

Verbal Section

Q1:

More than fifty years after the Second World War, a number of African American soldiers were awarded—some of them posthumously—with the Congressional Medal of Honor, which was the nation’s highest military award, and which was long overdue in recognition of their outstanding bravery.

- A. with the Congressional Medal of Honor, which was the nation’s highest military award, and which was long overdue in
- B. with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest military award for long-overdue
- C. the Congressional Medal of Honor, which was the nation’s highest military award, long-overdue in
- D. the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest military award for long-overdue
- E. the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest military award, in long-overdue

Answer:

Q2:

The discovery that Earth’s inner core rotates independently of and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers is responsible for advancing studies of the flow of heat from the inner through the outer planet and of the formation and periodic reversal in direction of Earth’s magnetic field.

- A. core rotates independently of and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers is responsible for advancing studies of the flow of heat from the inner through the outer planet and of the formation and periodic reversal in direction of Earth’s magnetic field
- B. core rotates independently of and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers is responsible for advancing studies of how heat from the inner core flows through the outer planet, and the formation and periodic reversal in direction of Earth’s magnetic field
- C. core rotates independently and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers are responsible for advancing studies of how heat from the inner core flows through the outer planet, and how Earth’s magnetic field forms and the periodic reversal of its direction
- D. core, rotating independently and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers, are responsible for advancing studies of the flow of heat from the inner through the outer planet, and the formation and periodic reversal in direction of Earth’s magnetic field
- E. core, rotating independently of and more quickly than Earth’s outer layers, is responsible for advancing studies of the flow of heat from the inner through the

outer planet and of how Earth's magnetic field forms and the periodic reversal of its direction

Answer:

Q3 to Q6:

In a 1984 book, Claire C. Robertson argued that, before colonialism, age was a more important indicator of status and authority than gender in Ghana and in Africa generally. British colonialism imposed European-style male-dominant notions upon more egalitarian local situations to the detriment of women generally, and gender became a defining characteristic that weakened women's power and authority.

Subsequent research in Kenya convinced Robertson that she had overgeneralized about Africa. Before colonialism, gender was more salient in central Kenya than it was in Ghana, although age was still crucial in determining authority. In contrast with Ghana, where women had traded for hundreds of years and achieved legal majority (not unrelated phenomena), the evidence regarding central Kenya indicated that women were legal minors and were sometimes treated as male property, as were European women at that time. Factors like strong patrilinearity and patrilocality, as well as women's inferior land rights and lesser involvement in trade, made

- women more dependent on men than was generally the case in Ghana. However,
- (45) since age apparently remained the overriding principle of social organization in central Kenya, some senior women had much
- (50) authority. Thus, Robertson revised her hypothesis somewhat, arguing that in determining authority in precolonial Africa age was a
- (55) primary principle that superseded gender to varying degrees depending on the situation.

Q3:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present evidence undermining a certain hypothesis
- B. describe a particular position and its subsequent modification
- C. discuss two contrasting viewpoints regarding a particular issue
- D. describe how a social phenomenon varied by region
- E. evaluate an assumption widely held by scholars

Answer:

Q4:

The passage indicates that Robertson's research in Kenya caused her to change her mind regarding which of the following?

- A. Whether age was the prevailing principle of social organization in Kenya before colonialism
- B. Whether gender was the primary determinant of social authority in Africa generally before colonialism
- C. Whether it was only after colonialism that gender became a significant determinant of authority in Kenyan society
- D. Whether age was a crucial factor determining authority in Africa after colonialism
- E. Whether British colonialism imposed European-style male-dominant notions upon local situations in Ghana

Answer:

Q5:

The passage suggests that after conducting the research mentioned in line 18, but not before, Robertson would have agreed with which of the following about women's status and authority in Ghana?

- A. Greater land rights and greater involvement in trade made women in precolonial Ghana less dependent on men than were European women at that time.
- B. Colonialism had a greater impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women than on Kenyan women.
- C. Colonialism had less of an impact on the status and authority of Ghanaian women than it had on the status and authority of other African women.
- D. The relative independence of Ghanaian women prior to colonialism was unique in Africa.
- E. Before colonialism, the status and authority of Ghanaian women was similar to that of Kenyan women.

Answer:

Q6:

The author of the passage mentions the status of age as a principle of social organization in precolonial central Kenya in lines 24-26 most likely in order to

- A. indicate that women's dependence on men in precolonial Kenya was not absolute
- B. contrast the situation of senior women to that of less senior women in precolonial Kenyan society
- C. differentiate between the status and authority of precolonial Kenyan women and that of precolonial Ghanaian women
- D. explain why age superseded gender to a greater extent in precolonial Kenya than it did elsewhere in Africa
- E. identify a factor that led Robertson to revise her hypothesis about precolonial Africa

Answer:

Q7:

Until a few centuries ago, any large bones discovered in the fields or caves of Europe, now known to be large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed to be the remains of giants and were often displayed as curiosities in castles, palaces, town halls, churches, and monasteries.

- A. now known to be large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed to be
- B. presently known as from large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed as
- C. bones now known to be those of large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed to be
- D. bones known at present as of large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed as those of
- E. currently known as those of large prehistoric animals, were usually assumed to be those of

Answer:

Q8:

Which of the following, if true, provides evidence that most logically completes the argument below?

According to a widely held economic hypothesis, imposing strict environmental regulations reduces economic growth. This hypothesis is undermined by the fact that the states with the strictest environmental regulations also have the highest economic growth. This fact does not show that environmental regulations promote growth, however, since _____.

- A. those states with the strictest environmental regulations invest the most in education and job training
- B. even those states that have only moderately strict environmental regulations have higher growth than those with the least-strict regulations
- C. many states that are experiencing reduced economic growth are considering weakening their environmental regulations
- D. after introducing stricter environmental regulations, many states experienced increased economic growth
- E. even those states with very weak environmental regulations have experienced at least some growth

Answer:

Q9:

Manatees, aquatic mammals inhabiting Florida's rivers and coastal waters, swim close to the surface and are frequently killed in collisions with boats. To address the problem, boat traffic in manatee-populated waters is being required to maintain very low speeds. Unfortunately, manatees are unable to hear low-pitched sounds and a boat's sound lowers in pitch as the boat slows. Therefore, this approach may in fact make things worse rather than better.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the conclusion?

- A. The areas where boats would have to maintain low speeds were decided partly on the basis of manatee-population estimates and partly from numbers of reported collisions between manatees and boats.
- B. Because the water hyacinth that manatees feed on grows best in water that is nearly still, water hyacinth beds can be disturbed or damaged by fast-moving boat traffic.
- C. Over the last several decades, boat traffic in Florida's coastal waters has been increasing almost continuously and now represents the greatest threat to the endangered manatee population.
- D. The sound of a boat engine generally travels much further under water than it does through the air.

- E. When experimenters exposed manatees to the recorded sounds of boats moving at various speeds, the creatures were unable to discern the sounds over normal background noise.

Answer:

Q10:

The principal feature of the redesigned checks is a series of printed instructions that the company hopes will help merchants confirm a check's authenticity, which includes reminders to watch the endorsement, compare signatures, and view the watermark while holding the check to the light.

- A. which includes reminders to watch the endorsement, compare signatures, and view
- B. which include reminders for watching the endorsement, to compare signatures and view
- C. by including reminders for watching the endorsement, comparing signatures, and viewing
- D. including reminders to watch the endorsement, comparing signatures and viewing
- E. including reminders to watch the endorsement, compare signatures, and view

Answer:

Q11 to Q13:

Findings from several studies on corporate mergers and acquisitions during the 1970's and 1980's raise questions about why firms initiate and consummate such transactions. One study showed, for example, that acquiring firms were on average unable to maintain acquired firms' pre-merger levels of profitability. A second study concluded that post-acquisition gains to most acquiring firms were not adequate to cover the premiums paid to obtain acquired firms. A third demonstrated that, following the announcement of a prospective merger, the stock of the prospective acquiring firm tends to increase in value much less than does that of the firm for which it bids. Yet mergers and acquisitions remain common, and bidders continue to assert that their objectives are economic ones. Acquisitions may well have the desirable effect of channeling a nation's

- (25) resources efficiently from less to more efficient sectors of its economy, but the individual acquisitions executives arranging these deals must see them as advancing either their own or
- (30) their companies' private economic interests. It seems that factors having little to do with corporate economic interests explain acquisitions. These factors may include the incentive
- (35) compensation of executives, lack of monitoring by boards of directors, and managerial error in estimating the value of firms targeted for acquisition. Alternatively, the acquisition acts of
- (40) bidders may derive from modeling: a manager does what other managers do.

Q11:

According to the passage, during the 1970's and 1980's bidding firms differed from the firms for which they bid in that bidding firms

- A. tended to be more profitable before a merger than after a merger
- B. were more often concerned about the impact of acquisitions on national economies
- C. were run by managers whose actions were modeled on those of other managers
- D. anticipated greater economic advantages from prospective mergers
- E. experienced less of an increase in stock value when a prospective merger was announced

Answer:

Q12:

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

- A. Their known benefits to national economies explain their appeal to individual firms during the 1970's and 1980's.
- B. Despite their adverse impact on some firms, they are the best way to channel resources from less to more productive sectors of a nation's economy.
- C. They are as likely to occur because of poor monitoring by boards of directors as to be caused by incentive compensation for managers.
- D. They will be less prevalent in the future, since their actual effects will gain wider recognition.
- E. Factors other than economic benefit to the acquiring firm help to explain the frequency with which they occur.

Answer:

Q13:

The author of the passage implies that which of the following is a possible partial explanation for acquisition behavior during the 1970's and 1980's?

- A. Managers wished to imitate other managers primarily because they saw how financially beneficial other firms' acquisitions were.
- B. Managers miscalculated the value of firms that were to be acquired.
- C. Lack of consensus within boards of directors resulted in their imposing conflicting goals on managers.
- D. Total compensation packages for managers increased during that period.
- E. The value of bidding firms' stock increased significantly when prospective mergers were announced.

Answer:

Q14:

In 1850 Lucretia Mott published her *Discourse on Women*, arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights and for changes in the married women's property laws.

- A. arguing in a treatise for women to have equal political and legal rights
- B. arguing in a treatise for equal political and legal rights for women
- C. a treatise that advocates women's equal political and legal rights
- D. a treatise advocating women's equal political and legal rights
- E. a treatise that argued for equal political and legal rights for women

Answer:

Q15:

In little more than a decade, Argentina has become the world's leading exporter of honey, with nearly 90,000 tons a year sold to foreign markets, almost half of which going to the United States.

- A. with nearly 90,000 tons a year sold to foreign markets, almost half of which going
- B. with the sale of nearly 90,000 tons a year to foreign markets, and almost half of it that goes
- C. with the sale to foreign markets of nearly 90,000 tons a year, with almost half of it going
- D. selling nearly 90,000 tons a year to foreign markets, and almost half of it goes
- E. selling nearly 90,000 tons a year to foreign markets, with almost half going

Answer:

Q16:

Political Advertisement:

Mayor Delmont's critics complain about the jobs that were lost in the city under Delmont's leadership. Yet the fact is that not only were more jobs created than were eliminated, but each year since Delmont took office the average pay for the new jobs created has been higher than that year's average pay for jobs citywide. So it stands to reason that throughout Delmont's tenure the average paycheck in this city has been getting steadily bigger.

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

- A. The unemployment rate in the city is higher today than it was when Mayor Delmont took office.
- B. The average pay for jobs in the city was at a ten-year low when Mayor Delmont took office.
- C. Each year during Mayor Delmont's tenure, the average pay for jobs that were eliminated has been higher than the average pay for jobs citywide.
- D. Most of the jobs eliminated during Mayor Delmont's tenure were in declining industries.
- E. The average pay for jobs in the city is currently lower than it is for jobs in the suburbs surrounding the city.

Answer:

Compare with an old edition of this question listed below. There are many tiny changes in the main body of the question and its answer choices.

Code No. Pam

Political Advertisement:

Mayor Delmont's critics complain about the jobs that were lost in the city under Delmont's leadership. Yet the fact is that not only were more jobs created than were eliminated, but the average pay for these new jobs has been higher than the average pay for jobs citywide every year since Delmont took office. So there can be no question that throughout Delmont's tenure the average paycheck in this city has been getting steadily bigger.

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

- A. *The average pay for jobs created in the city during the past three years was higher than the average pay for jobs created in the city earlier in Mayor Delmont's tenure.*
- B. *Average pay in the city was at a ten-year low when Mayor Delmont took office.*
- C. *Some of the jobs created in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure have in the meantime been eliminated again.*
- D. *The average pay for jobs eliminated in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure has been roughly equal every year to the average pay for jobs citywide.*
- E. *The average pay for jobs in the city is currently higher than it is for jobs in the suburbs surrounding the city.*

Answer:

Q17:

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based—the assessed value of that real estate—has also declined. The percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city, however, did not change from year to year during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

- A. The percentage of Altonville's yearly revenue that comes from money collected in property taxes did not change over the past four years.
- B. The percentage of Altonville's yearly revenue that comes from money collected in property taxes has declined steadily over the past four years.
- C. The amount of revenue that Altonville collected from property taxes was lower last year than it was four years ago.
- D. During the past four years, Altonville officials increased tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales and business profits.
- E. Altonville will soon require property owners to pay a higher percentage of the assessed value of their property as property tax.

Answer:

Compare with an old edition of this question listed below. There are many tiny changes in the main body of the question and its answer choices.

Code No. Ttm

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based—the assessed value of that real estate—has also declined. Moreover, the percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city did not change during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

- A. *Money collected from property taxes provided most of Altonville's revenue during the past four years.*
- B. *The percentage of Altonville's overall revenue that was collected from property taxes did not change over the past four years.*
- C. *Altonville officials had proposed raising property tax rates during the past four years but never did so because of strong opposition from property owners.*
- D. *The total amount of revenue that Altonville has collected from property taxes has declined over the past four years.*
- E. *During the past four years, Altonville officials also did not increase tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales or business profits.*

Answer:

Q18:

In the early part of the twentieth century, many vacationers found that driving automobiles and sleeping in tents allowed them to enjoy nature close at hand and tour at their own pace, with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the formalities, expenses, and impersonality of hotels.

- A. with none of the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the
- B. with none of the restrictions of passenger trains, railroad timetables, nor
- C. without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables nor
- D. without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or with the
- E. without the restrictions of passenger trains and railroad timetables or the

Answer:

Q19:

Critical-thinking instruction is predicted on two assumptions: that there are clearly identifiable thinking skills that students can be taught to recognize and apply appropriately, and if recognized and applied, students will become more effective thinkers.

- A. if recognized and applied, students
- B. if these skills are recognized and applied, that students
- C. if students recognize and apply them, that they
- D. that if recognized and applied, students
- E. that if students recognize and apply these skills, they

Answer:

Q20 to Q22:

Acting on the recommendation of a British government committee investigating the high incidence in white lead
Line (5) factories of illness among employees, most of whom were women, the Home Secretary proposed in 1895 that Parliament enact legislation
(10) that would prohibit women from holding most jobs in white lead factories. Although the Women's Industrial Defence Committee (WIDC), formed
(15) in 1892 in response to earlier legislative attempts to restrict women's labor, did not discount the white lead trade's potential health dangers, it
(20) opposed the proposal, view-

- ing it as yet another instance of limiting women's work opportunities. Also opposing the proposal was the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women (SPEW), which attempted to challenge it by investigating the causes of illness in white lead factories.
- (25) SPEW contended, and WIDC concurred, that controllable conditions in such factories were responsible for the development of lead poisoning.
- (30) SPEW provided convincing evidence that lead poisoning could be avoided if workers were careful and clean and if already extant workplace safety regulations were stringently enforced. However, the Women's Trade Union League (WTUL), which had ceased in the late 1880's
- (40) to oppose restrictions on women's labor, supported the eventually enacted proposal, in part because safety regulations were generally not being enforced in white lead factories, where there were no unions (and little prospect of any) to pressure employers to comply with safety regulations.
- (45)
- (50)

Q20:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting various groups' views of the motives of those proposing certain legislation
- B. contrasting the reasoning of various groups concerning their positions on certain proposed legislation
- C. tracing the process whereby certain proposed legislation was eventually enacted
- D. assessing the success of tactics adopted by various groups with respect to certain proposed legislation

- E. evaluating the arguments of various groups concerning certain proposed legislation

Answer:

Q21:

The passage suggests that WIDC differed from WTUL in which of the following ways?

- A. WIDC believed that the existing safety regulations were adequate to protect women's health, whereas WTUL believed that such regulations needed to be strengthened.
- B. WIDC believed that unions could not succeed in pressuring employers to comply with such regulations, whereas WTUL believed that unions could succeed in doing so.
- C. WIDC believed that lead poisoning in white lead factories could be avoided by controlling conditions there, whereas WTUL believed that lead poisoning in such factories could not be avoided no matter how stringently safety regulations were enforced.
- D. At the time that the legislation concerning white lead factories was proposed, WIDC was primarily concerned with addressing health conditions in white lead factories, whereas WTUL was concerned with improving working conditions in all types of factories.
- E. At the time that WIDC was opposing legislative attempts to restrict women's labor, WTUL had already ceased to do so.

Answer:

Q22:

Which of the following, if true, would most clearly support the contention attributed to SPEW in lines 30-34 ("SPEW contended ... lead poisoning") ?

- A. Those white lead factories that most strongly enforced regulations concerning worker safety and hygiene had the lowest incidences of lead poisoning among employees.
- B. The incidence of lead poisoning was much higher among women who worked in white lead factories than among women who worked in other types of factories.
- C. There were many household sources of lead that could have contributed to the incidence of lead poisoning among women who also worked outside the home in the late nineteenth century.
- D. White lead factories were more stringent than were certain other types of factories in their enforcement of workplace safety regulations.
- E. Even brief exposure to the conditions typically found in white lead factories could cause lead poisoning among factory workers.

Answer:

Q23:

Because they can reproduce several times each year and produce large numbers of offspring, many insect species can generally adapt quickly to changes in their environment.

- A. Because they can reproduce several times each year and produce large numbers of offspring, many insect species
- B. Because of many insect species' ability of reproducing several times a year, along with producing large numbers of offspring, thus they
- C. Because they can reproduce yearly several times, along with producing offspring in large numbers, so many insect species
- D. Due to their capability to reproduce several times yearly and to produce large numbers of offspring, many insect species
- E. Due to their ability of reproducing several times yearly and to produce offspring of large numbers, many insect species

Answer:

Q24:

According to recent studies comparing the nutritional value of meat from wild animals and meat from domesticated animals, wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is good for cardiac health.

- A. wild animals have less total fat than do livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat they think is
- B. wild animals have less total fat than livestock fed on grain and more of a kind of fat thought to be
- C. wild animals have less total fat than that of livestock fed on grain and have more fat of a kind thought to be
- D. total fat of wild animals is less than livestock fed on grain and they have more fat of a kind thought to be
- E. total fat is less in wild animals than that of livestock fed on grain and more of their fat is of a kind they think is

Answer:

Q25:

In 1983 Argonia's currency, the argon, underwent a reduction in value relative to the world's strongest currencies. This reduction resulted in a significant increase in Argonia's exports over 1982 levels. In 1987 a similar reduction in the value of the argon led to another increase in Argonia's exports. Faced with the need to increase exports yet again, Argonia's finance minister has proposed another reduction in the value of the argon.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that the finance minister's plan will not result in a significant increase in Argonia's exports next year?

- A. The value of the argon rose sharply last year against the world's strongest currencies.

- B. In 1988 the argon lost a small amount of its value, and Argonian exports rose slightly in 1989.
- C. The value of Argonia's exports was lower last year than it was the year before.
- D. All of Argonia's export products are made by factories that were operating at full capacity last year, and new factories would take years to build.
- E. Reductions in the value of the argon have almost always led to significant reductions in the amount of goods and services that Argonians purchase from abroad.

Answer:

Q26:

In his experiments with gravity, Isaac Newton showed how the motion of each planet in the solar system results from the combined gravitational pull of the Sun and of all the other planets, each contributing according to their mass and distance from the others.

- A. of all the other planets, each contributing according to their
- B. of all the other planets, with each of them contributing according to their
- C. all the other planets, each of which contributing according to its
- D. all the other planets, each contributing according to its
- E. all the other planets, each of which contribute according to their

Answer:

Q27:

Though sucking zinc lozenges has been promoted as a treatment for the common cold, research has revealed no consistent effect. Recently, however, a zinc gel applied nasally has been shown to greatly reduce the duration of colds. Since the gel contains zinc in the same form and concentration as the lozenges, the greater effectiveness of the gel must be due to the fact that cold viruses tend to concentrate in the nose, not the mouth.

In order to evaluate the argument, it would be most helpful to determine which of the following?

- A. Whether zinc is effective only against colds, or also has an effect on other virally caused diseases
- B. Whether there are remedies that do not contain zinc but that, when taken orally, can reduce the duration of colds
- C. Whether people who frequently catch colds have a zinc deficiency
- D. Whether either the zinc gel or the lozenges contain ingredients that have an impact on the activity of the zinc
- E. Whether the zinc gel has an effect on the severity of cold symptoms, as well as on their duration

Answer:

Q28:

Astronomer: Observations of the Shoemaker-Levi comet on its collision course with Jupiter showed that the comet broke into fragments before entering Jupiter's atmosphere

in 1994, but they did not show how big those fragments were. Nevertheless, some indication of their size can be inferred from spectrographic analyses of Jupiter's outer atmosphere. **After the fragments' entry, these analyses revealed unprecedented traces of sulfur.** The fragments themselves almost certainly contained no sulfur, but astronomers believe that the cloud layer below Jupiter's outer atmosphere does contain sulfur. Since **sulfur would have seeped into the outer atmosphere if comet fragments had penetrated this cloud layer,** it is likely that some of the fragments were at least large enough to have passed through Jupiter's outer atmosphere without being burned up.

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

- A. The first is a claim that the astronomer seeks to show is true; the second acknowledges a consideration that weighs against the truth of that claim.
- B. The first is a claim that the astronomer seeks to show is true; the second provides evidence in support of the truth of that claim.
- C. The first and the second are each considerations advanced in support of the conclusion of the argument.
- D. The first provides evidence in support of the conclusion of the argument; the second is that conclusion.
- E. The first is a circumstance for which the astronomer seeks to provide an explanation; the second acknowledges a consideration that weighs against the explanation provided by the astronomer.

Answer:

Q29:

Most of Portugal's 250,000 university students boycotted classes in a one-day strike to protest a law that requires them to contribute \$330 a year toward the cost of higher education, previously paying \$7 per year.

- A. year toward the cost of higher education, previously paying \$7 per year
- B. year toward the cost of higher education, for which was previously paid \$7 per year
- C. year, compared to the previously \$7 per year, toward the cost of higher education
- D. year toward the cost of higher education, instead of the \$7 per year required previously
- E. year as opposed to the \$7 per year required previously for the cost of higher education

Answer:

Q30:

Biologists working in Spain say that their discovery of teeming life in a highly acidic river may not only broaden the search for life, or for evidence of past life, no other planets but also show that a number of forms of microscopic life can adapt to conditions that scientists have long thought hostile to all but the hardiest bacteria.

- A. show that a number of forms of microscopic life can adapt to conditions that scientists have long thought hostile to all but the hardiest bacteria
- B. may show that a number of forms of microscopic life is capable of adapting to conditions that scientists have long thought hostile to all bacteria but the hardiest ones
- C. shows a number of forms of microscopic life to be capable to adapt to conditions that scientists have long thought had been hostile to all but the hardiest bacteria
- D. showing that a number of forms of microscopic life is capable of adapting to conditions that scientists have long thought had been hostile to all but the hardiest bacteria
- E. showing that a number of forms of microscopic life can adapt to conditions that scientists have long thought hostile to all bacteria but the hardiest

Answer:

Q31 to Q34:

- 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
- (5) 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
- (10) 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 internal pacemaker or biological clock
- (15) that enables them to anticipate periodic changes in the environment.
- (20)
- (25)
- (30)

- 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.
- (40) This is not to suggest that the 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.

Q31:

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:

Q32:

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:

Q33:

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:

Q34:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. dispute the influence of environmental factors on the tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*

- B. describe how certain tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata* have changed over time
- C. compare tide-associated behavioral rhythms to solar-day behavioral rhythms in the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
- D. examine how certain biological and environmental influences affect the tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
- E. identify certain environmental factors that limit the effectiveness of the biological clock in the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*

Answer:

Q35:

In Patton City, days are categorized as having heavy rainfall (more than two inches), moderate rainfall (more than one inch, but no more than two inches), light rainfall (at least a trace, but no more than one inch), or no rainfall. In 1990, there were fewer days with light rainfall than in 1910 and fewer with moderate rainfall, yet total rainfall for the year was 20 percent higher in 1990 than in 1910.

If the statements above are true, then it is also possible that in Patton City

- A. the number of days with heavy rainfall was lower in 1990 than in 1910
- B. the number of days with some rainfall, but no more than two inches, was the same in 1990 as in 1910
- C. the number of days with some rainfall, but no more than two inches, was higher in 1990 than in 1910
- D. the total number of inches of rain that fell on days with moderate rainfall in 1990 was more than twice what it had been in 1910
- E. the average amount of rainfall per month was lower in 1990 than in 1910

Answer:

Q36:

Section 301 of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act enables the United States Trade Representative to single out a country as an unfair trader, begin trade negotiations with that country, and, if the negotiations do not conclude by the United States government's being satisfied, to impose sanctions.

- A. by the United States government's being satisfied, to impose
- B. by the United States government's satisfaction, impose
- C. with the United States government's being satisfied, imposing
- D. to the United States government's satisfaction, impose
- E. to the United States government's satisfaction, imposing

Answer:

Q37:

Rabbits were introduced to Numa Island in the nineteenth century. Overgrazing by the enormous population of rabbits now menaces the island's agriculture. The government proposes to reduce the population by using a virus that has caused devastating epidemics

in rabbit populations elsewhere. There is, however, a chance that the virus will infect the bilby, an endangered native marsupial. The government's plan, therefore, may serve the interests of agriculture but will clearly increase the threat to native wildlife.

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

- A. There is less chance that the virus will infect domestic animals on Numa than that it will infect bilbies.
- B. There are no species of animals on the island that prey on the rabbits.
- C. Overgrazing by rabbits endangers many of the plants on which bilbies feed.
- D. The virus that the government proposes to use has been successfully used elsewhere to control populations of rabbits.
- E. There is no alternative means of reducing the rabbit population that would involve no threat to the bilby.

Answer:

Q38:

In the past, every ten-percentage-point increase in cigarette prices in the country of Coponia has decreased per capita sales of cigarettes by four percent. Coponia is about to raise taxes on cigarettes by 9 cents per pack. The average price of cigarettes in Coponia is and has been for more than a year 90 cents per pack. So the tax hike stands an excellent chance of reducing per capita sales of cigarettes by four percent.

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

- A. Tobacco companies are unlikely to reduce their profit per pack of cigarettes to avoid an increase in the cost per pack to consumers in Coponia.
- B. Previous increases in cigarette prices in Coponia have generally been due to increases in taxes on cigarettes.
- C. Any decrease in per capita sales of cigarettes in Coponia will result mainly from an increase in the number of people who quit smoking entirely.
- D. At present, the price of a pack of cigarettes in Coponia includes taxes that amount to less than ten percent of the total selling price.
- E. The number of people in Coponia who smoke cigarettes has remained relatively constant for the past several years.

Answer:

Q39:

Scientists have recently discovered that the ultrathin, layered construction of a butterfly's wings, the same as the one making some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence, are enabling the insect to control how much heat energy is absorbed by its wings and how much is reflected away.

- A. wings, the same as the one making some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence, are enabling

- B. wings, which is the same one that makes some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence, that also enables
- C. wings is the same as the one that makes some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence, enabling
- D. wings—the same construction that makes some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence—also enables
- E. wings—of the same construction that makes some butterflies shimmer via the phenomenon of iridescence—also enable

Answer:

Q40:

Mice that have been given morphine are very likely to develop blood poisoning because bacteria that normally reside in the intestine typically respond to morphine by migrating into the bloodstream. However, when mice are given both morphine and the new drug naltrexone, blood poisoning is much less frequent, although it does still occur. These results provide support for researchers' prediction that naltrexone will turn out to be toxic to certain types of bacteria.

Which of the following, if discovered to be true, would most seriously weaken the support for the researchers' prediction?

- A. After being administered to mice, naltrexone does not pass from the bloodstream into the intestine.
- B. Naltrexone inhibits morphine from triggering the migration of intestinal bacteria into the bloodstream.
- C. Mice that have been given naltrexone but not morphine have no greater risk of developing blood poisoning than do mice that have not been given either substance.
- D. The increased risk of blood poisoning is not the only harmful effect on mice of being given morphine.
- E. Conditions other than the presence of intestinal bacteria in the bloodstream can cause blood poisoning in mice.

Answer:

Q41:

Gas hydrates, chemical compounds of water and natural gas, are increasingly being studied for their potential to be huge reservoirs of energy, possibly causing sea floor instability, and significant contributors to global warming.

- A. to be huge reservoirs of energy, possibly causing sea floor instability, and
- B. to be huge reservoirs of energy, possibly causing sea floor instability, and even as
- C. as huge reservoirs of energy, possibly causing sea floor instability, and
- D. as huge reservoirs of energy, and the possible cause of sea floor instability,
- E. as huge reservoirs of energy, as possible causes of sea floor instability, and even as

Answer:

Answers:

EABCB, ECAEE, EEBEE, C(*D*)C(*D*)EEB, EAABD, DDCDA, CBBDA, DCADB, A