

## Verbal Section

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Q1:

So dogged were Frances Perkins' investigations of the garment industry, and her lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent, Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt recruited Perkins to work within the government, rather than as a social worker.

- A. and her lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent,
- B. and lobbying for wage and hour reform was persistent, so that
- C. her lobbying for wage and hour reform persistent, that
- D. lobbying for wage and hour reform was so persistent,
- E. so persistent her lobbying for wage and hour reform, that

Answer:

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Q2:

Guidebook writer: I have visited hotels throughout the country and have noticed that in those built before 1930 the quality of the original carpentry work is generally superior to that in hotels built afterward. Clearly carpenters working on hotels before 1930 typically worked with more skill, care, and effort than carpenters who have worked on hotels built subsequently.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the guidebook writer's argument?

- A. The quality of original carpentry in hotels is generally far superior to the quality of original carpentry in other structures, such as houses and stores.
- B. Hotels built since 1930 can generally accommodate more guests than those built before 1930.
- C. The materials available to carpenters working before 1930 were not significantly different in quality from the materials available to carpenters working after 1930.
- D. The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished.
- E. The average length of apprenticeship for carpenters has declined significantly since 1930.

Answer:

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Q3:

The average hourly wage of television assemblers in Vernland has long been significantly lower than that in neighboring Borodia. Since Borodia dropped all tariffs on Vernlandian televisions three years ago, the number of televisions sold annually in Borodia has not changed. However, recent statistics show a drop in the number of television assemblers in Borodia. Therefore, updated trade statistics will probably indicate that the number of televisions Borodia imports annually from Vernland has increased.

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

- A. The number of television assemblers in Vernland has increased by at least as much as the number of television assemblers in Borodia has decreased.
- B. Televisions assembled in Vernland have features that televisions assembled in Borodia do not have.
- C. The average number of hours it takes a Borodian television assembler to assemble a television has not decreased significantly during the past three years.
- D. The number of televisions assembled annually in Vernland has increased significantly during the past three years.
- E. The difference between the hourly wage of television assemblers in Vernland and the hourly wage of television assemblers in Borodia is likely to decrease in the next few years.

Answer:

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Q4:

The Quechuans believed that all things participated in both the material level and the mystical level of reality, and many individual Quechuans claimed to have contact with it directly with an *ichana* (dream) experience.

- A. contact with it directly with
- B. direct contact with it by way of
- C. contact with the last directly through
- D. direct contact with the latter by means of
- E. contact directly with the mystical level due to

Answer:

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**Q5 to Q7:**

Historians who study European women of the Renaissance try to measure “independence,” “options,” and other indicators of the degree to which the expression of women’s individuality was either permitted or suppressed. Influenced by Western individualism, these historians define a peculiar form of personhood: an innately bounded unit, autonomous and standing apart from both nature and society. An anthropologist, however, would contend that a person can be conceived in ways other than as an “individual.” In many societies a person’s identity is not intrinsically unique and self-contained but instead is defined within a complex

web of social relationships.

- In her study of the fifteenth-century Florentine widow Alessandra Strozzi, a historian who specializes in European women of the Renaissance attributes individual intention and authorship of actions to her subject. This historian assumes that Alessandra had goals and interests different from those of her sons, yet much of the historian's own research reveals that Alessandra acted primarily as a champion of her sons' interests, taking their goals as her own. Thus Alessandra conforms more closely to the anthropologist's notion that personal motivation is embedded in a social context. Indeed, one could argue that Alessandra did not distinguish her personhood from that of her sons. In Renaissance Europe the boundaries of the conceptual self were not always firm and closed and did not necessarily coincide with the boundaries of the bodily self.

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Q5:

In the first paragraph, the author of the passage mentions a contention that would be made by an anthropologist most likely in order to

- A. present a theory that will be undermined in the discussion of a historian's study later in the passage
- B. offer a perspective on the concept of personhood that can usefully be applied to the study of women in Renaissance Europe
- C. undermine the view that the individuality of European women of the Renaissance was largely suppressed
- D. argue that anthropologists have applied the Western concept of individualism in their research
- E. lay the groundwork for the conclusion that Alessandra's is a unique case among European women of the Renaissance whose lives have been studied by historians

Answer:

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Q6:

According to the passage, much of the research on Alessandra Strozzi done by the historian mentioned in the second paragraph (lines 19-42) supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Alessandra used her position as her sons' sole guardian to further interests different from those of her sons.
- B. Alessandra unwillingly sacrificed her own interests in favor of those of her sons.
- C. Alessandra's actions indicate that her motivations and intentions were those of an independent individual.
- D. Alessandra's social context encouraged her to take independent action.
- E. Alessandra regarded her sons' goals and interests as her own.

Answer:

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 QX:

*It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes which of the following about the study of Alessandra Strozzi done by the historian mentioned in the second paragraph (lines 19-42)?*

- A. *Alessandra was atypical of her time and was therefore an inappropriate choice for the subject of the historian's research.*
- B. *In order to bolster her thesis, the historian adopted the anthropological perspective on personhood.*
- C. *The historian argues that the boundaries of the conceptual self were not always firm and closed in Renaissance Europe.*
- D. *In her study, the historian reverts to a traditional approach that is out of step with the work of other historians of Renaissance Europe.*
- E. *The interpretation of Alessandra's actions that the historian puts forward is not supported by much of the historian's research.*

Answer:

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 Q7:

The passage suggests that the historian mentioned in the second paragraph (lines 19-42) would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions regarding Alessandra Strozzi?

- A. Alessandra was able to act more independently than most women of her time because she was a widow.
- B. Alessandra was aware that her personal motivation was embedded in a social context.
- C. Alessandra had goals and interests similar to those of many other widows in her society.
- D. Alessandra is an example of a Renaissance woman who expressed her individuality through independent action.
- E. Alessandra was exceptional because she was able to effect changes in the social constraints placed upon women in her society.

Answer:

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 Q8:

When a new restaurant, Martin's Cafe, opened in Riverville last year, many people predicted that business at the Wildflower Inn, Riverville's only other restaurant, would suffer from the competition. Surprisingly, however, in the year since Martin's Cafe opened, the average number of meals per night served at the Wildflower Inn has increased significantly.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase?

- A. Unlike the Wildflower Inn, Martin's Cafe serves considerably more meals on weekends than it does on weekdays.
- B. Most of the customers of Martin's Cafe had never dined in Riverville before this restaurant opened, and on most days Martin's Cafe attracts more customers than it can seat.
- C. The profit per meal is higher, on average, for meals served at Martin's Cafe than for those served at the Wildflower Inn.
- D. The Wildflower Inn is not open on Sundays, and therefore Riverville residents who choose to dine out on that day must either eat at Martin's Cafe or go to neighboring towns to eat.
- E. A significant proportion of the staff at Martin's Cafe are people who formerly worked at the Wildflower Inn and were hired away by the owner of Martin's Cafe.

Answer:

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**Q9 to Q12:**

- Behavior science courses should be gaining prominence in business school curricula. Recent theoretical work convincingly shows why behavioral factors such as organizational culture and employee relations are among the few remaining sources of sustainable competitive advantage in modern organizations. Furthermore, empirical evidence demonstrates clear linkages between human resource (HR) practices based in the behavioral sciences and various aspects of a firm's financial success. Additionally, some of the world's most successful organizations have made unique HR practices a core element of their overall business strategies. Yet the behavior sciences are struggling for credibility in many business schools. Surveys show that business students often regard
- Line* (5)  
(10)  
(15)  
(20)

- behavioral studies as peripheral to the mainstream business curriculum.
- (25) This perception can be explained by the fact that business students, hoping to increase their attractiveness to prospective employers, are highly sensitive to business norms and practices, and current business practices have generally been moving away from an emphasis on understanding human behavior and toward more mechanistic organizational models. Furthermore, the status of HR professionals within organizations tends to be lower than that of other executives.
- (30)
- (35)
- (40) Students' perceptions would matter less if business schools were not increasingly dependent on external funding—from legislatures, businesses, and private foundations—for survival. Concerned with their institutions' ability to attract funding, administrators are increasingly targeting low-enrollment courses and degree programs for elimination.
- (45)

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Q9:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose a particular change to business school curricula
- B. characterize students' perceptions of business school curricula
- C. predict the consequences of a particular change in business school curricula
- D. challenge one explanation for the failure to adopt a particular change in business school curricula
- E. identify factors that have affected the prestige of a particular field in business school curricula

Answer:

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Q10:

The author of the passage mentions "empirical evidence" (line 10) primarily in order to

- A. question the value of certain commonly used HR practices
- B. illustrate a point about the methodology behind recent theoretical work in the behavioral sciences

- C. support a claim about the importance that business schools should place on courses in the behavioral sciences
- D. draw a distinction between two different factors that affect the financial success of a business
- E. explain how the behavioral sciences have shaped HR practices in some business organizations

Answer:

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Q11:

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about HR professionals in business organizations?

- A. They are generally skeptical about the value of mechanistic organizational models.
- B. Their work increasingly relies on an understanding of human behavior.
- C. Their work generally has little effect on the financial performance of those organizations.
- D. Their status relative to other business executives affects the attitude of business school students toward the behavioral sciences.
- E. Their practices are unaffected by the relative prominence of the behavioral sciences within business schools.

Answer:

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Q12:

The author of the passage considers each of the following to be a factor that has contributed to the prevailing attitude in business schools toward the behavioral sciences EXCEPT

- A. business students' sensitivity to current business norms and practices
- B. the relative status of HR professionals among business executives
- C. business schools' reliance on legislatures, businesses, and private foundations for funding
- D. businesses' tendency to value mechanistic organizational models over an understanding of human behavior
- E. theoretical work on the relationship between behavioral factors and a firm's financial performance

Answer:

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Q13:

It is true of both men and women that those who marry as young adults live longer than those who never marry. This does not show that marriage causes people to live longer, since, as compared with other people of the same age, young adults who are about to get married have fewer of the unhealthy habits that can cause a person to have a shorter life, most notably smoking and immoderate drinking of alcohol.

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

- A. Marriage tends to cause people to engage less regularly in sports that involve risk of bodily harm.
- B. A married person who has an unhealthy habit is more likely to give up that habit than a person with the same habit who is unmarried.
- C. A person who smokes is much more likely than a nonsmoker to marry a person who smokes at the time of marriage, and the same is true for people who drink alcohol immoderately.
- D. Among people who marry as young adults, most of those who give up an unhealthy habit after marriage do not resume the habit later in life.
- E. Among people who as young adults neither drink alcohol immoderately nor smoke, those who never marry live as long as those who marry.

Answer:

Q14:

Even though more money was removed out of stock funds in July as in any month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as an industry trade group had previously estimated.

- A. as in any month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as
- B. as had been in any other month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as what
- C. than there was in any other month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as that which
- D. than in any month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as
- E. than in any other month since October 1987, sales of fund shares in July were not as low as what

Answer:

Q15:

Lightbox, Inc., owns almost all of the movie theaters in Washington County and has announced plans to double the number of movie screens it has in the county within five years. Yet attendance at Lightbox's theaters is only just large enough for profitability now and the county's population is not expected to increase over the next ten years. Clearly, therefore, if there is indeed no increase in population, Lightbox's new screens are unlikely to prove profitable.

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

- A. Though little change in the size of the population is expected, a pronounced shift toward a younger, more affluent, and more entertainment-oriented population is expected to occur.

- B. The sales of snacks and drinks in its movie theaters account for more of Lightbox's profits than ticket sales do.
- C. In selecting the mix of movies shown at its theaters, Lightbox's policy is to avoid those that appeal to only a small segment of the moviegoing population.
- D. Spending on video purchases, as well as spending on video rentals, is currently no longer increasing.
- E. There are no population centers in the county that are not already served by at least one of the movie theaters that Lightbox owns and operates.

Answer:

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Q16:

Maize contains the vitamin niacin, but not in a form the body can absorb. Pellagra is a disease that results from niacin deficiency. When maize was introduced into southern Europe from the Americas in the eighteenth century, it quickly became a dietary staple, and many Europeans who came to subsist primarily on maize developed pellagra. Pellagra was virtually unknown at that time in the Americas, however, even among people who subsisted primarily on maize.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the contrasting incidence of pellagra described above?

- A. Once introduced into southern Europe, maize became popular with landowners because of its high yields relative to other cereal crops.
- B. Maize grown in the Americas contained more niacin than maize grown in Europe did.
- C. Traditional ways of preparing maize in the Americas convert maize's niacin into a nutritionally useful form.
- D. In southern Europe many of the people who consumed maize also ate niacin-rich foods.
- E. Before the discovery of pellagra's link with niacin, it was widely believed that the disease was an infection that could be transmitted from person to person.

Answer:

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Q17:

Today's technology allows manufacturers to make small cars more fuel-efficient now than at any time in their production history.

- A. small cars more fuel-efficient now than at any time in their
- B. small cars that are more fuel-efficient than they were at any time in their
- C. small cars that are more fuel-efficient than those at any other time in
- D. more fuel-efficient small cars than those at any other time in their
- E. more fuel-efficient small cars now than at any time in

Answer:

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Q18:

Antarctica receives more solar radiation than does any other place on Earth, yet the temperatures are so cold and the ice cap is reflective, so that little polar ice melts during the summer; otherwise, the water levels of the oceans would rise 250 feet and engulf most of the world's great cities.

- A. is reflective, so that little polar ice melts during the summer; otherwise,
- B. is so reflective that little of the polar ice melts during the summer; were it to do so,
- C. so reflective that little polar ice melts during the summer, or else
- D. reflective, so that little of the polar ice melts during the summer, or
- E. reflects so that little of the polar ice melts during the summer; if it did

Answer:

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Q19:

Historian: In the Drindian Empire, censuses were conducted annually to determine the population of each village. **Village census records for the last half of the 1600's are remarkably complete.** This very completeness makes one point stand out; in five different years, villages overwhelmingly reported significant population declines. Tellingly, each of those five years immediately followed an increase in a certain Drindian tax. This tax, which was assessed on villages, was computed by the central government using the annual census figures. Obviously, whenever the tax went up, villages had an especially powerful economic incentive to minimize the number of people they recorded; and concealing the size of a village's population from government census takers would have been easy. Therefore, it is reasonable to think that **the reported declines did not happen.**

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

- A. The first supplies a context for the historian's argument; the second acknowledges a consideration that has been used to argue against the position the historian seeks to establish.
- B. The first presents evidence to support the position that the historian seeks to establish; the second acknowledges a consideration that has been used to argue against that position.
- C. The first provides a context for certain evidence that supports the position that the historian seeks to establish; the second is that position.
- D. The first is a position for which the historian argues; the second is an assumption that serves as the basis of that argument.
- E. The first is an assumption that the historian explicitly makes in arguing for a certain position; the second acknowledges a consideration that calls that assumption into question.

Answer:

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Q20:

Scientists typically do their most creative work before the age of forty. It is commonly thought that this happens because **aging by itself brings about a loss of creative capacity**. However, studies show that **a disproportionately large number of the scientists who produce highly creative work beyond the age of forty entered their field at an older age than is usual**. Since by the age of forty the large majority of scientists have been working in their field for at least fifteen years, the studies' finding strongly suggests that the real reason why scientists over forty rarely produce highly creative work is not that they have simply aged but rather that they generally have spent too long in a given field.

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

- A. The first is the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second is an objection that has been raised against a position defended in the argument.
- B. The first is a claim that has been advanced in support of a position that the argument opposes; the second is a finding that has been used in support of that position.
- C. The first is an explanation that the argument challenges; the second is a finding that has been used in support of that explanation.
- D. The first is an explanation that the argument challenges; the second is a finding on which that challenge is based.
- E. The first is an explanation that the argument defends; the second is a finding that has been used to challenge that explanation.

Answer:

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Q21:

In Teruvia, the quantity of rice produced per year is currently just large enough to satisfy domestic demand. Teruvia's total rice acreage will not be expanded in the foreseeable future, nor will rice yields per acre increase appreciably. Teruvia's population, however, will be increasing significantly for years to come. Clearly, therefore, Teruvia will soon have to begin importing rice.

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

- A. No pronounced trend of decreasing per capita demand for rice is imminent in Teruvia.
- B. Not all of the acreage in Teruvia currently planted with rice is well suited to the cultivation of rice.
- C. None of the strains of rice grown in Teruvia are exceptionally high-yielding.
- D. There are no populated regions in Teruvia in which the population will not increase.
- E. There are no major crops other than rice for which domestic production and domestic demand are currently in balance in Teruvia.

Answer:

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Q22 to Q25:

Most pre-1990 literature on businesses' use of information technology (IT)—defined as any form of computer-based information system—focused on spectacular IT successes and reflected a general optimism concerning IT's potential as a resource for creating competitive advantage. But toward the end of the 1980's, some economists spoke of a "productivity paradox": despite huge IT investments, most notably in the service sectors, productivity stagnated. In the retail industry, for example, in which IT had been widely adopted during the 1980's, productivity (average output per hour) rose at an average annual rate of 1.1 percent between 1973 and 1989, compared with 2.4 percent in the preceding 25-year period. Proponents of IT argued that it takes both time and a critical mass of investment for IT to yield benefits, and some suggested that growth figures for the 1990's proved these benefits were finally being realized. They also argued that measures of productivity ignore what would have happened without investments in IT—productivity gains might have been even lower. There were even claims that IT had improved the performance of the service sector significantly, although macroeconomic measures of productivity did not reflect the improvement.

But some observers questioned why, if IT had conferred economic value, it did not produce direct competitive advantages for individual firms. Resource-based theory offers an answer, asserting that, in general, firms gain competitive advantages by accumulating resources that are economically valuable, relatively scarce, and not easily replicated. According to a recent study of retail firms, which confirmed that IT has become pervasive and relatively easy to acquire, IT by itself appeared to have conferred little advantage. In fact, though little evidence

- of any direct effect was found, the frequent negative correlations between IT and performance suggested that IT had probably weakened some firms' competitive positions. However, firms' human resources, in and of themselves, did explain improved performance, and some firms gained IT-related advantages by merging IT with complementary resources, particularly human resources. The findings support the notion, founded in resource-based theory, that competitive advantages do not arise from easily replicated resources, no matter how impressive or economically valuable they may be, but from complex, intangible resources.
- (50)
- (55)
- (60)
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Q22:

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. describing a resource and indicating various methods used to study it
- B. presenting a theory and offering an opposing point of view
- C. providing an explanation for unexpected findings
- D. demonstrating why a particular theory is unfounded
- E. resolving a disagreement regarding the uses of a technology

Answer:

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Q23:

The passage suggests that proponents of resource-based theory would be likely to explain IT's inability to produce direct competitive advantages for individual firms by pointing out that

- A. IT is not a resource that is difficult to obtain
- B. IT is not an economically valuable resource
- C. IT is a complex, intangible resource
- D. economic progress has resulted from IT only in the service sector
- E. changes brought about by IT cannot be detected by macroeconomic measures

Answer:

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Q24:

The author of the passage discusses productivity in the retail industry in the first paragraph primarily in order to

- A. suggest a way in which IT can be used to create a competitive advantage
- B. provide an illustration of the "productivity paradox"

- C. emphasize the practical value of the introduction of IT
- D. cite an industry in which productivity did not stagnate during the 1980's
- E. counter the argument that IT could potentially create competitive advantage

Answer:

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Q25:

According to the passage, most pre-1990 literature on businesses' use of IT included which of the following?

- A. Recommendations regarding effective ways to use IT to gain competitive advantage
- B. Explanations of the advantages and disadvantages of adopting IT
- C. Information about ways in which IT combined with human resources could be used to increase competitive advantage
- D. A warning regarding the negative effect on competitive advantage that would occur if IT were not adopted
- E. A belief in the likelihood of increased competitive advantage for firms using IT

Answer:

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Q26:

Healthy lungs produce a natural antibiotic that protects them from infection by routinely killing harmful bacteria on airway surfaces. People with cystic fibrosis, however, are unable to fight off such bacteria, even though their lungs produce normal amounts of the antibiotic. The fluid on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration; accordingly, scientists hypothesize that the high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic ineffective.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the scientists' hypothesis?

- A. When the salt concentration of the fluid on the airway surfaces of healthy people is raised artificially, the salt concentration soon returns to normal.
- B. A sample of the antibiotic was capable of killing bacteria in an environment with an unusually low concentration of salt.
- C. When lung tissue from people with cystic fibrosis is maintained in a solution with a normal salt concentration, the tissue can resist bacteria.
- D. Many lung infections can be treated by applying synthetic antibiotics to the airway surfaces.
- E. High salt concentrations have an antibiotic effect in many circumstances.

Answer:

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Q27:

In April 1997, Hillary Rodham Clinton hosted an all-day White House scientific conference on new findings that indicates a child's acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as an active process that may be largely completed before age three.

- A. that indicates a child's acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as

- B. that are indicative of a child acquiring language, thinking, and emotional skills as
- C. to indicate that when a child acquires language, thinking, and emotional skills, that it is
- D. indicating that a child's acquisition of language, thinking, and emotional skills is
- E. indicative of a child's acquisition of language, thinking, and emotional skills as

Answer:

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Q28:

Wind farms, which generate electricity using arrays of thousands of wind-powered turbines, require vast expanses of open land. County X and County Y have similar terrain, but the population density of County X is significantly higher than that of County Y. Therefore, a wind farm proposed for one of the two counties should be built in County Y rather than in County X.

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

- A. County X and County Y are adjacent to each other, and both are located in the windiest area of the state.
- B. The total population of County Y is substantially greater than that of County X.
- C. Some of the electricity generated by wind farms in County Y would be purchased by users outside the county.
- D. Wind farms require more land per unit of electricity generated than does any other type of electrical-generation facility.
- E. Nearly all of County X's population is concentrated in a small part of the county, while County Y's population is spread evenly throughout the country.

Answer:

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Q29:

Over the past five years, the price gap between name-brand cereals and less expensive store-brand cereals has become so wide that consumers have been switching increasingly to store brands despite the name brands' reputation for better quality. To attract these consumers back, several manufacturers of name-brand cereals plan to narrow the price gap between their cereals and store brands to less than what it was five years ago.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the likelihood that the manufacturers' plan will succeed in attracting back a large percentage of consumers who have switched to store brands?

- A. There is no significant difference among manufacturers of name-brand cereals in the prices they charge for their products.
- B. Consumers who have switched to store-brand cereals have generally been satisfied with the quality of those cereals.
- C. Many consumers would never think of switching to store-brand cereals because they believe the name brand cereals to be of better quality.
- D. Because of lower advertising costs, stores are able to offer their own brands of cereals at significantly lower prices than those charged for name-brand cereals.

- E. Total annual sales of cereals—including both name-brand and store-brand cereals—have not increased significantly over the past five years.

Answer:

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Q30:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

The irradiation of food kills bacteria and thus retards spoilage. However, it also lowers the nutritional value of many foods. For example, irradiation destroys a significant percentage of whatever vitamin B1 a food may contain. Proponents of irradiation point out that irradiation is no worse in this respect than cooking. However, this fact is either beside the point, since much irradiated food is eaten raw, or else misleading, since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many of the proponents of irradiation are food distributors who gain from food's having a longer shelf life
- B. it is clear that killing bacteria that may be present on food is not the only effect that irradiation has
- C. cooking is usually the final step in preparing food for consumption, whereas irradiation serves to ensure a longer shelf life for perishable foods
- D. certain kinds of cooking are, in fact, even more destructive of vitamin B1 than carefully controlled irradiation is
- E. for food that is both irradiated and cooked, the reduction of vitamin B1 associated with either process individually is compounded

Answer:

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Q31:

Studies in restaurants show that the tips left by customers who pay their bill in cash tend to be larger when the bill is presented on a tray that bears a credit-card logo. Consumer psychologists hypothesize that simply seeing a credit-card logo makes many credit-card holders willing to spend more because it reminds them that their spending power exceeds the cash they have immediately available.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the psychologists' interpretation of the studies?

- A. The effect noted in the studies is not limited to patrons who have credit cards.
- B. Patrons who are under financial pressure from their credit-card obligations tend to tip less when presented with a restaurant bill on a tray with credit-card logo than when the tray has no logo.
- C. In virtually all of the cases in the studies, the patrons who paid bills in cash did not possess credit cards.
- D. In general, restaurant patrons who pay their bills in cash leave larger tips than do those who pay by credit card.

- E. The percentage of restaurant bills paid with given brand of credit card increases when that credit card's logo is displayed on the tray with which the bill is prepared.

Answer:

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Q32:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Although the pesticide TDX has been widely used by fruit growers since the early 1960's, a regulation in force since 1960 has prohibited sale of fruit on which any TDX residue can be detected. That regulation is about to be replaced by one that allows sale of fruit on which trace amounts of TDX residue are detected. In fact, however, the change will not allow more TDX on fruit than was allowed in the 1960's, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pre-1970 techniques for detecting TDX residue could detect it only when it was present on fruit in more than the trace amounts allowed by the new regulations
- B. many more people today than in the 1960's habitually purchase and eat fruit without making an effort to clean residues off the fruit
- C. people today do not individually consume any more pieces of fruit, on average, than did the people in the 1960's
- D. at least a small fraction of the fruit sold each year since the early 1960's has had on it greater levels of TDX than the regulation allows
- E. the presence of TDX on fruit in greater than trace amounts has not been shown to cause any harm even to children who eat large amounts of fruit

Answer:

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Q33:

Wolves generally avoid human settlements. For this reason, domestic sheep, though essentially easy prey for wolves, are not usually attacked by them. In Hylantia prior to 1910, farmers nevertheless lost considerable numbers of sheep to wolves each year. Attributing this to the large number for wolves, in 1910 the government began offering rewards to hunters for killing wolves. From 1910 to 1915, large numbers of wolves were killed. Yet wolf attacks on sheep increased significantly.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase in wolf attacks on sheep?

- A. Populations of deer and other wild animals that wolves typically prey on increased significantly in numbers from 1910 to 1915.
- B. Prior to 1910, there were no legal restrictions in Hylantia on the hunting of wolves.
- C. After 1910 hunters shot and wounded a substantial number of wolves, thereby greatly diminishing these wolves' ability to prey on wild animals.
- D. Domestic sheep are significantly less able than most wild animals to defend themselves against wolf attacks.

- E. The systematic hunting of wolves encouraged by the program drove many wolves in Hylantia to migrate to remote mountain areas uninhabited by humans.

Answer:

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Q34:

Many entomologists say that campaigns to eradicate the fire ant in the United States have failed because the chemicals that were used were effective only in wiping out the ant's natural enemies, which made it easier for them to spread.

- A. which made it easier for them
- B. which makes it easier for it
- C. thus making it easier for them
- D. thus making it easier for the ant
- E. thereby, it was made easier for the ant

Answer:

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**Q35 to Q37:**

Even more than mountainside slides of mud or snow, naturally occurring forest fires promote the survival of aspen trees.

*Line* Aspens' need for fire may seem illogical  
(5) since aspens are particularly vulnerable to fires; whereas the bark of most trees consists of dead cells, the aspen's bark is a living, functioning tissue that—along with the rest of the tree—succumbs quickly  
(10) to fire.

The explanation is that each aspen, while appearing to exist separately as a single tree, is in fact only the stem or shoot of a far larger organism. A group  
(15) of thousands of aspens can actually constitute a single organism, called a clone, that shares an interconnected root system and a unique set of genes. Thus, when one aspen—a single stem—dies,  
(20) the entire clone is affected. While alive, a stem sends hormones into the root system to suppress formation of further stems. But when the stem dies, its hormone signal also ceases. If a clone  
(25) loses many stems simultaneously, the resulting hormonal imbalance triggers a huge increase in new, rapidly growing shoots that can outnumber the ones destroyed. An aspen grove needs to

(30) experience fire or some other disturbance regularly, or it will fail to regenerate and spread. Instead, coniferous trees will invade the aspen grove's borders and increasingly block out sunlight needed by the aspens.

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Q35:

The primary purpose of the passage is to explain the

- A. qualities that make a particular organism unique
- B. evolutionary change undergone by a particular organism
- C. reasons that a phenomenon benefits a particular organism
- D. way in which two particular organisms compete for a resource
- E. means by which a particular organism has been able to survive in a barren region

Answer:

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Q36:

It can be inferred from the passage that when aspen groves experience a "disturbance" (line 30), such a disturbance

- A. leads to a hormonal imbalance within an aspen clone
- B. provides soil conditions that are favorable for new shoots
- C. thins out aspen groves that have become overly dense
- D. suppresses the formation of too many new aspen stems
- E. protects aspen groves by primarily destroying coniferous trees rather than aspens

Answer:

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Q37:

The author of the passage refers to "the bark of most trees" (line 6) most likely in order to emphasize the

- A. vulnerability of aspens to damage from fire when compared to other trees
- B. rapidity with which trees other than aspens succumb to destruction by fire
- C. relatively great degree of difficulty with which aspens catch on fire when compared to other trees
- D. difference in appearance between the bark of aspens and that of other trees
- E. benefits of fire to the survival of various types of trees

Answer:

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Q38:

Nitrogen dioxide is a pollutant emitted by automobiles. Catalytic converters, devices designed to reduce nitrogen dioxide emissions, have been required in all new cars in Donia since 1993, and as a result, nitrogen dioxide emissions have been significantly reduced throughout most of the country. Yet although the proportion of new cars in

Donia's capital city has always been comparatively high, nitrogen dioxide emissions there have showed only an insignificant decline since 1993.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the insignificant decline in nitrogen dioxide emissions in Donia's capital city?

- A. More of the cars in Donia's capital city were made before 1993 than after 1993.
- B. The number of new cars sold per year in Donia has declined slightly since 1993.
- C. Pollutants other than nitrogen dioxide that are emitted by automobiles have also been significantly reduced in Donia since 1993.
- D. Many Donians who own cars made before 1993 have had catalytic converters installed in their cars.
- E. Most car trips in Donia's capital city are too short for the catalytic converter to reach its effective working temperature.

Answer:

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Q39:

In 2000, a mere two dozen products accounted for half the increase in spending on prescription drugs, a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing many more prescriptions for higher-cost drugs.

- A. a phenomenon that is explained not just because of more expensive drugs but by the fact that doctors are writing
- B. a phenomenon that is explained not just by the fact that drugs are becoming more expensive but also by the fact that doctors are writing
- C. a phenomenon occurring not just because of drugs that are becoming more expensive but because of doctors having also written
- D. which occurred not just because drugs are becoming more expensive but doctors are also writing
- E. which occurred not just because of more expensive drugs but because doctors have also written

Answer:

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Q40:

Community activist: If Morganville wants to keep its central shopping district healthy, it should prevent the opening of a huge SaveAll discount department store on the outskirts of Morganville. Records from other small towns show that whenever SaveAll has opened a store outside the central shopping district of a small town, within five years the town has experienced the bankruptcies of more than a quarter of the stores in the shopping district.

The answer to which of the following would be most useful for evaluating the community activist's reasoning?

- A. Have community activists in other towns successfully campaigned against the opening of a SaveAll store on the outskirts of their towns?
- B. Do a large percentage of the residents of Morganville currently do almost all of their shopping at stores in Morganville?
- C. In towns with healthy central shopping districts, what proportion of the stores in those districts suffer bankruptcy during a typical five-year period?
- D. What proportion of the employees at the SaveAll store on the outskirts of Morganville will be drawn from Morganville?
- E. Do newly opened SaveAll stores ever lose money during their first five years of operation?

Answer:

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 Q41:

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

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

Answer:

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 Answers:

EDCDB, E(E)DBEC, DEEEA, CCBCD, ACABE, CDEBE, BACDC, AAEB, B

**AWA:**

AA

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

The following appeared as part of a business plan created by the management of the Take Heart Fitness Center.

"After opening the new swimming pool early last summer, Take Heart saw a 12 percent increase in the use of the center by its members.

Therefore, in order to increase membership in Take Heart, we should continue to add new recreational facilities in subsequent years: for example, a multipurpose game room, a tennis court, and a miniature golf course. Being the only center in the area offering this range of activities would give us a competitive , ' ,advantage in the health and recreation market."

Discuss how well reasoned..., etc.

AI

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

"Employees should show loyalty to their company by fully supporting the company's managers and policies, even when the employees believe that the managers and policies are misguided."

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