

Q1.

A “calendar stick” carved centuries ago by the Winnebago tribe may provide the first evidence that the North American Indians have developed advanced full-year calendars basing them on systematic astronomical observation.

- A. that the North American Indians have developed advanced full-year calendars basing them
- B. of the North American Indians who have developed advanced full-year calendars and based them
- C. of the development of advanced full-year calendars by North American Indians, basing them
- D. of the North American Indians and their development of advanced full-year calendars based
- E. that the North American Indians developed advanced full-year calendars based

Q2.

A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley, a slave, was published in the 1770s, the first book by a Black woman and it was only the second published by an American woman.

- A. it was only the second published by an American woman
- B. it was only the second that an American woman published
- C. the second one only published by an American woman
- D. the second one only that an American woman published
- E. only the second published by an American woman

Q3.

A 1972 agreement between Canada and the United States reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump into the Great Lakes.

- A. reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had been allowed to dump
- B. reduced the phosphate amount that municipalities had been dumping
- C. reduces the phosphate amount municipalities have been allowed to dump
- D. reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are allowed to dump
- E. reduces the amount of phosphates allowed for dumping by municipalities

Q4.

By regarding the expanding universe as a motion picture, you can easily imagine —running the film backward. If you do so, you find the universe getting smaller and smaller, and eventually you come to the moment when its whole mass is crammed into an infinitely dense point. Before that time it didn't exist, or at least it didn't exist in its present form.

Though there is some controversy about its exact age, most cosmologists would be inclined to agree that the universe has existed for about ten to twenty billion years. For scale, this can be compared to the four-and-a-half-billion-year age of the solar system, the time since the disappearance of the dinosaurs (sixty-five million years), and the age of the human race (about three million years).

The event that marked the beginning of the universe was christened the Big Bang; the term has now entered the vernacular of our culture. Originally the name referred only to the single initiating event; now, however, astronomers have come to use it to mean the entire developmental process of the birth and expansion of the cosmos.

The simple statement that the universe had a beginning in time is by now so obvious to astrophysicists that few give it a second thought. Yet it is a statement that has profound implications. Most civilizations embrace one of two opposite concepts of time. Linear time has a beginning, a duration, and an end; cyclical time, as its name suggests, continues around and around forever. In a universe that functions through cyclical time, the question of creation never arises; the universe always was and always will be. The minute you switch to linear time you immediately confront the vexing question not only of creation, but also of the Creator. Although there is no logical reason for the assumption, many people believe that if something comes into existence, it must do so in response to the actions of some rational being. Because of that belief, astronomers, even though they resist becoming involved in theological discussion, find themselves in one when they posit the Big Bang universe. It puts them squarely in the middle of an age old debate.

1. In the context of the passage, the phrase "age-old debate" underline word refers to:

- A. the question of whether —the Creator|| created the universe.
- B. the controversy over linear versus cyclical time.
- C. the debate over the disappearance of the dinosaurs.
- D. the disagreement over the movement of galaxies
- E. whether God exists or not

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Many people believe that a rational impetus created the universe.
- B. The solar system was created immediately after the Big Bang.
- C. The universe is larger today than it was in the past.
- D. Different societies measure time differently.
- E. Most cosmologists believe the universe to be 10 to 20 billion years old

3. Why does the author compare the universe to a motion picture?

- A. illustrate that the universe has operated according to linear time.
- B. demonstrate that the universe is actually older than most astronomers believe.
- C. show that galaxies were formed about five billion years ago.
- D. prove that the universe was created by a rational being.
- E. to show the analogy between "God" and a "director"

Q5.

During New York City's fiscal crisis of the late 1970s, governmental leaders debated whether to offer federal assistance to New York City. One economist who opposed the suggestion asked, "Are we supposed to help out New York City every time it gets into financial problems?"

The economist's question can be criticized because it

- A. uses ambiguous terms
- B. assumes everyone else agrees New York City should be helped
- C. appeals to emotions rather than using logic
- D. relies upon second-hand reports rather than first-hand accounts
- E. completely ignores the issue at hand

Q6.

A company plans to develop a prototype weeding machine that uses cutting blades with optical sensors and microprocessors that distinguish weeds from crop plants by differences in shade of color. The inventor of the machine claims that it will reduce labor costs by virtually eliminating the need for manual weeding.

Which of the following is a consideration in favor of the company's implementing its plan to develop the prototype?

- A. There is a considerable degree of variation in shade of color between weeds of different species.
- B. The shade of color of some plants tends to change appreciably over the course of their growing season.
- C. When crops are weeded manually, overall size and leaf shape are taken into account in distinguishing crop plants from weeds.
- D. Selection and genetic manipulation allow plants of virtually any species to be economically bred to have a distinctive shade of color without altering their other characteristics.
- E. Farm laborers who are responsible for the manual weeding of crops carry out other agricultural duties at times in the growing season when extensive weeding is not necessary.

Q7.

Researcher: The vast majority of a person's dreams bear no resemblance whatsoever to real events that follow the dreams. Thus, it is unreasonable to believe that one has extrasensory perception solely on the basis of having had several vivid dreams about events that happen after the dreams.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

- A. It is unreasonable to believe that a new drug cures heart disease when it is tested, albeit successfully, on only a few patients. Most new drugs require testing on large numbers of patients before they are considered effective.
- B. Many people who undergo surgery for ulcers show no long-term improvement. So it is unreasonable to believe that surgery for ulcers is effective, even though ulcer surgery benefits many people as well.
- C. Even though many cancer patients experience remissions without drinking herbal tea, it is unreasonable to believe that not drinking herbal tea causes such remissions. Several factors are known to be relevant to cancer remission.
- D. A number of people who die prematurely take aspirin. But it is unreasonable to conclude that aspirin is dangerous. Most people who take aspirin do not die prematurely.

E. A significant number of children raised near power lines develop cancer. So it is unreasonable to deny a connection between living near power lines and developing cancer, even though many people living near power lines never develop cancer.

Q8.

A common disability in test pilots is hearing impairment, a consequence of sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time.

- A. a consequence of sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time
- B. a consequence from sitting for long periods of time too near to large jet engines
- C. a consequence which resulted from sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time
- D. damaged from sitting too near to large jet engines for long periods of time
- E. damaged because they sat too close to large jet engines for long periods of time.

Q9.

A controversial figure throughout most of his public life, the Black leader Marcus Garvey advocated that some Blacks return to Africa, the land that, to him, symbolized the possibility of freedom.

- A. that some Blacks return to Africa, the land that, to him, symbolized the possibility of freedom
- B. that some Blacks return to the African land symbolizing the possibility of freedom to him
- C. that some Blacks return to Africa which was the land which symbolized the possibility of freedom to him
- D. some Black's returning to Africa which was the land that to him symbolized the possibility of freedom
- E. some Black's return to the land symbolizing the possibility of freedom to him, Africa

Q10.

A huge flying reptile that died out with the dinosaurs some 65 million years ago, the Quetzalcoatlus had a wingspan of 36 feet, believed to be the largest flying creature the world has ever seen.

- (A) believed to be
- (B) and that is believed to be
- (C) and it is believed to have been
- (D) which was, it is believed,
- (E) which is believed to be

Q11.

In a recent article, economist Steven Landsburg argues that saving money is the most helpful economic activity in which a person can engage. He even goes so far as to say that nobody in the whole world is as generous as a miser and that a miser's activities benefit all while a philanthropist's charitable donations benefit only a select few. Savings are so important to Landsburg that he advocates the government put no limits on the amount people are allowed to hold in tax free savings accounts in order to maximize savings.

Landsburg points out that no matter what a miser decides to do with her money, as long as the money is not spent, she benefits society. For example, if the miser puts her money in the bank, she is effectively bidding down interest rates, making it cheaper to borrow money. Similarly, if she stuffs the money in her mattress or vault, she is decreasing the supply of money and thus decreasing prices by lowering demand.

While Landsburg is correct that a certain amount of saving is critically important to society, he fails to note what can happen if his recommendation is taken to its logical extreme. In a society where everyone saves as much as possible and spends as little as possible, no one would buy goods produced by businesses. Trade would stagnate and bring the economy to a halt. While Landsburg is right to point out the benefits of saving, he errs in advocating a save-only society.

i]. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that misers are more helpful to society than philanthropists
- B. petition the government to remove any cap on the amount that people can save in tax free accounts
- C. show that the recommendations of an economist can be dangerous if they are taken too far
- D. examine the various ways that people can spend money
- E. demonstrate that it is better to save money by putting it in the bank than to save money by stuffing it in a mattress

ii] The passage suggests that Landsburg would agree with which of the following?

- A. A miser who burns his money is benefiting society.
- B. If everyone saves every dollar that they can, trade will be severely impaired.
- C. A miser benefits society more so than anyone else.
- D. Philanthropists should stop giving away their money and should spend it all instead.
- E. Misers generally save money because they wish to benefit society.

iii] Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about written translations of oral Native American poetry?

- A. They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.
- B. They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.
- C. They often gave their readers aesthetic satisfaction, despite their inaccuracies.
- D. They usually lacked complex verse structure.
- E. They were overly dependent on European literary models.

iv] The passage suggests which of the following about American Indian poets before the Native American Renaissance?

- A. Art and mortality were rarely the subjects of their poetry.
- B. Their oratorical grandeur reached its peak in the nineteenth century.
- C. They occasionally translated their own poetry.
- D. They seldom wrote poetry in English.
- E. They emphasized structure, tone, and syntax rather than literary form.

Q12.

The Fermi paradox is the apparent contradiction between high estimates of the probability of the existence of extra-terrestrial civilizations and the lack of evidence for or contact with such civilizations. Stated formally, Fermi's paradox states: the size and age of the universe suggest that many technologically advanced extra-terrestrial civilizations ought to exist. However, this belief seems logically inconsistent with the lack of observational evidence to support it.

Which of the following statements if true would most help to explain/resolve the Fermi paradox:

- A. Some scientists believe that the conditions needed for complex life to evolve are unique to earth and hence the likelihood of extra-terrestrial life is marginal.
- B. Life forms do arise and evolve elsewhere but events such as ice ages, asteroid impacts as experienced on earth destroy life before complex life forms can evolve.
- C. Technological civilizations may destroy themselves before or shortly after radio or space flight technology through nuclear or biological warfare or accidental contamination.
- D. It may be that advanced civilizations exist in our galaxy but they are simply too far apart for two-way communication to be effective.
- E. According to Judeo-Christian belief God has placed human beings as the only intelligent life in the universe.

Q13.

Motorists in a certain country frequently complain that traffic congestion is much worse now than it was 20 years ago. No real measure of how much traffic congestion there was 20 years ago exists, but the motorists' complaints are almost certainly unwarranted. The country's highway capacity has tripled in the last twenty years, thanks to a vigorous highway construction program, whereas the number of automobiles registered in the country has increased by only 75 percent.

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

- A. Most automobile travel is local, and the networks of roads and streets in the country's settled areas have changed little over the last 20 years.
- B. Gasoline prices are high, and miles traveled per car per year have not changed much over the last 20 years.
- C. The country's urban centers have well-developed public transit systems that carry most of the people who commute into those centers.
- D. The average age of automobiles registered in the country is lower now than it was 20 years ago.
- E. Radio stations have long been broadcasting regular traffic reports that inform motorists about traffic congestion.



Q14.

The percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.0 in the English department is higher than the percentage in any other department. However, the percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.5 is highest in the Physics department.

If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true?

- A. The percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.7 is higher in the Physics department than it is in the English department.
- B. The English department has the second highest percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.5.
- C. Some students in the English department have grade point averages higher than 3.0 but lower than 3.5.
- D. The English department has more total students than does the Physics department.
- E. The average grade point average of the Physics department is higher than the average grade point average of the English department.

Q15.

A federal advisory panel proposes expanding a national computerized file to permit law-enforcement agencies to track people under criminal investigation but have not yet been charged.

- (A) under criminal investigation but
- (B) under criminal investigation, but who
- (C) under criminal investigation, but they
- (D) who are under criminal investigation, but they
- (E) who are under criminal investigation but

Q16.

A firm that specializes in the analysis of handwriting claims from a one-page writing sample that it can assess more than three hundred personality traits, including enthusiasm, imagination, and ambition.

- A. from a one-page writing sample that it can assess
- B. from a one-page writing sample it has the ability of assessing

C. the ability, from a one-page writing sample, of assessing

D. to be able, from a one-page writing sample, to assess

E. being able to assess, from a one-page writing sample,

Q17.

The outpouring of contemporary American Indian literature in the last two decades, often called the Native American Renaissance, represents for many the first opportunity to experience Native American poetry. The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive and aesthetically satisfying translation, of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax.

By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions. For example, Pulitzer-prizewinning author N. Scott Momaday's poetry often treats art and mortality in a manner that recalls British romantic poetry, while his poetic response to the power of natural forces recalls Cherokee oral literature. In the same way, his novels, an art form European in origin, display an eloquence that echoes the oratorical grandeur of the great nineteenth-century American Indian chiefs.

i]. According to the passage, Momaday's poetry shares which of the following with British romantic poetry?

A. Verse structure

B. Oratorical techniques

C. Manner of treating certain themes

D. Use of certain syntactical constructions

E. Patterns of rhythm and rhyme

ii]

Which of the following is most likely one of the reasons that the author mentions the work of N. Scott Momaday?

A. To illustrate how the author believes that members of the Native American Renaissance have broadened their potential audience

B. To emphasize the similarities between Momaday's writings and their European literary models

C. To demonstrate the contemporary appeal of traditional Native American oral literature

- D. To suggest that contemporary American Indian writers have sacrificed traditional values for popular literary success
- E. To imply the continuing popularity of translations of oral American Indian literature

iii]

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about written translations of oral Native American poetry?

- A. They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.
- B. They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.
- C. They often gave their readers aesthetic satisfaction, despite their inaccuracies.
- D. They usually lacked complex verse structure.
- E. They were overly dependent on European literary models.

iv]

The passage suggests which of the following about American Indian poets before the Native American Renaissance?

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- D. They seldom wrote poetry in English.
- E. They emphasized structure, tone, and syntax rather than literary form.

Q18.

A group of unusual meteorites was found in Shergotty, India. Their structure indicates that they originated on one of the geologically active planets: Mercury, Venus, or Mars. Because of Mercury's proximity to the Sun, any material dislodged from that planet's surface would have been captured by the Sun, rather than falling to Earth as meteorites, nor could Venus be the source of the meteorites, because its gravity would have prevented dislodged material from escaping into space. The meteorites, therefore, probably fell to Earth after being dislodged from Mars, perhaps as the result of a collision with a large object.

The argument derives its conclusion by:

- A. offering a counterexample to a theory
- B. Eliminating competing alternative explanations
- C. Contrasting present circumstances with past circumstances
- D. Questioning an assumption
- E. Abstracting a general principle from specific data

Q19.

Jacques: "If we want to stop global warming, we must pass legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions."

Pierre: "That's not true. It will take a lot more than passing legislation aimed at reducing fossil fuel emissions in order to stop global warming." Pierre's response is inaccurate because he mistakenly believes that what Jacques has said is that

- A. Passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is necessary to reduce global warming.
- B. The passing of legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is a key step en route to stopping global warming.
- C. If global warming is to be stopped, legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions must be passed.
- D. Passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is enough to stop global warming.
- E. Global warming will not be stopped by passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions

Q20.

A fire in an enclosed space burns with the aid of reflected radiation that preheats the fuel, making ignition much easier and flames spreading more quickly.

- A. flames spreading
- B. flame spreads
- C. flames are caused to spread
- D. causing flames to spread

E. causing spreading of the flames

Q21.

A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* were published, reveals that Twain provided financial assistance to one of the first Black students at Yale Law School.

- (A) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* were published,
- (B) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year of publication as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*,
- (C) A letter by Mark Twain, written in the same year that *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was published,
- (D) Mark Twain wrote a letter in the same year as he published *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* that
- (E) Mark Twain wrote a letter in the same year of publication as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* that

Q22.

A natural response of communities devastated by earthquake or flood is to rebuild on the same site, overlooking the possibility that the forces that caused it could be repeated.

- (A) overlooking the possibility that the forces that caused it could be repeated
- (B) overlooking the possibility that the forces causing it could be repeated
- (C) overlooking that the forces that caused the disaster could also cause another one
- (D) without considering that the forces causing the disaster could be repeated
- (E) without considering that the forces that caused the disaster could also cause another such disaster

Q23.

American author Gertrude Stein is credited with labeling the post-World War I generation a “lost generation.” Over time, the phrase came to refer in part to the generation of writers who came to literary maturity after the war. Literary scholars have noticed a trend among these writers. The end of World War I facilitated a turn in the literary consciousness and a definite movement toward modernism in literature, often notable for throwing off the restraints of tradition and conveying an overall sense of emptiness and indifference. Modern literature had been developing prior to the war but was not yet firmly established. Another scholar, however, has also noted an unexpected trend: post-World War I authors have produced more fantasy literature than any other generation in history.

Which of the following may be inferred from the statements made in the passage above?

- (A) Post-World War I literature is among the bleakest and most apathetic in all of literary history.
- (B) All post-World War I authors rejected the traditions of the past to embrace non-traditional forms of literature.
- (C) Literature became the primary outlet of frustrated veterans who had experienced the horrors of World War I.
- (D) Relatively few soldiers survived World War I, and those who did were greatly altered by the experience.
- (E) The experiences of World War I prompted many authors to turn to literary forms that were not as common before the war.

Q24.

Britain is now rabies free. Nevertheless, Britain's strict quarantine of imported domesticated animals, designed to prevent widespread outbreaks of rabies there, cannot succeed indefinitely in preventing such outbreaks. Bats, which are very susceptible to rabies, fly into Britain from continental Europe. Since wild bats cannot be quarantined, this policy cannot control rabies spread by wild bats.

Which one of the following is an argumentative strategy employed in the argument?

- (A) trying to undermine support for a certain policy by pointing out that factors other than the policy itself could account for the results attributed to that policy
- (B) raising a possible objection to a certain policy in order to show that the objection is in fact irrelevant to the particular situation the policy was designed to address
- (C) providing evidence that because the officials charged with enforcing a certain policy often fail to perform their duty that policy is sure to have little effect
- (D) showing that because a certain policy is not universally adopted that policy cannot accomplish what it was designed to do
- (E) arguing that a certain policy is bound to fail because an event that is likely to defeat the aim of the policy falls outside the policy's influence

Q25.

A Labour Department study states that the numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase in the past decade and accounted for more than sixty-two percent of the total growth in the civilian workforce.

- (A) numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase
- (B) numbers of women employed outside the home grew more than thirty-five percent
- (C) numbers of women employed outside the home were raised by more than thirty-five percent
- (D) number of women employed outside the home increased by more than thirty-five percent
- (E) number of women employed outside the home was raised by more than a thirty-five percent increase

Q26.

A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's Das Kapital is to socialism.

- (A) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
- (B) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
- (C) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
- (D) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
- (E) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what

Q27.

A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment, Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what Marx's Das Kapital is to socialism.

- (A) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism what
- (B) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism like
- (C) Adam Smith's two major books are to democratic capitalism just as
- (D) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism similar to
- (E) Adam Smith wrote two major books that are to democratic capitalism what

Q28.

A new study suggests that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make sense of speech.

- (A) it hampers the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words and, the result is, to make.
- (B) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, to make
- (C) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, the result of this, they are unable to make
- (D) that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words, and results in not making
- (E) as to hamper the ability of some children for distinguishing discrete sounds and words, resulting in being unable to make





## Answers:

1.E 11.i] C 17.iv] D

2.E 11.ii] A 18.B

3.D 11.iii] A 19.D

4.i].A 11.iv] D 20.E

4.ii]B 12.D 21.C

4.iii] A 13.A 22.E

5.E 14.C 23.E

6.D 15.E 24.E

7.D 16.D 25.D

8.A 17.i] C 26.E

9.A 17.ii] A 27.E

10.C 17.iii] A 28.B



Explanation:

Q1.

Meaning is crucial to solving this problem:

Understanding the intended meaning is key to solving this question; the intended meaning of this sentence is that a “calendar stick” carved centuries ago by the Winnebago tribe may provide the first evidence that the North American Indians developed advanced full-year calendars that were on systematic astronomical observation.

Concepts tested here: Verb Forms + Tenses + Modifiers + Meaning

- The simple past tense is used to refer to actions that concluded in the past.
- The present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb “has/have”) is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present.

A: This answer choice incorrectly uses the present perfect tense verb “have developed” to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb “has/have”) is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present. Further, Option A incorrectly uses the present participle (“verb+ing”- “basing” in this sentence) to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the simple past tense is used to refer to actions that concluded in the past.

B: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase “evidence of the North American Indians”; the construction of this phrase illogically suggests that the “calendar stick” is strong evidence of the existence of the North American Indians; the intended meaning is that the “calendar stick” is strong evidence of the fact that the North American Indians developed advanced full-year calendars that were on systematic astronomical observation. Further, Option B incorrectly uses the present perfect tense verb “have developed” to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the simple past tense is used to refer to events that concluded in the past, and the present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb “has/have”) is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present.

C: This answer choice incorrectly uses present participle (“verb+ing”- “basing” in this sentence) to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the simple past tense is used to refer to actions that concluded in the past.

D: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase “evidence of the North American Indians and their development...”; the construction of this phrase illogically suggests that the “calendar stick” is strong evidence of the existence of the North American Indians; the intended meaning is that the “calendar stick” is strong evidence of the fact that the North American Indians developed advanced full-year calendars that were on systematic astronomical observation.

E: Correct. This answer choice uses the phrase “evidence that the North American Indians developed...”, conveying the intended meaning of the sentence- that the “calendar stick” is strong evidence of the fact that the North American Indians developed advanced full-year calendars that were on systematic astronomical observation. Further, Option E correctly uses the simple past tense verb “developed” and the past participle (“based” in this sentence) to refer to actions that concluded in the past.

Q2.

Concepts tested here: Modifiers, parallel structure, pronouns

A: This answer choice fails to maintain parallelism between the modifying phrase “the first book by a Black woman” and clause “it was only the second published by an American woman”; please remember that any elements linked by a conjunction (“and” in this sentence) must be parallel. Further, the usage of “it” is redundant in the sentence, as “it” can be deleted without a loss of clarity.

B: This answer choice fails to maintain parallelism between the modifying phrase “the first book by a Black woman” and clause “it was only the second that an American woman published”; please remember that any elements linked by a conjunction (“and” in this sentence) must be parallel. Further, the usage of “it” is redundant in the sentence, as “it” can be deleted without a loss of clarity.

C: Trap. This answer choice incorrectly uses “only” to modify “published”, incorrectly implying that “A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley” is the second “book” that was published exclusively by an American woman; the intended meaning of the sentence is that “A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley” is the second “book” ever published by an American woman. Further, the phrase “second one only” suffers from redundancy.

D: This answer choice incorrectly uses “only” to modify “that an American woman published”, incorrectly implying that “A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley” is the second “book” that was published exclusively by an American woman; the intended meaning of the sentence is that “A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley” is the second “book” ever published by an American woman. Further, the phrase “second one only” suffers from redundancy.

E: Correct. This answer choice maintains parallelism between the modifying phrases “the first book by a Black woman” and “only the second published by an American woman”. Further, Option E correctly uses “only” to modify “the second (book)”, conveying the intended meaning - that “A collection of 38 poems by Phillis Wheatley” is the second “book” ever published by an American woman. Besides, Option E is free of any awkwardness or redundancy.

Q3.

Concepts tested here: Meaning, verb tense/form

A: Trap. This answer choice incorrectly uses the past perfect tense verb “had been allowed” to refer to an action taking place in the current time frame; please remember, the simple present tense is used to refer to actions taking place in the current time frame, and the past perfect tense (marked by the use of helping verb “had”) is used when a sentence contains two actions in the past; the helping verb “had” is used with the action in the “greater past”.

B: This answer choice incorrectly uses the past perfect continuous tense verb “had been dumping” to refer to an action taking place in the current time frame; please remember, the simple present tense is used to refer to actions taking place in the current time frame, and the past perfect continuous tense (marked by the use of helping verb “had/have been”) is only used when a sentence contains two actions in past and one action is in greater past as well as continuous in nature. Further, Option B alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase “municipalities had been dumping”; the construction of this phrase incorrectly implies that the 1972 agreement reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities had practically been dumping into the Great Lakes; the intended meaning is that the 1972 agreement reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are permitted to dump into the Great Lakes.

C: This answer choice incorrectly uses the simple present tense verb “reduces” to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the simple past tense is used to refer to actions that concluded in the past, and the simple present tense is only used to indicate actions taking place in the current time frame, indicate habitual actions, state universal truths, and convey information that is permanent in nature. Further, Option C incorrectly uses the present perfect continuous tense verb “have been allowed to dump” to refer to an action taking place in the current time frame; please remember, the simple present tense is used to refer to actions taking place in the current time frame, and the present perfect continuous tense (marked by "has/have been") is the correct tense to refer to actions that started in past and continue into the present.

D: Correct. This answer choice correctly uses the simple past tense verb “reduced” to refer to an action that concluded in the past. Further, Option E correctly uses the simple present tense verb “are allowed” to refer to an action taking place in the current time frame. Moreover, Option D uses the phrase “are allowed to dump”, conveying the intended meaning – that the 1972 agreement reduced the amount of phosphates that municipalities are permitted to dump into the Great Lakes. Additionally, Option E uses the infinitive verb form (“to + base form of verb” - “to + dump” in this sentence) to refer to the intent of the action “allowed”.

E: This answer choice incorrectly uses the simple present tense verb “reduces” to refer to an action that concluded in the past; please remember, the simple past tense is used to refer to actions that concluded in the past, and the simple present tense is only used to indicate actions taking place in the current time frame, indicate habitual actions, state universal truths, and convey information that is permanent in nature. Further, Option E uses the present participle (“verb+ing” - “dumping” in this sentence) construction to refer to the intent of the action “allowed”; please remember, for referring to the purpose or intent of an action, the infinitive verb form (“to + base form of verb”) is preferred over the present participle (“verb+ing” - “dumping” in this sentence) construction.

Q4.i]

Level: 650

- A. The correct answer
- B. Out of Scope. The author notes that the problem of a Creator only arises when linear time is considered, and the phrase ties into the question of a Creator. Therefore, a debate between the two times is outside the scope.
- C. Out of Scope. The disappearance of the dinosaurs is mentioned in para 2 in a discussion of time frames, not the debate referred to in the phrase.
- D. Out of Scope. The author doesn’t mention any debate about the movement of galaxies.
- E. Outside the scope.

Q4.ii]

Level: 650

Review the gist of the passage and keep the author’s main points in mind while evaluating the choices. Three of the choices match points the author makes, but (B) directly contradicts the time frames mentioned in Para 2, which indicate that the solar system is much younger than the universe itself. Note that your research for question 4 helps you here.

- A. Opposite. This is stated in Para 4.
- B. The correct answer
- C. Opposite. This is just another way of saying that the universe is expanding.
- D. Opposite. This is a main point of the first part of Par 4.
- E. Opposite. This is stated in Para 2

Q4.iii]

Level: 600

- A. The correct answer
- B. Out of Scope. The author never makes this argument.
- C. Out of Scope. This point isn't made either.
- D. Out of Scope. The author doesn't argue that this must be true, but rather that it's a point of debate.
- E. Out of Scope. The author never makes this argument.

Q5.

- A. uses ambiguous terms.No such ambiguous terms were presented by the economist while presenting his argument.
- B. assumes everyone else agrees New York City should be helped The question by the economist is having a 'neutral' tone in the interrogative. There is no such assumption underlying the economist's question.
- C. appeals to emotions rather than using logic Emotional pitch is not highlighted through the 'neutral' tone of the question by the Economist.
- D. relies upon second-hand reports rather than first-hand accounts. Irrelevant option, as there is no mention of reports in the given stimulus.
- E. completely ignores the issue at hand.While the issue pertains to 'federal assistance' in particular, the question (by the economist)relates to offering help in any form, say tax cuts, job creation, or any other means.

Q6.

A- Greater variation among weed plants would make it more difficult for the machine to distinguish between weeds and crop plants, and this would make it less likely that the machine would be effective.

B- This option tends to disfavor the effectiveness of the machine. The more changeable the colors of the plants to be distinguished, the more complex the task of distinguishing between weeds and crop plants based on their color.

C- This option tends to disfavor the likely benefits of the machine because it indicates that manual weeding distinguishes weeds from crop plants by using criteria that the machine does not take into account. If the machine does not distinguish weeds from crop plants as accurately and reliably as manual weeding does, then the machine is less apt to make manual weeding unnecessary.

D is Correct. Making crop plants easily distinguishable from weeds would facilitate the effective use of the weeding machine.

E- This does not favor the company's implementing the plan to develop the machine. There would still be tasks other than weeding that would require hiring staff. Thus there would still be labor costs even if the need for manual weeding were eliminated.

Q7.

(A) It is unreasonable to believe that a new drug cures heart disease when it is tested, albeit successfully, on only a few patients. Most new drugs require testing on large numbers of patients before they are considered effective.

It talks of few patients and several patients - no mention of majority or most patients. That is the sample size we are looking for..Hence Incorrect.

(B) Many people who undergo surgery for ulcers show no long-term improvement. So it is unreasonable to believe that surgery for ulcers is effective, even though ulcer surgery benefits many people as well.

Talks of 'many' people in both instances..no mention of 'Majority' - Incorrect.

(C) Even though many cancer patients experience remissions without drinking herbal tea, it is unreasonable to believe that not drinking herbal tea causes such remissions. Several factors are known to be relevant to cancer remission.

Talks of only one sample size, that too of 'many' - Incorrect.

(D) A number of people who die prematurely take aspirin. But it is unreasonable to conclude that aspirin is dangerous. Most people who take aspirin do not die prematurely.

This talks of sample sizes we are looking for - 'most people' and 'many people'. the sequence in which they appear has been reversed probably to increase the difficulty level. - Further analysis of this option shows that the reasoning is the same as the argument. But to save time, we can proceed further and see if we can eliminate option E. If not, we can analyse both D and E.

(E) A significant number of children raised near power lines develop cancer. So it is unreasonable to deny a connection between living near power lines and developing cancer, even though many people living near power lines never develop cancer.

Q8.

Concepts tested here Absolute phrase, idioms, modifiers

A. a consequence of sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time. Perfect. Consequence modifies the whole clause before that and it is well structured

B. a consequence from sitting for long periods of time too near to large jet engines

"Consequence" is used rightly here but structure awkward. Also, "time too near" is awkward; they should have used a comma.

C. a consequence which resulted from sitting too close to large jet engines for long periods of time

Very wordy.

D. damaged from sitting too near to large jet engines for long periods of time

Impairment is already damaged, how is the damage word modifying it?

E. damaged because they sat too close to large jet engines for long periods of time. Impairment is already damaged, how is the damage word modifying it?

Q9.

Concepts tested here: Modifiers, punctuation

A. that some Blacks return to Africa, the land that, to him, symbolized the possibility of freedom - didn't seem like the best answer, but nothing grammatically wrong

B. that some Blacks return to the African land symbolizing the possibility of freedom to him - "symbolizing the possibility of freedom" is applied to Some Blacks' return to Africa, which is distorts the meaning

C. that some Blacks return to Africa which was the land which symbolized the possibility of freedom to him - the usage of "which" twice is awkward

D. some Black's returning to Africa which was the land that to him symbolized the possibility of freedom - the usage of a gerund (returning) preceding the possessive noun is correct, but it's missing "that," which should follow after "advocated"

E. some Black's return to the land symbolizing the possibility of freedom to him, Africa - word order is awkward and the sentence is missing "that" preceding the possessive noun

Q10.

Concepts tested here: Grammatical construction, idioms, modifiers, pronouns

A: Trap. This answer choice incorrectly modifies "wingspan of 36 feet" with "believed to be...ever seen", illogically implying that a wingspan of 36 feet is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; the intended meaning is that the Quetzalcoatlus is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; please remember, in a "noun + comma + phrase" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun; this is one of the most frequently tested concepts on GMAT sentence correction. Further, Option A incorrectly uses the simple present tense verb "be" to refer to an event that concluded in the past but continues to affect the present; please remember, the present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb "has/have") is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present, and the simple present tense is used to indicate actions taking place in the current time frame, indicate habitual actions, state universal truths, and convey information that is permanent in nature.

B: Trap. This answer choice incorrectly uses the simple present tense verb "be" to refer to an event that concluded in the past but continues to affect the present; please remember, the present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb "has/have") is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present, and the simple present tense is used to indicate actions taking place in the current time frame, indicate habitual actions, state universal truths, and convey information that is permanent in nature. Further, Option B incorrectly uses "that" to refer to the exact same subject - "the Quetzalcoatlus"; please remember, the pronoun "that" is used to refer to a variation of the subject, and the pronoun "it" is used to refer to the exact same subject.

C: Correct. This answer choice uses the phrase "and it is believed", avoiding the meaning errors seen in Options A, D, and E and conveying the intended meaning - that Quetzalcoatlus is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen. Further, Option C correctly uses the present perfect tense verb "have been" to refer to an event that concluded in the past but continues to affect the present. Additionally, Option C correctly uses the pronoun "it" to refer to the exact same subject - "the Quetzalcoatlus".

D: This answer choice incorrectly refers to "wingspan of 36 feet" with "which was, it is believed...ever seen", illogically implying that a wingspan of 36 feet is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; the intended meaning is that the Quetzalcoatlus is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; please remember, "who/whose/whom/which/where", when preceded by a comma, refer to the noun just before the comma.

E: This answer choice incorrectly refers to "wingspan of 36 feet" with "which is...ever seen", illogically implying that a wingspan of 36 feet is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; the intended meaning is that the Quetzalcoatlus is believed to have been the largest flying creature the world has ever seen; please remember, "who/whose/whom/which/where", when preceded by a comma, refer to the noun just before the comma. Further, Option E incorrectly uses the simple present tense verb "be" to refer to an event that concluded in the past but continues to affect the present; please remember, the present perfect tense (marked by the use of the helping verb "has/have") is used to describe events that concluded in the past but continue to affect the present, and the simple present tense is used to indicate actions taking place in the current time frame, indicate habitual actions, state universal truths, and convey information that is permanent in nature.



Q11.i]

Level:550

The Purpose identified in the passage map is "to show that Landsburg makes some good points, but his idea is too extreme." The correct answer should reflect these ideas.

Evaluate the Answer Choices:

(C) matches the prediction and is correct.

(A) and (B) reflect Landsburg's point of view, not the author's. The purpose of a passage as a whole is always from the author's point of view.

(D) is incorrect because the author does not even discuss various types of spending.

(E) is incorrect because the author does not even discuss better ways of saving money.

Q11 ii]

Level:700+

The first sentence in paragraph two states that as long as the money is not spent, a miser benefits the society. A person who burns his money, as in (A), is not spending it. So, as strange as it might sound, (A) is consistent with Landsburg's view, and is the correct answer.

Be careful with (B). The third paragraph would support this inference, but since it's in the third paragraph, that means it's the author's opinion, not Landsburg's.

(C) is too extreme. The author only mentions that, according to Landsburg, saving is the most helpful economic activity that a person can do, and that nobody is as generous as a miser, but this doesn't necessarily mean that overall a miser benefits society more than anyone else.

(D) starts out fine, as Landsburg thinks misers benefit more people than philanthropists do. But Landsburg would say that philanthropists should save their money, not spend it.

(E) is unsupported. The author says that a miser benefits society as long as she doesn't spend the money, there's no information about her motives, only the results.

Q11 iii]

Level:700+

A. They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English. According to the above related text (A) is correct.

B. They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages. Nothing can be found in the passage about this option to be true.

C. They often gave their readers aesthetic satisfaction, despite their inaccuracies.

Contrary to this has been discussed in the passage and this is the opposite option, in spite of aesthetic similarity with oral native poetry, they got limited acceptance by the audience.

D. They usually lacked complex verse structure.Nothing as such is discussed.

E. They were overly dependent on European literary models. Out of scope

Q11 iv]

Level:700+

A. Art and mortality were rarely the subjects of their poetry. The passage didn't tell us about the subjects of the poetry of American Indian literature before Renaissance, Out of scope.

B. Their oratorical grandeur reached its peak in the nineteenth century.Nothing is given by the passage as such.

C. They occasionally translated their own poetry. We don't know this about American Indian literature before Renaissance

D. They seldom wrote poetry in English. This is correct! but it didn't look like a correct answer when we read it first. Read the below lines from the passage:

The outpouring of contemporary American Indian literature in the last two decades, often called the Native American Renaissance, represents for many the first opportunity to experience Native American poetry. The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited

E. They emphasized structure, tone, and syntax rather than literary form.

Q12.

A. Some scientists believe that the conditions needed for complex life to evolve are unique to earth and hence the likelihood of extra-terrestrial life is marginal. - This discards the possibility of existence of ET civilizations besides our planet, doesn't help in resolving the paradox.

B. Life forms do arise and evolve elsewhere but events such as ice ages, asteroid impacts as experienced on earth destroy life before complex life forms can evolve. - This says that before complex life forms could evolve, they are destroyed. Tempting choice, but fermi paradox talks about "technologically advanced extra-terrestrial civilizations ought to exist" , hence this doesn't explain the paradox.

C. Technological civilizations may destroy themselves before or shortly after radio or space flight technology through nuclear or biological warfare or accidental contamination. - Again a tempting choice, but if they get destroyed after space flight technology, we may/may not find the trace of their existence. Hence, incorrect.

D. It may be that advanced civilizations exist in our galaxy but they are simply too far apart for two-way communication to be effective. - This helps to explain the last sentence of passage that advanced civilizations do exist but are too far to gather any evidence on the basis of effective communication.

E. According to Judeo-Christian belief God has placed human beings as the only intelligent life in the universe. - Out of scope, religious belief is not being considered here, moreover it contradicts the possibility of ET life in universe.

Q13.

A. Most automobile travel is local, and the networks of roads and streets in the country's settled areas have changed little over the last 20 years. So the motorists are actually traveling within the city and not on the highways. Hence, the argument stands weakened as the expansion of highway is doing no good to these motorists traveling within the city limits. This looks good and in line with our questions.

B. Gasoline prices are high, and miles traveled per car per year have not changed much over the last 20 years.

Irrelevant. Does not in any way weaken the argument

C. The country's urban centers have well-developed public transit systems that carry most of the people who commute into those centers.

Does not weaken. Irrelevant piece of information

D. The average age of automobiles registered in the country is lower now than it was 20 years ago.

What has the average age got to do with traffic? Irrelevant

E. Radio stations have long been broadcasting regular traffic reports that inform motorists about traffic congestion.

even if they inform about congestion, they do not help reduce it in any way..Irrelevant

Q14.

A. The percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.7 is higher in the Physics department than it is in the English department.

--> For given conditions to be true, we can have no student with GPA > 3.7 in Physics department, while few students having GPA > 3.7 in English department.

B. The English department has the second highest percentage of students with grade point averages higher than 3.5.

--> With above conditions, we can have a third department with 30% students having GPA = 3.6. Now, this department will be the second highest % of students with GPA > 3.5

C. Some students in the English department have grade point averages higher than 3.0 but lower than 3.5.

--> This must be true as English department should have students with GPA > 3.0. Only the % of students having GPA > 3.5 should not be greater than % of students in Physics department having GPA > 3.5.

D. The English department has more total students than does the Physics department.

--> This need not be true. Because we are looking at only the percentages of students, we can have 10,000 students in Physics department and only 100 students in English department, while the percentages agree with premise.

E. The average grade point average of the Physics department is higher than the average grade point average of the English department.

--> Let's say, In English department let 100 students have GPA = 3.45. So the average GPA = 3.45.

And say, In Physics department 50 students have GPA=3.6 and 50 students have GPA=1.6. So the average GPA is 2.6.

So,  $\text{avg}(\text{Eng dept}) > \text{avg}(\text{Physics dept})$ .

This dataset satisfies all the premises: % of students in English department having GPA > 3 is highest = 100%, and GPA > 3.5 = 0%

While, % of students in Physics department having GPA > 3.5 is highest = 50%, and GPA > 3.0 = 50%. Hence E need not be true always.

Q15.

Concepts tested here: Modifiers

- A. under criminal investigation but - what follows but seems to be ambiguous as we don't know who has not been charged - federal government or people ??
- B. under criminal investigation, ((but who)) - incorrect structure + ambiguity of "who".
- C. under criminal investigation, but ((they)) - incorrect.
- D. who are under criminal investigation, ((but they)) - incorrect.
- E. who are under criminal investigation but - brings out the correct meaning by using who before the underlined part so as to convey that both the parts are about people. Thus, ambiguity is removed and correct meaning is conveyed.

Q16.

Concepts tested here: Idioms

- A. A Firm... claims... from a one-page writing sample. After carefully reading, it changes the meaning, A firm does not claim from one page of writing samples, rather A firm claims about their ability to assess
- B. A Firm claims... from a one-page writing sample. After carefully reading, it changes the meaning, A firm does not claim from one page of writing samples, rather A firm claims about their ability to assess.
- C. "The Ability - Of" is incorrect IDIOM
- D. Able To == Is correct IDIOM
- E. Usage of "being able" is incorrect

Q17.i]

Level:600

- (A) Verse structure No comparison, out of scope
- (B) Oratorical techniques. There is no artistic comparison has been made ever in the passage, I am afraid the majority of the non-native students who took this option might be confused about the correct meaning of the word "Oratorical"
- (C) Manner of treating certain themes. This is correct! The below text from the passage leads to the correct answer to the question.
- N. Scott Momaday's poetry often treats art and mortality in a manner that recalls British romantic poetry.

In the same way, his novels, an art form European in origin, display an eloquence that echoes the oratorical grandeur of the great nineteenth-century American Indian chiefs.

(D) Use of certain syntactical constructions. Out of scope

(E) Patterns of rhythm and rhyme. Out of scope

Q17.ii]

Level:600

A. To illustrate how the author believes that members of the Native American Renaissance have broadened their potential audience.The following is the text lead to this option:

"By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions. For example....." The author has provided N. Scott Momaday's example shows how the author believes that members of the Native American Renaissance have broadened their potential audience.

B. To emphasize the similarities between Momaday's writings and their European literary models

No such comparison is given, out of scope.

C. To demonstrate the contemporary appeal of traditional Native American oral literature.Although this is discussed in the passage this is not the reason why the author inserted the example of N. Scott Momaday, we just need to concentrate on the context of the passage.

D. To suggest that contemporary American Indian writers have sacrificed traditional values for popular literary success-Out of context

E. To imply the continuing popularity of translations of oral American Indian literature-Out of context

Q17. iii]

Level:700+

"The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty"

A. They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.According to the above related text (A) is correct.

B. They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.Nothing can be found in the passage about this option to be true.

C. They often gave their readers aesthetic satisfaction, despite their inaccuracies. Contrary to this has been discussed in the passage and this is the opposite option, in spite of aesthetic similarity with oral native poetry, they got limited acceptance by the audience.

D. They usually lacked complex verse structure. Nothing as such is discussed.

E. They were overly dependent on European literary models. Out of scope

Q17. iv]

Level:700+

A. Art and mortality were rarely the subjects of their poetry. The passage didn't tell us about the subjects of the poetry of American Indian literature before Renaissance, Out of scope.

B. Their oratorical grandeur reached its peak in the nineteenth century. Nothing is given by the passage as such.

C. They occasionally translated their own poetry. We don't know this about American Indian literature before Renaissance

D. They seldom wrote poetry in English. This is correct! but it didn't look like a correct answer when we read it first. Read the below lines from the passage:

Q18.

A. offering a counterexample to a theory -- No counterexamples given. This would be similar to saying "All these materials actually come from Earth, so we have no reason to look towards space" or "But, items from Venus have actually been found on Earth". It would be something out of the blue that attacks our old argument in some way. This does not do that. Out.

B. eliminating competing alternative explanations -- Perfect. We eliminated two of our three hypotheses and drew our conclusion off of the third one.

C. contrasting present circumstances with past circumstances -- This would be like saying "well, 50 million years ago this happened, so therefore this occurred." Out.

D. questioning an assumption -- Nope, once more we are restating the facts of our hypothesis after eliminating others. If we had said "oh, wait. But there is a fourth planet, and because of X, the meteorites could be coming from there", we would be questioning the assumption that there are only three other planets where this could come from. Out.

E. abstracting a general principle from specific data -- A general principle is not given. We are told a specific case and three outcomes. Nothing general. If our argument talked about the three planets, but then said "therefore, all objects falling to Earth are from Mars" or "Therefore, all objects falling to a planet come from one close", we would be getting abstract from the general. Out.

Q19.

A. Passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is necessary to reduce global warming. - incorrect

This is not the flaw. Jacques does believe that legislation is necessary to reduce global warming.

B. The passing of legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is a key step en route to stopping global warming. - incorrect

This is not the reason why Pierre's response is inaccurate.

C. If global warming is to be stopped, legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions must be passed. - incorrect

This isn't the logical flaw in Pierre's objection

D. Passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions is enough to stop global warming. - correct

If Pierre believes that Jacques has said the above, then Pierre's objection would be valid.

E. Global warming will not be stopped by passing legislation to reduce fossil fuel emissions - incorrect

This doesn't make Pierre's objection to Jacques' statement valid.

Q20.

Concepts tested here: Parallel structure

A. flames spreading (missing verb)

B. flame spreads (look at this, this good choice, only slight deviation -- flames --flame)... B is a good option less of choice here

C. flames are caused to spread

D. causing flames to spread

based on the original construction of C vs. D (D is better) -- even better than B (kept the flames --> flames)

E. original E has 'causing'



Q21.

Concepts tested here: Comparisons, grammatical construction, modifiers, subject verb agreement.

A: This answer choice incorrectly refer to the singular noun "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" with the plural verb "were published". Further, Option A alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "the same year as The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn were published"; the construction of this phrase leads to an incoherent meaning; the intended meaning is that Mark Twain wrote a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published.

B: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "in the same year of publication"; the construction of this phrase incorrectly implies that Mark Twain wrote and published a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published; the intended meaning is that Mark Twain wrote a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published.

C: Correct. This answer choice correctly refers to the singular noun "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" with the singular verb "was published". Further, Option C uses the phrase "in the same year that The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published", conveying the intended meaning - that Mark Twain wrote a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published. Additionally, Option C is free of any awkwardness or redundancy.

D: This answer choice uses the needlessly indirect construction "Mark Twain wrote a letter...that", leading to awkwardness and redundancy.

E: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "in the same year of publication"; the construction of this phrase incorrectly implies that Mark Twain wrote and published a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published; the intended meaning is that Mark Twain wrote a certain letter in the year The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was published. Further, Option E uses the needlessly indirect construction "Mark Twain wrote a letter...that", leading to awkwardness and redundancy.

Q22.

Concepts tested here: Meaning, modifiers

Choice A: In Option A, we see a pronoun ambiguity error; the pronoun "it" could refer to "site" or "earthquake or flood". Moreover, Option A also suffers from a modifier error; the modifying phrase "overlooking the possibility" incorrectly modifies "A natural response", rather than "communities". Additionally, this answer choice alters the intended meaning of the sentence; a close reading of Option A will show that it refers to the possibility of the forces being repeated, rather than the event the forces caused. Thus, Option A is incorrect.

Choice B: Option B repeats the meaning-related and modifier errors of Option A. Thus, Option B is incorrect.

Choice C: Option C also suffers from the modifier error found in Options A and B. Moreover, it suffers from ambiguity in the phrase "overlooking that" as "overlooking" can also mean to physically overlook something. Thus, Option C is incorrect

Choice D: Option D also suffers from the meaning-related errors found in Options A and B. Thus, Option D is incorrect.

Choice E: Option E suffers from no modifier errors and clearly conveys the intended meaning of the sentence. Thus, Option E is correct.

Q23.

A The author of the passage does mention that post-World War I modern writers are often known for “throwing off the restraints of tradition and conveying an overall sense of emptiness and indifference.” This does not mean, however, that their writing is among the bleakest and most apathetic in all of literary history, nor can this be inferred from the information provided in the passage. Answer choice (A) assumes too much, so it cannot be correct.

B The passage indicates that many post-World War I authors rejected literary conventions of the past. The passage does not indicate, however, that all authors rejected the literary conventions of the past. The word “all” is far too universal to be inferred from the information in the passage, so answer choice (B) must be incorrect.

C The author of the passage does imply that a number of post-World War I authors were veterans who had experienced the horrors of the war. But there is nothing in the passage to suggest that veterans focused primarily on literature as an outlet after the war. Answer choice (C) assumes too much, so it must be eliminated.

D The passage certainly implies that World War I left the soldiers with strong impressions, but there is simply not enough information in the passage to indicate the number of soldiers to have survived the war. The initial part of answer choice (D) cannot be inferred from the passage, so it must be incorrect.

E The discussion of the rise of modern literature and the mention of the rise of fantasy literature after World War I—in conjunction with the explanation that both forms were in existence but not necessarily prevalent prior to the war—suggests that the war itself contributed to the genres in which the “lost generation” chose to write. Answer choice (E) best explains this and is, therefore, correct.

Q24.

A. trying to undermine support for a certain policy by pointing out that factors other than the policy itself could account for the results attributed to that policy

"Bats entering into Britain" is considered a factor other than the policy itself. Seems logical. Can not be eliminated outrightly.

B. raising a possible objection to a certain policy in order to show that the objection is in fact irrelevant to the particular situation the policy was designed to address

Policy was designed to stop rabies from spreading by quarantining animals entering Britain. Bats cannot be quarantined and lead to spread of rabies. This objection is certainly relevant to the particular situation (stop rabies from spreading) the policy was designed to address. Incorrect

C. providing evidence that because the officials charged with enforcing a certain policy often fail to perform their duty that policy is sure to have little effect

"the officials charged with enforcing a certain policy often fail to perform their duty" is not mentioned. Incorrect

D. showing that because a certain policy is not universally adopted that policy cannot accomplish what it was designed to do

Argument is concerned with rabies in Britain and has no concern with policy's universal adoption. Incorrect

E. arguing that a certain policy is bound to fail because an event that is likely to defeat the aim of the policy falls outside the policy's influence[/quote]

An event "Bats, which are very susceptible to rabies, fly into Britain from continental Europe. Since wild bats cannot be quarantined, this policy cannot control rabies spread by wild bats." is likely to defeat the aim of the policy and falls outside the policy's influence since bats can not be quarantined. Correct.

Q25.

Concepts tested here: Idioms, Verb tense/form

A. numbers of women employed outside the home grew by more than a thirty-five percent increase Wrong - "numbers" is not appropriate for the noun "women"; "more than...increase" is redundant.

B. numbers of women employed outside the home grew more than thirty-five percent Wrong - "numbers", same reason as above; "grew" is not idiomatic for percentages.

C. numbers of women employed outside the home were raised by more than thirty-five percent Wrong - "numbers", same reason as above; passive construction creates an illogical meaning and signifies that women were raised by percentages.

D. number of women employed outside the home increased by more than thirty-five percent Correct - "more than" modifies "increased"

E. number of women employed outside the home was raised by more than a thirty-five percent increase Wrong - "more than...increase" is redundant.

Q26.

Concepts tested here: Comparisons, idioms, modifiers

A: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun.

B: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun. Further, Option B incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books") are to B ("democratic capitalism") like X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

C: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun. Further, Option C incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books") are to B ("democratic capitalism") just as X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

D: This answer choice incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books")...are to B ("democratic capitalism") similar to X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

E: Correct. This answer choice correctly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith", conveying the intended meaning - that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment. Further, Option E correctly uses the idiomatic construction "A ("two major books")...are to B ("democratic capitalism") what X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")".

Q27.

Concepts tested here: Comparisons, idioms, modifiers

A: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun.

B: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun. Further, Option B incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books") are to B ("democratic capitalism") like X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

C: This answer choice incorrectly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith's two major books", illogically implying that the books were a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; the intended meaning is that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment; please remember, in a "phrase + comma + noun" construction, the phrase must correctly modify the noun. Further, Option C incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books") are to B ("democratic capitalism") just as X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

D: This answer choice incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "A ("two major books") ...are to B ("democratic capitalism") similar to X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")" rather than the idiomatic construction "A are to B what X is to Y"; please remember, "A is/are to B what X is/are to Y" is an idiomatic construction used to convey that the relationship between A and B is similar to the relationship between X and Y.

E: Correct. This answer choice correctly uses "A leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment" to modify "Adam Smith", conveying the intended meaning - that Adam Smith was a leading figure in the Scottish enlightenment. Further, Option E correctly uses the idiomatic construction "A ("two major books")...are to B ("democratic capitalism") what X ("Marx's Das Kapital") is to Y ("socialism")".

Q28.

Concepts tested here: Diction, parallel structure.

A: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "and, the result is, to make"; the construction of this phrase incorrectly implies that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the children are able to make sense of speech; the intended meaning is that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, hampers their ability to make sense of speech. Further, Option A incorrectly uses the unidiomatic construction "so A ("brisk") B ("it hampers the ability...words")"; please remember, "so A that B" is a correct, idiomatic usage that describes cause (A) and effect (B). Additionally, Option A uses the construction "ability for"; please remember, "ability to" is generally preferred over "ability for".

B: Correct. This answer choice uses the phrase "and, as a result, to make", conveying the intended meaning - that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the brisk pace also hampers their ability to make sense of speech. Further, Option B correctly uses the idiomatic construction "so A ("brisk") that B ("it hampers the ability... words")" to refer to the cause-effect relationship between the briskness of the conversational pace of everyday life and the fact that it hampers the

ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words. Additionally, Option B uses the preferred construction "ability to".

C: This answer choice subtly alters the meaning of the sentence through the clause "they are unable to make"; the construction of this clause incorrectly implies that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the children are unable to make sense of speech; the intended meaning is that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the brisk pace also hampers their ability to make sense of speech.

D: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "and results in not making"; the construction of this phrase leads to an incoherent meaning; the intended meaning is that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the brisk pace hampers their ability to make sense of speech.

E: This answer choice alters the meaning of the sentence through the phrase "resulting in being unable to make"; the construction of this phrase illogically implies that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the brisk pace is unable to make sense of speech; the intended meaning is that the conversational pace of everyday life may be so brisk that it hampers the ability of some children to distinguish discrete sounds and words and, as a result, the brisk pace also hampers their ability to make sense of speech; remember, the introduction of the present participle ("verbing"- "resulting" in this case) after comma generally leads to a cause-effect relationship. Additionally, Option E uses the construction "ability for"; please remember, "ability to" is generally preferred over "ability for".