

1

Nobody knows exactly how many languages there are in the world, partly because of the difficulty of distinguishing between a language and the sub-languages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found about five thousand.

- A. and the sub-languages or dialects within it, but those who have tried to count typically have found.
- B. and the sub-languages or dialects within them, with those who have tried counting typically finding.
- C. and the sub-languages or dialects within it, but those who have tried counting it typically find.
- D. or the sub-languages or dialects within them, but those who tried to count them typically found.
- E. or the sub-languages or dialects within them, with those who have tried to count typically finding.

Answer:

2

Medicare, the United States government's health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, covers the full cost of home health care, but not with other nonhospital services where 20 percent of the costs must be paid by beneficiaries.

- A. but not with other nonhospital services where 20 percent of the costs must be paid by beneficiaries.
- B. but not of other nonhospital services, making beneficiaries pay 20 percent of the costs.
- C. but not of other nonhospital services, for which beneficiaries must pay 20 percent of the costs.
- D. which is unlike other nonhospital services in that 20 percent of the costs must be paid by beneficiaries.
- E. which is unlike other nonhospital services that make beneficiaries pay 20 percent of the costs.

Answer:

3

Deliberately imitating the technique of Louis Armstrong, jazz singer Billie Holiday's approach to singing was to use her voice like an instrument, in that she ranged freely over the beat, flattened out the melodic contours of tunes, and, in effect, recomposed songs to suit her range, style, and artistic sensibilities.

- A. Billie Holiday's approach to singing was to use her voice like an instrument, in that she ranged freely over the beat, flattened.
- B. Billie Holiday's approach to singing was to use her voice in a similar way to how other musicians play instruments, in ranging freely over the beat,

flattening.

- C. Billie Holiday approached singing by using her voice like other musicians played instruments, ranging freely over the beat, flattening.
- D. Billie Holiday used her voice in the same way that other musicians use their instruments, in that she ranged freely over the beat, flattening.
- E. Billie Holiday approached singing by using her voice like other musicians Instruments, ranging freely over the beat, flattening.

Answer:

4

Consumers planning to buy recreational equipment tend to buy higher quality, more expensive equipment when the economy is strong than when it is weak. Hill and Dale is a business that sells high-quality, expensive camping and hiking equipment in Boravia. Although all the signs are that Boravia's economy is now entering a period of sustained strength, the managers of the business do not expect a substantial increase in sales.

Which of the following, if true, would provide the strongest justification for the managers' judgment?

- A. A significant proportion of Hill and Dale's sales are made to customers who enter the store in order to buy one particular item but, once there, find other items to buy as well.
- B. In Boravia when the economy is strong, those who might otherwise go camping tend to take vacations overseas.
- C. The economic upturn is likely to allow Boravia's national parks, where most of the camping and hiking is done, to receive extra funding to improve their visitor facilities.
- D. Advances in materials technology have led to the development of hiking and camping equipment that is more comfortable and lightweight than before.
- E. Many people in Boravia not only are committed to preserving the country's wilderness areas but also are interested in spending some time in them.

Answer:

5

The particular design of muscles and bones in the neck and limbs of the turtle allow that it can draw in its exposed parts such that an attacker can find nothing but hard shell to bite.

- A. allow that it can draw in its exposed parts such that
- B. allow it to draw in its exposed parts, and so
- C. allows for it to draw in its exposed parts and that
- D. allows that it can draw in its exposed parts, and so
- E. allows it to draw in its exposed parts, so that

answer:

6

The relative prosperity of the first years of the twentieth century came to a halt in 1907 when drains on the money supply, revealing a weak national financial infrastructure of banking and credit, it precipitated an economic crisis that lasted nearly a year.

- A. supply, revealing a weak national financial infrastructure of banking and credit, it precipitated.
- B. Supply, revealing a weak national financial infrastructure of banking and credit, they precipitated.
- C. Supply both revealed a weak national financial infrastructure of banking and credit and precipitating.
- D. Supply revealed both a weak national financial infrastructure of banking and credit and precipitating.
- E. Supply revealed a weak national infrastructure of banking and credit and precipitated.

Answer:

Q7 to Q9

There is no consensus among researchers regarding what qualifies a substance as a pheromone. While most agree on a basic definition of pheromones (5) as chemicals released by one individual of a species which, when detected by another individual of the same species, elicit a specific behavioral or physiological response, some researchers also specify (10) that the response to pheromones must be unconscious. In addition, the distinction between pheromones and odorants—chemicals that are consciously detected as odors---can be blurry, and some (15) researchers classify pheromones as a type of odorant. Evidence that pheromone responses may not involve conscious odor perception comes from the finding that in many species, pheromones are processed (20) by the vomeronasal (or accessory olfactory) system, which uses a special structure in the nose, the vomeronasal organ (VNO), to receive chemical signals. The neural

connections between the VNO and the
(25) brain are separate from those of the main
olfactory system, whose processing of
odorants triggers sensations of smell. But
while the VNO does process many animal
pheromone signals, not all animal phero-
(30) mones work through the VNO. Conversely,
not all chemical signals transmitted via the
VNO qualify as pheromones. For example,
garter snakes detect a chemical signal from
earthworms—one of their favorite foods—via
(35) the VNO, and they use this signal to track
their prey.

Q7

It can be inferred from the passage that
in classifying pheromones as a type of
odorant, the researchers referred to in
line 15 posit that

- A. pheromones are perceived
consciously
- B. most pheromones are processed
by the VNO
- C. most chemical signals processed
by the VNO are pheromones
- D. Pheromone perception does not
occur exclusively between mem-
bers of the same species.
- E. pheromones do not always elicit
a specific behavioral or physio-
logical response

answer:

Q8

According to the passage, the fact that
pheromones are processed by the VNO
in many animal species has been taken
as evidence of which of the following?

- A. The accessory and main olfac-
Tory systems are not separate
- B. Odorants and pheromones are
not distinct types of chemicals.
- C. Odorants and pheromones both
elicit a specific behavioral

response.

- D. Pheromones do not trigger conscious sensations of smell.
- E. Pheromones aid animals in tracking prey.

Answer:

Q9

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. compare and contrast the ways in which the vomeronasal organ and the main olfactory system process chemicals.
- B. summarize the debate over the role the vomeronasal organ plays in odor perception
- C. present some of the issues involved in the debate over what constitutes a pheromone
- D. propose a new definition of pheromones based on recent research
- E. argue that pheromones should be classified as a type of odorant

answer:

10

Lawmaker: Raising taxes is not the only means of reducing government debt. The government's stockpile of helium is worth 25 percent more, at current market prices, than the debt accumulated in acquiring and storing it. Therefore, by selling the helium, the government can not only pay off that debt but reduce its overall debt as well.

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

- A. The government has no current need for helium.
- B. Twenty-five percent of the debt the government has accumulated in Stockpiling helium is not an insignificant portion of the government's Total debt.
- C. It is not in the lawmaker's interest to advocate raising taxes as a Means of reducing government debt.
- D. Attempts to sell the government's helium will not depress the market Price of helium by more than 25 percent.

- E. The government will not incur any costs in closing its facilities for stockpiling helium.

Answer:

11

The reasons for yesterday's sharp rise in the stock market were much the same as that behind last week's rally: a surge in the economy to a 5.6 percent annual growth rate and improved corporate earnings balanced by the lack of signs of inflationary pressure.

- A. that
- B. those
- C. what was
- D. for that
- E. they were

answer:

12

The most vexing problem faced by researchers exploring wind-powered generation of electricity is achieving a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source that meets demand, but so the flow does not overload electrical grids with sudden voltage increases

- A. achieving a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source that meets demand, but so the flow does not overload
- B. achieving a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source, which meets demand but without overloading.
- C. how to achieve a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source, a flow that meets demand but does not overload.
- D. how to achieve a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source, but a flow that meets demand without overloading
- E. how a constant flow of power from an unpredictable natural source can be achieved, which meets demand but does not overload.

Answer:

13

In 1926, in her second attempt to swim across the English Channel, Gertrude Ederle not only crossed the Channel against currents that forced her to swim thirty-five miles instead of the minimal twenty-one, but she set a record for speed as well, by swimming

the distance in almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done.

- A. but she set a record for speed as well, by swimming the distance in almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done.
- B. but also set a record for speed, swimming the distance almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done.
- C. but also swam the distance in almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done, and setting a record for speed.
- D. but also setting a record for speed by swimming the distance in almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done
- E. but, swimming the distance almost two hours faster than anyone had yet done, she also set a record for speed.

Answer:

Q14 to Q16

Although recent censure of corporate boards of directors as “passive” and “supine” may be excessive, those who
Line criticize board performance have plenty
(5) of substantive ammunition. Too many corporate boards fail in their two crucial responsibilities of overseeing long-term company strategy and of selecting, evaluating, and determining appropriate.
(10) compensation of top management. At times, despite disappointing corporate performance, compensation of chief executive officers reaches indefensibly high levels, Nevertheless, suggestions
(15) that the government should legislate board reform are premature. There are ample opportunities for boards themselves to improve corporate performance.

Most corporate boards’ compensation
(20) committees focus primarily on peer-group comparisons. They are content if the pay of top executives approximates that of the executives of competing firms with comparable short-term earnings or even
(25) that of executives of competing firms of comparable size. However, mimicking the compensation policy of competitors for the sake of parity means neglecting the value of compensation as a means of stressing

- (30) long-term performance. By tacitly detaching executive compensation policy from long-term performance, committees harm their companies and the economy as a whole. The committees must develop
- (35) incentive compensation policies to emphasize long-term performance. For example a board's compensation committee can, by carefully proportioning straight salary and such short-term and long-term incentives
- (40) as stock options, encourage top management to pursue a responsible strategy.
-

Q14

According to the passage, the majority of compensation committees put the greatest emphasis on which of the following when determining compensation for their executives?

- A. Long-term corporate performance
- B. The threat of government regulation
- C. Salaries paid to executives of comparable corporations
- D. The probable effect the determination will have on competitors
- E. The probable effect the economic climate will have on the company

answer:

Q15

The passage suggests which of the following about government legislation requiring that corporate boards undergo reform?

- A. Such legislation is likely to discourage candidates from joining corporate boards.
- B. Such legislation is likely to lead to reduced competition among companies.
- C. The performance of individual companies would be affected by such legislation to a greater extent than would the economy as a whole.
- D. Such legislation would duplicate

initiatives already being made by corporate boards to improve their own performance.

- E Corporate boards themselves could act to make such legislation unnecessary.

Answer:

Q16

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A problem is acknowledged, the causes are explored, and a solution is offered.
- B. A question is raised, opposing points of view are evaluated, and several alternative answers are discussed.
- C. A means of dealing with a problem is proposed, and the manner in which a solution was reached is explained.
- D. A plan of action is advanced, and the probable outcomes of that plan are discussed.
- E. Two competing theories are described and then reconciled.

Answer:

Q17

Responding to the public's fascination with-and sometimes undue alarm over-possible threats from asteroids, a scale developed by astronomers rates the likelihood that a particular asteroid or comet may collide with Earth.

- A. a scale developed by astronomers rates the likelihood that a particular asteroid or comet may
- B. a scale that astronomers have developed rates how likely it is for a particular asteroid or comet to
- C. astronomers have developed a scale to rate how likely a particular asteroid or comet will be to
- D. astronomers have developed a scale for rating the likelihood that a particular asteroid or comet will
- E. astronomers have developed a scale that rates the likelihood of a particular asteroid or comet that may.

Answer:

Q18

A medieval manuscript called L contains all eighteen extant tragedies by the Greek playwright Euripides. Of these, ten called the “select plays,” are accompanied in L by ancient commentaries and also appear in other medieval manuscripts; this group includes some of Euripides’ best-known works, including the *Medea*. The other eight, which appear in alphabetical order, without commentary. The *Electra* is one of the alphabeticals.

Which of the following can be reliably concluded on the basis of the Statements given?

- A. Only Euripides’ best-known works are accompanied by ancient commentaries in extant medieval manuscripts.
- B. The select plays are accompanied by ancient commentaries because they were the best known of Euripides’ works.
- C. No commentaries were written about Euripides’ *Electra* in ancient times.
- D. Euripides’ *Medea* never appears in medieval manuscripts unaccompanied by ancient commentary.
- E. Euripides’ *Electra* does not appear accompanied by a commentary in any extant medieval manuscript.

Answer:

Q19

Plant scientists have been able to genetically engineer vegetable seeds to produce crops that are highly resistant to insect damage. Although these seeds currently cost more than conventional seeds, their cost is likely to decline. Moreover, farmers planting them can use far less pesticide, and most consumers prefer vegetables grown with less pesticide. Therefore, for crops for which these seeds can be developed, their use is likely to become to norm.

Which of the following would be most useful to know in evaluating the argument above?

- A. Whether plant scientists have developed insect-resistant seeds for every crop that is currently grown commercially
- B. Whether farmers typically use agricultural pesticides in larger amounts than is necessary to prevent crop damage
- C. whether plants grown from the new genetically engineered seeds can be kept completely free of insect damage.
- D. Whether seeds genetically engineered to produce insect-resistant crops generate significantly lower per acre crop yields than do currently used seeds.
- E. Whether most varieties of crops currently grown commercially have greater natural resistance to insect damage than did similar vari-

eties in the past.

Answer:

Q20

In 1981 children in the United States spent an average of slightly less than two and a half hours a week doing household chores; by 1997 they had spent nearly six hours a week.

- A. chores; by 1997 they had spent nearly six hours a week
- B. chores; by 1997 that figure had grown to nearly six hours a week
- C. chores, whereas nearly six hours a week were spent in 1997
- D. chores, compared with a figure of nearly six hours a week in 1997
- E. chores, that figure growing to nearly six hours a week in 1997

answer:

Q21

Until recently, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltering in igloos, the ice-block domes that are peculiar to north-central Canada, and in structures made of stones, bones, driftwood, and skins.

- A. Until recently, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltering
- B. During recent times, the Inuit people lead a nomadic existence, sheltering.
- C. In the times that are recent, the Inuit people led a nomadic existence, sheltered.
- D. Up until recently, the Inuit people, leading a nomadic existence, have sheltered.
- E. Until recent time, leading a nomadic existence, the Inuit people were sheltered.

Answer:

Q22

People who have spent a lot of time in contact with animals often develop animal-induced allergies, some of them quite serious. In a survey of current employees in major zoos, about 30 percent had animal-induced allergies. Based on this sample, experts conclude that among members of the general population who have spent a similarly large amount of time in close contact with animals, the percentage with animal-induced allergies is not 30 percent but substantially more.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest grounds for the experts' conclusion?

- A. A zoo employee who develops a serious animal-induced allergy is very likely to switch to some other occupation.
- B. A zoo employee is more likely than a person in the general population to keep one or more animal pets at home
- C. The percentage of the general population whose level of exposure to animals matches that of a zoo employee is quite small.
- D. Exposure to domestic pets is, on the whole, less likely to cause animal-induced allergy than exposure to many of the animals kept in zoos.
- E. Zoo employees seldom wear protective gear when they handle animals in their care.

Answer:

Q23

Trans World Entertainment Corporation, which owns the Record Town and Saturday Matinee retail chains, announced that since sales of up to one-fourth of its stores are poor, they will be closed.

- A. that since sales of up to one-fourth of its stores are poor, they will be closed.
- B. it is closing up to one-fourth of its stores, which accounted for its poor sales
- C. it was closing up to one fourth of its stores because of poor sales.
- D. to be closing, on account of poor sales, up to one-fourth of its stores.
- D. having poor sales, such that up to one-fourth of its stores will be closed.

Answer:

Q24

According to United States census data, while there was about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home.

- A. while there was about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home.
- B. there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home in 1975; in 2000, almost two-thirds of those mothers were employed outside the home
- C. in 1975 about one-third of mothers with young children worked outside the home; in 2000, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home

- D. even though in 1975 there were about one-third of mothers with young children who worked outside the home, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000
- E. with about one-third of mothers with young children working outside the home in 1975, almost two-thirds of such mothers were employed outside the home in 2000

answer:

Q25-27

In colonial Connecticut between 1670 and 1719, women participated in one of every six civil cases, the vast majority of which were debt-related. Women's participation dropped to one in ten cases after 1719, and to one in twenty by the 1770's. however, as Cornelia Hughes Dayton notes in *Women Before the Bar: Gender, Law, and Society in Connecticut, 1639-1789*, these statistics are somewhat deceptive: in fact, both the absolute numbers and the percentage of adult women participating in civil cases grew steadily throughout the eighteenth century, but the legal activity of men also increased dramatically, and at a much faster rate. Single, married, and widowed women continued to pursue their own and their husbands' debtors through legal action much as they had done in the previous century, but despite this continuity, their place in the legal system shifted dramatically. Men's commercial interests and credit networks became increasingly far-flung, owing in part to the ability of creditors to buy and sell promissory notes (legal promises to pay debts). At the same time, women's networks of credit and

debt remained primarily local and personal. Dayton contends that, although still performing crucial economic services in their (40) communities—services that contributed to the commercialization of the colonial economy—women remained for the most part outside the new economic and legal culture of the eighteenth century.

Q25

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. reporting an author's view of a phenomenon
- B. disputing the reasons usually given for an unexpected change
- C. evaluating the conclusions reached by an author
- D. assessing the impact of certain legal decisions.
- E. defending a controversial point of view

answer:

Q26

According to the passage, compared with women in eighteenth-century Connecticut, men were

- A. more likely to rely on credit and go into debt
- B. more likely to pursue their families' debtors
- C. more likely to participate in economic transactions outside their own communities
- D. less likely to perform economic services in their own communities.
- E. less likely to participate in civil cases that were not debt-related.

Answer:

Q27

The passage suggests that which of the following best compares the economic concerns of women with those of men toward the close of the eighteenth Century in colonial Connecticut?

- (A) Both men and women had more economic responsibilities at the end of the century than they had had at the beginning of the

century.

- (B) Women's economic activities had become less varied by the end of the century; men's economic activities had become more varied.
- (C) Women's economic activities at the end of the century were similar to their activities at the beginning; men's economic activities changed considerably.
- (D) Women's economic concerns at the end of the century were primarily familial; men's economic concerns were primarily political.
- (E) Women's economic concerns at the end of the century were primarily personal; men's economic needs were primarily familial.

Answer:

Q28

Traffic safety officials predict that drivers will be equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as the current one.

- A. equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as
- B. equally likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are
- C. equally likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- D. as likely that they will exceed the proposed speed limit as
- E. as likely to exceed the proposed speed limit as they are.

Answer:

Q29

Educational Theorist: Recent editorials have called for limits on the amount of homework assigned to children. They point out that free-time activities play an important role in childhood development and that large amounts of homework reduce children's free time, hindering their development. But the average homework time for a ten year old, for example, is little more than 30 minutes per night. Clearly, therefore, there is no need to impose the limits these editorials are calling for.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the educational theorist's argument relies?

- A. The free-time activities that ten year olds engage in most are all approximately equally effective at fostering development
- B. Regularly doing homework assignments improves children's academic performance.
- C. Individual teachers are not the best judges of how much homework to assign the children they teach
- D. In most schools, if not all, the homework assignments given are of a length that does not diverge widely from the average.
- E. Free-time activities rarely teach children skills or information that they can use in their academic work.

Answer:

Q30

For many revisionist historians, Christopher Columbus has come to Personify devastation and enslavement in the name of progress that Has decimated native peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

- A. devastation and enslavement in the name of progress that has decimated native peoples of the Western Hemisphere
- B. devastation and enslavement in the name of progress by which native peoples of the Western Hemisphere have been decimated
- C. devastating and enslaving in the name of progress those native peoples of the Western Hemisphere that have been decimated
- D. devastating and enslaving those native peoples of the Western hemisphere which in the name of progress are decimated.
- E. the devastation and enslavement in the name of progress that have decimated the native peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Answer:

Q31

Which of the following most logically completes the argument??

When people engage in activities that help others ,their brain releases endorphins, the brain's natural opiates, which induce in people a feeling of well-being. It has been suggested that regular release of endorphins increases people's longevity. And a statistic on adults who regularly engage in volunteer work helping others shows that they live longer, on average, than adults who do not volunteer. However, that statistic would be what we would expect even if volunteering does not boost longevity, because_____.

- A. in the communities studied, women were much more likely to do regular volunteer work than men were, and women tend to live longer than men do.
- B. the number of young adults who do regular volunteer work is on the increase
- C. the feelings of well-being induced by endorphins can, at least for a time, mask the symptoms of various conditions and diseases, provided the symptoms are mild.

- D. it is rare for a person to keep up a regular schedule of volunteer work throughout his or her life.
- E. Some people find that keeping a commitment to do regular volunteer work becomes a source of stress in their lives.

Answer:

Q32 to 35

In 1975 Chinese survey teams remeasured Mount Everest, the highest of the Himalayan mountains. Like the Line British in 1852, they used the age-old

(5) technique of “carrying in” sea level:

surveyors marched inland from the coast for thousands of miles, stopping at increments of as little as a few feet to measure their elevation, and mark-

(10) ing each increment with two poles.

To measure the difference in elevation between poles, surveyors used an optical level—a telescope on a level base—placed halfway between the

(15) poles. They sighted each pole, reading off measurements that were then used to calculate the change in elevation over each increment. In sight of the peaks the used theodolites—

(20) telescopes for measuring vertical and horizontal angles—to determine the elevation of the summit.

The Chinese, however, made efforts to correct for the errors that (25) had plagued the British. One source of error is refraction, the bending of light beams as they pass through air layers of different temperature and pressure. Because light traveling.

(30) down from a summit passes through many such layers, a surveyor could sight a mirage rather than the peak itself. To reduce refraction errors, the Chinese team carried in sea level to

(35) within five to twelve miles of Everest’s summit, decreasing the amount of air that light passed through on its way to

their theodolites. The Chinese also launched weather balloons near their (40) theodolites to measure atmospheric temperature and pressure changes to better estimate refraction errors. Another hurdle is the peak's shape. When surveyors sight the summit. (45) there is a risk they might not all measure the same point. In 1975 the Chinese installed the first survey beacon on Everest, a red reflector visible through a theodolite for ten (50) miles, as a reference point. One more source of error is the unevenness of sea level. The British assumed that carrying in sea level would extend an imaginary line from (55) the shore along Earth's curve to a point beneath the Himalaya. In reality, sea level varies according to the irregular interior of the planet. The Chinese used a gravity meter to correct for local deviations in sea level.

Q32

It can be inferred from the passage that refraction would be most likely to cause errors in measurements of a mountain's elevation under which of the following conditions?

- A. When there are local variations in sea level
- B. When light passes through humid air
- C. When theodolites are used relatively far from the mountain peak.
- D. When weather balloons indicate low air temperature and pressure.
- E. When sea level has been carried in to Within five to twelve miles of the summit.

Answer:

Q33

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the sentence in lines 23-25

(“The Chinese...the British”)?

- A. Introduce a definition
- B. Signal a transition in focus
- C. Summarize the preceding paragraph
- D. Draw a contrast between two different theories.
- E. Present information that contradicts the Preceding paragraph.

Answer:

Q34

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible source of error in surveying mountain elevation?

- A. Mirages
- B. Refraction
- C. Inaccurate instruments
- D. Variations in sea level
- E. Uncertainty about the exact point to be Measured

Answer:

Q35

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. provide details about improvements to a process
- B. challenge the assumptions underlying a new method
- C. criticize the way in which a failed project was carried out
- D. call for new methods to solve an existing problem
- E. explain the theory behind a new technique

answer:

Q36

Recent findings lend strong support to the theory that a black hole lies at the center of the Milky Way and of many of the 100 billion other galaxies estimated to exist in the universe.

- A. that a black hole lies at the center of the Milky Way and of
- B. that a black hole lies at the Milky Way's center and
- C. that there is a black hole lying at the Milky Way's

center an

- D. of a black hole lying at the Milky Way's center and
- E. of a black hole that lies at the center of the Milky Way and of

answer:

Q37

Sound can travel through water for enormous distances, prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of boundaries in the ocean created by water layers of different temperatures and densities.

- A. prevented from dissipating its acoustic energy as a result of
- B. prevented from having its acoustic energy dissipated by
- C. its acoustic energy prevented from dissipating by
- D. its acoustic energy prevented from being dissipated as a result of
- E. preventing its acoustic energy from dissipating by

answer:

Q38

Finally reaching a decision on an issue that has long been politically charged in the Pacific Northwest, politicians decided to postpone by at least five years an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish, instead of which they proposed a series of smaller steps, by which they intend to protect the fish.

- A. politicians decided to postpone by at least five years an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish, instead of which they proposed a series of smaller steps, by which they intend
- B. politicians decided to postpone by at least five years an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish, proposing instead a series of smaller steps intended.
- C. politicians decided to postpone by at least five years an ambitious plan for protecting wild salmon and other endangered fish, and instead they proposed a series of smaller steps, intending.
- D. an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish was postponed by politicians, who instead proposed a series of smaller steps, intending.
- E. an ambitious plan to protect wild salmon and other endangered fish has been postponed by politicians, proposing instead a series of smaller steps intended.

Answer:

Q39

Yeasts capable of leavening bread are widespread, and in the many centuries during which the ancient Egyptians made only unleavened bread, such yeasts must frequently have been mixed into bread doughs accidentally. The Egyptians, however, did not discover leavened bread until about 3000 B. C. That discovery roughly coincided with the introduction of a wheat variety that was preferable to previous varieties because its edible kernel could be removed from the husk without first toasting the grain.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest evidence that the two developments were causally related?

- A. Even after the ancient Egyptians discovered leavened bread and the techniques for reliably producing it were well known, unleavened bread continued to be widely consumed.
- B. Only when the Egyptians stopped the practice grain were their stone-lined grain-toasting pits available for baking bread.
- C. Heating a wheat kernel destroys its gluten, a protein that must be present in order for yeast to leaven bread dough.
- D. The new variety of wheat, which had a more delicate flavor because it was not toasted, was reserved for the consumption of high officials when it first began to be grown.
- E. Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour Made from it required less effort to produce.

Answer:

Q40

The computer company's present troubles are a result of technological stagnation, marketing missteps, and managerial blunders so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.

- A. so that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct it.
- B. so that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct
- C. in that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them
- D. that several attempts to revise corporate strategies have failed to correct
- E. that several attempts at revising corporate strategies have failed to correct them

answer:

Q41:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

A new drug, taken twice daily for one month, is an effective treatment for a certain disease. The drug now most commonly prescribed for the disease occasionally has serious side effects such as seizures; in field tests, the new drug's side effects, though no worse than mild nausea, turned out to be much more frequent. Nevertheless, the new drug is clearly preferable as a treatment, since _____.

- A. people who experience nausea are prone to discontinue use of the new drug prematurely
- B. ...
- C. ...
- D. ...
- E. there is a nonprescription medication that when taken with the new drug prevents the onset of nausea

Answer:

Answer:

ACDCD, EADED, BCBCE, ACEDB, DACCC, CBEDA, CDBCA, AEBCD, E