not of legal definition, and the pueblos have always been treated as reservations by the United States. This pragmatic approach is buttressed by *Arizona v. California* (1963), wherein the Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not affect the application to it of the *Winters* doctrine. Therefore, the reserved water rights of Pueblo Indians have priority over other citizens' water rights as of 1848, the year in which pueblos must be considered to have become reservations.

1. The author cites the fact that the Rio Grande pueblos were never formally withdrawn from public lands primarily in order to do which of the following?
  - (A) Suggest why it might have been argued that the Winters doctrine ought not to apply to pueblo lands
  - (B) Imply that the United States never really acquired sovereignty over pueblo lands
  - (C) Argue that the pueblo lands ought still to be considered part of federal public lands
  - (D) Support the argument that the water rights of citizens other than American Indians are limited by the Winters doctrine
  - (E) Suggest that federal courts cannot claim jurisdiction over cases disputing the traditional diversion and use of water by Pueblo Indians
2. The passage suggests that, if the criteria discussed in lines 10–20 [Later decisions, citing Winters, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes if (1) the land in question lies within an enclave under exclusive federal jurisdiction, (2) the land has been formally withdrawn from federal public lands—i.e., withdrawn from the stock of federal lands available for private use under federal land use laws—and set aside or reserved, and (3) the circumstances reveal the government intended to reserve water as well as land when establishing the reservation.] were the only criteria for establishing a reservation’s water rights, which of the following would be true?
  - (A) The water rights of the inhabitants of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation would not take precedence over those of other citizens.
  - (B) Reservations established before 1848 would be judged to have no water rights.
  - (C) There would be no legal basis for the water rights of the Rio Grande pueblos.
  - (D) Reservations other than American Indian reservations could not be created with reserved water rights.
  - (E) Treaties establishing reservations would have to mention water rights explicitly in order to reserve water for a particular purpose.
3. According to the passage, which of the following was true of the treaty establishing the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation?
  - (A) It was challenged in the Supreme Court a number of times.
  - (B) It was rescinded by the federal government, an action that gave rise to the Winters case.
  - (C) It cited American Indians’ traditional use of the land’s resources.
  - (D) It failed to mention water rights to be enjoyed by the reservation’s inhabitants.
  - (E) It was modified by the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*.
4. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) trace the development of laws establishing American Indian reservations
  - (B) explain the legal basis for the water rights of American Indian tribes
  - (C) question the legal criteria often used to determine the water rights of American Indian tribes
  - (D) discuss evidence establishing the earliest date at which the federal government

recognized the water rights of American Indians

(E) point out a legal distinction between different types of American Indian reservations

5. Which of the following most accurately summarizes the relationship between Arizona v. California in lines 38–42 [This pragmatic approach is buttressed by Arizona v. California (1963), wherein the Supreme Court indicated that the manner in which any type of federal reservation is created does not affect the application to it of the Winters doctrine.], and the criteria citing the Winters doctrine in lines 10–20 [Later decisions, citing Winters, established that courts can find federal rights to reserve water for particular purposes]?

(A) Arizona v. California abolishes these criteria and establishes a competing set of criteria for applying the Winters doctrine.

(B) Arizona v. California establishes that the Winters doctrine applies to a broader range of situations than those defined by these criteria.

(C) Arizona v. California represents the sole example of an exception to the criteria as they were set forth in the Winters doctrine.

(D) Arizona v. California does not refer to the Winters doctrine to justify water rights, whereas these criteria do rely on the Winters doctrine.

(E) Arizona v. California applies the criteria derived from the Winters doctrine only to federal lands other than American Indian reservations.

6. The "pragmatic approach" mentioned in highlight text of the passage is best defined as one that

(A) grants recognition to reservations that were never formally established but that have traditionally been treated as such

(B) determines the water rights of all citizens in a particular region by examining the actual history of water usage in that region

(C) gives federal courts the right to reserve water along with land even when it is clear that the government originally intended to reserve only the land

(D) bases the decision to recognize the legal rights of a group on the practical effect such a recognition is likely to have on other citizens

(E) dictates that courts ignore precedents set by such cases as Winters v. United States in deciding what water rights belong to reserved land

7. The passage suggests that the legal rights of citizens other than American Indians to the use of water flowing into the Rio Grande pueblos are

(A) guaranteed by the precedent set in Arizona v. California

(B) abolished by the Winters doctrine

(C) deferred to the Pueblo Indians whenever treaties explicitly require this

(D) guaranteed by federal land-use laws

(E) limited by the prior claims of the Pueblo Indians

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the Winters doctrine has been used to establish which of the following?

(A) A rule that the government may reserve water only by explicit treaty or agreement

(B) A legal distinction between federal lands reserved for American Indians and federal lands

reserved for other purposes

(C) Criteria governing when the federal government may set land aside for a particular purpose

(D) The special status of American Indian tribes' rights to reserved land

(E) The federal right to reserve water implicitly as well as explicitly under certain conditions

### QUESTION 3

In 1905, the Supreme Court of the United States decided on the case *Lochner v. New York*, and in doing so overturned the Bakeshop Act, which limited the number of hours that a baker could work per day to ten. The Court ruled that the Act removed a person's right to enter freely into contracts, which it construed as provided for by the 14th Amendment. The Court had previously determined through multiple rulings that the Due Process Clause, found in both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, was not merely a procedural guarantee, but also a substantive limitation on the type of control the government may exercise over individuals. *Lochner* set a precedent against the establishment federal and state laws regulating working hours and wages. For example, in *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, in 1923, the Court ruled that federal minimum wage legislation for women was an unconstitutional infringement of liberty of contract, as protected by due process.

Some subsequent development of human rights evolved on the basis of *Lochner*; for example, *Adkins* was a significant point in the women's rights movement in the U.S., as the legislature and justice department for decades debated whether to establish absolute equality of women or provide only special protections and regulations for them. Nevertheless, the Court overturned *Adkins* and undermined *Lochner* in deciding *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish*, in 1937. That ruling repudiated the idea that freedom of contract should be unrestricted and echoed after the fact the dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes in *Adkins* that there were plenty of constraints on contract, such as against usury. At the time of *West Coast Hotel*, whose outcome hinged on an unexpected shift in the habits of Associate Justice Roberts, the dissenting Justice Sutherland was critical of the prospect that interpretation of the Constitution had been influenced by strictly contemporary events--ostensibly, the pressures placed upon workers by the circumstances of the ongoing Great Depression. Time has evidently judged this criticism to have been incorrect, since, while *Lochner* influenced a ruling whose imprint still remains, individuals' freedom of contract is not deemed limited by reasonable laws to protect workers' health and safety.

1. **According to the passage, which of the following was true of the ruling on the case *Lochner v. New York*?**

- A. It was influenced by strictly contemporary events.
- B. It limited the number of hours that a baker could work per day to ten.
- C. It was later overturned, prompting the *West Coast Hotel* case.
- D. It reasserted an individual's right to enter freely into contracts.
- E. It was determined over the course of multiple rulings.

2. **The passage suggests that, if the rulings expressed in the highlighted lines were used as the basis for judging relevant labor issues, which of the following would be true?**
- A. Contracts other than employer-employee relationships that protected workers' health could not be broken.
  - B. The right of women to work in a safe environment would take precedence over the rights of other workers.
  - C. A law to protect workers' safety would be considered an infringement upon individuals' freedom of contract.
  - D. Contracts established before 1905 would be judged to have infringed upon workers' individual rights.
  - E. Contracts between employers and workers would be required to establish the maximum number of hours of labor per worker each week.
3. **Which of the following most accurately summarizes the relationship between the ruling on *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish* and prior rulings discussed in the passage?**
- A. The ruling on *West Coast* overturned *Lochner*, reinstating the legislation overturned by *Lochner*.
  - B. The ruling on *West Coast* overturned a ruling that had depended in part on *Lochner*, leaving the result of *Lochner* intact but weakened.
  - C. The ruling on *West Coast* overturned a prior interpretation of due process and asserted a new interpretation of women's rights.
  - D. The ruling on *West Coast* overturned aspects of *Lochner* and *Adkins*, further constricting freedom of contract.
  - E. The ruling on *West Coast* overturned *Lochner* and undermined *Adkins*, repudiating some ideas of freedom of contract.
4. **The "unexpected shift" mentioned in the highlighted text of the passage is best described as**
- A. a reversal in one judge's opinion on the protection of workers that led to a similar reversal in the ruling of the Court
  - B. a shift in principle that led the Court to base its decision more than previously on strictly contemporary events affecting workers
  - C. a change of position in which Justice Roberts, who had sided with Justice Holmes in the ruling on *Adkins*, sided with Justice Sutherland in the ruling on *West Coast Hotel*
  - D. a shift in Justice Holmes' voting behavior that reflected a development in the Court's view on women's rights
  - E. the beginning of an era of more diverse views among the justices of the Court, who had previously been unified on matters of worker protection
5. **The author cites the existence of constraints on contract against usury in order to do which of the following?**
- A. Clarify the view that the reasoning behind the ruling in *Adkins* was inconsistent with other

legal precedent

B. Suggest that the protection of workers defended by the Court would extend behind the number of hours worked to other areas

C. Argue that women workers deserved protections that might not necessarily extend to men workers

D. Support the argument that prior considerations about due process should be reinstated in the Court's ruling on workers' protection

E. Expand the scope of human rights considered by the Court in the context of *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish*

6. **The primary purpose of the passage is to**

A. trace the development of laws defending the right of due process for male and female workers

B. explain some of the Court's rulings on worker's rights that have influenced the present-day situation

C. question the legal criteria used to make judgments on the subject of the protection of worker's rights

D. identify the earliest date at which the Court ruled to establish protection of worker's rights

E. point out legal distinctions between different types of protection of workers

7. **The passage suggests that, as of the time of the ruling on *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish*, pressures placed upon workers that are not strictly related to working hours are**

A. guaranteed by the outcome of *West Coast Hotel v. Parrish*

B. unrestricted in employment contracts into which both parties enter freely

C. worth disregarding insofar as they appear to reflect strictly contemporary events

D. worth inhibiting to the extent they are as severe or more severe than those ruled upon in *Lochner*, *Adkins*, and *West Coast Hotel*

E. potentially subject to constraint through legislation

#### QUESTION 4

The dynamic growth of the People's Republic of China in recent years is attributable to several factors. Trade between the United States and China resumed in 1972, after a twenty-year hiatus, and has developed rapidly since normalization of diplomatic relations in 1979. Economic growth is also attributable largely to China's policies of economic reform. The pace of reform quickened in the wake of senior leader Deng Xiaoping's call in early 1992 for more growth, greater openness, and stepped-up reform. Deng's policies were endorsed that year by the Fourteenth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, by the Eighth Annual People's Congress in 1993, and again in 1993 by the Third Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party's Fourteenth Central Committee. The Third Plenum adopted several new reform initiatives aimed at transforming the Chinese economy into a market system—particularly the privatization of state-owned enterprises.

But what are the possible intranational political consequences of the government's current stress on



economic development at the expense of political reform? Certain regions are experiencing a greater economic boom than others. Guangdong province, for example, has benefited from neighboring Hong Kong's freewheeling capitalistic economy, and the movement of Hong Kong's manufacturing sector into the province has created what is probably the most dynamic economy in the world. Such anomalies in economic development are likely to create unrest in less prosperous areas. Political instability might also result if current inflationary trends become uncontrollable. Further, the question of leadership succession remains unresolved, a situation that might generate political unrest. Political unrest will remain relatively dormant only while economic expansion continues and spreads to the nation's internal regions.

**1. The passage mentions all of the following as factors contributing to China's economic growth EXCEPT:**

- (A) renewed political relations between China and the United States
- (B) the policies of Deng Xiaoping
- (C) particular initiatives of the Third Plenum
- (D) endorsements made by the Eighth Annual People's Congress
- (E) a decrease in the number of state-owned enterprises

**2. The author discusses Guangdong province primarily in order to**

- (A) illustrate a political phenomenon
- (B) discount an economic theory
- (C) support a prediction
- (D) help define a historical trend
- (E) rebut an opposing viewpoint

**3. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage's second paragraph?**

- (A) Unless accompanied by political reforms, economic growth and reform in China might result in political instability.
- (B) In order to ensure future economic growth, China must continue to trade with the United States.
- (C) China's recent economic growth is the result of both improving political relations with the United States and reforms in economic policy.
- (D) While positive political developments have been largely responsible for China's recent economic growth, continued unfettered growth might ironically have adverse political consequences in the future.
- (E) The potential for United States exports to China, although great, might be adversely affected in the future by both economic and political factors.

**QUESTION 5**

The fairness of the judicial process depends on the objective presentation of facts to an impartial jury made up of one's peers. Present the facts, and you have a fair trial. However, fact-finding,

especially for interpersonal disagreements, is not so straightforward and is often contaminated by variables that reach beyond the legal domain.

A trial is an attempt to transport jurors to the time and place of the disputed event, to recreate the disputed event, or at least to explain that event with maximum accuracy. A trial falls short of this goal, however, because it presents selected witnesses who recite selected portions of their respective memories concerning selected observations of the disputed event. These multiple selections are referred to as the abstraction process. Limitations in both perception and memory are responsible for the fact that the remembered event contains only a fraction of the detail present during the actual event, and the delay between observation and recitation causes witnesses' memories to lose even more of the original perceptions. During the course of a trial, a witness's recitation of the now-abstracted events may reflect selected disclosure based on his or her attitudes and motivations surrounding that testimony. Furthermore, the incidents reported are dependent on the lines of inquiry established by the attorneys involved. Accordingly, the recited data are a fraction of the remembered data, which are a fraction of the observed data, which are a fraction of the total data for the event.

After the event that led to the trial has been abstracted by participants in the trial, jurors are expected to resolve factual issues. Some of the jurors' conclusions are based on facts that were directly recited; others are found inferentially. Here another abstraction process takes place. Discussions during deliberations add to the collective pool of recalled evidentiary perceptions; nonetheless, the jurors' abstraction processes further reduce the number of characteristics traceable to the original event.

Complication can arise from false abstractions at each stage. Studies have shown that witnesses recall having perceived incidents that are known to be absent from a given event. Conversely, jurors can remember hearing evidence that is unaccounted for in court transcripts. Explanations for these phenomena range from bias through prior conditioning or observer expectation to faulty reportage of the event based on the constraints of language. Aberrant abstractions in perception or recollection may not be conscious or deliberate, but reliability is nevertheless diluted.

Finally, deliberate untruthfulness has always been recognized as a risk of testimonial evidence. Such intentionally false abstractions, however, are only a small part of the inaccuracies produced by the abstraction process.

**1. In this passage, the author's main purpose is to**

- (A) discuss a process that jeopardizes the fairness of jury trials
- (B) analyze a methodology that safeguards the individual's right to fair trial
- (C) explain why jurors should view eyewitness testimony with skepticism
- (D) defend the trial-by-jury process, despite its limitations
- (E) point out the unavoidable abuses that have crept into the judicial process

- 2. The author considers all of the following obstacles to a fair trial EXCEPT**
- (A) selective perceptions
  - (B) faulty communications
  - (C) partial disclosures
  - (D) intentional falsifications
  - (E) too few abstractions
- 3. The author would most likely agree that the abstraction process occurs in the judicial process primarily because**
- (A) some jurors' conclusions are based on facts rather than on inferences
  - (B) remembered events depend upon an individual's emotions
  - (C) human beings are the sources and users of data presented in trials
  - (D) it is difficult to distinguish between deliberate falsehood and unintentional selected disclosure
  - (E) witnesses often dispute one another's recollections of events
- 4. It can be inferred that the author believes the ability of juries to resolve factual issues is**
- (A) limited by any individual juror's tendency to draw inferences from the facts presented during the trial
  - (B) overwhelmed by the collective pool of recalled evidentiary perceptions
  - (C) unaffected by the process of trying to reenact the event leading to the trial
  - (D) dependent upon the jury's ability to understand the influence of the abstraction process on testimony
  - (E) subject to the same limitations of perception and memory that affect witnesses
- 5. With which one of the following statements would the author most likely agree?**
- (A) If deliberate untruthfulness were all the courts had to contend with, jury trials would be fairer than they are today.
  - (B) Lack of moral standards is more of an impediment to a fair trial than human frailty.
  - (C) The bulk of the inaccuracies produced by the abstraction process are innocently presented and rarely have any serious consequences.
  - (D) If the inaccuracies resulting from the abstraction process persist, the present trial-by-jury system is likely to become a thing of the past.
  - (E) Once intentional falsification of evidence is eliminated from trials, ensuring an accurate presentation of facts will easily follow.
- 6. The author's attitude toward the abstraction process that occurs when witnesses testify in a trial can best be described as**
- (A) confident that witnesses can be conditioned to overcome many limitations of memory
  - (B) concerned that it may undermine witnesses ability to accurately describe the original event in dispute
  - (C) critical of witnesses' motivations when delivering testimony

- (D) indifferent toward the effect the abstraction process has on testimony
- (E) suspicious of witnesses' efforts to describe remembered events truthfully

**7. Given the information in the passage, the actual event that is disputed in a jury trial is most like**

- (A) a group of job applicants that is narrowed down to a few finalists
- (B) a subject that is photographed from varied and increasingly distant vantage points
- (C) scraps of fabric that are sewn together to make an intricately designed quilt
- (D) a puzzle that is unsystematically assembled through trial and error
- (E) a lie that is compounded by additional lies in order to be maintained

**SENTENCE CORRECTION**

**QUESTION 6**

The use of gravity waves, which do not interact with matter in the way electromagnetic waves do, hopefully will enable astronomers to study the actual formation of black holes and neutron stars.

- (A) in the way electromagnetic waves do, hopefully will enable
- (B) in the way electromagnetic waves do, will, it is hoped, enable
- (C) like electromagnetic waves, hopefully will enable
- (D) like electromagnetic waves, would enable, hopefully
- (E) such as electromagnetic waves do, will, it is hoped, enable

**QUESTION 7**

In what promises to be an alternative to corneal transplantation in treating blindness caused from damage to cornea, scientists from city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in collaboration with U.S. scientists claimed to have discovered potent stem cells in the eye that possess the ability to restore lost sight.

- A. In what promises to be an alternative to corneal transplantation in treating blindness caused from damage to cornea, scientists from city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in collaboration with U.S. scientists claimed to have discovered potent stem cells in the eye that possess the ability to restore lost sight.
- B. In what promises to be an alternative to corneal transplantation for treating blindness caused from damage to cornea, the discovery of potent stem cells in the eye by scientists from city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in collaboration with U.S. scientists possess the ability to restore lost sight.
- C. In what promises to be an alternative to corneal transplantation for treating blindness caused from damage to cornea, the discovery of potent stem cells possessing the ability to restore lost sight in the eye by city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI)'s scientists along with U.S. scientists offers hope.

D. Scientists from city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in collaboration with U.S. scientists claimed to have discovered potent stem cells in the eye, which possess the ability to restore lost sight, and promising to be an alternative to corneal transplantation in treating blindness caused from damage to cornea.

E. Scientists from city-based L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in collaboration with U.S. scientists claimed to have discovered potent stem cells in the eye that possess the ability to restore lost sight promising to be an alternative to corneal transplantation in treating blindness caused from damage to cornea.

### QUESTION 8

Although overpopulation is commonly ascribed to densely populated regions, nevertheless this condition, which occurs when the population of a certain environment has grown to such a large degree that the environment cannot support the inhabitants, is seen also in sparsely-populated regions with few resources.

A. nevertheless this condition, which occurs when the population of a certain environment has grown to such a large degree that the environment cannot support the inhabitants

B. this condition, which occurs when the population of a certain environment has grown to such a large degree that the environment cannot support the inhabitants

C. these conditions, which occur when the population of a certain environment has grown so much that the environment cannot support the inhabitants

D. nevertheless this condition, which occurs when the population of a certain environment has grown so much that the environment cannot support the inhabitants

E. this condition, which occurs when the population of a certain environment has grown so much that the environment cannot support the inhabitants

### QUESTION 9

In London that afforded its playwrights only two theaters, Alpha Behn, by 1687, had 17 of her plays staged in as many years.

(A) In London that afforded its playwrights only two theatres

(B) In a London that afforded its playwrights only two theatres

(C) Even though London's playwrights only were afforded two theatres

(D) Only two theatres were afforded by London to its playwrights, and

(E) Two theatres only were afforded by London for its playwrights, and

### QUESTION 10

The approach marks a reversal of years of economic policies that embraced low taxes as a way for countries to attract investment and fuel growth. Instead, countries are coalescing around the view that they should fund infrastructure and public goods to prepare for future pandemics with greater fiscal firepower at its disposal, to prompt a global hunt for revenue.

(A) they should fund infrastructure and public goods to prepare for future pandemics with greater fiscal firepower at its disposal, to prompt a global hunt for revenue.

(B) they should fund infrastructure, public goods and prepare for future pandemics with greater fiscal firepower at their disposal, to prompt a global hunt for revenue.

(C) they must fund infrastructure and public goods to prepare for future pandemics with more fiscal firepower at its disposal, prompting a global hunt for revenue.

(D) they must fund infrastructure, public goods and prepare for future pandemics with more fiscal firepower at their disposal, prompting a global hunt for revenue.

(E) they must fund infrastructure, public goods and prepare for future pandemics with greater fiscal firepower at their disposal, prompting a global hunt for revenue.

#### QUESTION 11

As algae spread in freshwater ponds and lakes, water quality decreases; thus, reducing the nutrients such as phosphorus, that enter a body of water, is central to reducing algae, which thrive on certain pollutants.

- A. nutrients such as phosphorus, that enter a body of water, is central to
- B. nutrients that enter a body of water such as phosphorus is key to
- C. nutrients, such as phosphorus, that enter a body of water plays a major role in
- D. nutrients such as phosphorus that enter a body of water are a major part of
- E. nutrients such as phosphorus which can enter a body of water, hold the key

#### QUESTION 12

Many environmentalists believe that the widespread planting of trees, along with the conservation of existing forests, would be one of the surest, easiest, and least expensive ways to begin to halt or even to reverse the buildup of carbon dioxide in the air.

(A) one of the surest, easiest, and least expensive ways to begin to halt or even to reverse

(B) one of the most sure, easy, and least expensive ways to begin a halt or even reverse

(C) one of the surest, easiest, and least expensive ways that would begin halting or even reversing

(D) a most sure, easy, and inexpensive way beginning the halting and even reversing of

(E) the most sure, easiest, and inexpensive way that would begin halting or even reversing

### QUESTION 13

According to United States Air Force officials, a cannon shooting dead chickens at airplanes has proved helpful to demonstrate what kind of damage can result when jets fly into a flock of large birds.

- (A) shooting dead chickens at airplanes has proved helpful to demonstrate
- (B) shooting dead chickens at airplanes has proved itself helpful as a demonstration of
- (C) shooting dead chickens at airplanes proves itself helpful as demonstrating
- (D) that shoots dead chickens at airplanes proves itself helpful to demonstrate
- (E) that shoots dead chickens at airplanes has proved helpful in demonstrating

### QUESTION 14

In his eagerness to find a city worthy of Priam, the German archaeologist Schliemann cut through Troy and uncovered a civilization a thousand years older as was the city Homer's heroes knew.

- (A) older as was the city Homer's heroes knew
- (B) more ancient than the city known to Homer's heroes
- (C) older than was the city known to Homer's heroes
- (D) more ancient of a city than Homer's heroes knew
- (E) older of a city than was the one known to Homer's heroes

### QUESTION 15

Like the Dreyfus affair at the century and the Sacco-Vanzetti trial in 1921, the Hiss case became the political cause of an era, the more so because it was the first time a congressional hearing was shown on television.

- (A) the more so because it was
- (B) more for its being
- (C) more for the reason that it was
- (D) the more so for the reason because it was
- (E) the reason of it being more so is that it was

## CRITICAL REASONING

### QUESTION 16

A new technique for extracting residues of oil from existing oil wells by using lignins, a by-product of papermaking, is profitable provided that oil prices are over 20 dollars a barrel. Since oil prices are rising, investors looking for companies with prospects for rapid growth in profits would be wise to invest in paper manufacturers, whose currently almost worthless by-product will soon be a profit-boosting commodity.

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

- (A) A small quantity of lignins are currently sold by paper manufacturers to chemical companies, but most of the lignins produced are burnt as waste.
- (B) The 20-dollar-a-barrel oil price as a threshold of profitability for using lignins allows for the increased cost of refining crude oil that has been extracted using lignins.
- (C) Only one-half to two-thirds of the total oil in a well can be extracted using conventional techniques of pumping and flooding with water.
- (D) Petroleum-based substances that can be used as a substitute for lignins in extracting oil are costly and are made from oil, and these substances therefore increase in price as oil increases in price.
- (E) The quantity of lignins produced annually in the manufacture of paper is several times larger than the amount that is likely to be useful in the oil industry.

#### **QUESTION 17**

Internal professional sound processing boards offer sound engineers and other professionals in the recording business a hardware solution that can perform sound processing at much higher speeds than that provided by standard sound processing boards, as they are better integrated with other parts of the computer. Since the market is flooded with internal sound processors, the Axioforma company is developing a strategy to create an external sound processing board for professionals that will allow the users to access various controls that adjust the processor's input and output parameters directly. This formation will allow Axioforma to design a product that is aesthetically attractive, a serious advantage over the products that operate from within a computer only.

The financial success of Axioforma's strategy relies on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) A sound processing product that would allow users to directly adjust only the input parameters would be more desirable to sound professionals than one that would allow users to directly adjust only the output parameters.
- (B) The professional sound processor market has grown in comparison to its position at the end of the last financial year.
- (C) The high speed at which audio information is relayed by professional sound processing boards thanks to their proximity to other computer components is not as important as the potential of direct adjustment of components.
- (D) In the consumer electronics market, factors of functionality, depending on product, but often



including ease-of-use, robustness, and compatibility with other products, are considered inessential when compared to aesthetics.

(E) The employees in Axioforma's product design department are the most experienced and creative in their field.

### QUESTION 18

A city poll of the community showed that 88 percent of respondents believe that an appropriate amount of the city budget is being spent on parks and recreation. It seems, then, that any significant increase in the city budget should be spent on something other than parks and recreation.

Which one of the following describes a flaw in reasoning in the above argument?

- A. The argument confuses a coincidence with a correlation.
- B. The argument confuses the percentage of the budget spent on parks and recreation with the amount of money spent on parks and recreation.
- C. The argument does not justify its presumption that what is true of a portion of the budget also applies to the total budget.
- D. The argument fails to consider that less money could be spent and a significant percentage of the community would still find that amount to be appropriate.
- E. The argument fails to consider that if more money from the budget were spent on parks and recreation, then an even larger percentage of the community might approve of that use of the budget.

### QUESTION 19

In an effort to boost milk production, some dairy farmers are treating cows with a genetically engineered hormone called BST. Consumer groups have opposed the use of BST even though the milk of BST-treated cows is identical in nutritional value to that of untreated cows; the treated cows run a greater risk of infection and hence are more likely to be given antibiotics, which may show up in their milk. In high levels, these antibiotics may be harmful to humans. Yet the milk of treated and untreated cows alike is regularly screened for antibiotics.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Consumer groups have no legitimate reasons for opposing the use of BST.
- (B) Milk from BST treated cows is as safe for human consumption as that from untreated cows.

(C) There is no advantage to the use of BST on dairy cows.

(D) Milk from BST-treated cows can be presumed safe for humans only if it is successfully screened for high levels of antibiotics.

(E) The only threat posed by drinking milk from cows treated with PST is high levels of antibiotics.

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### QUESTION 21

Although air pollution was previously thought to exist almost exclusively in our nation's cities, the recent increase in the number of persons suffering from illnesses attributed to excessive air pollution leaves us no choice but to conclude that other, nonurban areas are now affected.

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

(A) The nation's cities have seen a marked decrease in levels of air pollution.

(B) The nation has experienced a sharp decrease in the number of people moving out of its cities.

(C) Illnesses due to air pollution are among the least common causes of death to urban dwellers.

(D) Many illnesses previously thought unrelated to air pollution are now considered to be caused by it.

(E) As a result of the problems in urban areas, nonurban areas have passed strict pollution control measures.

## QUESTION 22

Economist: In today's post-industrial economy, higher education is essential for achieving prosperity. Without a college degree or higher, citizens do not have access to the highest quartile of salaries, and only individuals earning salaries in this highest quartile have enough disposable income to buy real estate and invest in long term assets.

The argument assumes that

- A) all the jobs in the highest quartile of salaries require skills that are always covered as part of a college education
- B) everyone in the highest quartile of salaries lives in a house that he or she owns
- C) prosperity has to include ownership of real estate or long term assets.
- D) understanding what prosperity is, from a college-educated perspective, is essential to achieving it
- E) almost no one without a college degree owns either real estate or long-term assets

## QUESTION 23

Which of the following, if true, most logically completes the argument?

Some dairy farmers in the province of Takandia want to give their cows a synthetic hormone that increases milk production. Many Takandians, however, do not want to buy milk from cows given the synthetic hormone. For this reason Takandia's legislature is considering a measure requiring milk from cows given the hormone to be labeled as such. Even if the measure is defeated, dairy farmers who use the hormone will probably lose customers, since \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) it has not been proven that any trace of the synthetic hormone exists in the milk of cows given the hormone
- (B) some farmers in Takandia who plan to use the synthetic hormone will probably not do so if the measure were passed
- (C) milk from cows that have not been given the synthetic hormone can be labeled as such without any legislative action
- (D) the legislature's consideration of the bill has been widely publicized
- (E) milk that comes from cows given the synthetic hormone looks and tastes the same as milk from cows that have not received the hormone

## QUESTION 24

Editorialist: In all cultures, it is almost universally accepted that one has a moral duty to prevent members of one's family from being harmed. Thus, few would deny that if a person is known by the person's parents to be falsely accused of a crime, it would be morally right for the parents to hide the accused from the police. Hence, it is also likely to be widely accepted that it is sometimes morally right to obstruct the police in their work.

The reasoning in the editorialist's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that this argument

- (A) utilizes a single type of example for the purpose of justifying a broad generalization
- (B) fails to consider the possibility that other moral principles would be widely recognized as overriding any obligation to protect a family member from harm
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that allowing the police to arrest an innocent person assists rather than obstructs justice
- (D) takes for granted that there is no moral obligation to obey the law
- (E) takes for granted that the parents mentioned in the example are not mistaken about their child's innocence

### **QUESTION 25**

While manufacturing tasks at Foldaco are performed by human workers, at Bokasco they are all done by programmed robots. Because of this, fewer workers are needed at Bokasco while the output levels of the company match those of Foldaco. Clearly, Bokasco's operational expenses are lower than those of Foldaco.

The answer to which of the following would be most useful in evaluating the argument?

- A. Do the robots used by Bokasco require maintenance for them to achieve optimum output levels?
- B. Do the workers at Foldaco undergo specialized training before they are allowed to perform their tasks?
- C. Are retail prices for products manufactured by Bokasco much higher than those manufactured by Foldaco?
- D. How long ago did Bokasco complete the process of integrating the robots into its manufacturing system?
- E. Is the sum of the wages of the workers at Bokasco higher or lower than that of the workers at Foldaco?

### **QUESTION 26**

Over the last five years, technological improvements have significantly reduced the cost of manufacturing and operating electric-powered cars. Nevertheless, the cost per gallon of gasoline at which it would become more economical to operate an electric car than a regular gas-powered car has remained unchanged.

Which of the following, if true, would do the most to explain why electric cars have become cheaper to operate but break-even point between electric and gas cars has not changed?

- (A) The price per gallon of gasoline has dropped by 25% over the last five years.
- (B) Electric-car manufacturers have managed to reduce production costs despite an increase in some raw material prices.
- (C) Improvements in aerodynamics have made regular gas-powered cars more efficient to operate.
- (D) Relative to the number of gas-powered cars, there are very few electric cars on the road today.
- (E) When the price of gasoline rises, more people are willing to take public transportation to work.

### **QUESTION 27**

Mayor: The financial livelihood of our downtown businesses is in jeopardy. There are few available parking spaces close to the downtown shopping area, so if we are to spur economic growth in our city, we must build a large parking ramp no more than two blocks from downtown.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the mayor's reasoning?

- A) The city budget is not currently large enough to finance the construction of a new parking ramp.
- B) There are other more significant reasons for the financial woes of downtown businesses in addition to a lack of nearby parking spaces.
- C) Building a parking ramp as much as four blocks from downtown would be sufficient to greatly increase the number of shoppers to downtown businesses.
- D) Explosive growth is most often associated with large suburban shopping malls, not small businesses.
- E) Some additional parking spaces could be added to the downtown area without the construction of a parking ramp.

### **QUESTION 28**

Since the introduction of low-cost airlines, delays at the nation's busiest airports have increased by 50 percent. To combat this problem, takeoff and landing slots at the busiest airports must be re-allocated with a significant preference towards traditional airlines, or those not considered low-cost airlines, over low-cost airlines.

**If true, each of the following casts doubt on the effectiveness of the solution proposed above EXCEPT**

- A. The primary cause of delays at the nation's busiest airports is weather-related.
- B. The delays caused by traditional airlines have continually increased, while those caused by low-cost airlines have continually decreased since the introduction of low-cost airlines.

C. Low-cost airlines account for a higher proportion of the delays than do non-low-cost airlines.

D Traditional airlines already account for approximately ninety percent of all takeoff and landing slots at the nation's busiest airports, as low-cost airlines tend to fly into and out of less busy airports.

E. Low-cost airlines, on average, account for a much lower proportion of the delays than do non-low-cost airlines.

### QUESTION 29

Airline Representative: The percentage of flight delays caused by airline error decreased significantly this year. This indicates that airlines listened to complaints about preventable errors and addressed the problems. Although delays caused by weather and other uncontrollable factors will always be part of travel, preventable delays are clearly decreasing.

Which of the following most clearly points to a logical flaw in the representative's reasoning?

A. Airlines may be motivated by financial concerns to underreport the percentage of flight delays caused by airline error.

B. The delays caused by uncontrollable factors could have led to an increase in complaints to airlines.

C. Complaints may not be the most reliable measure of how many errors occurred in a given year.

D. Delays caused by weather and other uncontrollable factors could have increased dramatically during the year under discussion.

E. Airline customers might not believe that particular delays were caused by uncontrollable factors rather than airline error.

### QUESTION 30

Columnist: Metro City has a lower percentage of residents with humanities degrees than any other city of comparable size in our nation. Nationwide, university graduates generally earn more than people who are not university graduates, but those with humanities degrees typically earn less than do graduates with degrees in other disciplines. So the main reason Metro City has higher income per capita than any other city of comparable size in our nation must be its low percentage of residents with humanities degrees.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the columnist's argument?

A. Metro City residents with humanities degrees have higher income per capita than do people with humanities degrees in any other city of comparable size in the nation.

B. The percentage of residents with university degrees is lower in Metro City than in any other city

of comparable size in the nation.

C. Nationwide, university graduates without humanities degrees typically earn more than do individuals without university degrees.

D. Metro City residents with degrees outside the humanities have per capita income no higher than the per capita income of such residents of other cities of comparable size in the nation.

E. In Metro City, a lower proportion of university graduates have humanities degrees than in any other city of comparable size in the nation.