

Verbal Section

Q1:

The Acoma and Hopi are probably the two oldest surviving Pueblo communities, both dating back at least a thousand years.

- A. both dating
- B. both of which have dated
- C. and each has dated
- D. and each one dating
- E. each one of which date

Answer:

Q2:

Neither First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt nor Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins sought recognition by the press, and both cautiously allowed others of the Roosevelt brain trust to take credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security that were in large measure what they had been responsible for.

- A. to take credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security that were in large measure what they had been responsible for
- B. to take credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security for which the two women were in large measure responsible
- C. taking credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security for which the two women were in large measure responsible
- D. taking credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security that were in large measure what they were responsible for
- E. taking credit for the genesis of historic programs in public employment, relief, and social security which were largely their responsibility

Answer:

Q3 to Q6:

Extensive research has shown that the effects of short-term price promotions on sales are themselves short-term. Companies' hopes that
Line (5) promotions might have a positive aftereffect have not been borne out for reasons that researchers have been able to identify. A price promotion entices only a brand's
(10) long-term or "loyal" customers; people seldom buy an unfamiliar brand merely because the price is

- reduced. They simply avoid paying more than they have to when one of their customary brands is temporarily available at a reduced price. A price promotion does not increase the number of long-term customers of a brand, as it attracts virtually no new customers in the first place. Nor do price promotions have lingering aftereffects for a brand, even negative ones such as damage to a brand's reputation or erosion of customer loyalty, as is often feared.
- (15) reduced. They simply avoid paying more than they have to when one of their customary brands is temporarily available at a reduced price. A price promotion does not increase the number of long-term customers of a brand, as it attracts virtually
- (20) no new customers in the first place. Nor do price promotions have lingering aftereffects for a brand, even negative ones such as damage to a brand's reputation or erosion of
- (25) customer loyalty, as is often feared.
- So why do companies spend so much on price promotions? Clearly price promotions are generally run at a loss, otherwise there would be more of them. And the bigger the increase in sales at promotion prices, the bigger the loss. While short-term price promotions can have legitimate uses, such as
- (30) reducing excess inventory, it is the recognizable increase in sales that is their main attraction to management, which is therefore reluctant to abandon this strategy despite its effect on the bottom line.
- (35)

Q3:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare the arguments in favor of a certain strategy with those against it
- B. attack a certain strategy by enumerating its negative consequences
- C. justify the use of a certain strategy in light of certain criticisms that have been made against it
- D. advocate a particular strategy by arguing against an alternative
- E. explain the effects of a certain strategy and the primary motivations for adopting it

Answer:

Q4:

According to the passage, which of the following is the reason why short-term price promotions do not attract new long-term customers to a brand?

- A. Short-term price promotions do not produce an increase in sales.

- B. Customers come to regard the promotional price as the fair price and the regular price as excessive.
- C. Most customers select among competing products largely on the basis of price and very few are loyal to any particular brand.
- D. Customers who have not previously bought the promoted brand are almost never persuaded to do so by the short-term price promotions.
- E. Any customers that a brand gains by means of a short-term price promotion are liable to be lost when a competing brand has a similar promotion.

Answer:

Q5:

The passage suggests that evidence for price promotions' "effect on the bottom line" (line 40) is provided by

- A. the lack of lingering aftereffects from price promotions
- B. the frequency with which price promotions occur
- C. price promotions' inability to attract new customers
- D. price promotions' recognizable effect on sales
- E. the legitimate uses to which management can put price promotions

Answer:

Q6:

It can be inferred from the passage that if a company ceased to run short-term price promotions for a particular product, an effect of this change would be to

- A. reduce excess inventory of the product
- B. lose some of the product's long-term customers
- C. reduce the product's overall sales
- D. inhibit growth in the number of the product's customers
- E. threaten the product's profitability

Answer:

Q7:

Although the discount stores in Goreville's central shopping district are expected to close within five years as a result of competition from a SpendLess discount department store that just opened, those locations will not stay vacant for long. In the five years since the opening of Colson's, a nondiscount department store, a new store has opened at the location of every store in the shopping district that closed because it could not compete with Colson's.

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

- A. Many customers of Colson's are expected to do less shopping there than they did before the SpendLess store opened.
- B. Increasingly, the stores that have opened in the central shopping district since Colson's opened have been discount stores.

- C. At present, the central shopping district has as many stores operating in it as it ever had.
- D. Over the course of the next five years, it is expected that Goreville's population will grow at a faster rate than it has for the past several decades.
- E. Many stores in the central shopping district sell types of merchandise that are not available at either SpendLess or Colson's.

Answer:

Q8 to Q10:

- The idea that equipping homes with electrical appliances and other "modern" household technologies would eliminate drudgery, save labor time, and increase leisure for women who were full-time home workers remained largely unchallenged until the women's movement of the 1970's spawned the groundbreaking and influential works of sociologist Joann Vanek and historian Ruth Cowan. Vanek analyzed 40 years of time-use surveys conducted by home economists to argue that electrical appliances and other modern household technologies reduced the effort required to perform specific tasks, but ownership of these appliances did not correlate with less time spent on housework by full-time home workers. In fact, time spent by these workers remained remarkably constant—at about 52 to 54 hours per week—from the 1920's to the 1960's, a period of significant change in household technology. In surveying two centuries of household technology in the United States, Cowan argued that the "industrialization" of the home often resulted in more work for full-time home workers because the use of such devices as coal stoves, water pumps, and vacuum cleaners tended to reduce the workload of married-
- (5)
 - (10)
 - (15)
 - (20)
 - (25)
 - (30)
 - (35)
- women's helpers (husbands, sons, daughters, and servants) while promoting a more rigorous standard

- of housework. The full-time home worker's duties also shifted to include
- (40) more household management, child care, and the post-Second World War phenomenon of being "Mom's taxi."
-

Q8:

According to the passage, which of the following is true about the idea mentioned in line 1?

- A. It has been undermined by data found in time-use surveys conducted by home economists.
- B. It was based on a definition of housework that was explicitly rejected by Vanek and Cowan.
- C. It is more valid for the time period studied by Cowan than for the time period studied by Vanek.
- D. It is based on an underestimation of the time that married women spent on housework prior to the industrialization of the household.
- E. It inaccurately suggested that new household technologies would reduce the effort required to perform housework.

Answer:

Q9:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. analyzing a debate between two scholars
- B. challenging the evidence on which a new theory is based
- C. describing how certain scholars' work countered a prevailing view
- D. presenting the research used to support a traditional theory
- E. evaluating the methodology used to study a particular issue

Answer:

Q10:

The passage suggests that Vanek and Cowan would agree that modernizing household technology did not

- A. reduce the workload of servants and other household helpers
- B. raise the standard of housework that women who were full-time home workers set for themselves
- C. decrease the effort required to perform household tasks
- D. reduce the time spent on housework by women who were full-time home workers
- E. result in a savings of money used for household maintenance

Answer:

Q11:

Because ethylene dibromide, a chemical used to fumigate grain, was blamed for the high rate of nerve damage suffered by people who work in grain-processing plants, many such plants switched to other chemical fumigants two years ago. Since then, however, the percentage of workers at these plants who were newly diagnosed with nerve damage has not dropped significantly. Therefore, either ethylene dibromide was wrongly blamed or else the new chemicals also cause nerve damage.

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

- A. If the new chemicals cause nerve damage, the nerve damage caused would be different from any nerve damage that ethylene dibromide may cause.
- B. There are no chemical fumigants that are completely safe for workers in grain-processing plants.
- C. If ethylene dibromide causes nerve damage, it does not take two years or longer for that damage to become detectable.
- D. Workers at grain-processing plants typically continue to work there even after being diagnosed with nerve damage.
- E. Workers at grain-processing plants that still use ethylene dibromide continue to have a high rate of nerve damage.

Answer:

Q12:

The globalization of financial-services companies has been a boon to money launders, because of allowing money placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction to be transferred to a branch in a more regulated one.

- A. of allowing money placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction to be transferred
- B. of allowing the transfer of money placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction
- C. it allows that money placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction is transferred
- D. it allows the transfer of money have been placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction
- E. it allows money placed in a bank in a less regulated jurisdiction to be transferred

Answer:

Q13:

In Japan, a government advisory committee called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest telephone company in the world, so it would be two local phone companies and one long-distance provider.

- A. In Japan, a government advisory committee called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest telephone company in the world, so it would be
- B. The breakup of the world's largest telephone company, Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, was called for by a government advisory committee in Japan, so it would be

- C. A government advisory committee in Japan called for the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest telephone company, into
- D. The breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company, the world's largest telephone company, was called for by a government advisory committee in Japan, so it would be
- E. Called for by a government advisory committee, the breakup of Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company in Japan, the world's largest telephone company, was to be into

Answer:

Q14:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

The attribution of the choral work *Lacrimae* to the composer Pescard (1400 – 1474) has been regarded as tentative, since it was based on a single treatise from the early 1500's that named Pescard as the composer. Recently, several musical treatises from the late 1500's have come to light, all of which name Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*. Unfortunately, these newly discovered treatises lend no support to the attribution of *Lacrimae* to Pescard, since _____.

- A. the treatise from the early 1500's misidentifies the composers of some of the musical works it considers
- B. the author of the treatise from the early 1500's had no very strong evidence on which to base the identification of Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*
- C. there are works that can conclusively be attributed to Pescard that are not even mentioned in the treatise from the early 1500's
- D. the later treatises probably had no source for their attribution other than the earlier treatise
- E. no known treatises from the 1600's identify Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*

Answer:

Q15:

Business Consultant: **Some corporations shun the use of executive titles** because they fear that the use of titles indicating position in the corporation tends to inhibit communication up and down the corporate hierarchy. Since an executive who uses a title is treated with more respect by outsiders, however, **use of a title can facilitate an executive's dealings with external businesses.** Clearly, corporations should adopt the compromise of encouraging their executives to use their corporate titles externally but not internally, since even if it is widely known that the corporation's executives use titles outside their organization, this knowledge does not by itself inhibit communication within the corporation.

In the consultant's reasoning, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first describes a strategy that has been adopted to avoid a certain problem; the second presents a drawback to that strategy.
- B. The first describes a strategy that has been adopted to avoid a certain problem; the second is a consideration raised to call into question the effectiveness of that strategy as a means of achieving that goal.
- C. The first describes a strategy that has been adopted to avoid a certain problem; the second is a consideration the consultant raises in questioning the significance of that problem.
- D. The first is part of an explanation that the consultant offers for a certain phenomenon; the second is that phenomenon.
- E. The first describes a policy for which the consultant seeks to provide a justification; the second is a consideration the consultant raises as part of that justification.

Answer:

Q16:

In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

- A. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that, taking him seven years until completion, and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- B. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced
- C. his translation of the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- D. translating the *Iliad*, a work that took seven years until completion and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it as
- E. translating the *Iliad*, a work that had taken seven years to complete and literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced it

Answer:

Q17:

The steel industry has changed radically over the last two decades, as large, integrated companies such as Bethlehem Steel once conducted operations from mining at one end of the process to shipping at the other have greatly downsized, or in some cases shut down altogether.

- A. as large, integrated companies such as Bethlehem Steel
- B. as large, integrated companies, such as Bethlehem Steel, that
- C. with large, integrated companies, such as Bethlehem Steel, that
- D. while large, integrated companies, such as Bethlehem Steel, that
- E. and large, integrated companies such as Bethlehem Steel

Answer:

Q18:

Unlike the many winter greens that have tough leaves and thus require a lengthy cooking time, those of escarole need little or no cooking.

- A. many winter greens that have tough leaves and thus require a lengthy cooking time, those of escarole need
- B. many winter greens that have tough leaves and thus require a lengthy cooking time, escarole needs
- C. tough leaves of many winter greens and that they require for a lengthy cooking time, escarole needs
- D. tough leaves of many winter greens and the requirement that they have a lengthy cooking time, those of escarole need
- E. lengthy cooking time required by the many winter greens with tough leaves, escarole needs

Answer:

Q19:

After several years of rapid growth, the healthy care company became one of the largest health care providers in the metropolitan area, while it then proved unable to handle the increase in business, falling months behind in its payment to doctors and hospitals.

- A. while it then proved unable to handle the increase in business, falling months behind in its payment to
- B. while it then proved unable to handle the increase in business and fell months behind in its payment to
- C. but then it proved unable to handle the increase in business, falling months behind in its paying
- D. but then proving unable to handle the increase in business, falling months behind in paying
- E. but then proved unable to handle the increase in business, falling months behind in paying

Answer:

Q20:

During the past year, Pro-Tect Insurance Company's total payouts on car-theft claims were larger than the company can afford to sustain. **Pro-Tect cannot reduce the number of car-theft policies it carries**, so cannot protect itself against continued large payouts that way. Therefore, **Pro-Tect has decided to offer a discount to holders of car-theft policies whose cars have antitheft devices**. Many policyholders will respond to the discount by installing antitheft devices, since the amount of the discount will within two years typically more than cover the cost of installation. Thus, because cars with antitheft devices are rarely stolen, Pro-Tect's plan is likely to reduce its annual payouts.

In the argument above, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- A. The first rules out a certain strategy for achieving a goal; the second presents the strategy that was adopted instead and whose effectiveness the argument assesses.
- B. The first is a judgment made in support of a certain conclusion; the second is that conclusion.
- C. The first has been used as a consideration to support adopting a certain strategy for achieving a goal; the second reports a decision to adopt an alternative strategy.
- D. The first provides evidence in favor of adopting a certain strategy for achieving a goal; the second reports a decision to pursue an alternative goal.
- E. The first is a consideration offered against adopting a certain strategy for achieving a goal; the second is the main conclusion that the argument is seeking to establish.

Answer:

Q21:

Editorial: The roof of Northtown Council's equipment-storage building collapsed under the weight of last week's heavy snowfall. The building was constructed recently and met local building-safety codes in every particular, except that the nails used for attaching roof supports to the building's columns were of a smaller size than the codes specify for this purpose. Clearly, this collapse exemplifies how even a single, apparently insignificant, departure from safety standards can have severe consequences.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the editorial's argument?

- A. The only other buildings whose roofs collapsed from the weight of the snowfall were older buildings constructed according to less exacting standards than those in the safety codes.
- B. Because of the particular location of the equipment-storage building, the weight of snow on its roof was greater than the maximum weight allowed for in the safety codes.
- C. Because the equipment-storage building was not intended for human occupation, some safety-code provisions that would have applied to an office building did not apply to it.
- D. The columns of the building were no stronger than the building-safety codes required for such a building.
- E. Because the equipment-storage building was where the council kept snow-removal equipment, the building was almost completely empty when the roof collapsed.

Answer:

Q22:

Almost a decade after New York State passed laws to protect patients by reducing the grueling hours worked by medical residents, twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work more than 95 hours a week.

- A. twelve hospitals have been investigated by state medical officials, finding that all twelve consistently break the laws, many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- B. an investigation by state medical officials of twelve hospitals have found all twelve consistently breaking the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working
- C. an investigation of twelve hospitals by state medical officials has found that all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, and that more than half the surgical residents work
- D. twelve hospitals were investigated by state medical officials who found all twelve breaking the laws, with many residents working longer than 24 hours straight, and more than half the surgical residents work
- E. an investigation by state medical officials has found that, of twelve hospitals, all twelve consistently break the laws, that many residents work longer than 24 hours straight, with more than half the surgical residents working

Answer:

Q23 to Q26:

Recently biologists have been interested in a tide-associated periodic behavior displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*, a microscopic golden-brown alga that inhabits that portion of a shoreline washed by tides (the intertidal zone). Diatoms of this species, sometimes called “commuter” diatoms, remain burrowed in the sand during high tide, and emerge on the sand surface during the daytime low tide. Just before the sand is inundated by the rising tide, the diatoms burrow again. Some scientists hypothesize that commuter diatoms know that it is low tide because they sense an environmental change, such as an alteration in temperature or a change in pressure caused by tidal movement. However, when diatoms are observed under constant conditions in a laboratory, they still display periodic behavior, continuing to burrow on schedule for several weeks. This indicates that commuter diatoms, rather than relying on environmental cues to keep time, possess an inter-

- nal pacemaker or biological clock
(30) that enables them to anticipate periodic changes in the environment. A commuter diatom has an unusually accurate biological clock, a consequence of the unrelenting
(35) environmental pressures to which it is subjected; any diatoms that do not burrow before the tide arrives are washed away.
- This is not to suggest that the
(40) period of this biological clock is immutably fixed. Biologists have concluded that even though a diatom does not rely on the environment to keep time, environmental
(45) factors—including changes in the tide’s hydrostatic pressure, salinity, mechanical agitation, and temperature—can alter the period of its biological clock according to
(50) changes in the tidal cycle. In short, the relation between an organism’s biological clock and its environment is similar to that between a wristwatch and its owner: the owner cannot
(55) make the watch run faster or slower, but can reset the hands. However, this relation is complicated in intertidal dwellers such as commuter diatoms by the fact that these organisms are
(60) exposed to the solar-day cycle as well as to the tidal cycle, and sometimes display both solar-day and tidal periods in a single behavior. Commuter diatoms, for example,
(65) emerge only during those low tides that occur during the day.

Q23:

The passage suggests which of the following about the accuracy of the commuter diatom’s biological clock?

- A. The accuracy of the commuter diatom’s biological clock varies according to changes in the tidal cycle.

- B. The unusual accuracy that characterizes the commuter diatom's biological clock is rare among intertidal species.
- C. The commuter diatom's biological clock is likely to be more accurate than the biological clock of a species that is subject to less intense environmental pressures.
- D. The commuter diatom's biological clock tends to be more accurate than the biological clocks of most other species because of the consistency of the tidal cycle.
- E. The accuracy of the commuter diatom's biological clock tends to fluctuate when the diatom is observed under variable laboratory conditions.

Answer:

Q24:

According to the passage, the periodic behavior displayed by commuter diatoms under constant laboratory conditions is characterized by which of the following?

- A. Greater unpredictability than the corresponding behavior under natural conditions
- B. A consistent periodic schedule in the short term
- C. No difference over the long term from the corresponding behavior under natural conditions
- D. Initial variability caused by the constant conditions of the laboratory
- E. Greater sensitivity to environmental factors than is the case under natural conditions

Answer:

Q25:

According to the passage, each of the following is characteristic of the tide-associated periodic behavior of commuter diatoms EXCEPT:

- A. It is triggered when the diatoms are inundated by the tide.
- B. It is correlated with the rise and fall of the tide.
- C. It adjusts to changes in the tidal cycle.
- D. It is influenced by the solar-day cycle.
- E. It is regulated by an innate time-keeping mechanism.

Answer:

Q26:

The author of the passage compares the relationship between an organism's biological clock and its environment to the relation between a wristwatch and its owner most probably in order to

- A. point out a fundamental difference between the function of biological clocks in organisms and the use of mechanical clocks by humans
- B. illustrate the way in which the period of an organism's biological clock can be altered by environmental factors

- C. suggest that there are important similarities between the biological clock in organisms such as the commuter diatom and the biological clock in humans
- D. support an argument regarding the methods used by certain organisms to counteract the influence of the environment on their biological clocks
- E. question the accuracy of the biological clock in organisms such as the commuter diatom

Answer:

Q27:

In parts of the Caribbean, the manatee, an endangered marine mammal, has long been hunted for its meat. Having noted the manatee hunters' expert knowledge of manatees' habits, local conservationists are encouraging the hunters to stop hunting and instead to take tourists on boat rides to see manatees. Tourist interest is high, so the plan has promise of achieving the twin goals of giving the former hunters a good income and helping ensure the manatees' survival.

Which of the following, if true, raises the most serious doubt about the plan's chance of success?

- A. Many tourists who visit these parts of the Caribbean are uninterested in manatees and would not be willing to pay what the former manatee hunters would have to charge for boat rides to see manatees.
- B. Recovery of the species would enable some hunting to continue without putting the manatees' survival in jeopardy again.
- C. In areas where manatees have traditionally been hunted for food, local people could easily replace the manatee meat in their diets with other foods obtained from the sea.
- D. There would not be enough former manatee hunters to act as guides for all the tourists who want to see manatees.
- E. To maintain their current income, manatee hunters who switched to guiding tourists would have to use far larger boats and make many more trips into the manatees' fragile habitat than they currently do.

Answer:

Q28:

Regulations will not allow a pesticide that is toxic to humans to be used inside houses unless the pesticide will dissipate completely from the air within eight hours after its application. One test that pesticide manufacturers standardly use to determine how quickly anti-termite pesticides dissipate involves spraying the pesticides on the walls of room-sized plywood boxes and then timing its dissipation.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in order to evaluate whether a dissipation time of just under eight hours on the manufacturers' test indicates that an anti-termite pesticide that is toxic to humans obeys regulations for use in houses?

- A. Whether anti-termite pesticides dissipate more slowly in furnished rooms than in plywood boxes
- B. Whether people who apply anti-termite pesticide standardly wear protective equipment that prevents them from being exposed to the pesticide
- C. Whether people whose house is being treated with anti-termite pesticide generally know that they should remain out of their house during the hours immediately after the pesticide's application
- D. Whether there are anti-termite pesticides that are toxic to humans that, when subjected to the manufacturers' test, dissipate completely from the air in the boxes in well under eight hours
- E. Whether anti-termite pesticides that are not toxic to humans tend to take longer to dissipate than those that are toxic

Answer:

Q29:

Floating in the waters of the equatorial Pacific, an array of buoys collects and transmits data on long-term interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, interactions that affect global climate.

- A. atmosphere, interactions that affect
- B. atmosphere, with interactions affecting
- C. atmosphere that affects
- D. atmosphere that is affecting
- E. atmosphere as affects

Answer:

Q30:

Under high pressure and intense heat, graphite, the most stable form of pure carbon, changes into the substance commonly referred to as diamond and remaining this way whether or not the heat and pressure are removed.

- A. remaining this way whether or not
- B. remaining like that even as
- C. remaining as such whether or not
- D. remains in this way although
- E. remains thus even when

Answer:

Q31:

Frobisher, a sixteenth-century English explorer, had soil samples from Canada's Kodlunarn Island examined for gold content. Because high gold content was reported, Elizabeth I funded two mining expeditions. Neither expedition found any gold there. Modern analysis of the island's soil indicates a very low gold content. Thus the methods used to determine the gold content of Frobisher's samples must have been inaccurate.

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

- A. The gold content of the soil on Kodlunarn Island is much lower today than it was in the sixteenth century.
- B. The two mining expeditions funded by Elizabeth I did not mine the same part of Kodlunarn Island.
- C. The methods used to assess gold content of the soil samples provided by Frobisher were different from those generally used in the sixteenth century.
- D. Frobisher did not have soil samples from any other Canadian island examined for gold content.
- E. Gold was not added to the soil samples collected by Frobisher before the samples were examined.

Answer:

Q32:

The first commercially successful drama to depict Black family life sympathetically and the first play by a Black woman to be produced on Broadway, it was Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* that won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and was later made into both a film and a musical.

- A. it was Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* that won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and was later made
- B. in 1959 *A Raisin in the Sun*, by Lorraine Hansberry, won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award and was later made
- C. Lorraine Hansberry won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award for *A Raisin in the Sun* in 1959, and it was later made
- D. Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959 and was later made
- E. *A Raisin in the Sun*, by Lorraine Hansberry, won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and later made it

Q33:

The global-warming effect of ocean white caps are one of the many aspects of the ocean environment that are not yet incorporated in any detail into the computer models used for predicting how rising greenhouse gas concentrations could affect climate.

- A. The global-warming effect of ocean white caps are one of the many aspects of the ocean environment that are not yet incorporated in any detail into the computer models used for predicting
- B. The effect on global warming of ocean white caps are one of the many aspects of the ocean environment not yet incorporated in any detail into computer models, which they use to predict
- C. The effect of ocean white caps on global warming is one of the many aspects of the ocean environment that are not yet incorporated in any detail into the computer models used to predict

- D. That ocean white caps have an effect on global warming is one of the many aspects of the ocean environment not yet having been incorporated in any detail into the computer models that are used for predicting
- E. That ocean white caps have an effect on global warming is one of the many aspects of the ocean environment not yet being incorporated in any detail into computer models, which they use to predict

Answer:

Q34:

The market for recycled commodities like aluminum and other metals remain strong despite economic changes in the recycling industry.

- A. commodities like aluminum and other metals remain
- B. commodities like those of aluminum and other metals are remaining
- C. commodities such as aluminum and other metals remains
- D. commodities, such as aluminum and other metals, remain
- E. commodities, like the commodities of aluminum and other metals, remains

Answer:

Q35 to Q37:

The experience of British business in Iran between the 1860's and the 1970's is one example of the changing importance of British enterprise in Asia as a whole. Before 1914 British business established and dominated Iran's modern industrial and financial sector; in the 1920's this domination began to wane; by the 1960's British enterprise was of little importance in the Iranian economy. While in Japan and India the decline of British business was primarily a function of the rise of strong indigenous business groups, in Iran, by contrast, the government played a large role in both challenging British commercial interests and stimulating locally owned enterprise. Periodic surges of intense Iranian economic nationalism must be understood partly as a reaction to the close relations between British business in Iran and the British government. In retrospect, it is possible to see the uneasy and ambiguous nature of this relationship. It is true that the British Imperial Bank

- in Iran was never entirely a tool of the British government, and that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company did not take its
- (30) orders from the British government, despite the 51 percent government shareholding. However, the relationship between British business and the British government was sufficiently close that
- (35) many Iranians understandably viewed the oil company and the bank as symbols of a British imperialist policy.
-

Q35:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate a country's solution to a problem
- B. describe differing perceptions of a historical event
- C. contrast historical events in two countries
- D. provide an explanation for a historical phenomenon
- E. challenge an accepted explanation for a historical change

Answer:

Q36:

The passage suggests which of the following about British business in Japan and India as compared to British business in Iran?

- A. British business in Japan and India received less support from the British government than did British business in Iran.
- B. During the early twentieth century, British business played less of a role in the Japanese and Indian economy than it did in the Iranian economy.
- C. The governments of Japan and India played less of a role in the changing status of British business than did the government of Iran.
- D. The types of enterprises conducted by the British in Japan and India were significantly different from the enterprises conducted by the British in Iran.
- E. British business in Japan and India declined more gradually than did British business in Iran.

Answer:

Q37:

The author of the passage mentions the British government's shares in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company most probably in order to

- A. demonstrate the British enterprise in Iran was controlled by the British government
- B. contrast British-run businesses in Iran with Iranian-run businesses in Iran

- C. show how joint British and Iranian enterprises were encouraged by the British government
- D. illustrate a point about the financial difficulties faced by British businesses in Asia
- E. suggest a reason for Iranians' perception of the role British government played in British business

Answer:

Q38:

Many residents of Calovia are committed to using products containing recycled materials. Soon these consumers will get help in identifying such products from a book being published by the Calovian government. The book offers a comprehensive listing, by product type and brand, of goods sold in Calovia that contain recycled material. Therefore, publication of the book will almost certainly increase the use of products containing recycled materials in Calovia.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Proceeds from the sale of the book are not expected to exceed the cost of its publication.
- B. For numerous types of products, there are many brands that use recycled materials, although their manufacturers and distributors do nothing to advertise those brands' recycled content.
- C. For many materials, such as plastics, the recycling process results in a lower grade of material with a correspondingly different range of uses.
- D. For many types of products listed in the book, all the brands available in Calovia use recycled materials.
- E. Many manufacturers of products that contain recycled materials vary the proportion of recycled materials in those products in response to changes in price and availability.

Answer:

Q39.

Unearthed in China, fossils of feathered dinosaurs offer the most dramatic evidence yet discovered of the close evolutionary relationship between dinosaurs and birds.

- A. offer the most dramatic evidence yet discovered of the close evolutionary relationship between dinosaurs and birds
- B. offer evidence more dramatic than what has yet been discovered of the close evolutionary relationship between dinosaurs and birds
- C. offer more dramatic evidence of the close evolutionary relationship than any yet discovered between dinosaurs and birds
- D. have offered the most dramatic evidence of the close evolutionary relationship between dinosaurs and birds that have yet been discovered
- E. have offered more dramatic evidence than any that has yet been discovered of the close evolutionary relationship between dinosaurs and birds

Answer:

Q40.

Many people suffer an allergic reaction to certain sulfites, including those that are commonly added to wine as preservatives. However, since there are several wine makers who add sulfites to none of the wines they produce, people who would like to drink wine but are allergic to sulfites can drink wines produced by these wine makers without risking an allergic reaction to sulfites.

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

- A. These wine makers have been able to duplicate the preservative effect produced by adding sulfites by means that do not involve adding any potentially allergenic substances to their wine.
- B. Not all forms of sulfite are equally likely to produce the allergic reactions.
- C. Wine is the only beverage to which sulfites are commonly added.
- D. Apart from sulfites, there are no substances commonly present in wine that give rise to an allergic reaction.
- E. Sulfites are not naturally present in the wines produced by these wine makers in amounts large enough to produce an allergic reaction in someone who drinks these wines.

Answer:

Q41.

In ancient Thailand, much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them.

- A. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended for the creation of Buddha images and when they constructed and decorated the temples that enshrined them
- B. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images and on construction and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- C. much of the local artisans' creative energy was expended on the creation of Buddha images as well as constructing and decoration of the temples in which they were enshrined
- D. creating images of Buddha accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy, and also constructing and decorating the temples enshrining them
- E. the creating of Buddha images accounted for much of the local artisans' creative energy as well as construction and decoration of the temples that enshrined them

Answer:

Answers:

ABEDB,CBACD, CECDA, BBBEA,ACCBA,BEAAD, EDCED,CEBAE,B

AWA

AA

Read the statement and the instructions that follow it, and then make any notes that will help you plan your response. Begin typing your response in the box at the bottom of the screen.

The following appeared in an article in a college departmental newsletter.

"Professor Taylor of Jones University is promoting a model of foreign language instruction in which students receive ten weeks of intensive training, then go abroad to live with families for ten weeks. The superiority of the model, Professor Taylor contends, is proved by the results of a study in which foreign language tests given to students at 25 other colleges show that first-year foreign language students at Jones speak more fluently after only ten to twenty weeks in the program than do nine out of ten foreign language majors elsewhere at the time of their graduation."

Discuss how well reasoned. . . etc

AI

Read the statement and the instructions that follow it, and then make any notes that will help you plan your response. Begin typing your response in the box at the bottom of the screen.

"All employees should help decide how the profits of their company or business should be used."

Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the opinion stated above. Support your views with reasons and/or examples from your own experience, observations, or reading.