

GMAT PREP QUESTIONS RENDERED as 41 Question Sets

Q1

Although fullerenes--spherical molecules made entirely of carbon--were first found in the laboratory, they have since been found in nature, formed in fissures of the rare mineral shungite. Since laboratory synthesis of fullerenes requires distinctive conditions of temperature and pressure, this discovery should give geologists a test case for evaluating hypotheses about the state of the Earth's crust at the time these naturally occurring fullerenes were formed.

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

- (A) Confirming that the shungite genuinely contained fullerenes took careful experimentation.
- (B) Some fullerenes have also been found on the remains of a small meteorite that collided with a spacecraft.
- (C) The mineral shungite itself contains large amounts of carbon, from which the fullerenes apparently formed.
- (D) The naturally occurring fullerenes are arranged in a previously unknown crystalline structure.
- (E) Shungite itself is formed only under distinctive conditions.

Q2

To meet the rapidly rising market demand for fish and seafood, suppliers are growing fish twice as fast as their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment by nearly half and raising them on special diets.

- (A) their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment
- (B) their natural growth rate, their feed allotment cut
- (C) growing them naturally, cutting their feed allotment
- (D) they grow naturally, cutting their feed allotment
- (E) they grow naturally, with their feed allotment cut

Q3

Economist: On average, the emergency treatment for an elderly person for injuries resulting from a fall costs \$11,000. A new therapeutic program can significantly reduce an elderly person's chances of falling. Though obviously desirable for many reasons, this treatment program will cost \$12,500 and thus cannot be justified.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the conclusion of the argument?

(A) Among elderly people who had followed the program for only a few months, the number of serious falls reported was higher than it was for people who had followed the program for its recommended minimum length of one year.

(B) Falls resulting in serious injuries are less common among elderly people living in nursing homes than they are among elderly people who live alone at home.

(C) A frequent result of injuries sustained in falls is long-term pain, medication for which is not counted among the average per-person costs of emergency treatment for elderly people's injuries from such falls.

(D) The new therapeutic program focuses on therapies other than medication, since overmedication can cause disorientation and hence increase the likelihood that an elderly person will have a serious fall.

(E) A significant portion of the cost of the new therapeutic program is represented by regular visits by health care professionals, the costs of which tend to increase more rapidly than do those of other elements of the program.

During the nineteenth century, occupational information about women that was provided by the United States census--a population count conducted each decade--became more detailed and precise in response to social changes. Through 1840, simple enumeration by household mirrored a home-based agricultural economy and hierarchical social order: the head of the household (presumed male or absent) was specified by name, whereas other household members were only indicated by the total number of persons counted in various categories, including occupational categories. Like farms, most enterprises were family-run, so that the census measured economic activity as an attribute of the entire household, rather than of individuals.

The 1850 census, partly responding to antislavery and women's rights movements, initiated the collection of specific information about each individual in a household. Not until 1870 was occupational information analyzed by gender: the census superintendent reported 1.8 million women employed outside the home in "gainful and reputable occupations." In addition, he arbitrarily attributed to each family one woman "keeping house." Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890, when the rapid entry of women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization were causing women's advocates and women statisticians to press for more thorough and accurate accounting of women's occupations and wages.

Q4

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) explain and critique the methods used by early statisticians
- (B) compare and contrast a historical situation with a current-day one
- (C) describe and explain a historical change
- (D) discuss historical opposition to an established institution
- (E) trace the origin of a contemporary controversy

Q5

Each of the following aspects of nineteenth-century United States censuses is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT the

- (A) year in which data on occupations began to be analyzed by gender
- (B) year in which specific information began to be collected on individuals in addition to the head of the household
- (C) year in which overlap between women employed outside the home and women keeping house was first calculated
- (D) way in which the 1890 census measured women's income levels and educational backgrounds
- (E) way in which household members were counted in the 1840 census

Q6

The passage suggests which of the following about the "women's advocates and women statisticians" mentioned in the highlighted text?

- (A) They wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked in the home.
- (B) They believed that previous census information was inadequate and did not reflect certain economic changes in the United States.
- (C) They had begun to press for changes in census-taking methods as part of their participation in the antislavery movement.
- (D) They thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials.
- (E) They had conducted independent studies that disputed the official statistics provided by previous United States censuses.

The general density dependence model can be applied to explain the founding of specialist firms (those attempting to serve a narrow target market). According to this model, specialist foundings hinge on the interplay between legitimation and competitive forces, both of which are functions of the density (total number) of firms in a particular specialist population. Legitimation occurs as a new type of firm moves from being viewed as unfamiliar to being viewed as a natural way to organize. At low density levels, each founding increases legitimation, reducing barriers to entry and easing subsequent foundings. Competition occurs because the resources that firms seek--customers, suppliers, and employees--are limited, but as long as density is low relative to plentiful resources, the addition of another firm has a negligible impact on the intensity of competition. At high density levels, however, competitive effects outweigh legitimation effects, discouraging foundings. The more numerous the competitors, the fiercer the competition will be and the smaller will be the incentive for new firms to enter the field.

While several studies have found a significant correspondence between the density dependence model and actual patterns of foundings, other studies have found patterns not consistent with the model. A possible explanation for this inconsistency is that legitimation and competitive forces transcend national boundaries, while studies typically restrict their analysis to the national level. Thus a national-level analysis can understate the true legitimation and competitive forces as well as the number of foundings in an industry that is internationally integrated. Many industries are or are becoming international, and since media and information easily cross national borders, so should legitimation and its effects on overseas foundings. For example, if a type of firm becomes established in the United States, that information transcends borders, reduces uncertainties, and helps foundings of that type of firm in other countries. Even within national contexts, studies have found more support for the density dependence model when they employ broader geographic units of analysis--for example, finding that the model's operation is seen more clearly at the state and national levels than at city levels.

Q7

According to the passage, which of the following may account for the inconsistency between the general density dependence model and the evidence provided by certain studies of foundings?

- (A) Such studies have overemphasized the impact of preexisting firms on the establishment of new firms.
- (B) Such studies have not focused strongly enough on the role of competition among newly established firms operating at the city and state levels.
- (C) Such studies fail to differentiate among specialist firms with regard to the degree to which they deviate from familiar forms of organization.
- (D) Such studies have not taken into account the fact that many industries are internationally integrated.
- (E) Such studies have neglected to investigate firms that attempt to serve only a narrow target market.

Q8

In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) noting various exceptions to a certain general finding
- (B) examining the impact of one type of industry on another
- (C) proposing a possible explanation for an inconsistency
- (D) providing specific examples of a particular phenomenon
- (E) defending the validity of a particular study's conclusions

Q9

The passage suggests that when a population of specialist firms reaches a high density level, which of the following is likely to occur?

- (A) Foundings will decline despite legitimation that has occurred in these industries.
- (B) Increasing competition will encourage many firms to broaden their target market.
- (C) Competition for resources will become stabilized and thus foundings will be encouraged.
- (D) Many customers will abandon their loyalty to older firms as more innovative firms enter the market.
- (E) Firms will begin to cross national borders in an attempt to gain a competitive advantage.

Q10

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) question the validity of an economic model
- (B) point out some inconsistencies within an economic model
- (C) outline an economic model and suggest revisions to it
- (D) describe an economic model and provide specific examples to illustrate its use
- (E) explain why an economic model remains valid despite inconsistent research results

Q11

The prairie vole, a small North American grassland rodent, breeds year-round, and a group of voles living together consists primarily of an extended family, often including two or more litters. Voles commonly live in large groups from late autumn through winter; from spring through early autumn, however, most voles live in far smaller groups. The seasonal variation in group size can probably be explained by a seasonal variation in mortality among young voles.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the explanation offered?

- (A) It is in the spring and early summer that prairie vole communities generally contain the highest proportion of young voles.
- (B) Prairie vole populations vary dramatically in size from year to year.
- (C) The prairie vole subsists primarily on broad-leaved plants that are abundant only in spring.
- (D) Winters in the prairie voles' habitat are often harsh, with temperatures that drop well below freezing.
- (E) Snakes, a major predator of young prairie voles, are active only from spring through early autumn.

Q12

Organized in 1966 by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Breeding Bird Survey uses annual roadside counts along established routes for monitoring of population changes of as many as, or of more than 250 bird species, including 180 songbirds.

- (A) for monitoring of population changes of as many as, or of
- (B) to monitor population changes of as many, or
- (C) to monitor changes in the populations of
- (D) that monitors population changes of
- (E) that monitors changes in populations of as many as, or

Q13

A popular beach has long had a dolphin feeding program in which fish are given to dolphins several times a day; many dolphins get as much as half of their food each day there. Although dolphins that first benefit from the program as adults are healthy and long-lived, their offspring have a lower life expectancy than offspring of dolphins that feed exclusively in the wild.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the lower life expectancy of offspring of dolphins feeding at the beach compared to other young dolphins?

- (A) Sharks that prey on dolphins are less common in the open seas off the beach than in many other areas of the open seas where dolphins congregate.
- (B) Many of the adult dolphins that feed at the beach are females that nurse their offspring there.
- (C) The fish given to the dolphins at the beach are the same types of fish that dolphins typically catch in the wild.
- (D) Many dolphins that feed at the beach with their offspring come to the beach only a few times a month.
- (E) Adult dolphins that feed at the beach spend much less time teaching their offspring how to catch fish in the wild than do other adult dolphins.

Q14

Less than 35 years after the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, their descendants, popularly known as killer bees, had migrated as far north as southern Texas.

- (A) Less than 35 years after the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,
- (B) In less than 35 years since releasing African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,
- (C) In less than the 35 years since African honeybees had been released outside Sao Paulo, Brazil,
- (D) It took less than 35 years from the release of African honeybees outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, when
- (E) It took less than the 35 years after the time that African honeybees were released outside Sao Paulo, Brazil, and then

Q15

Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current, because he was excited with the prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls for producing electric power, he predicted in the mid-1890's that electricity generated at Niagara would one day power the streetcars of London and the streetlights of Paris.

(A) Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current, because he was excited with the prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls for producing electric power, he

(B) The prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls to produce electric power was exciting to Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current, and so he

(C) Excited about the prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls to produce electric power, Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current,

(D) Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current, excited about the prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls for the production of electric power and

(E) The inventor of alternating current, excited with the prospects of harnessing Niagara Falls for producing of electric power, Nikola Tesla

Q16

Tiger sharks are common in the waters surrounding Tenare Island. Usually tiger sharks feed on smaller sharks, but sometimes they have attacked tourists swimming and surfing at Tenare's beaches. This has hurt Tenare's tourism industry, which is second only to its fishing industry in annual revenues. In order to help the economy, therefore, the mayor of the island has proposed an ongoing program to kill any tiger sharks within a mile of the beaches.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly calls into question the likelihood that implementation of the mayor's proposal will have the desired consequence?

- (A) Even if not all the tiger sharks that come close to the beaches are killed, the existence of the program would reassure tourists.
- (B) Business owners who depend on tourism are willing to pay most of the cost of implementing the program.
- (C) Tourists come to Tenare Island for its beaches, even though the island features a number of other tourist attractions.
- (D) The small sharks on which tiger sharks prey feed on fish that are commercially important to the island's fisheries.
- (E) Not all tourists who come to Tenare Island enjoy swimming or surfing.

Q17

The airline company, following through on recent warnings that it might start reducing service, announced that it was eliminating jet service to nine cities, closing some unneeded operations, and it grounded twenty-two planes.

- (A) closing some unneeded operations, and it grounded
- (B) closing some unneeded operations, and grounding
- (C) was closing some unneeded operations, while it grounded
- (D) it closed some unneeded operations and grounded
- (E) it was closing some unneeded operations, and grounding

Q18

The list of animals that exhibits a preference of either using the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded to include the lower vertebrates.

(A) exhibits a preference of either using the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded to include

(B) exhibits the preference to use either the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded and includes

(C) exhibit a preference in either using the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded to include

(D) exhibit a preference for using either the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded to include

(E) exhibit the preference as to either using the right or the left hand (i.e., claw, paw, or foot) has been expanded and includes

Q19

The country of Ertland has never imported apples in any significant quantity because consumers there generally prefer the unique texture of Ertland-grown apples. Nevertheless, apple growers from Kosolia, a neighboring country, plan to sell their apples in Ertland by selling Kosolia-grown apples at half the price of local apples and promoting them as a nourishing, low-cost alternative.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the viability of the plan by Kosolia's apple growers to sell their apples in Ertland?

(A) Most of the varieties of apples grown in Ertland were originally derived from common Kosolian varieties.

(B) Consumers in Ertland tend to spend about the same proportion of their income on fresh fruits and vegetables as do consumers in Kosolia.

(C) At times in the past, Ertland has exported significant quantities of apples to Kosolia.

(D) Some varieties of apples grown in Kosolia can be harvested throughout most of the year, whereas the varieties grown in Ertland can be harvested only during two months of the year.

(E) Profiles of Ertland-grown apples are high enough in Ertland that growers, wholesalers, and retailers there could easily afford to reduce the price at which these apples are sold.

Q20

Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect its already-tattered image, and increase its ability to buy bond insurance.

- (A) Obtaining an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protect
- (B) To obtain an investment-grade rating will keep the county's future borrowing costs low, and protect
- (C) Having obtained an investment-grade rating will, in keeping the county's future borrowing costs low, protect
- (D) To obtain an investment-grade rating would keep the county's future borrowing costs low, protecting
- (E) Obtaining an investment-grade rating, keeping the county's borrowing costs low, would be protecting

Q21

The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C., bringing the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and southern Indian alphabets.

- (A) the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and
- (B) the Aramaic script with it, and from which deriving both the northern and the
- (C) with it the Aramaic script, from which derive both the northern and the
- (D) with it the Aramaic script, from which derives both northern and
- (E) with it the Aramaic script, and deriving from it both the northern and

In its 1903 decision in the case of *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock*, the United States Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when--following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs--Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

Q22

According to the passage, the congressional action of 1871 had which of the following effects?

- (A) Native American tribal agreements were treated as legislation that had to be passed by both houses of Congress.
- (B) The number of formal agreements negotiated between the federal government and Native American tribes decreased.
- (C) The procedures for congressional approval and implementation of federal Indian policy were made more precise.
- (D) It became more difficult for Congress to exercise unilateral authority over Native American affairs.
- (E) The role of Congress in the ratification of treaties with sovereign nations was eventually undermined.

Q23

According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the Lone Wolf decision?

- (A) The Supreme Court took on a greater role in Native American affairs.
- (B) Native American tribes lost their legal standing as sovereign nations in their dealings with the federal government, but their ownership of tribal lands was confirmed.
- (C) The federal government no longer needed to conclude a formal agreement with a Native American tribe in order to carry out policy decisions that affected the tribe.
- (D) The federal government began to appropriate tribal lands for distribution to non-Indian settlers.
- (E) Native American tribes were no longer able to challenge congressional actions by appealing to the Supreme Court.

Q24

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) identifying similarities in two different theories
- (B) evaluating a work of scholarship
- (C) analyzing the significance of a historical event
- (D) debunking a revisionist interpretation
- (E) exploring the relationship between law and social reality

Q25

Based on records from ancient Athens, each year young Athenian women collaborated to weave a new woolen robe that they used to dress a statue of the goddess Athena and that this robe depicted scenes of a battle between Zeus, Athena's father, and giants.

- (A) Based on records from ancient Athens, each year young Athenian women collaborated to weave a new woolen robe that they used to dress
- (B) Based on records from ancient Athens, each year young Athenian women had collaborated to weave a new woolen robe with which to dress
- (C) According to records from ancient Athens, each year young Athenian women collaborated to weave a new woolen robe that they used to dress
- (D) Records from ancient Athens indicate that each year young Athenian women collaborated to weave a new woolen robe with which they dressed
- (E) Records from ancient Athens indicate each year young Athenian women had collaborated to weave a new woolen robe for dressing

Q26

As part of major renovations to Flowertown's Main Street train station, consultants to the train company proposed moving the station's entrance from its current valuable Main Street location to a low-rent adjoining side street and then leasing the high-rent entrance space to retail businesses. In that way, the train company could easily pay for those and all other proposed renovations without negative impact on its tight budget.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the consultants' proposal?

- (A) More train commuters are employed in businesses located on Main Street than in businesses located on the adjoining side street.
- (B) A reliable survey of Flowertown's commuters showed that virtually none of them would use the train any less frequently if the station's entrance were moved.
- (C) The high-rent block of Flowertown's Main Street includes several buildings whose owners currently seek to replace long-standing tenants lost in recent months.
- (D) If the station's entrance were moved, the train company would need to begin costly renovations to its Main Street entrance space.

(E) Ridership on Flowertown trains declined only slightly from 1970 to 1985 while other train companies lost large numbers of commuters.

Q27:

Automobile Dealer's Advertisement:

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

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

(A) The Highway Traffic Safety Institute report listed many cars in other classes that had more injuries per accident than did the PZ 1000.

(B) In recent years many more PZ 1000s have been sold than have any other kind of car in its class.

(C) Cars in the class to which the PZ 1000 belongs are more likely to be involved in accidents than are other types of cars.

(D) The difference between the number of injuries per accident for the PZ 1000 and that for other cars in its class is quite pronounced.

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

Q28

Ancient hunter-gatherers developed instincts that stigmatized selfishness, and voluntary cooperation was encouraged as well, whether it be within the group or also with outsiders.

(A) selfishness, and voluntary cooperation was encouraged as well, whether it be within the group or

(B) selfishness, encouraging voluntary cooperation as well, both within the group but

(C) selfishness and also encouraging voluntary cooperation, within the group and

(D) selfishness and they encouraged voluntary cooperation, whether it be within the group or

(E) selfishness and encouraged voluntary cooperation, not only within the group but

Q29

Japanese researchers are producing a series of robots that can identify human facial expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating a robot that will empathize with us.

- (A) expressions, to which they will then respond; their goal is primarily creating
- (B) expressions, then responding to them; primarily to create
- (C) expressions and then respond to them; the researchers' primary goal is to create
- (D) expressions as well as giving a response to them; their primary goal is creation of
- (E) expressions and responding to them; primarily, the researchers' goal is creating

Q30

Scientists are discussing ways to remove excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by increasing the amount that is absorbed by plant life. One plan to accomplish this is to establish giant floating seaweed farms in the oceans. When the seaweed plants die, they will be disposed of by being burned for fuel.

Which of the following, if true, would indicate the most serious weakness in the plan above?

- (A) Some areas of ocean in the Southern Hemisphere do not contain sufficient nutrients to support large seaweed farms.
- (B) When a seaweed plant is burned, it releases an amount of carbon dioxide comparable to the amount it has absorbed in its lifetime.
- (C) Even if seaweed farms prove effective, some people will be reluctant to switch to this new fuel.
- (D) Each year about seven billion tons of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere but only about five billion tons are absorbed by plant life.
- (E) Seaweed farms would make more money by farming seaweed to sell as nutritional supplements than by farming seaweed to sell as fuel.

Q31

In contrast to ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States trade deficit with Mexico declined by \$500 million as a result of record exports to that country.

- (A) In contrast to ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States trade deficit with Mexico declined by \$500 million as a result of record exports to that country.
- (B) In contrast to ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States sold record exports to Mexico, reducing its trade deficit by \$500 million.
- (C) When compared with ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States sold record exports to Mexico, reducing their trade deficit by \$500 million.
- (D) Compared with ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States sold record exports to Mexico, reducing the trade deficit by \$500 million.
- (E) Compared to ongoing trade imbalances with China and Japan, the United States record exports to Mexico caused a \$500 million decline in the trade deficit with that country.

Q32

Jennifer: Video rental outlets in Centerville together handled 10,000 fewer video rentals in 1994 than in 1993. The decline in rentals was probably due almost entirely to the February 1994 opening of Videorama, the first and only video rental outlet in the area that, in addition to renting videos, also sold them cheaply.

Brad: There must be another explanation: as you yourself said, the decline was on the order of 10,000 rentals. Yet Videorama sold only 4,000 videos in 1994.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the force of the objection that Brad presents to Jennifer's explanation?

- (A) In 1994 Videorama rented out more videos than it sold.
- (B) In 1994 two new outlets that rent but that do not sell videos opened in Centerville.
- (C) Most of the video rental outlets in Centerville rent videos at a discount on certain nights of the week.
- (D) People often buy videos of movies that they have previously seen in a theater.
- (E) People who own videos frequently loan them to their friends.

Q33

Some **historians** contend that conditions in the United States during the Second World War gave rise to a dynamic wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community, an alliance that advanced the cause of civil rights. They conclude that the postwar demise of this vital alliance constituted a lost opportunity for the civil rights movement that followed the war. Other **scholars**, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers. Clearly, these two perspectives are not easily reconcilable, but the historical reality is not reducible to one or the other.

Unions faced a choice between either maintaining the prewar status quo or promoting a more inclusive approach that sought for all members the right to participate in the internal affairs of unions, access to skilled and high-paying positions within the occupational hierarchy, and protection against management's arbitrary authority in the workplace. While union representatives often voiced this inclusive ideal, in practice unions far more often favored entrenched interests. The accelerating development of the civil rights movement following the Second World War exacerbated the **unions' dilemma**, forcing trade unionists to confront contradictions in their own practices.

The "unions' dilemma" mentioned in the highlighted text can best be described as the question of whether or not to

- (A) pressure management to create more skilled and high-paying positions
- (B) fight for greater union participation in management decisions
- (C) include minority workers in their membership
- (D) extend full rights and benefits to all their members
- (E) emphasize the recruitment of new members over serving the needs of current members

Q34

According to the passage, the historians mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and the scholars mentioned in the second highlighted portion disagree about the

- (A) contribution made by organized labor to the war effort during the Second World War
- (B) issues that union members considered most important during the Second World War
- (C) relationship between unions and African Americans during the Second World War
- (D) effect of the Second World War on the influence of unions in the workplace
- (E) extent to which African Americans benefited from social and political changes following the Second World War

Q35

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) providing a context within which to evaluate opposing viewpoints about a historical phenomenon
- (B) identifying a flawed assumption underlying one interpretation of a historical phenomenon
- (C) assessing the merits and weaknesses of a controversial theory about a historical phenomenon
- (D) discussing the historical importance of the development of a wartime alliance
- (E) evaluating evidence used to support a particular interpretation of a historical phenomenon

Q36

Unlike most severance packages, which require workers to stay until the last day scheduled to collect, workers at the automobile company are eligible for its severance package even if they find a new job before they are terminated.

- (A) the last day scheduled to collect, workers at the automobile company are eligible for its severance package
- (B) the last day they are scheduled to collect, workers are eligible for the automobile company's severance package
- (C) their last scheduled day to collect, the automobile company offers its severance package to workers
- (D) their last scheduled day in order to collect, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers
- (E) the last day that they are scheduled to collect, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers

Q37

Having finally reached a tentative labor agreement with its company's pilots, it must now be determined by the airline's board of directors how the airline can both increase profits and compete more effectively for customers than they did in the past.

- (A) it must now be determined by the airline's board of directors how the airline can both increase profits and compete more effectively for customers than they did in the past
- (B) it must now be determined by the airline's board of directors how the airline can both increase profits and must compete more effectively than in the past for customers
- (C) the airline's board of directors must now determine both how to make the airline increase profits and compete more effectively for customers than they did in the past
- (D) the airline's board of directors must now determine how the airline can both increase profits and compete more effectively for customers than it did in the past
- (E) the airline's board of directors must now determine how the airline can both increase profits and also how to make it compete more effectively than in the past for customers

Q38

Even though sub-Saharan Africa often evokes images of drought and famine, researchers say that the area is the home of more than 2,000 grains, vegetables, roots, fruits, and other foods that have the possibility for feeding the continent, even other parts of the world.

- (A) have the possibility for feeding the continent, even
- (B) have the possibility of feeding the continent, even of
- (C) could feed the continent, so even with
- (D) could feed the continent and even
- (E) could possibly feed the continent and, in addition, for even

Q39

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

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

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

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

Q40

In her later poems, Phyllis Wheatley's blending of solar imagery, Judeo-Christian thought and figures, and the images she borrowed from ancient classicism suggesting her range and depth of influences, not the least of which is her African heritage.

- (A) the images she borrowed from ancient classicism suggesting
- (B) borrowing images from ancient classicism, suggests
- (C) she borrowed images from ancient classicism, which suggests
- (D) images borrowed from ancient classicism suggests
- (E) images that she borrowed from ancient classicism, suggesting

Q41

Rejecting the apprenticeship model of training social workers in philanthropic agencies, twentieth-century reformer Edith Abbott was convinced of social work education belonging in the university so that students could be offered a broad range of courses dealing with social issues.

- (A) of social work education belonging in the university so that
- (B) that social work education should be in the university, and that
- (C) about the importance of social work education belonging in the university while
- (D) that social work education belonged in the university, where
- (E) of the necessity of social work education being in the university and

Answer Key

S. No	Question Type	Question in GMAT Prep Document	Answer Key
1	CR	1	D
2	SC	1	D
3	CR	2	C
4	RC	1	C
5	RC	2	D
6	RC	3	B
7	RC	4	D
8	RC	5	C
9	RC	6	A
10	RC	7	E
11	CR	3	E
12	SC	2	C
13	CR	4	E
14	SC	3	A
15	SC	4	C
16	CR	5	D
17	SC	5	B
18	SC	6	D
19	CR	6	E
20	SC	7	A
21	SC	8	C
22	RC	8	A
23	RC	9	C
24	RC	10	C
25	SC	9	D
26	CR	7	B
27	CR	8	C
28	SC	10	E
29	SC	11	C
30	CR	9	B
31	SC	12	A
32	CR	10	E
33	RC	11	D
34	RC	12	C
35	RC	13	A

36	SC	13	D
37	SC	14	D
38	SC	15	D
39	CR	11	D
40	SC	16	D
41	SC	17	D