

Verbal Section

Q1:

Scientists claim that the discovery of the first authenticated mammal bones in amber could provide important clues of determining, in addition to how, when mammals colonized the islands of the West Indies.

- A. of determining, in addition to how, when mammals colonized the islands of the West Indies
- B. in the determination of how and when the islands of the West Indies were colonized by mammals
- C. to determine how mammals colonized the islands of the West Indies and when they did
- D. for determining when the islands of the West Indies were colonized by mammals and how they were
- E. for determining how and when mammals colonized the islands of the West Indies

Answer:

Q2:

Although women's wages are improving, Department of Labor statistics show that the ratio of their earnings with that of men have been roughly static since 1960.

- A. with that of men have been
- B. to that of men are
- C. to those of men have been
- D. with those of men is
- E. to those of men has been

Answer:

Q3 to Q6:

Social learning in animals is said to occur when direct or indirect social interaction facilitates the acquisition of a novel behavior. It usually takes the form of an experienced animal (the demonstrator) performing a behavior such that the naive animal (the observer) subsequently expresses the same behavior sooner, or more completely, than it would have otherwise. One example of social learning

is the acquisition of preferences for novel foods.

- Some experiments have suggested that among mammals, social learning facilitates the identification of beneficial food items, but that among birds, social learning helps animals avoid toxic substances. For example, one study showed that when red-wing blackbirds observed others consuming a colored food or a food in a distinctly marked container and then becoming ill, they subsequently avoided food associated with that color or container. Another experiment showed that house sparrows consumed less red food after they observed others eating red food that was treated so as to be noxious. Studies on nonavian species have not produced similar results, leading researchers to speculate that avian social learning may be fundamentally different from that of mammals.

- But Sherwin's recent experiments with domestic hens do not support the notion that avian social learning necessarily facilitates aversion to novel foods that are noxious or toxic. Even when demonstrator hens reacted with obvious disgust to a specific food, via vigorous head shaking and bill wiping, there was no evidence that

- observers subsequently avoided eating that food. Sherwin's research team
- (65) speculated that ecological or social constraints during the evolution of this species might have resulted in there being little benefit from the
- (70) social learning of unpalatability, for instance, selective pressures for this mode of learning would be reduced if the birds rarely
- (75) encountered noxious or toxic food or rarely interacted after eating such food, or if the consequences of ingestion were minimal.
- (80) In a related experiment, the same researchers showed that if observer hens watched demonstrator hens react favorably to food
- (85) of a particular color, then observer hens ate more food of that color than they ate of food of other colors. These results confirmed that
- (90) avian species can develop preferences for palatable food through social learning.

Q3:

The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the

- A. techniques used in certain experiments on social learning in birds
- B. reasons for the differences between social learning in birds and in mammals
- C. question of how social learning manifests itself in birds
- D. basis for a widespread belief about a difference in behavior between birds and mammals
- E. possible reasons why birds may or may not learn from each other in a particular way

Answer:

Q4:

Missing!

Q5:

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the experiments on domestic hens conducted by Sherwin's research team?

- A. Only a small number of observer hens appeared to learn to avoid food that was demonstrated by other hens to be noxious.
- B. Observer hens ingested food preferentially only after numerous instances of witnessing demonstrator hens preferentially ingest that type of food.
- C. Observer hens appeared unable to recognize when demonstrator hens found a particular food especially palatable.
- D. Demonstrator hens reacted adversely to ingesting certain novel foods.
- E. Demonstrator hens altered their behavior less obviously in response to noxious foods than in response to highly palatable foods.

Answer:

Q6:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the results of the recent experiments conducted by Sherwin's research team?

- A. The experiments demonstrate that social learning in avian species facilitates the identification of noxious or toxic foods.
- B. The experiments suggest that social learning has made avian species less adept than nonavian species at learning to prefer beneficial foods and avoid noxious and toxic foods.
- C. The experiments undermine the notion that most avian species have evolved in environments where there is little benefit to the social learning of unpalatability.
- D. The experiments suggest that the acquisition of food preferences in avian species is largely unaffected by social learning.
- E. The experiments show that social learning in avian species can promote the preferential consumption of beneficial foods but do not support the claim that social learning in avian species promotes the avoidance of noxious or toxic foods.

Answer:

Q7:

In 1960's studies of rats, scientists found that crowding increases the number of attacks among the animals significantly. But in recent experiments in which rhesus monkeys were placed in crowded conditions, although there was an increase in instances of "coping" behavior—such as submissive gestures and avoidance of dominant individuals—attacks did not become any more frequent. Therefore it is not likely that, for any species of monkey, crowding increases aggression as significantly as was seen in rats.

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

- A. All the observed forms of coping behavior can be found among rhesus monkeys living in uncrowded conditions.
- B. In the studies of rats, nondominant individuals were found to increasingly avoid dominant individuals when the animals were in crowded conditions.
- C. Rhesus monkeys respond with aggression to a wider range of stimuli than any other monkeys do.
- D. Some individual monkeys in the experiment were involved in significantly more attacks than the other monkeys were.
- E. Some of the coping behavior displayed by rhesus monkeys is similar to behavior rhesus monkeys use to bring to an end an attack that has begun.

Answer:

Q8:

In the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the United States acquired 828,000 square miles for about four cents an acre, which more than doubled the country's size and that brought its western border within reach of the Pacific Ocean.

- A. In the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the United States acquired 828,000 square miles for about four cents an acre, which more than doubled the country's size and that brought
- B. For about four cents an acre the United States acquired, in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, 828,000 square miles, more than doubling the country's size and it brought
- C. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States acquired 828,000 square miles for about four cents an acre, more than doubling its size and bringing
- D. The United States, in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, for about four cents an acre, acquired 828,000 square miles, more than doubling the country's size, bringing
- E. Acquiring 828,000 square miles in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the United States bought it for about four cents an acre, more than doubling the country's size and bringing

Answer:

Q9:

Early in the twentieth century, Lake Konfa became very polluted. Recently fish populations have recovered as release of industrial pollutants has declined and the lake's waters have become cleaner. Fears are now being voiced that the planned construction of an oil pipeline across the lake's bottom might revive pollution and cause the fish population to decline again. However, a technology for preventing leaks is being installed. Therefore, provided this technology is effective, those fears are groundless.

The argument depends on assuming which of the following?

- A. Apart from development related to the pipeline, there will be no new industrial development around the lake that will create renewed pollution in its waters.

- B. Other than the possibility of a leak, there is no realistic pollution threat posed to the lake by the pipeline's construction.
- C. There is no reason to believe that the leak-preventing technology would be ineffective when installed in the pipeline in Lake Konfa.
- D. Damage to the lake's fish populations would be the only harm that a leak of oil from the pipeline would cause.
- E. The species of fish that are present in Lake Konfa now are the same as those that were in the lake before it was affected by pollution.

Answer:

Q10:

In an attempt to attract more tourists, the Swiss government commissioned several life-size fiberglass cow statues, having them decorated by local artists, and set them up on the streets of Zurich.

- A. the Swiss government commissioned several life-size fiberglass cow statues, having them decorated by local artists, and
- B. the Swiss government commissioned several life-size fiberglass cow statues, they were decorated by local artists, and then
- C. the Swiss government commissioned several life-size fiberglass cow statues, had them decorated by local artists, and
- D. several life-size fiberglass cow statues were commissioned by the Swiss government, decorated by local artists, and then
- E. several life-size fiberglass cow statues, commissioned by the Swiss government, were decorated by local artists, and they

Answer:

Q11:

Trancorp currently transports all its goods to Burland Island by truck. The only bridge over the channel separating Burland from the mainland is congested, and trucks typically spend hours in traffic. Trains can reach the channel more quickly than trucks, and freight cars can be transported to Burland by barges that typically cross the channel in an hour. Therefore, to reduce shipping time, Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.

Which of the following would be most important to know in determining whether Trancorp's plan, if implemented, is likely to achieve its goal?

- A. Whether transportation by train and barge would be substantially less expensive than transportation by truck.
- B. Whether there are boats that can make the trip between the mainland and Burland faster than barges can
- C. Whether loading the freight cars onto barges is very time consuming
- D. Whether the average number of vehicles traveling over the bridge into Burland has been relatively constant in recent years

- E. Whether most trucks transporting goods into Burland return to the mainland empty

Answer:

Q12:

Over the next few years, increasing demands on the Chattahoochee River, which flows into the Apalachicola River, could alter the saline content of Apalachicola Bay, which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size, less distinctive, and less in demand.

- A. which would rob the oysters there of their flavor, and to make them decrease in size
- B. and it would rob the oysters there of their flavor, make them smaller
- C. and rob the oysters there of their flavor, making them decrease in size
- D. robbing the oysters there of their flavor and making them smaller
- E. robbing the oysters there of their flavor, and making them decrease in size

Answer:

Q13 to Q15:

Carotenoids, a family of natural pigments, form an important part of the colorful signals used by many animals. Animals acquire carotenoids either directly (from the plants and algae that produce them) or indirectly (by eating insects) and store them in a variety of tissues. Studies of several animal species have shown that when choosing mates, females prefer males with brighter carotenoid-based coloration. Owens and Olson hypothesize that the presence of carotenoids, as signaled by coloration, would be meaningful in the context of mate selection if carotenoids were either rare or required for health. The conventional view is that carotenoids are meaningful because they are rare: healthier males can forage for more of the pigments than can their inferior counterparts. Although this may be true, there is growing evidence that carotenoids are meaningful also because they are required: they are used by the immune system and for detoxification processes that are important for maintaining health. It may be that males can use scarce carotenoids either for immune defense and detoxification or for attracting females. Males that are more susceptible to disease and parasites will have to use their

- carotenoids to boost their immune systems, whereas males that are genetically resistant
- (30) will use fewer carotenoids for fighting disease and will advertise this by using the pigments for flashy display instead.
-

Q13:

Information in the passage suggests that which of the following is true of carotenoids that a male animal uses for detoxification processes?

- A. They were not acquired directly from plants and algae.
- B. They cannot be replenished through foraging.
- C. They cannot be used simultaneously to brighten coloration.
- D. They do not affect the animal's susceptibility to parasites.
- E. They increase the chances that the animal will be selected as a mate.

Answer:

Q14:

The passage suggests that relatively bright carotenoid-based coloration is a signal of which of the following characteristics in males of certain animal species?

- A. Readiness for mating behavior
- B. Ability to fight
- C. Particular feeding preferences
- D. Recovery from parasite infestation
- E. Fitness as a mate

Answer:

Q15:

According to the "conventional view" referred to in lines 14-15 of the passage, brighter carotenoid-based coloration in certain species suggests that an individual

- A. lives in a habitat rich in carotenoid-bearing plants and insects
- B. has efficient detoxification processes
- C. has a superior immune system
- D. possesses superior foraging capacity
- E. is currently capable of reproducing

Answer:

Q16:

Paper&Print is a chain of British stores selling magazines, books, and stationery products. In Britain, magazines' retail prices are set by publishers, and the retailer's share of a magazine's retail price is 25 percent. Since Paper&Print's margin on books and stationery products is much higher, the chain's management plans to devote more of its stores' shelf space to books and stationery products and reduce the number of magazine titles that its stores carry.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly argues that the plan, if put into effect, will not increase Paper&Print's profits?

- A. Recently magazine publishers, seeking to increase share in competitive sectors of the market, have been competitively cutting the retail prices of some of the largest circulation magazines.
- B. In market research surveys, few consumers identify Paper&Print as a book or stationery store but many recognize and value the broad range of magazines it carries.
- C. The publisher's share of a magazine's retail price is 50 percent, and the publisher also retains all of the magazine's advertising revenue.
- D. Consumers who subscribe to a magazine generally pay less per issue than they would if they bought the magazine through a retail outlet such as Paper&Print.
- E. Some of Paper& Print's locations are in small towns and represent the only retail outlet for books within the community.

Answer:

Q17:

In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently account for 6 percent of miles driven on Partoria's roads but are involved in 12 percent of all highway fatalities. The very largest trucks—those with three trailers—had less than a third of the accident rate of single- and double-trailer trucks. Clearly, therefore, one way for Partoria to reduce highway deaths would be to require shippers to increase their use of triple-trailer trucks.

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

- A. Partorian trucking companies have so far used triple-trailer trucks on lightly traveled sections of major highways only.
- B. No matter what changes Partoria makes in the regulation of trucking, it will have to keep some smaller roads off-limits to all large trucks.
- C. Very few fatal collisions involving trucks in Partoria are collisions between two trucks.
- D. In Partoria, the safety record of the trucking industry as a whole has improved slightly over the past ten years.
- E. In Partoria, the maximum legal payload of a triple-trailer truck is less than three times the maximum legal payload of the largest of the single-trailer trucks.

Answer: A

Q 18:

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

Concerned about financial well-being of its elderly citizens, the government of Runagiadecided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pensionpaid to all Runagians over 65. Inflation in the intervening period has been negligible,and the increase has been duly received by all eligible

Runagians. Nevertheless, many of them are no better off financially than they were before the increase, in large part because _____.

- A. They rely entirely on the government pension for their income
- B. Runagian banks are so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks to cash a pension check
- C. They buy goods whose prices tend to rise especially fast in times of inflation
- D. The pension was increased when the number of elderly Runagians below the poverty level reached an all-time high
- E. In Runagia children typically supplement the income of elderly parents, but only by enough to provide them with a comfortable living

Answer:

Q19:

Plankton generally thrive in areas of the ocean with sufficient concentrations of certain nitrogen compounds near the surface, where plankton live. Nevertheless, some areas, though rich in these nitrogen compounds, have few plankton. These areas have particularly low concentrations of iron, and oceanographers hypothesize that this shortage of iron prevents plankton from thriving. However, an experimental release of iron compounds into one such area failed to produce a thriving plankton population, even though local iron concentrations increased immediately.

Which of the following, if true, argues most strongly against concluding, on the basis of the information above, that the oceanographers' hypothesis is false?

- A. Not all of the nitrogen compounds that are sometimes found in relatively high concentrations in the oceans are nutrients for plankton.
- B. Certain areas of the ocean support an abundance of plankton despite having particularly low concentrations of iron.
- C. The release of the iron compounds did not increase the supply of nitrogen compounds in the area.
- D. A few days after the iron compounds were released, ocean currents displaced the iron-rich water from the surface.
- E. The iron compounds released into the area occur naturally in areas of the ocean where plankton thrive.

Answer:

Q20:

In the 1820's, anthracite coalfields opened in eastern Pennsylvania, and when canals and eventually railroads reached into the region, there were substantial supplies of coal that was exported to the nation's growing mills, forges, factories, and railways.

- A. when canals and eventually railroads reached into the region, there were substantial supplies of coal that was

- B. once canals and eventually railroads reaching into the region, there were substantial supplies of coal having been
- C. with canals and eventually railroads reaching into the region, there had been substantial supplies of coal
- D. canals and eventually railroads reached into the region, with substantial supplies of coal being
- E. as canals and eventually railroads reached into the region, substantial supplies of coal were

Answer:

Q21:

According to entomologists, single locusts are quiet creatures, but when locusts are placed with others of their species, they become excited, change color, vibrate, and even hum.

- A. when locusts are placed with others of their species,
- B. when placing them with others of their species, then
- C. locusts, when placed with others of their species,
- D. placing them with others of their species,
- E. placed with others of their species, then

Answer:

Q22:

A study by the Ocean Wildlife Campaign urged states to undertake a number of remedies to reverse a decline in the shark population, which includes the establishment of size limits for shark catches, closing state waters for shark fishing during pupping season, and requiring commercial fishers to have federal shark permits.

- A. which includes the establishment of size limits for shark catches, closing
- B. which includes establishing limits to the size of sharks that can be caught, closing
- C. which include the establishment of size limits for shark catches, the closing of
- D. including establishing size limits for shark catches, closing
- E. including the establishing of limits to the size of sharks that are caught, the closing of

Answer:

Q23:

Goronian lawmaker: Goronia's Cheese Importation Board, the agency responsible for inspecting all wholesale shipments of cheese entering Goronia from abroad and rejecting shipments that fail to meet specified standards, rejects about one percent of the cheese that it inspects. Since the health consequences and associated costs of not rejecting that one percent would be negligible, whereas the cost of maintaining the agency is not, the agency's cost clearly outweighs the benefits it provides.

Knowing the answer to which of the following would be most useful in evaluating the lawmaker's argument?

- A. Are any of the types of cheeses that are imported into Goronia also produced in Goronia?
- B. Has the Cheese Importation Board, over the last several years, reduced its operating costs by eliminating inefficiencies within the agency itself?
- C. Does the possibility of having merchandise rejected by the Cheese Importation Board deter many cheese exporters from shipping substandard cheese to Goronia?
- D. Are there any exporters of cheese to Goronia whose merchandise is never rejected by the Cheese Importation Board?
- E. How is the cheese rejected by the Cheese Importation Board disposed of?

Answer:

Q24:

Until the passage of the Piracy and Counterfeiting Amendments Act in 1982, a first-time charge of copyright infringement was merely a misdemeanor charge, federal prosecutors being unlikely in pursuing criminal copyright infringers, while offenders were subject to relatively small penalties.

- A. charge, federal prosecutors being unlikely in pursuing criminal copyright infringers, while offenders were
- B. charge, with federal prosecutors who were unlikely to pursue criminal copyright infringers, offenders being
- C. charge, federal prosecutors unlikely to pursue criminal copyright infringers, while offenders were
- D. charge; therefore, federal prosecutors were unlikely in pursuing criminal copyright infringers and offenders being
- E. charge; therefore, federal prosecutors were unlikely to pursue criminal copyright infringers, and offenders were

Answer:

Q25 to Q27:

Many politicians, business leaders, and scholars discount the role of public policy and emphasize the role of the labor market when explaining employers' maternity-leave policies, arguing that prior to the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993, employers were already providing maternity leave in response to the increase in the number of women workers. Employers did create maternity-leave programs in the 1970's and 1980's, but not as a purely voluntary response in the absence of any government mandate.

- In 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) ruled that employers who allowed leaves for disabling medical conditions must
- (20) also allow them for maternity and that failure to do so would constitute sex discrimination under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As early as 1973, a survey found that 58 percent of large
- (25) employers had responded with new maternity-leave policies. Because the 1972 EEOC ruling was contested in court, the ruling won press attention that popularized maternity-leave
- (30) policies. Yet perhaps because the Supreme Court later struck down the ruling, politicians and scholars have failed to recognize its effects, assuming that employers adopted
- (35) maternity-leave policies in response to the growing feminization of the workforce.

Q25:

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about government policy?

- A. Government policy is generally unaffected by pressures in the labor market.
- B. The impact of a given government policy is generally weakened by sustained press attention.
- C. It is possible for a particular government policy to continue to have an impact after that policy has been eliminated.
- D. A given government policy can be counterproductive when that policy has already unofficially been implemented.
- E. The impact of a given government policy is generally weakened when the ruling is contested in court.

Answer:

Q26: Missing!

Q27:

NOTE: You must scroll to read the answer choices for this question.

The passage suggests that the relationship between the view of the author with respect to maternity leave policy prior to passage of the FMLA and the view of the politicians,

business leaders, and scholars mentioned in lines 1-2 can best be characterized by which of the following statements?

- A. They agree that both the 1972 EEOC ruling on maternity-leave policy and the increasing feminization of the workplace had an impact on employers' creation of maternity-leave programs but disagree about the relative importance of each factor.
- B. They agree that the EEOC ruling on maternity-leave policy had an initial impact on employers' creation of maternity-leave programs but disagree over whether the Supreme Court's striking down of the EEOC ruling weakened that impact.
- C. They agree that creating maternity-leave programs was a necessary response to the needs of the increasing number of women workers but disagree about whether maternity should be classified as a disabling medical condition.
- D. They agree that employers created maternity-leave programs prior to passage of the FMLA but disagree about employers' motivations for doing so.
- E. They agree that employers created maternity-leave programs prior to passage of the FMLA but disagree about how widespread those programs were.

Answer:

Q28:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

A certain cultivated herb is one of a group of closely related plants that thrive in soil with high concentrations of metals that are toxic to most other plants. Agronomists studying the herb have discovered that it produces large amounts of histidine, an amino acid that, in test-tube solutions, renders these metals chemically inert. Possibly, therefore, the herb's high histidine production is what allows it to grow in metal-rich soils, a hypothesis that would gain support if _____.

- A. histidine is found in all parts of the plant—roots, stem, leaves, and flowers
- B. the herb's high level of histidine production is found to be associated with an unusually low level of production of other amino acids
- C. others of the closely related group of plants are also found to produce histidine in large quantities
- D. cultivation of the herb in soil with high concentrations of the metals will, over an extended period, make the soil suitable for plants to which the metals are toxic
- E. the concentration of histidine in the growing herb declines as the plant approaches maturity

Answer:

Q29:

Lofgren's disease has been observed frequently in commercially raised cattle but very rarely in chickens. Both cattle and chickens raised for meat are often fed the type of feed that transmits the virus that causes the disease. Animals infected with the virus take more than a year to develop symptoms of Lofgren's disease, however, and chickens

commercially raised for meat, unlike cattle, are generally brought to market during their first year of life.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information provided?

- A. The virus that causes Lofgren's disease cannot be transmitted to human beings by chickens.
- B. There is no way to determine whether a chicken is infected with the Lofgren's disease virus before the chicken shows symptoms of the disease.
- C. A failure to observe Lofgren's disease in commercial chicken populations is not good evidence that chickens are immune to the virus that causes this disease.
- D. An animal that has been infected with the virus that causes Lofgren's disease but that has not developed symptoms cannot transmit the disease to an uninfected animal of the same species.
- E. The feed that chickens and cattle are fed is probably not the only source of the virus that causes Lofgren's disease.

Answer:

Q30:

Unlike the body's inflammatory response to cuts and sprains, with widespread swelling and stiffness immobilizing the injured area until it heals, the body's response to sunburn is more localized and resulting in a distinct line dividing affected and unaffected areas of the skin.

- A. with widespread swelling and stiffness immobilizing the injured area until it heals, the body's response to sunburn is more localized and resulting
- B. where the injured area is immobilized with widespread swelling and stiffness until it has healed, sunburn generates a more localized response in the body, which results instead
- C. with the injured area immobilized by means of widespread swelling and stiffness until healing, sunburn generates a more localized response in the body, one resulting
- D. in which widespread swelling and stiffness immobilize the injured area until it has healed, the body's more localized response to sunburn results
- E. in which widespread swelling and stiffness immobilize the injured area until healing, instead, the body's more localized response to sunburn results

Answer:

Q31:

Many of the earliest known images of Hindu deities in India date from the time of the Kushan empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or Gandharan grey schist.

- A. empire, fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or
- B. empire, fashioned from either the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
- C. empire, either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or

- D. empire and either fashioned from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from
E. empire and were fashioned either from the spotted sandstone of Mathura or from

Answer:

Q32:

A prominent investor who holds a large stake in the Burton Tool Company has recently claimed that **the company is mismanaged**, citing as evidence the company's failure to slow production in response to a recent rise in its inventory of finished products. It is doubtful whether an investor's sniping at management can ever be anything other than counterproductive, but **in this case it is clearly not justified**. It is true that an increased inventory of finished products often indicates that production is outstripping demand, but in Burton's case it indicates no such thing. Rather, the increase in inventory is entirely attributable to products that have already been assigned to orders received from customers.

In the argument given, the two **boldfaced** portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second provides evidence to undermine the support for the position being opposed.
- B. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second is evidence that has been used to support the position being opposed.
- C. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second states the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
- D. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second provides information to undermine the force of that evidence.
- E. The first is evidence that has been used to support a position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second states the conclusion of the argument as a whole.

Answer:

Q33 to Q36:

Customer loyalty programs are attempts to bond customers to a company and its products and services by offering incentives—such as airline frequent flyer programs or special credit cards with valuable benefits—to loyal customers. In support of loyalty programs, companies often invoke the “80/20” principle, which states that about 80 percent of revenue typically comes from only about 20 percent of customers. However, this profitable 20 percent are not necessarily loyal buyers, especially in the sense of

- (15) exclusive loyalty. Studies have demonstrated that only about 10 percent of buyers for many types of frequently purchased consumer goods are 100 percent loyal to a particular brand
- (20) over a one-year period. Moreover, 100-percent-loyal buyers tend to be light buyers of the product or service. "Divided loyalty" better describes actual consumer behavior, since
- (25) customers typically vary the brands they buy. The reasons for this behavior are fairly straightforward: people buy different brands for different occasions or for variety, or a
- (30) brand may be the only one in stock or may offer better value because of a special deal. Most buyers who change brands are not lost forever; usually, they are heavy consumers who simply
- (35) prefer to buy a number of brands. Such multibrand loyalty means that one company's most profitable customers will probably be its competitors' most profitable customers as well.
- (40) Still, advocates of loyalty programs contend that such programs are beneficial because the costs of serving highly loyal customers are lower, and because such loyal customers are less
- (45) price sensitive than other customers. It is true that when there are start-up costs, such as credit checks, involved in serving a new customer, the costs exceed those of serving a repeat customer. However, it is not at all clear
- (50) why the costs of serving a highly loyal customer should in principle be different from those of serving any other type of repeat customer. The key
- (55) variables driving cost are size and type of order, special *versus* standard order, and so on, not high-loyalty *versus* divided-loyalty customers. As for price sensitivity, highly loyal
- (60) customers may in fact come to expect

a price discount as a reward for their loyalty.

Q33:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question the notion that customer loyalty programs are beneficial
- B. examine the reasons why many customers buy multiple brands of products
- C. propose some possible alternatives to customer loyalty programs
- D. demonstrate that most customers are not completely loyal to any one brand of product or service
- E. compare the benefits of customer loyalty programs with those of other types of purchase incentive programs

Answer:

Q34:

Missing!

Q35:

Missing!

Q36:

Missing!

Q37:

Roughly one-half of the world's population, including virtually all of East and Southeast Asia also, is wholly dependent on rice to be its staple food.

- A. including virtually all of East and Southeast Asia also, is wholly dependent on rice to be
- B. including virtually all of East and Southeast Asia, is wholly dependent on rice as
- C. virtually all of East and Southeast Asia as well, wholly dependent on rice as
- D. which includes virtually all of East and Southeast Asia's, being wholly dependent on rice as
- E. which includes virtually all of East and Southeast Asia also, is wholly dependent on rice to be

Answer:

Q38:

A significant number of complex repair jobs carried out by Ace Repairs have to be reworked under the company's warranty. The reworked jobs are invariably satisfactory. When initial repairs are inadequate, therefore, it is not because the mechanics lack competence; rather, there is clearly a level of focused concentration that complex repairs require that is elicited more reliably by rework jobs than by first-time jobs.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

- A. There is no systematic difference in membership between the group of mechanics who do first-time jobs and the group of those who do rework jobs.
- B. There is no company that successfully competes with Ace Repairs for complex repair jobs.
- C. Ace Repairs' warranty is good on first-time jobs but does not cover rework jobs.
- D. Ace Repairs does not in any way penalize mechanics who have worked on complex repair jobs that later had to be reworked.
- E. There is no category of repair jobs in which Ace Repairs invariably carries out first-time jobs satisfactorily.

Answer:

Q39:

After increasing steadily for centuries, the total annual catch of all wild fish peaked in 1989; since that time, the total catch for most species has declined or plateaued, prompting conservation efforts designed to help prevent population crashes and possible extinctions.

- A. fish peaked in 1989; since that time, the total catch for most species has declined or plateaued, prompting
- B. fish peaked in 1989, but with the total catch since then declining or plateauing in the case of most species, prompting
- C. fish had peaked in 1989; since that time, the decline or plateau of the total catch for most species, which prompted
- D. fish, which peaked in 1989, and, in the case of most species, it has declined or plateaued since, prompted
- E. fish, which peaked in 1989 but has since declined or plateaued for most species, and this prompted

Answer:

Q40:

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Current enrollments in Kravonia's colleges indicate that over the next four years the percentage of the Kravonian workforce with college degrees will increase dramatically. Therefore, the average salary for all workers in Kravonia is likely to increase over the next four years.

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

- A. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.
- B. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.
- C. The higher average salary for jobs requiring a college degree is not due largely to a scarcity among the Kravonian workforce of people with a college degree.

- D. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase over the next four years.
- E. Few members of the Kravonian workforce earned their degrees in other countries.

Answer:

Q41:

During the eighteenth century, widespread changes in agriculture, known as the agrarian revolution, involving the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields, of new farming techniques and crops, and the substitution of commercial for subsistence farming.

- A. revolution, involving the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields, of new farming techniques and crops, and
- B. revolution, involved the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields and of new farming techniques and crops, and
- C. revolution, which involved the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields and of new farming techniques and crops, and
- D. revolution involved the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields, new farming techniques and crops, and of
- E. revolution that involved the large-scale introduction of enclosed fields and new farming techniques and crops, and of

Answer:

Answer:

EEC()E,ECCBC,CD CED,BAEDE,ADCEC,()BECD,ECA()(),()BAAC,B