

NEW CR QUESTIONS

GMAT OG 2020



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A collage of various university logos from around the world, arranged in a grid-like fashion. The logos include:

- University of Bristol**: A red shield with white symbols.
- Cal**: Stylized blue cursive letters.
- University of Cambridge**: A red shield with a white cross and four lions.
- USF**: Yellow stylized letters with a sunburst.
- Carnegie Mellon**: Red cursive text.
- DTU Danish Technical University**: Red and white logo with a crown.
- ETH**: Black outlined letters.
- Harvard**: A red shield with three open books.
- University of Illinois**: A purple and orange logo with a torch.
- ND**: Blue interlocking letters.
- University of Hong Kong**: A green and gold crest.
- King Saud University**: A black and white crest with a palm tree.
- Johns Hopkins**: A blue and white logo with a ship.
- The University of Chicago**: A red and white logo with a book.
- The University of Melbourne**: A blue and white logo with a building.
- Manchester 1824**: A purple rectangle with white text.
- Mit Massachusetts Institute of Technology**: Red and white logo with the letters MIT.
- Michigan**: A blue and yellow logo with the letter M.
- NUS National University of Singapore**: A red and white crest.
- Pontificia Católica Universidad de Chile**: A yellow and blue crest.
- University of Southampton**: A blue and white logo with a star.
- SRM University**: A blue and white logo with a gear.
- Stanford University**: A red and white logo with a tree.
- The University of Texas at Austin**: A red and white logo with the word TEXAS.
- UCL**: A black and white logo with a dome.
- Centrale**: A green and white logo with a stylized C.
- Fondazione Politecnica di Milano**: A circular logo with a figure.
- Politecnico di Milano**: A circular logo with a figure.
- Saint Polytechnique**: A blue and white logo with a tower.
- Santa Clara University**: A red and white logo with a mountain.
- Amity University**: A blue and yellow logo with a flame.
- Coventry University**: A blue and white logo with a cat.
- Lainios**: An orange and white logo with the letters I and N.
- Universidad de Sevilla**: A green and white logo with a globe.
- Emory University**: A red and white logo with a shield.



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An illustration featuring a hand dropping a gold coin with a dollar sign into a stack of books topped with a graduation cap. A document labeled 'Scholarship' is visible in the background, and another gold coin with a dollar sign is at the bottom right.

Either you get in a top B-school or you get your money back*

CR

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Arts advocate: Few universities require that students who are specializing in science and technology take many art courses. However, real progress in science and technology requires an element of creativity, which the arts foster. Thus, to help science and technology students succeed in their careers, universities should increase the number of art courses required for them.

- A. Universities required more art courses for science and technology students in the past.
- B. Participation in art courses increases students' creative thinking in their science and technology courses.
- C. More students who are interested in art would specialize in science and technology if the number of art courses required for those programs were increased.
- D. Some of the most prominent scientists began their careers as artists.
- E. Discussion of science and technology topics in art courses increases creative thinking among students in those courses.

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A successful coffee stand that serves the workers in a large office building plans to increase its profits by adding oatmeal—a hot cereal popular among the workers—to its menu. The manager says that oatmeal is “the ultimate convenience food” because it can be served by the cup, as coffee is; further, offering oatmeal will enable the stand to get into the breakfast business without making a large investment, because it does not require elaborate cooking equipment.

- A. Some of the office building's businesses have recently begun providing free coffee to their employees.
- B. The ingredients needed to make oatmeal are inexpensive and do not spoil easily the way many fresh breakfast foods typically sold at coffee stands do.
- C. In order to offer more flexible schedules to their workers, several businesses in the office building will soon be expanding their hours.
- D. Supermarket sales of oatmeal and other cereals slowed this year following large gains last year.
- E. Oatmeal manufacturers have recently reduced their oatmeal offerings, which had included oatmeal in microwaveable cups and convenient cereal bars made with rolled oats.

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Ramirez: The film industry claims that pirated DVDs, which are usually cheaper than legitimate DVDs and become available well before a film's official DVD release date, adversely affect its bottom line. But the industry should note what the spread of piracy indicates: consumers want lower prices and faster DVD releases. Lowering prices of DVDs and releasing them sooner would mitigate piracy's negative effect on film industry profits.

- A. Releasing legitimate DVDs earlier would not cause any reduction in the revenue the film industry receives from the films' theatrical release.
- B. Some people who would otherwise purchase pirated DVDs would be willing to purchase legitimate DVDs if they were less expensive and released earlier than they are now.
- C. The film industry will in the future be able to produce DVDs more cheaply than is currently the case.
- D. Some current sellers of pirated DVDs would likely discontinue their businesses if legitimate DVDs were released faster and priced lower.
- E. Current purchasers of pirated DVDs are aware that those DVDs are not authorized by the film industry.

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Harunia Province has a relatively dry climate and is attracting a fast-growing population that has put increasing demands on its water supply. The two companies that supply water to the region have struggled to keep up with demand and still remain profitable. Yet now they are asking Harunian authorities to write residential water-use regulations that could reduce their revenues and restrict their future flexibility in supplying water profitably.

- A. The companies are planning large water-transportation and irrigation systems that require the approval of neighboring provinces.
- B. The companies believe regulation is inevitable and that having it in place now will allow better planning and thus future profitability.
- C. Few, if any, Harunian government officials have investments in the companies or serve on their boards of directors.
- D. The companies believe that the population is not likely to continue to grow.
- E. Long-term climate projections suggest that greater rainfall will eventually increase the amount of water available.

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OG 2020 - PS - Q614

Loss of the Gocha mangrove forests has caused coastal erosion, reducing fish populations and requiring the Gocha Fishing Cooperative (GFC) to partially fund dredging and new shore facilities. However, as part of its subsidiary businesses, the GFC has now invested in a program to replant significant parts of the coast with mangrove trees. Given income from a controlled harvest of wood with continuing replanting, the mangrove regeneration effort makes it more likely that the cooperative will increase its net income.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that mangrove replanting will increase the Gocha cooperative's net income?

- A. The cost of dredging and shore facilities was shared with the local government.
- B. The GFC will be able to hire local workers to assist with the mangrove replanting.
- C. The GFC derives 10 percent of its revenue from salt-production facilities in an area previously cleared of mangroves.
- D. Mangrove forests tend to increase the commercial fish populations in coastal fishing grounds.
- E. A controlled harvesting of mangrove wood by the GFC would have little effect on coastal erosion.

Executives at the Fizzles Beverage Company plan to boost profits in Country X on their range of fruit-flavored drinks by introducing new flavors based on tropical fruits that are little known there. The executives reason that since the fruit drinks of other companies have none of these flavors, Fizzles will not have to compete for customers and thus will be able to sell the drinks at a higher price.

- A. The new fruit drinks would be priced significantly higher than other Fizzles fruit drinks with more conventional flavors.
- B. In a telephone survey, at least one of the consumers contacted said that they preferred many of the new flavors to all of the more familiar flavors.
- C. To build widespread demand for the new flavors, Fizzles would have to launch an advertising campaign to familiarize consumers with them.
- D. Consumers choosing among fruit-flavored drinks of different brands generally buy on the basis of name recognition and price rather than the specific fruit flavor.
- E. Few consumers who are loyal to a specific brand of fruit-flavored drinks would willingly switch to another brand that costs more.

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Economist: In 2015, the average per-person amount paid for goods and services purchased by consumers in Country X was the equivalent of \$17,570 in United States dollars, just 30 percent of the corresponding figure of \$58,566 for Country Y. Yet in 2015, there was already a substantial middle class in Country X that had discretionary income for middle-class consumer goods such as new vehicles, computers, or major household appliances, while a significant portion of the middle class in Country Y did not have sufficient income to purchase such items.

- A. There are many consumer goods, such as household appliances, that are produced in Country X to be sold in the Country Y market.
- B. The volume of trade between Country X and Country Y is increasing rapidly in both directions.
- C. The economy of Country Y is recovering from a downturn that affected both Country Y and Country X.
- D. Country X residents pay much less than their Country Y counterparts for housing, transportation, and child care.
- E. In Country Y as well as in Country X, there are few assembly-line jobs in factories that pay a middle-class wage.

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OG 2020 - PS - Q618

In Country X's last election, the Reform Party beat its main opponent, the Conservative Party, although pollsters, employing in-person interviews shortly before the vote, had projected a Conservative Party victory. Afterwards, the pollsters determined that, unlike Conservative Party supporters, Reform Party supporters were less likely to express their party preference during in-person interviews than they were during telephone interviews. Therefore, using only telephone interviews instead would likely result in more accurate projections for the next election.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most support the argument in the passage?

- A. The number of voters in Country X's next election will be significantly larger than the number of voters in the last election.
- B. The Conservative Party will win the next election.
- C. For each person interviewed in telephone polls before the next election, pollsters will be able to reasonably determine the likelihood of that person voting.
- D. People who expressed no party preference during the in-person interviews shortly before Country X's last election did not outnumber the people who expressed a preference for the Conservative Party.
- E. In the next election, pollsters will be able to conduct more in-person interviews than telephone interviews.



OG 2020 - PS - Q619

A company that manufactures plastic products from recyclable plastic is, surprisingly, unconcerned that economic conditions may worsen, despite analysts' belief that consumers would then consider ecofriendly plastic products an expensive luxury. But the company reasons that it will be able to lower its prices because, in a weakened economy, other ecofriendly plastic manufacturers are likely to fail. Demand among manufacturers for recyclable plastics as raw materials would then plummet, creating an oversupply of such materials, making them less expensive for the manufacturer to purchase and thus lowering the company's costs.

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

- A. Smaller ecofriendly plastic manufacturers are more likely to fail in a weakened economy than larger ecofriendly manufacturers are.
- B. Some retailers whose sales include various companies' ecofriendly plastic products have struggled in recent years despite the overall good economy.
- C. Consumers would likely soon learn of the oversupply of recyclable plastics and cease recycling them, significantly raising manufacturers' raw-material costs.
- D. Retailers, including retailers that cater to consumers seeking certain types of ecofriendly products, may lose some business if economic conditions worsen.
- E. The plastics used by the company in its products were, after a recent investigation by a regulatory body, declared to be safe for consumers.

Researchers asked volunteers to imagine they were running a five-kilometer race against 50 people and then against 500 people, races in each of which the top 10 percent would receive a \$1,000 prize. Asked about the effort they would apply in the respective cases, the volunteers indicated, on average, that they would run slower in the race against the greater number of people. A likely explanation of this result is that those of the volunteers who were most comparatively inclined—those who most tended to compare themselves with others in the social environment—determined (perhaps unconsciously) that extreme effort would not be worthwhile in the 500-competitor race.

A. The volunteers who were most comparatively inclined were also those that had the greatest desire to win a \$1,000 prize.

C. The volunteers who were most comparatively inclined were likely to indicate that they would run the two races at the same speed.

E. Volunteers were chosen for participation in the study on the basis of answers to various questions designed to measure the degree to which the volunteers were comparatively inclined.

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According to a study, after a week of high-altitude living, twenty men had slimmed down. The men, middle-aged residents of low-altitude areas, had been taken to a research station at 2,650 meters (8,694 feet) above sea level. They had unrestricted access to food and were forbidden vigorous exercise, yet they lost an average of 1.5 kilograms (3.3 pounds) during their one-week stay. Clearly, the lower availability of oxygen at higher altitudes, or hypobaric hypoxia, can be said to have caused the weight loss, since

- A. a decrease in oxygen intake has been shown to depress appetite
- B. the men all participated in the same kinds of exercise during their stay
- C. the foods available to the men had fewer calories than the foods they usually ate
- D. exercise at higher altitudes is more difficult than exercise at lower altitudes is
- E. several weeks after returning home, the men still weighed less than they had before the study

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OG 2020 - PS - Q622

Editorial: Our city's public transportation agency is facing a budget shortfall. The fastest growing part of the budget has been employee retirement benefits, which are exceptionally generous. Unless the budget shortfall is resolved, transportation service will be cut, and many transportation employees will lose their jobs. Thus, it would be in the employees' best interest for their union to accept cuts in retirement benefits.

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

- A. The transportation employees' union should not accept cuts in retirement benefits if doing so would not be in the employees' best interest.
- B. The only feasible way for the agency to resolve the budget shortfall would involve cutting transportation service and eliminating jobs.
- C. Other things being equal, it is in the transportation employees' interest to have exceptionally generous retirement benefits.
- D. Cutting the retirement benefits would help resolve the agency's budget shortfall.
- E. The transportation employees' union will not accept cuts in retirement benefits if doing so will not allow more transportation employees to keep their jobs.



OG 2020 - PS - Q623

Researchers hope to find clues about the A'mk peoples who lived in the Kaumpta region about one thousand years ago but who left few obvious traces. The researchers plan to hire the few remaining shamans of the modern-day indigenous people in Kaumpta, who are believed to be descended from the A'mk, to lead them to ancestral sites that may be the remains of A'mk buildings or ceremonial spaces. The shamans were taught the location of such sites as part of their traditional training as youths, and their knowledge of traditional Kaumpta customs may help determine the nature of any sites the researchers find.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the success of the plan depends?

- A. The researchers have reliable evidence that the A'mk of one thousand years ago built important ceremonial spaces.
- B. The shamans have a reasonably accurate memory of A'mk sites they learned about as youths.
- C. Kaumpta shamans are generally held in high esteem for their traditional knowledge.
- D. Modern technologies available to the researchers are likely to be able to find some A'mk sites easily.
- E. Most or all A'mk sites are likely to be found within the Kaumpta region.



OG 2020 - PS - Q626

In emerging economies in Africa and other regions, large foreign banks that were set up during the colonial era have long played a major economic role. These institutions have tended to confine their business to the wealthier of banks' potential customers. But development of these countries' economies requires financing of the small businesses that dominate their manufacturing, farming, and services sectors. So economic growth will be likely to occur if local banks take on this portion of the financial services markets, since _____.

Which of the following completions would produce the strongest argument?

- A. local banks tend not to strive as much as large foreign banks to diversify their investments
- B. small farming and manufacturing businesses contribute to economic growth if they obtain adequate investment capital
- C. large foreign banks in emerging economies could, with local employees and appropriate local consultation, profitably expand their business to less wealthy clients
- D. some small businesses are among the wealthier customers of foreign banks in emerging economies
- E. local banks in emerging economies tend to be less risk-averse than foreign banks



OG 2020 - PS - Q627

Exporters in Country X are facing lower revenues due to a shortage of the large metal shipping containers in which they send their goods by sea to other countries. Fewer containers arrive in Country X due to reductions in imports. This has meant lost orders, costly delays, and a scramble for alternatives, such as air freight, all of which are costlier. Moreover, the revenues of exporters in Country X will probably continue to decline in the near future. This is because other countries are likely to find it increasingly unprofitable to export their goods to Country X, and because _____.

Which of the following would most logically complete the passage?

- A. production of shipping containers in Country X is growing rapidly as a response to the shortage
- B. shipping companies are willing to move containers from country to country only when the containers are full
- C. the cost of shipping alternatives such as air freight is likely to stabilize in the near future
- D. consumers in Country X are purchasing more products than ever before
- E. the worldwide demand for goods made in Country X has only recently begun to rise after a long decline

Supply shortages and signs of growing demand are driving cocoa prices upward. Unusually severe weather in cocoa-producing regions—too much rain in Brazil and too little in West Africa—has limited production. Further, Europe and North America recently reported stronger demand for cocoa. In the first quarter, grinding of cocoa beans—the first stage in processing cocoa for chocolate—rose 8.1 percent in Europe and 16 percent in North America. Analysts have concluded that cocoa's price will continue to rise at least into the near future.

- A. Ground cocoa beans can be stored for long periods before they spoil.
- B. Several European and North American manufacturers that use cocoa have recently improved their processing capacity.
- C. It takes new cocoa trees five or six years before they start bearing fruit.
- D. Governments in Europe and North America are likely to change current restrictions on cocoa imports.
- E. Historically, cocoa production has varied widely from year to year.

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Marketing executive for Magu Corporation: Whenever Magu opens a manufacturing facility in a new city, the company should sponsor, or make donations to, a number of nonprofit organizations in that city. Doing so would improve Magu's image in the community, and thus the money spent on such charitable ventures would lead to increased sales.

- A. Magu sells its products internationally, so sales in any one city represent only a small portion of total revenue.
- B. Spending on charitable ventures would require Magu to decrease direct advertisements, which are the most effective means of reaching its target customers.
- C. If market conditions change, Magu may have to close any such facility or relocate it.
- D. Some nonprofit organizations are poorly organized, so money donated to them would be of little benefit to the community.
- E. If workers at the manufacturing facility believed their wages or working conditions were poor, their complaints would outweigh any good impressions generated by Magu's donations or sponsorships.

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OG 2020 - PS - Q661

Historian: Fifteenth-century advances in mapmaking contributed to the rise of modern nation-states. In medieval Europe (from the fifth to the fifteenth century), sovereignty centered in cities and towns and radiated outward, with boundaries often ambiguously defined. The conceptual shift toward the modern state began in the late fifteenth century, when mapmakers learned to reflect geography accurately by basing maps on latitude-longitude grids. By the mid-seventeenth century, nearly all maps showed boundary lines.

Which of the following would, if true, most strengthen the historian's reasoning?

- A. Borders did not become codified in Europe until certain treaties were signed in the early nineteenth century.
- B. During the medieval period, various authorities in Europe claimed power over collections of cities and towns, not contiguous territories.
- C. Many members of the political elite collected maps as a hobby during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.
- D. Seventeenth-century treatises and other sources of political authority describe areas of sovereignty rather than illustrate them using maps.
- E. During the fifteenth century in Europe, mapmakers simplified the borders of sovereignty by drawing clear lines of demarcation between political powers.



OG 2020 - PS - Q662

Sascha: The attempt to ban parliament's right to pass directed-spending bills—bills that contain provisions specifically funding the favorite projects of some powerful politicians—is antidemocratic. Our nation's constitution requires that money be drawn from our treasury only when so stipulated by laws passed by parliament, the branch of government most directly representative of the citizens. This requirement is based on the belief that exercising the power to spend public resources involves the ultimate exercise of state authority and that therefore _____.

Which of the following most logically completes Sascha's argument?

- A. designating funding specifically for the favorite projects of some powerful politicians should be considered antidemocratic
- B. the right to exercise such a power should belong exclusively to the branch of government most directly representative of the citizens
- C. exercising the power to spend public resources is in most cases—but not all—protected by the constitution
- D. modifications to any spending bills should be considered expenditures authorized by law
- E. only officials who are motivated by concerns for reelection should retain that power

Cognitive scientist: Using the pioneering work of comparative psychologist Gordon Gallup as a model, several studies have investigated animals' capacity for mirror self-recognition (MSR). Most animals exposed to a mirror respond only with social behavior, such as aggression. However, in the case of the great apes, repeated exposure to mirrors leads to self-directed behaviors, such as exploring the inside of the mouth, suggesting that these animals recognize the reflection as an image of self. The implication of these studies is that the great apes have a capacity for self-awareness unique among nonhuman species.

- A. Gallup's work has established that the great apes have a capacity for MSR unique among nonhuman species.
- B. If an animal does not have the capacity for MSR, it does not have the capacity for self-awareness.
- C. If a researcher exposes an animal to a mirror and that animal exhibits social behavior, that animal is incapable of being self-aware.
- D. When exposed to a mirror, all animals display either social behavior or self-directed behavior.
- E. Animals that do not exhibit MSR may demonstrate a capacity for self-awareness in other ways.

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Hea Sook: One should not readily believe urban legends. Most legends are propagated because the moral lesson underlying them supports a political agenda. People will repeat a tale if it fits their purpose. They may not deliberately spread untruths, but neither are they particularly motivated to investigate deeply to determine if the tale they are telling is true.

Kayla's reply is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

- A. does not specify how many people need to repeat a story before someone is justified believing it
- B. overstates the significance of political agendas in the retelling of stories
- C. fails to address the claim that people will not verify the truth of a story that fits their purpose
- D. implicitly supports the claim that the people repeating legends are not deliberately spreading untruths
- E. cannot distinguish people's motivations for repeating urban legends from their motivations for repeating other types of story

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Farmer: Several people in the past few years have claimed to have seen a mountain lion in the suburban outskirts—the latest just last month—and, while mountain lions were thought to have been driven from this entire region about twenty years ago, there is no reason for the people who reported seeing a mountain lion to have deliberately concocted a false report. Therefore, local wildlife managers should begin to urgently address the mountain lion's presence.

- A. Farmers in the suburban outskirts mostly raise cattle and hogs, which when fully grown are generally not attacked by mountain lions.
- B. Mountain lions are dissimilar in size and color to other wild animals found near the suburban outskirts.
- C. No person who claimed to have seen a mountain lion had anyone else with them at the purported sighting.
- D. There have been no regional reports in the past year of mountain lions migrating to the area.
- E. Recent surveys show that more than half of the people in the region report that they have never seen a mountain lion before.

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

- A. At least some Aymara speakers sway forward when discussing the past and backward when discussing the future.
- B. Most people mentally visualize time as running either forward or backward.
- C. Not all English and Aymara speakers tend to sway or gesture forward or backward when discussing the present.
- D. How people move when discussing the future correlates to some extent with how they mentally visualize time.
- E. The researchers also examined the movements of at least some speakers of languages other than English and Aymara discussing the past and the future.

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OG 2020 - PS - Q688

Mayor: False alarms from home security systems waste so much valuable police time that in many communities police have stopped responding to alarms from homes whose systems frequently produce false alarms. This policy reduces wastage of police time but results in a loss of protection for some residents. To achieve a comparable reduction in wastage without reducing protection for residents, the council has enacted a measure to fine residents for repeated false alarms.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on whether the measure enacted by the council will achieve its goal?

- A. A fine in the amount planned by the council will not cover the expenses police typically incur when they respond to a false alarm.
- B. Homes equipped with security systems are far less likely to be broken into than are homes without security systems.
- C. The threat of fines is likely to cause many residents to deactivate their security systems.
- D. The number of home security systems is likely to increase dramatically over the next five years.
- E. Many home security systems have never produced false alarms.

Excavation of the house of a third-century Camarnian official revealed that he had served four magistrates—public officials who administer the law—over his thirty-year public career, in four provincial capital cities. However, given the Camarnian administrative system of that era, it is unclear whether he served them simultaneously, as a traveling administrator living for part of the year in each provincial capital, or else did so sequentially, leaving one magistrate after several years to join another.

- A. Maps and documents describing each of the four provincial capitals
- B. A cache of the official's documents related to work from early in his career
- C. A set of cups of a type made only in the city of the first magistrate whom the official is known to have served
- D. Several pieces of furniture in the styles of two of the provincial capital cities
- E. Heavy clothing appropriate only for the coldest of the four cities

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In 1563, in Florence's Palazzo Vecchio, Giorgio Vasari built in front of an existing wall a new wall on which he painted a mural. Investigators recently discovered a gap between Vasari's wall and the original, large enough to have preserved anything painted on the original. Historians believe that Leonardo da Vinci had painted, but left unfinished, a mural on the original wall; some historians had also believed that by 1563 the mural had been destroyed. However, it is known that in the late 1560s, when renovating another building, Santa Maria Novella, Vasari built a façade over its frescoes, and the frescoes were thereby preserved. Thus, Leonardo's Palazzo Vecchio mural probably still exists behind Vasari's wall.

- A. Leonardo rarely if ever destroyed artworks that he left unfinished.
- B. Vasari was likely unaware that the mural in the Palazzo Vecchio had willingly been abandoned by Leonardo.
- C. Vasari probably would not have built the Palazzo Vecchio wall with a gap behind it except to preserve something behind the new wall.
- D. Leonardo would probably have completed the Palazzo Vecchio mural if he had had the opportunity to do so.
- E. When Vasari preserved the frescoes of Santa Maria Novella he did so secretly.

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OG 2020 - PS - Q695

Certain groups of Asian snails include both “left-handed” and “right-handed” species, with shells coiling to the left and right, respectively. Some left-handed species have evolved from right-handed ones. Also, researchers found that snail-eating snakes in the same habitat have asymmetrical jaws, allowing them to grasp right-handed snail shells more easily. If these snakes ate more right-handed snails over time, this would have given left-handed snails an evolutionary advantage over right-handed snails, with the left-handed snails eventually becoming a new species. Thus, the snakes' asymmetrical jaws probably helped drive the emergence of the left-handed snail species.

Which of the following would, if true, most strengthen the argument that asymmetrical snake jaws helped drive left-handed snail evolution?

- A. In one snake species, the snakes with asymmetrical jaws eat snails, while the snakes with symmetrical jaws do not eat snails.
- B. Some species of Asian snails contain either all right-handed snails, or all left-handed snails.
- C. Anatomical differences prevent left-handed snails from mating easily with right-handed snails.
- D. Some right-handed snails in this habitat have shells with a very narrow opening that helps prevent snakes from extracting the snails from inside their shells.
- E. Experiments show that the snail-eating snakes in this habitat fail more often in trying to eat left-handed snails than in trying to eat right-handed snails.

A moderately large city is redesigning its central downtown area and is considering a plan that would reduce the number of lanes for automobiles and trucks and increase those for bicycles and pedestrians. The intent is to attract more workers and shoppers to downtown businesses by making downtown easier to reach and more pleasant to move around in.

- A. People who make a habit of walking or bicycling whenever feasible derive significant health benefits from doing so.
- B. Most people who prefer to shop at suburban malls instead of downtown urban areas do so because parking is easier and cheaper at the former.
- C. In other moderately sized cities where measures were taken to make downtowns more accessible for walkers and cyclists, downtown businesses began to thrive.
- D. If the proposed lane restrictions on drivers are rigorously enforced, more people will likely be attracted to downtown businesses than would otherwise be.
- E. Most people who own and frequently ride bicycles for recreational purposes live at a significant distance from downtown urban areas.

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One might expect that within a particular species, any individuals that managed to slow down the aging process would leave more offspring. Natural selection should therefore favor extreme longevity—but this does not seem to be the case. A possible explanation is that aging is a product of the inevitable wear and tear of living, similar to how household appliances generally accumulate faults that lead to their eventual demise. However, most researchers do not find this analogy satisfactory as an explanation.

- A. Some organisms are capable of living much longer than other organisms.
- B. Some organisms reproduce very quickly despite having short lifespans.
- C. There are several ways of defining “extreme longevity,” and according to some definitions it occurs frequently.
- D. Organisms are capable of maintenance and self-repair and can remedy much of the damage that they accumulate.
- E. Some organisms generate much more wear and tear on their bodies than others.

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For the period from the eighth century through the eleventh century, the shifting boundaries between Kingdom F and Kingdom G have not been well charted. Although a certain village in a border region between the two kingdoms usually belonged to Kingdom G, ninth-century artifacts found in the village were in the typical Kingdom F style of that time. It is unclear whether the village was actually a part of Kingdom F in the ninth century or whether it was a part of Kingdom G but had merely adopted Kingdom F's artistic styles under Kingdom F's cultural influence.

- A. A trading contract written in the Kingdom G dialect
- B. A drawing of a dwelling complex known to have existed on the border of Kingdom F and Kingdom G in the ninth century
- C. Knives and other utensils made from metal typical of ninth-century mining sites in Kingdom F
- D. Some fragments of pottery made in the Kingdom G style from the seventh century out of materials only found in Kingdom F
- E. Numerous teeth from the ninth century with a chemical signature typical only of teeth from people who had grown up in the heart of Kingdom F

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