

# GMAT VERBAL PRACTICE PAPER

## CRITICAL REASONING

### QUESTION 1

The name Japan is generally considered to be an exonym, or a name that is given to a country from outsiders but is not the name with which inhabitants identify their country. The Japanese call their nation Nippon or Nihon, both of which mean "the sun's origin." The name "Japan" is believed to have come from the Portuguese word Giapan, which is a derivation of the Malay word Jepang and is thought to have originated with the Mandarin word Cipangu. The Portuguese established ongoing trade with the Far East during the sixteenth century, and the name that they adopted for the country now known in English as Japan has stuck. This particular usage exists in at least nine other languages.

Which of the following may be inferred from statements made in the passage above?

- (A) As the name Japan is an incorrect usage, the name should be adjusted to reflect the way that the Japanese people refer to their country.
- (B) The name Japan came into existence because of trading activity with other peoples in the Far East before there was trade with the Japanese.
- (C) It would be an insult for non-Japanese to refer to Japan as Nippon or Nihon, because both names are sacred to the Japanese people and their language.
- (D) The name Japan is Mandarin in origin and carries the same meaning as Nippon or Nihon.
- (E) Exonyms are rare, and the name Japan is one of very few examples.

### QUESTION 2

Some say that Saddlebrook College provides the best value in our state. Yet, students at our state's Tunbridge College pay less, enjoy newer buildings and smaller class sizes, and earn larger incomes after graduation.

The information above, if true, most strongly supports which of the following judgments?

- (A) Tunbridge College provides the best value in our state.
- (B) Tunbridge College has more stringent entrance requirements than Saddlebrook College, and thus attracts students of a higher caliber.
- (C) It is not true that Saddlebrook College provides the best value in our state.
- (D) Student income after graduation is a valid means of judging the value of a college education.
- (E) Students at Tunbridge College report higher rates of satisfaction than students at Saddlebrook College.

### QUESTION 3

The island of Sark is the smallest of four islands in the southwestern area of the English Channel. Sark is a part of the British Crown. Until 2008, it was considered the last remaining feudal state in Europe, its government under the Seigneur and functioning as a fiefdom granted by the British monarch. Sark is a tiny island, with only two square miles of land and a population of only 600 people, most of whom are past middle age. It has no airport, and airplanes are not allowed to fly over; Sark may be reached by ferry alone. The fragile landscape and climate of the island are heavily influenced by its location in the English Channel, and its residents are committed to maintaining a natural quality with a focus on sustainable activities. Sark has a "horses-only" policy, and no cars or other motor vehicles are allowed there.

Based on the statements made in the passage, which of the following offers the best explanation for the "horses-only" policy on Sark?

(A) As the island is only two square miles, most of the residents can walk or ride easily enough to get from one location to another.

(B) Most of the residents on Sark are accustomed to the laws forbidding motor vehicles and have no interest in changing them at this time.

(C) Sark is composed of several very small and self-contained villages, and there is little need for the residents to go from one place to the other frequently.

(D) Due to the delicate environment of the island, the residents of Sark are concerned about the pollution that motor vehicles could bring with them.

(E) Because the island of Sark was a feudal state for so long, many of the laws are arbitrary and have no relevance to contemporary society.

## QUESTION 4

Angelica: The cultural development of the Roaring Twenties is a direct result of the social breakdown that occurred during World War I. The soldiers and other young people witnessed the dishonesty of authority figures regarding the war, its causes, and the nature of patriotism, and the Roaring Twenties became a backlash against authority, with the defiance of traditions and moral expectations. This became the tone of the Modern Age, so the Roaring Twenties may be called the start of modernism.

Luca: While the 1920s generation embraced the mood of modernism more thoroughly than previous generations, it is more correct to note that the Modern Age had already begun in the mid-nineteenth century, as philosophers and political thinkers started questioning traditional religious authorities and raising questions about the nature of morality.

Luca responds to Angelica's comment by doing which of the following?

(A) Acknowledging a part of the argument but suggesting the need for revision.

(B) Criticizing the substance of the argument and calling the conclusion into question.

- (C) Demonstrating the logical fallacy embedded in the argument.
- (D) Questioning the possibility of arriving at any real conclusion regarding the topic.
- (E) Offering a point-by-point disagreement and providing alternate views.

## QUESTION 5

While black or green tea tends to be the leaf of choice among connoisseurs, recent studies have indicated there are significant benefits to drinking white tea. White tea is considerably more delicate and rarer than black or green tea and has fewer producers. Because it is unprocessed and unfermented, white tea has very high levels of catechins, which are known for having antibiotic qualities and delaying aging. Additionally, white tea has elevated levels of theobromine, a substance that can improve circulation. To produce white tea, basic tea leaves are picked when they are very young, so white tea contains considerably less fluoride than black or green tea and much higher levels of theanine, which is known for its relaxing qualities. Research indicates that white tea has an amount of caffeine comparable to that of either black or green tea.

The passage implies all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Because it is more delicate and rarer than black or green tea, white tea may be more costly than the other forms of tea.
- (B) White tea is usually derived from the same leaves as black or green tea, but it is picked when it is younger, and the leaves are not processed or fermented.
- (C) Research suggests that white tea has extra benefits that black or green tea do not always have.
- (D) Fluoride is a necessary ingredient for tea, so most white tea producers add fluoride to the tea that they sell.
- (E) The increased levels of theanine in white tea have the potential to counter the effects of caffeine more than in black or green tea.

## QUESTION 6

The manifesto of a non-profit organization claims that its founders' sole purpose is to help people quit smoking cigarettes. The organization's activities are in the form of seminars which are conducted by volunteers in outdoor public areas. Although the seminars carry no expenses, participants are required to pay a fee. It is clear that the organization's members are not acting according to their own manifesto.

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

- (A) In the event that a participant is not satisfied with the seminar, can that participant receive a refund?
- (B) Does the manifesto make any mention of the actual methods used by the volunteers to assist people with

their addiction?

(C) Is the fee paid by the participants in the seminar lower than what regular companies would charge for participation in a seminar of a similar nature?

(D) Does the payment of a fee contribute in any way to the process of quitting smoking?

(E) What percentage of the members of the organization are ex-smokers?

## QUESTION 7

Geophysicist: Although scientists do not entirely agree on the causes of geomagnetic reversal, they do agree that the process has the potential for significant changes on the earth. A geomagnetic reversal occurs when the magnetic field of the earth adjusts in its orientation, so that the magnetic north becomes the magnetic south, and vice versa. What is more, studies indicate that the magnetic field is gradually losing its strength and that we might expect to see a reversal within the next few millennia. While this might not seem significant, the reversal of the magnetic fields would occur over a long period of time, leaving the earth potentially unprotected from the sun's radiation.

Reviewing the information in the passage above carefully, which of the following represents the geophysicist's primary argument?

(A) While there will be a few effects of a geomagnetic reversal, the negative effects will be limited.

(B) Geomagnetic reversals have occurred within the period of human existence on the earth, and since mankind has survived, there is no reason to fear human eradication from geomagnetic reversal.

(C) Scientists do not fully understand the causes or results of geomagnetic reversal, but there is evidence that the process should not be ignored.

(D) Given the severe possibilities that may arise from a geomagnetic reversal, governments should begin funding studies of this process.

(E) The current placement of magnetic poles on the earth has little effect on the natural functions of the earth.

## QUESTION 8

The interest of consumers in Company A's product is directly affected by the weather. When the weather is good, salespeople working for Company A are not contacted by any potential customers. The weather in Company A's area is good for about three quarters of the days of the year. A local competitor offering the same product, Company B, is equally affected by the weather. Based on these factors, it follows that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the employees in Company A's sales department can only have an impact on up to 12.5% of their sales opportunities

B. both Company A and Company B are likely to go out of business due to a lack of sufficient revenues earned from sales

C. Company A is likely to surpass Company B in the number of sales it creates during periods of bad weather

D. the employees in Company A's sales department will always be restricted to having control over only 25% of their sales opportunities

E. Company B and Company A would benefit from moving their operations to an area with worse weather conditions than those of their current area

## QUESTION 9

Automobile manufacturers defend their substitution of steel frames in cars with cheaper plastic components by claiming that consumer demand is ruled by a desire for light cars with crumple zones rather than as a result of corporate profit motives. However, if this trend were true, then carbon reinforced tubing, which is lighter than steel and stronger, would be available as an option. It is not.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument against the automobile manufacturer's claim?

A)When carbon tubing was introduced in the market place, it was not yet commercially viable to produce it in large volumes.

B)Automobile companies are reluctant to invest in high volume industrial technology to produce carbon tubing until profits from the sale of small scale commercial carbon products, such as bicycle frames, have stabilized.

C)Some types of carbon tubing for sports equipment are in such high demand that there is a back log of several weeks for orders.

D)Because carbon tubing has entirely different chemical properties from plastic frame components, new construction techniques will be required for automobiles.

E)Any valid comparison among steel, plastic and carbon frames must be based on identical performance measures.

## QUESTION 10

Unlike in the vast majority of species of monkeys, in a newly discovered society of minuscule monkeys in South Africa the dominant male is not the largest specimen, but rather the one with the strongest odor, even if it is quite unimpressive looking.

Which of the following, if true, would most contribute to an explanation of the facts above?

A. The new type of monkey is deaf.

- B. Odor plays a role in the ability to determine ovulation among many mammals.
- C. The new species of monkey is visually impaired, and thus relies on its sense of smell.
- D. In most monkey communities the largest and strongest males are the alpha males and they mate with the mature females of the community.
- E. Monkeys have a wide variety of parameters which together establish order of precedence among the males of a community.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### QUESTION 1

Scattered around the globe are more than one hundred regions of volcanic activity known as hot spots. Unlike most volcanoes, hot spots are rarely found along the boundaries of the continental and oceanic plates that comprise the Earth's crust; most hot spots lie deep in the interior of plates and are anchored deep in the layers of the Earth's surface. Hot spots are also distinguished from other volcanoes by their lavas, which contain greater amounts of alkali metals than do those from volcanoes at plate margins.

In some cases, plates moving past hot spots have left trails of extinct volcanoes in much the same way that wind passing over a chimney carries off puffs of smoke. It appears that the Hawaiian Islands were created in such a manner by a single source of lava, welling up from a hot spot, over which the Pacific Ocean plate passed on a course roughly from the east toward the northwest, carrying off a line of volcanoes of increasing age. Two other Pacific island chains—the Austral Ridge and the Tuamotu Ridge—parallel the configuration of the Hawaiian chain; they are also aligned from the east toward the northwest, with the most recent volcanic activity near their eastern terminuses.

That the Pacific plate and the other plates are moving is now beyond dispute; the relative motion of the plates has been reconstructed in detail. However, the relative motion of the plates with respect to the Earth's interior cannot be determined easily. Hot spots provide the measuring instruments for resolving the question of whether two continental plates are moving in opposite directions or whether one is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. The most compelling evidence that a continental plate is stationary is that, at some hot spots, lavas of several ages are superposed instead of being spread out in chronological sequence. Of course, reconstruction of plate motion from the tracks of hot-spot volcanoes assumes that hot spots are immobile, or nearly so. Several studies support such an assumption, including one that has shown that prominent hot spots throughout the world seem not to have moved during the past ten million years.

Beyond acting as frames of reference, hot spots apparently influence the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, material welling up from deeper layers forms a broad dome that, as it grows, develops deep fissures. In some instances, the continental plate may rupture entirely along some of the fissures so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus, just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continental plates, so hot-spot activity may suggest a theory to explain their mutability.

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

- (A) describe the way in which hot spots influence the extinction of volcanoes
- (B) describe and explain the formation of the oceans and continents
- (C) explain how to estimate the age of lava flows from extinct volcanoes
- (D) describe hot spots and explain how they appear to influence and record the motion of plates
- (E) describe the formation and orientation of island chains in the Pacific Ocean

Question 2

**2. According to the passage, hot spots differ from most volcanoes in that hot spots**

- (A) can only be found near islands
- (B) are active whereas all other volcanoes are extinct
- (C) are situated closer to the earth's surface
- (D) can be found along the edges of the plates
- (E) have greater amounts of alkali metals in their lavas

Question 3

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that evidence for the apparent course of the Pacific plate has been provided by the**

- (A) contours of the continents
- (B) dimensions of ocean hot spots
- (C) concurrent movement of two hot spots
- (D) pattern of fissures in the ocean floor
- (E) configurations of several mid-ocean island chains

Question 4

**4. It can be inferred from the passage that the spreading out of lavas of different ages at hot spots indicates that a**

- (A) hot spot is active
- (B) continental plate has moved
- (C) continental rupture is imminent
- (D) hot spot had been moving very rapidly
- (E) volcano contains large concentrations of alkali metals

Question 5

**5. The passage suggests which of the following about the Hawaiian Islands, the Austral Ridge, and the Tuamotu Ridge?**

- (A) The three chains of islands are moving eastward.
- (B) All the islands in the three chains have stopped moving.
- (C) The three island chains are a result of the same plate movement.
- (D) The Hawaiian Islands are receding from the other two island chains at a relatively rapid rate.
- (E) The Austral Ridge and the Tuamotu Ridge chains have moved closer together whereas the Hawaiian Islands have remained stationary.

Question 6

**6. Which of the following, if true, would best support the author's statement that hot-spot activity may explain the mutability of continental plates?**

- (A) Hot spots move more rapidly than the continental and oceanic plates.
- (B) Hot spots are reliable indicators of the age of continental plates.
- (C) Hot spots are regions of volcanic activity found only in the interiors of the continental plates.
- (D) The alignment of hot spots in the Pacific Ocean parallels the alignment of Pacific Ocean islands.
- (E) The coastlines of Africa and South America suggest that they may once have constituted a single continent that ruptured along a line of hot spots.

Question 7

**7. The author's argument that hot spots can be used to reconstruct the movement of continental plates is weakened by the fact that**

- (A) hot spots are never found at the boundaries of plates
- (B) only extinct volcanoes remain after a plate moves over a hot spot
- (C) lava flow patterns for all hot spots have not been shown to be the same
- (D) the immobility or near immobility of hot spots has not been conclusively proven
- (E) the changing configurations of islands make pinpointing the locations of hot spots difficult

Question 8

**8. The author's style can best be described as**

- (A) dramatic
- (B) archaic
- (C) esoteric
- (D) objective
- (E) humanistic

## QUESTION 2

Congress has had numerous opportunities in recent years to reconsider the arrangements under which federal forest lands are owned and managed. New institutional structures merit development because federal forest lands cannot be efficiently managed under the hierarchical structure that now exists. The system is too complex to be understood by any single authority. The establishment of each forest as an independent public corporation would simplify the management structure and promote greater efficiency, control, and accountability.

To illustrate how a system for independent public corporations might work, consider the National Forest System. Each National Forest would become an independent public corporation, operating under federal charter, which gives it legal authority to manage federal land in the same manner that other federal corporations manage communications, transportation, or electrical generation facilities. The charter would give the corporation the right to establish its own production goals, land uses, management practices, and financial arrangements, within the policy constraints set by the Public Corporations Board. To ensure economic efficiency in making decisions, the Public Corporations Board would establish a minimum average rate of return to be earned on assets held by each corporation. Each corporation would be required to organize a system for reporting revenues, costs, capital investments and recovery, profits, and the usual measures of financial health normally required of any private corporation. While the financial objective would not necessarily be to maximize profit, there would be a requirement to earn at least a public-utility rate of return on the resources under the corporation's control.



The primary advantage of this approach to federal land management lies in the potential for achieving greater efficiency in the utilization of land, capital, and labor. A second advantage stems from the potential stabilization of the personnel involved in managing federal lands. A positive program of advancement, more flexible job classifications, professional training, and, above all, countering outside bids with higher salaries, would enable a corporation to develop a more stable professional workforce. A third advantage is that federal land management would become less vulnerable to the politics of special interest groups.

**1. The primary purpose of this passage is to**

- A. suggest that the National Forest System is plagued by many problems
- B. argue that it is necessary to restructure the management of federal forest lands
- C. insist that private corporations be allowed to manage the country's natural resources
- D. discuss the role of private corporations in the management of the National Forest System
- E. highlight the competing needs of public agencies managing communications, transportation, and national forests

**2. According to the passage, the responsibilities of a corporation authorized to manage a National Forest should include which of the following?**

- I. Establishing formal procedures for making official reports of the corporation's financial well-being
- II. Earning at least a minimum return on the corporation's resources and assets
- III. Achieving a maximum level of profits on the corporation's capital investments

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

**3. The author suggests that administrators of federal forest lands have been handicapped by which of the following?**

- A. The public expectation that federal forest lands will remain undeveloped
- B. The failure of environmental experts to investigate the problems of federal forest lands
- C. The inability of the federal government to compete with private corporations for the services of skilled professionals
- D. The unwillingness of Congress to pass laws to protect federal forest lands from private developers
- E. The difficulty of persuading citizens to invest their capital in a government-run endeavor

**4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?**

- A. A proposal is made, and then supporting arguments are set forth.
- B. One claim is evaluated and then rejected in favor of another claim.
- C. A point of view is stated, and then evidence for and against it is evaluated.
- D. A problem is outlined, and then various solutions are discussed.
- E. Opposing opinions are introduced and then debated.

## QUESTION 3

By 60 million years ago, a distinct line of carnivorous mammals had appeared, the first of them in the shape of a weasel crossed with a cat. They were lithe, stealthy little predators, snaking through the undergrowth and tiptoeing through the canopy, each of them bearing a hallmark adaptation found about halfway back on the jaws. Opposing each other top and bottom, two large cheek teeth—later labeled the carnassials—bore cusps that had been honed to blades, coming together in a scissoring, slicing, meat-cleaving action.

Fore and aft, the carnivore mouth supplied a complete toolbox of the craft, leading the way with incisors for nipping flesh, followed by spiked canines for piercing and stabbing vital arteries and organs, ending in molars for gripping limbs and crushing bone. And invariably along the way there were those shearing carnassials. The teeth were set deeply in thick mandibles, the jaws levered by heavy temporal muscles attached to exaggerated ridges of skull bone. It was the carnivore's Swiss-army-knife alternative to the terror birds' basic Maul of a beak.

From some such proto-carnivores arose nine major lines of meat-eaters, all but one still hunting today. They spread across the ecological spectrum, filling the land's top predator niches. These were the ambushing cats and bone-crushing hyenas, lumbering bears and long-distance dogs. One line, on the way to becoming bears, split off and took to the water, feet morphing into the flippers of seals. Another line combined the strength of bears with the running mode of dogs to become the bear-dogs, a hybrid experiment lunging after hoofed prey across the ancient steppes of North America and Eurasia. From little slinking cats of Asia came the lion and tiger, rushing from cover and killing with suffocation throat holds. From North America grew a family of dogs, culminating size-wise in the long-legged, distance-running, gang-tacking wolf.

**1. Which of the following most accurately states the purpose of the passage ?**

- A. To compare the structural adaptations of water mammals to land mammals
- B. To defend a new theory regarding the role of teeth as a defense mechanism in large predators
- C. To argue against the theory of convergence in the nine major lines of mammals
- D. To chronicle several events in the evolution of carnivorous predators
- E. To summarize the catastrophic end to the era of dinosaurs

**2. According to the passage the carnassials were**

- I. functionally comparative to the beak of a bird.
- II. teeth set into the jaws of flesh-eating creatures.
- III. a proto-species of bear-dogs that existed 60 million years ago.
- IV. an organ designed to digest the ridges of skull bones.

- A. I and II
- B. I, II, and III
- C. II and III
- D. I, II, III, and IV
- E. II and IV

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that**

- A. none of the currently extant meat-eating species is descended from the original line of carnivores.
- B. the modern wolf can trace its ancestry back to a weasel-resembling cat.
- C. no terror-birds lived simultaneously with dinosaurs.
- D. aquatic mammals are descended from a completely different ancestral line than land mammals.
- E. structures in different organisms that differ in function never arise from the same progenitor.

**4. It can be inferred that the author uses the word *craft* to refer to**

- A. the ability of a predator to snake through the forest and ambush its prey.
- B. the proficiency in adjusting to the environment as animals moved from the water onto the land.
- C. the expertise required to perform experiments in comparative biology.
- D. the skill with which an animal is able to butcher and devour its quarry.
- E. the dexterity with which mammals without opposable thumbs can adapt other digits to grasp.

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

- A. The development of carnassials conveyed an advantage to the species in which they developed in that they allowed them to use their claws to seize prey.
- B. The scanty supply of food on the African plains, not sufficient to provide for big mammalian plant-eaters, was the specific cause of the rise of carnivorous mammals.
- C. The survival of a species can't be predicted from the functional relationships between abundances of species and their resources.
- D. Large carnivores developed structural and behavioral mechanisms that placed them the top of the hierarchy of predators.
- E. Only one remaining ancestral line of the original proto-carnivores is extant today.

## QUESTION 4

Antonia Castañeda has utilized scholarship from women's studies and Mexican-American history to examine nineteenth-century literary portrayals of Mexican women. As Castañeda notes, scholars of women's history observe that in the United States, male novelists of the period—during which, according to these scholars, women's traditional economic role in home-based agriculture was threatened by the transition to a factory-based industrial economy—define women solely in their domestic roles of wife and mother. Castañeda finds that during the same period that saw non-Hispanic women being economically displaced by industrialization, Hispanic law in territorial California protected the economic position of "Californianas" (the Mexican women of the territory) by ensuring them property rights and inheritance rights equal to those of males.

For Castañeda, the laws explain a **stereotypical plot** created primarily by male, non-Hispanic novelists: the story of an ambitious non-hispanic merchant or trader desirous of marrying an elite Californiana. These novels' favourable portrayal of such women is noteworthy, since Mexican-American historians have concluded that unflattering literary depictions of Mexicans were vital in rallying the United States public's support for the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The importance of economic alliances forged through marriages with Californianas explains this **apparent contradiction**. Because of their real-life economic significance, the Californianas were portrayed more favourably than were others of the same nationality.

**1. The "apparent contradiction" mentioned in line 29 refers to the discrepancy between the**

- A. legal status of Mexican women in territorial California and their status in the United States
- B. unflattering depiction of Mexicans in novels and the actual public sentiment about the Mexican-American War
- C. existence of many marriages between Californianas and non-Hispanic merchants and the strictures against them expressed in novels
- D. literary depiction of elite Californianas and the literary depiction of other Mexican individuals

E. novelistic portrayals of elite Californianas' privileged lives and the actual circumstances of those lives

**2. According to the passage, "Old World" values were based on**

- (A) ability
- (B) property
- (C) family connections
- (D) guild hierarchies
- (E) education

**3. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a "strong referee" in the United States?**

- (A) A school principal
- (B) A political theorist
- (C) A federal court judge
- (D) A social worker
- (E) A government inspector

**4. The author sets off the word "Reform" with quotation marks in order to**

- (A) emphasize its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness
- (B) show his support for a systematic program of change
- (C) underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society
- (D) indicate that the term was one of Wilson's favorites
- (E) assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental

**5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised "a piece of the action" is**

- (A) a compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure
- (B) an example of Americans' resistance to profound social change
- (C) an innovative program for genuine social reform
- (D) a monument to the efforts of industrial reformers
- (E) a surprisingly "Old World" remedy for social ills

**6. Which of the following metaphors could the author most appropriately use to summarize his own assessment of the American economic system**

- (A) A windmill
- (B) A waterfall
- (C) A treadmill
- (D) A gyroscope
- (E) A bellows

**7. It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market**

- (A) encouraged those who "make the system work"
- (B) perpetuated traditional legends about America
- (C) revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy

- (D) foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929  
(E) began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics

**8. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?**

- I.** What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market?  
**II.** In what ways are "New World" and "Old World" economic policies similar?  
**III.** Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action?

- (A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) I and II only  
(E) II and III only

**9. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?**

- (A) Americans' pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today.  
(B) The absence of a status quo ante has undermined United States economic structure.  
(C) The free enterprise system has been only a useless concept in the United States.  
(D) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed.  
(E) Fascination with the ideal of "openness" has made Americans a progressive people.

## QUESTION 5

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For Castañeda, the laws explain a **stereotypical plot** created primarily by male, non-Hispanic novelists: the story of an ambitious non-hispanic merchant or trader desirous of marrying an elite Californiana. These novels' favourable portrayal of such women is noteworthy, since Mexican-American historians have concluded that unflattering literary depictions of Mexicans were vital in rallying the United States public's support for the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The importance of economic alliances forged through marriages with Californianas explains this **apparent contradiction**. Because of their real-life economic significance, the Californianas were portrayed more favourably than were others of the same nationality.

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- D. literary depiction of elite Californianas and the literary depiction of other Mexican individuals
- E. novelistic portrayals of elite Californianas' privileged lives and the actual circumstances of those lives

**2. Which of the following could best serve as an example of the kind of fictional plot discussed by Antonia Castañeda?**

- A. A land speculator of English ancestry weds the daughter of a Mexican vineyard owner after the speculator has migrated to California to seek his fortune.
- B. A Californian woman of Hispanic ancestry finds that her agricultural livelihood is threatened when her husband is forced to seek work in a textile mill.
- C. A Mexican rancher who loses his land as a result of the Mexican-American War migrates to the northern United States and marries an immigrant schoolteacher.
- D. A wealthy Californiana whose father has bequeathed her all his property contends with avaricious relatives for her inheritance.
- E. A poor married couple emigrate from French Canada and gradually become wealthy as merchants in territorial California.

**3. Which of the following, if true, would provide the most support for Castañeda's explanation of the "stereotypical plot" mentioned in lines 18-19?**

- A. Non-Hispanic traders found business more profitable in California while it was a territory than when it became a state.
- B. Very few marriages between Hispanic women and non-Hispanic men in nineteenth-century territorial California have actually been documented.
- C. Records from the nineteenth century indicate that some large and valuable properties were owned by elite Californianas in their own right.
- D. Unmarried non-Hispanic women in the nineteenth-century United States were sometimes able to control property in their own right.
- E. Most of the property in nineteenth-century territorial California was controlled by Hispanic men.

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

- A. trace historical influences on the depiction of Mexican Americans in the nineteenth century
- B. explain how research in history has been affected by scholarship in women's studies
- C. describe the historical origins of a literary stereotype
- D. discuss ways in which minority writers have sought to critique a dominant culture through their writing
- E. evaluate both sides in a scholarly debate about a prominent literary stereotype

## QUESTION 6

In a 1984 book, Claire C. Robertson argued that, before colonialism, age was a more important indicator of status and authority than gender in Ghana and in Africa generally. British colonialism imposed European-style male dominant notions upon more egalitarian local situations to the detriment of women generally, and gender became a defining characteristic that weakened women's power and authority.

Subsequent research in Kenya convinced Robertson that she had overgeneralized about Africa. Before colonialism, gender was more salient in central Kenya than it was in Ghana, although age was still crucial in

determining authority. In contrast with Ghana, where women had traded for hundreds of years and achieved legal majority (not unrelated phenomena), the evidence regarding central Kenya indicated that women were legal minors and were sometimes treated as male property, as were European women at that time. Factors like strong patrilinearity and patrilocality, as well as women's inferior land rights and lesser involvement in trade, made women more dependent on men than was generally the case in Ghana. However, since **age** apparently remained the overriding principle of social organization in central Kenya, some senior women had much authority. Thus, Robertson revised her hypothesis somewhat, arguing that in determining authority in precolonial Africa age was a primary principle that superseded gender to varying degrees depending on the situation.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) present evidence undermining a certain hypothesis
  - (B) describe a particular position and its subsequent modification
  - (C) discuss two contrasting viewpoints regarding a particular issue
  - (D) describe how a social phenomenon varied by region
  - (E) evaluate an assumption widely held by scholars
2. The passage indicates that Robertson's research in Kenya caused her to change her mind regarding which of the following?
  - (A) Whether age was the prevailing principle of social organization in Kenya before colonialism
  - (B) Whether gender was the primary determinant of social authority in Africa generally before colonialism
  - (C) Whether it was only after colonialism that gender became a significant determinant of authority in Kenyan society
  - (D) Whether age was a crucial factor determining authority in Africa after colonialism
  - (E) Whether British colonialism imposed European-style male-dominant notions upon local situations in Ghana
3. The passage suggests that after conducting the research mentioned in highlighted text, but not before, Robertson would have agreed with which of the following about women's status and authority in Ghana?
  - (A) Greater land rights and greater involvement in trade made women in precolonial Ghana less dependent on men than were European women at that time.
  - (B) Colonialism had a greater impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women than on Kenyan women.
  - (C) Colonialism had less of an impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women that it had on the status and authority of other African women.
  - (D) The relative independence of Ghanaian women prior to colonialism was unique in Africa.
  - (E) Before colonialism, the status and authority of Ghanaian women was similar to that of Kenyan women.
4. The author of the passage mentions the status of age as a principle of social organization in precolonial central Kenya in highlighted text most likely in order to
  - (A) indicate that women's dependence on men in precolonial Kenya was not absolute
  - (B) contrast the situation of senior women to that of less senior women in precolonial Kenyan society
  - (C) differentiate between the status and authority of precolonial Kenyan women and that of precolonial Ghanaian women

(D) explain why age superseded gender to a greater extent in precolonial Kenya than it did elsewhere in Africa

(E) identify a factor that led Robertson to revise her hypothesis about precolonial Africa

## QUESTION 7

All of Francoise Duparc's surviving paintings blend portraiture and genre. Her subjects appear to be acquaintances whom she has asked to pose; she has captured both their self-consciousness and the spontaneity of their everyday activities, the depiction of which characterizes genre painting. But genre painting, especially when it portrayed members of the humblest classes, was never popular in eighteenth-century France. The Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, who also chose such themes, were largely ignored. Their present high standing is due to a different, more democratic political climate and to different aesthetic values: we no longer require artists to provide ideal images of humanity for our moral edification but rather regard such idealization as a falsification of the truth. Duparc gives no improving message and discreetly refrains from judging her subjects. In brief, her works neither elevate nor instruct. This restraint largely explains her lack of popular success during her lifetime, even if her talent did not go completely unrecognized by her eighteenth-century French contemporaries.

**1. According to the passage, modern viewers are not likely to value which of the following qualities in a painting?**

- (A) The technical elements of the painting
- (B) The spontaneity of the painting
- (C) The moral lesson imparted by the painting
- (D) The degree to which the painting realistically depicts its subject
- (E) The degree to which the artist's personality is revealed in the painting

**2. If the history of Duparc's artistic reputation were to follow that of the Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, present-day assessments of her work would be likely to contain which of the following?**

- (A) An evaluation that accords high status to her work
- (B) Acknowledgment of her technical expertise but dismissal of her subject matter as trivial
- (C) Agreement with assessments made in her own time but acknowledgments of the exceptional quality of a few of her paintings
- (D) Placement of her among the foremost artists of her century
- (E) A reclassification of her work as portraiture rather than genre painting

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that the term "genre painting" would most likely apply to which of the following?**

- (A) A painting depicting a glorious moment of victory following a battle
- (B) A painting illustrating a narrative from the Bible
- (C) A portrayal of a mythological Greek goddess
- (D) A portrayal of a servant engaged in his work
- (E) A formal portrait of an eighteenth-century king

**4. The argument of the passage best supports which of the following contentions concerning judgments of artistic work?**

- (A) Aesthetic judgments can be influenced by the political beliefs of those making the judgment.



- (B) Judgments of the value of an artist's work made by his or her contemporaries must be discounted before a true judgment can be made.
- (C) Modern aesthetic taste is once again moving in the direction of regarding idealistic painting as the most desirable form of painting.
- (D) In order to be highly regarded, an artist cannot be solely identified with one particular kind of painting.
- (E) Spontaneity is the most valuable quality a portrait painter can have.

## QUESTION 8

In strongly territorial birds such as the indigo bunting, song is the main mechanism for securing, defining, and defending an adequate breeding area. When population density is high, only the strongest males can retain a suitable area. The weakest males do not breed or are forced to nest on poor or marginal territories.

During the breeding season, the male indigo bunting sings in his territory; each song lasts two or three seconds with a very short pause between songs. Melodic and rhythmic characteristics are produced by rapid changes in sound frequency and some regularity of silent periods between sounds. These modulated sounds form recognizable units, called figures, each of which is reproduced again and again with remarkable consistency. Despite the large frequency range of these sounds and the rapid frequency changes that the bird makes, the number of figures is very limited. Further, although we found some unique figures in different geographical populations, more than 90 percent of all the figures of birds from different regions are alike. Indigo bunting figures are extremely stable on a geographic basis. In our studies of isolated buntings we found that male indigo buntings are capable of singing many more types of figures than they usually do. Thus, it would seem that they copy their figures from other buntings they hear singing.

Realizing that the ability to distinguish the songs of one species from those of another could be an important factor in the evolution of the figures, we tested species recognition of a song. When we played a tape recording of a lazuli bunting or a painted bunting, male indigo buntings did not respond, even when a dummy of a male indigo bunting was placed near the tape recorder. Playing an indigo bunting song, however, usually brought an immediate response, making it clear that a male indigo bunting can readily distinguish songs of its own species from those of other species.

The role of the song figures in intraspecies recognition was then examined. We created experimental songs composed of new figures by playing a normal song backwards, which changed the detailed forms of the figures without altering frequency ranges or gross temporal features. Since the male indigos gave almost a full response to the backward song, we concluded that a wide range of figure shapes can evoke positive responses. It seems likely, therefore, that a specific configuration is not essential for intraspecies recognition' but it is clear that song figures must conform to a particular frequency range, must be within narrow limits of duration, and must be spaced at particular intervals.

There is evidence that new figures may arise within a population through a slow process of change and selection. This variety is probably a valuable adaptation for survival: if every bird sang only a few types of figures, in dense woods or underbrush a female might have difficulty recognizing her mate's song, and a male might not be able to distinguish a neighbor from a stranger. Our studies led us to conclude that there must be a balance between song stability and conservatism, which lead to clear-cut species recognition, and song variation which leads to individual recognition.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) raise new issues  
 (B) explain an enigma  
 (C) refute misconceptions  
 (D) reconcile differing theories  
 (E) analyze a phenomenon
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the number and general nature of figures sung by the indigo bunting?
- (A) They are established at birth.  
 (B) They evolve slowly as the bird learns.  
 (C) They are learned from other indigo buntings.  
 (D) They develop after the bird has been forced onto marginal breeding areas.  
 (E) They gradually develop through contact with prospective mates.
3. It can be inferred that the investigation that determined the similarity among more than 90 percent of all the figures produced by birds living in different regions was undertaken to answer which of the following questions?
- I. How much variation, if any, is there in the figure types produced by indigo buntings in different locales?  
 II. Do local populations of indigo buntings develop their own dialects of figure types?  
 III. Do figure similarities among indigo buntings decline with increasing geographic separation?
- (A) II only  
 (B) III only  
 (C) I and II only  
 (D) II and III only  
 (E) I, II, and III
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the existence of only a limited number of indigo bunting figures serves primarily to
- (A) ensure species survival by increasing competition among the fittest males for the females  
 (B) increase population density by eliminating ambiguity in the figures to which the females must respond  
 (C) maintain the integrity of the species by restricting the degree of figure variation and change  
 (D) enhance species recognition by decreasing the number of figure patterns to which the bird must respond  
 (E) avoid confusion between species by clearly demarcating the figure patterns of each species
5. It can be inferred that a dummy of a male indigo bunting was placed near the tape recorder that played the songs of different species in order to try to
- (A) simulate the conditions in nature  
 (B) rule out visual cues as a factor in species recognition  
 (C) supply an additional clue to species recognition for the indigo bunting  
 (D) provide data on the habits of bunting species other than the indigo bunting  
 (E) confound the indigo buntings in the experiment
6. According to the passage, the authors played a normal indigo bunting song backwards in order to determine which of the following?

- (A) What are the limits of the frequency range that will provide recognition by the indigo bunting?
- (B) What is the time duration necessary for recognition by the indigo bunting?
- (C) How specific must a figure shape be for it to be recognized by the indigo bunting?
- (D) How does variation in the pacing of song figures affect the indigo bunting's recognition of the figures ?
- (E) Is the indigo bunting responding to cues other than those in the song figures ?

**7. According to the passage , the indigo buntings' songs function in which of the following ways?**

- I. To delineate a breeding area
  - II. To defend a breeding area
  - III. To identify the birds to their mates
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and III only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III

## QUESTION 9

The article Shock therapy for mental patients will be reviewed continues the ignorant tradition of demonizing electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in the media (the very use of the anachronistic and misleading phrase shock therapy is unwarranted) without presenting the compelling reasons for its continued use. Most of the facts and quotations in the article, including the gratuitous final paragraph about pigs in an abattoir, are simply taken from an article by Davar in Issues in Medical Ethics, without questioning whether Davars presentation of the issue is an unbiased and scientifically accurate one. What Ms. Davar, and by extension Ms. Jain, has done is simply cite authorities who agree with her point of view, quote statistics without context, use an abundance of negative adjectives, and ignore outright the empirically proven benefits (often life-saving) of ECT in many categories of mentally-ill patients. This is shabby and irresponsible medical journalism. While this is not the place to dispute, point-by-point, Ms. Davars presentation of her position and Ms. Jains repetition of it, I would like to quote, to counter their negative emphasis, from Andrew Solomons widely read, intensively researched, highly respected book, The Noonday Demon: An Anatomy of Depression. Solomon writes: Antidepressants are effective [against major depression] about 50 percent of the time, perhaps a bit more; ECT seems to have some significant impact between 75 and 90 percent of the time.

Many patients feel substantially better within a few days of having an ECT treatment a boon particularly striking in contrast to the long, slow process of medication response. ECT is particularly appropriate for the severely suicidal for patients who repeatedly injure themselves and whose situation is therefore mortally urgent because of its rapid action and high response rate, and it is used in pregnant women, the sick, and the elderly, because it does not have the systemic side effects or drug-interaction problems of most medications.

There are, indeed, problems with the administration of ECT, especially in a country like India with its poor health infrastructure. It would be foolish to deny that the practice is subject to abuse (as Solomon and numerous Indian writers report). The continued use of direct ECT (without the use of an anesthetic) is certainly a matter of concern and a concerted effort to implement national guidelines making modified ECT (using an anesthetic) mandatory is as necessary as it is laudatory. But we can all do without more pieces of journalism which perpetuate the myth that ECT is a medically unjustified, indeed barbaric practice, tantamount

to torture. This ignorant view, equally prevalent in the West as it is in India, has more to do with movies like One Flew Over The Cuckoos Nest than with scientific fact.

**1. It can be inferred that the author believes that the author of the article mentioned in the first line**

- I. fails to question her source material rigorously  
 II. includes unwarranted matter  
 III. uses an excess of pejorative terms
- A. I only  
 B. I and II only  
 C. I and III only  
 D. III only  
 E. I, II and III

**2. The authors attitude towards ECT is best described as a**

- A. determined neutrality  
 B. mild criticism  
 C. wholehearted approbation  
 D. qualified approval  
 E. laudatory justification

**3. The authors makes his point primarily by**

- A. offering a particular authority as a counterview  
 B. attacking one authors lack of social responsibility  
 C. criticizing the mindset of medical journalists  
 D. a reasoned discussion of the merits and demerits of a therapy  
 E. offering an objective evaluation

## QUESTION 10

Suspicious as they are of American intentions, and bolstered by court rulings that seem to give them license to seek out and publish any and all government secrets, the media's distrust of our government, combined with their limited understanding of the world at large, damages our ability to design and conduct good policy in ways that the media rarely imagine.

The leak through which sensitive information flows from the government to the press is detrimental to policy in so far as it almost completely precludes the possibility of serious discussion. The fear that anything they say, even in what is construed as a private forum, may appear in print, makes many people, whether our own government officials or the leaders of foreign countries, unwilling to speak their minds.

Must we be content with the restriction of our leaders' policy discussions to a handful of people who trust each other, thus limiting the richness and variety of ideas that could be brought forward through a larger group because of the nearly endemic nature of this problem? It is vitally important for the leaders of the United States to know the real state of affairs internationally, and this can occur only if foreign leaders feel free to speak their minds to our diplomats.

Until recently, it looked as if the media had convinced the public that journalists were more reliable than the government; however, this may be changing. With the passage of time, the media have lost lustre. They—having grown large and powerful—provoke the same public skepticism that other large institutions in the society do. A series of media scandals has contributed to this. Many Americans have concluded that the media are no more credible than the government, and public opinion surveys reflect much ambivalence about the press.

While leaks are generally defended by media officials on the grounds of the public's —right to know,|| in reality they are part of the Washington political power game, as well as part of the policy process. The "leaker" may be currying favour with the media, or may be planting information to influence policy. In the first case, he is helping himself by enhancing the prestige of a journalist; in the second, he is using the media as a stage for his preferred policies. In either instance, it closes the circle: the leak begins with a political motive, is advanced by a politicized media, and continues because of politics. Although some of the journalists think they are doing the work, they are more often than not instruments of the process, not prime movers. The media must be held accountable for their activities, just like every other significant institution in our society, and the media must be forced to earn the public's trust.

**1. Based on the information in the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?**

- A. Feeding the public misinformation is warranted in certain situations.
- B. The public has a right to know the real state of foreign affairs.
- C. The fewer the number of people involved in policy discussions, the better.
- D. Leaders give up their right to privacy when they are elected.
- E. The media is not accountable to the public

**2. Implicit in the author's argument that leaks result in far more limited and unreliable policy discussions with foreign leaders is the idea that:**

- A. leaks should be considered breaches of trust and therefore immoral.
- B. leaks have occurred throughout the history of politics.
- C. foreign and U.S. leaders discussed policy without inhibition before the rise of the mass media.
- D. leaders fear the public would react negatively if it knew the real state of affairs.
- E. it is best to keep the media in the dark

**3. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A. to argue that the media is acting against the national interests.
- B. to convince that journalists are attempting to enhance their own prestige.
- C. to discuss the negative effects that media —leaks|| have on foreign policy and the media's credibility.
- D. to criticize politicians for being dishonest in public.
- E. to suggest that the media needs to be regulated more strongly and effectively.

**4. Based on the passage, when the media now challenge the actions of a public official, the public assumes that:**

- A. the official is always wrong.
- B. the media is always wrong.
- C. the media may be wrong.

- D. the official and the media may both be wrong.  
E. the public ignores this piece of news completely

## SENTENCE CORRECTION

### QUESTION 1

The technology company achieved much of its success by developing personal electronic devices that give consumers easy access to a seemingly limitless number of applications, all of them targeted specifically to a potential need or whim of the user.

- A seemingly limitless number of applications, all of them targeted specifically to  
B seeming limitless number of applications, each targeted specifically to  
C seeming limitless number of applications, all specifically targeted at  
D seeming limitless number of applications, each specifically targeted at

E seemingly limitless number of applications, each targeted specifically at

### QUESTION 2

Since 1986 when the Department of Labor began to allow investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began paying their investment advisers a small basic fee, with a contract promising higher fees if the managers perform well.

- (A) investment officers' fees to be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations began  
(B) investment officers' fees to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began  
(C) that fees of investment officers be based on how the funds they manage perform, several corporations have begun  
(D) fees of investment officers to be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations have begun  
(E) that investment officers' fees be based on the performance of the funds they manage, several corporations began

### QUESTION 3

The Internal Revenue Service has issued a warning about a phoney web page looking essentially identical to a real page that offers products for tax preparers.

- A- looking essentially identical to a real page that offers products for tax preparers
- B- That looks essentially identical to a real page that offers products for tax preparers
- C- Having looked essentially identical to a real page that offers products for tax preparers
- D- It looks essentially identical to a real page that offers products for tax payers
- E- Looking identical essentially to a real page that offers products for tax preparers

## QUESTION 4

The handshake, long used as a means of conducting business, is believed to date to ancient times, where it was a means of showing strangers that the extended hand held no weapon.

- A- Where it was a means of showing strangers
- B- Having been a means to show strangers
- C- Being a means to showing strangers
- D- Where it meant of showing strangers
- E- Used as a means to show strangers

## QUESTION 5

Employment costs rose 2.8 percent in the 12 months that ended in September, slightly less than they did in the year that ended in the previous quarter.

- A. less than they did
- B. less than it did
- C. less than they were
- D. lower than
- E. lower than they were

## QUESTION 6

The Brehon Laws, which governed everyday life in Ireland as early as 600 AD, mandated that a woman receive the right to own property, to receive compensations for damage caused to that property or to herself, and to divorce - rights which were not given to women in other parts of Europe until over a thousand years later.

(A) The Brehon Laws, which governed everyday life in Ireland as early as 600 AD, mandated that a woman receive

(B) The Brehon Laws, which governed everyday life in Ireland as early as 600 AD, mandated that a woman received

(C) Governing everyday life in Ireland as early as 600 AD, the Brehon Laws mandated that a woman receives

(D) The Brehon Laws, which governed everyday life in Ireland as early as 600 AD, mandated that a woman receives

(E) As early as 600 AD, everyday life in Ireland was governed by the Brehon Laws, which mandated that a woman receive

## QUESTION 7

The Buddhist Zen monk suggested that, as part of the rigorous regime of training undertaken by spiritual seekers, Jane meditated each day for at least three hours in order to achieve greater clarity of mind.

- A. Jane meditated each day for at least three hours
- B. Jane meditates each day for at least three hours
- C. Jane is to meditate each day for at least three hours
- D. Jane meditate each day for three hours or more than three hours
- E. Jane meditate each day for at least three hours

## QUESTION 8

According to a recent study by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the incidence of reported neck and back pain correlate positively to the amount of time spent in sitting positions at work.

- A. correlate positively to
- B. are correlated positively to
- C. correlate positively with
- D. are positively correlated to
- E. correlates positively with

## QUESTION 9

Rebuilding and levee development have permitted the seacoast town with increasing its tourist visitation over the past few months and to reallocate the budget surplus as a result.

- A) have permitted the seacoast town with increasing its tourist visitation over the past few months and to reallocate
- B) has permitted the seacoast town to increase its tourist visitation over the past few months and to reallocate
- C) have permitted the seacoast town to increase its tourist visitation over the past few months and to reallocate
- D) has permitted the seacoast town with increasing its tourist visitation over the past few months, and it is reallocating



E) have permitted for the seacoast town to increase its tourist visitation over the past few months as well as reallocating

## QUESTION 10

Officials at the United States Mint believe that the Sacagawea dollar coin will be used more as a substitute for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than four quarters, which weigh 5.67 grams each.

(A) more as a substitute for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than

(B) more as a substitute for four quarters than the dollar bill because it weighs only 8.1 grams, far lighter than

(C) as a substitute for four quarters more than for the dollar bill because it weighs only 8.1 grams, far less than

(D) as a substitute for four quarters more than the dollar bill because its weight of only 8.1 grams is far lighter than it is for

(E) as a substitute more for four quarters rather than for the dollar bill because its weight, only 8.1 grams, is far less than it is for