

Sample Test

VERBAL ABILITY

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Direction: Each sentence below has one or more blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose a set of words for each pair of blanks that best fits the meaning of the sentence as whole.

1. Neelam, in the famous novel by Ashraf Khayyal, was a ____; he hated the rest of mankind.
 - A. misanthrope
 - B. hypochondriac
 - C. philanthropist
 - D. hedonist
 - E. sybarite
2. A businessman in Pakistan must widen his horizons; a ____ attitude will get you nowhere in this age of global communications.
 - A. moderate
 - B. petrified
 - C. parochial
 - D. diversified
 - E. comprehensive
3. Our bookshelves at home display a range of books on wide-ranging subjects and in many languages, reflecting the ____ tastes of our family members.
 - A. anomalous
 - B. limited
 - C. arcane
 - D. furtive
 - E. eclectic

4. Plastic bags are ____ symbols of consumer society; they are found wherever you travel.
- A. rare
 - B. ephemeral
 - C. ubiquitous
 - D. fleeting
 - E. covert
5. Dr. Qadeer needs to ____ his argument with more experimental data; as it stands his thesis is ____.
- A. support - profound
 - B. bolster - acceptable
 - C. refine - satisfactory
 - D. buttress - inadequate
 - E. define - succinct
6. After an initially warm reception by most reviewers and continued ____ by conservative thinkers, Tariq's work came under heavy fire.
- A. criticism
 - B. endorsement
 - C. denigration
 - D. counterattack
 - E. refutation
7. Through the 19th Century, the classics of Indo-Pak Civilization were considered to be the ____ of wisdom and culture, and a/an ____ person - by definition- knew them well.
- A. foundation - average
 - B. epitome - uneducated
 - C. cornerstone - obtuse
 - D. font - ecclesiastical
 - E. repository - educated
8. In this biography we are given a glimpse of the young man ____ pursuing the path of the poet despite ____ and rejection slips.
- A. doggedly - disappointment
 - B. tirelessly - encouragement
 - C. sporadically - awards

- D. successfully - acclaim
E. unsuccessfully - failure

9. All European countries are seeking to diminish the check upon individual _____ which state examinations with their _____ growth have bought in their train.

- A. rights - liberating
B. liberties - empowering
C. spontaneity - tyrannous
D. foibles - inevitable
E. creativity - soporific

10. In keeping with his own _____ in international diplomacy, Churchill proposed a personal meeting of heads of government, but the effort was doomed to failure, as the temper of the times was _____.

- A. ideas - pluralistic
B. predilections - inimical
C. aversions - hostile
D. impulses - amicable
E. maxims - salacious

11. The wall and floor decorations created by Indian housewives are usually _____, remaining hours, days, or at most, weeks before being worn off by human activity or weather and replaced by new _____.

- A. perennial - drawings
B. ephemeral - designs
C. trivial - purchases
D. impermanent - furnishings
E. innovative - pictures

12. EXCESSIVE:
- A. acceptable
 - B. Scarce
 - C. Unachievable
 - D. Abundant
 - E. storage

13. VICTOR:
- A. loser
 - B. Enemy
 - C. Gambler
 - D. enthrall
 - E. Competitive

14. AUDACIOUS:
- A. Coward
 - B. Deaf
 - C. Blur
 - D. Martinet
 - E. Civilized

15. AUTONOMY:
- A. Mysterious
 - B. Captured
 - C. Eloquence
 - D. Kingdom
 - E. Monopoly

16. EXTEMPORANEOUS:
- A. Extra
 - B. Adroit
 - C. Organized
 - D. Confident
 - E. Callow

17. **DISTENDED:**
- A. confined
 - B. converge
 - C. Sparse
 - D. Convoluted
 - E. Repel

18. **ASSUAGE:**
- A. Inaugurate
 - B. intensify
 - C. Adhere
 - D. minimize
 - E. neglect

ANALOGIES

Directions: In each of the following questions, five lettered pairs of words or phrases follow a related pair of words or phrase. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

19. **CURTAIN : STAGE**
- A. Cloth : Shop
 - B. Cup : Tea
 - C. Pen: holder
 - D. reflector : studio
 - E. meeting : chair

20. **INSOMNIA : SLEEP**
- A. knowledge : study
 - B. Ataxia : walk
 - C. stumble : wave
 - D. laxative : rest
 - E. Hunger : appetite

21. **BARTER : COMMODITIES**

- D. Garrick was as great as he is portrayed
- E. historical records can reveal personality

29. Information supplied in the passage is sufficient to answer which of the following questions?

I Who did Doran think was probably the best English actor?

II What did Doran think of Garrick?

III Would the author give a definite answer to the first question posed in the passage?

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and III only
- D. II and III only
- E. I, II and III

Passage

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently, Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world today. To-morrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the mean time.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of tonight. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivore to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

Questions

30. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is

- A. totally wrong
- B. somewhat idealistic

- C. unhelpful
- D. indefensible
- E. immutable

31. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
 - B. the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
 - C. the pests themselves are part of the food chain
 - D. these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
 - E. elimination of these insects would require the use of insecticides that kill a wide range of insects
32. It can be inferred that the passage is
- A. part of an article in a scientific journal
 - B. extracted from the minutes of a nature club
 - C. part of a speech delivered to an educated audience
 - D. a speech delivered in a court of law
 - E. from a polemical article published in a magazine
33. The purpose of the final paragraph is
- A. to sum up the main points of the author's argument
 - B. to urge a solution to an increasingly pressing problem
 - C. to qualify the author's definition of an important term
 - D. to propose a program
 - E. to suggest that man should not intervene in natural environments

Passage

The first and most important rule of legitimate or popular government, that is to say, of government whose object is the good of the people, is therefore, as I have observed, to follow in everything the general will. But to follow this will it is necessary to know it, and above all to distinguish it from the particular will, beginning with one's self: this distinction is always very difficult to make, and only the most sublime virtue can afford sufficient illumination for it. As, in order to will, it is necessary to be free, a difficulty no less great than the former arises — that of preserving at once the public liberty and the authority of government. Look into the motives which have induced men, once united by their common needs in a general society, to unite themselves still more intimately by means of civil societies: you will find no other motive than that of assuring the property, life and liberty of each member by the protection of all. But can men be forced to

defend the liberty of any one among them, without trespassing on that of others? And how can they provide for the public needs, without alienating the individual property of those who are forced to contribute to them? With whatever sophistry all this may be covered over, it is certain that if any constraint can be laid on my will, I am no longer free, and that I am no longer master of my own property, if anyone else can lay a hand on it. This difficulty, which would have seemed insurmountable, has been removed, like the first, by the most sublime of all human institutions, or rather by a divine inspiration, which teaches mankind to imitate here below the unchangeable decrees of the Deity. By what inconceivable art has a means been found of making men free by making them subject; of using in the service of the State the properties, the persons and even the lives of all its members, without constraining and without consulting them; of confining their will by their own admission; of overcoming their refusal by that consent, and forcing them to punish themselves, when they act against their own will? How can it be that all should obey, yet nobody take upon him to command, and that all should serve, and yet have no masters, but be the more free, as, in apparent subjection, each loses no part of his liberty but what might be hurtful to that of another? These wonders are the work of law. It is to law alone that men owe justice and liberty. It is this salutary organ of the will of all which establishes, in civil right, the natural equality between men. It is this celestial voice which dictates to each citizen the precepts of public reason, and teaches him to act according to the rules of his own judgment, and not to behave inconsistently with himself. It is with this voice alone that political rulers should speak when they command; for no sooner does one man, setting aside the law, claim to subject another to his private will, than he departs from the state of civil society, and confronts him face to face in the pure state of nature, in which obedience is prescribed solely by necessity.

Questions

34. A paradox is resolved according to the author when an individual
- A. submits to the rule of law and thus is at liberty to do anything that does not harm another person
 - B. behaves according to the natural rights of man and not according to imposed rules
 - C. agrees to follow the rule of law even when it is against his best interests
 - D. belongs to a society which guarantees individual liberty at all times
 - E. follows the will of the majority
35. The author's attitude to law in this passage is best conveyed as
- A. respect for its inalienable authority
 - B. extolling its importance as a human institution
 - C. resignation to the need for its imposition on the majority
 - D. acceptance of its restrictions
 - E. praise for its divine origin
36. The author would agree with all of the following EXCEPT
- A. government must maintain its authority without unduly compromising personal liberty

- BAT
- B. individual freedom is threatened in the absence of law
 - C. justice cannot be ensured in the absence of law
 - D. political leaders should use the law as their guide to correct leadership
 - E. the law recognizes that all men are capable of recognizing what is in the general interest

Passage

The tale of Piltdown man, the most infamous forgery in the contentious detective story of the origins of mankind, began in 1912. On December 18 that year Charles Dawson, a well-known amateur British archaeologist, and Arthur Smith Woodward, of the British Museum of Natural History, announced the discovery of some amazing human fossils. The remains comprised nine pieces of skull, a broken jaw with two teeth in place, a few stone tools, and some animal bones, all of which had been discovered on a farm near Piltdown Common in Sussex.

When pieced together the skull looked distinctly human. Although Piltdown man, as the hominid became known, had unusually thick bones, the brain case was large and rounded. There was no sign of prominent brow ridges or other apelike features. However, the shape of the jaw bone resembled that of an ape. The only human characteristic of this jaw was the wear on the two molars, which were ground down flat, as is frequently true of hominids that eat tough or abrasive foods, such as seeds. In other words the creature had the jaw of an ape and the skull of *Homo sapiens*.

The primitive stone tools found with these remains suggested a remote age for Piltdown man, perhaps the Early Pleistocene or even the Late Pliocene. (In 1912 experts thought the Pliocene lasted from 1 million to 600 000 years ago. Scientists now date it to between 5 million and 1.7 million years ago.) This date was also supported by some animal bones found with Piltdown Man. To most scientists of the time, Piltdown Man fulfilled a prediction made by the pioneering evolutionist Charles Darwin, who had believed that humans and the apes could be connected genetically through a still undiscovered creature. Most significantly, it was half-human in precisely the feature that was then accepted as the most important difference between humans and the apes - the brain. At this time there was little fossil evidence to contradict the idea that the brain was among the first of the human features to evolve.

As time went on, however, *Homo erectus* fossils were found in Java and China, while in South Africa the australopithecines were being discovered. All these fossils had human-like jaws and teeth and relatively small brains in contrast to Piltdown man's large cranium and apelike jaw. The large brain simply did not fit with the rest of the fossil evidence. By 1948 scientists knew that bones buried in the earth gradually absorb fluorine. The older a bone, the more fluorine it contains. When the Piltdown materials were tested for fluorine, the skull and jaw fragments turned out to be much younger than the Early Pleistocene animal bones with which the skull had been found.

Scientists were now very suspicious. In 1953 all the Piltdown material was tested for its authenticity. Not only was the recent age of the jaw and skull confirmed, but the jaw proved to be that of a modern orangutan, with the teeth filed down in a quite obvious manner to imitate wear on human teeth.

But the forger had not stopped there. A bone tool found with the remains had been made in recent times with a steel knife, which leaves different marks than does a stone flake or axe. The tools, as well as the animal bones, had been taken from different archaeological sites.

Once the forgery was exposed by modern scientific analysis the mystery was no longer where Piltdown Man came in human evolution but who was responsible for the hoax, and why? Although Dawson- the discoverer of most of the Piltdown material is frequently singled out as the person responsible for this practical joke, there is no definite proof and the question is far from settled.

37. The Piltdown skull seemed distinctly human because it had
- I large brain
 - II thick bones
 - III brow ridges
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. III only
 - D. I and III only
 - E. I, II and III
38. The scientists of the time made which of the following mistakes
- A. believed that fossil discoveries would reveal much about human origins
 - B. had preconceived ideas about what features an early hominid should have
 - C. followed the ideas of Darwin in the face of counterevidence
 - D. incorrectly judged the size of the brain
 - E. failed to examine other fossil evidence available at the time
39. The animal bones found buried with the Piltdown Man were all of the following EXCEPT
- A. shown to be genuinely Pleistocene
 - B. more recent than first thought
 - C. unconnected with the human remains
 - D. deliberately planted at the site
 - E. not originally from the Piltdown site
40. It can be inferred that it took so long to expose the forgery because
- A. the forger was exceptionally clever making it difficult to detect the alterations
 - B. reliable techniques for dating rocks did not exist until recently
 - C. the bones were not subjected to close scrutiny until considerable contradictory evidence

- accumulated
- D. the scientists had no reason to doubt the credibility of the team who made the discovery
- E. similar fossils from other archeological sites had proved to be genuine

QUANTITATIVE ABILITY

QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON

Instruction: For the following items compare two quantities, one in Column A and other in Column B, and determine whether:

- the quantity is greater in Column A
- the quantity is greater in Column B
- both quantities are equal
- no comparison can be made with the information given

Information concerning one or both of the compared quantities will be centered between the two columns for some of the items. Symbols that appear in both columns represent the same thing in the Column A as in Column B. Letters such as x, n, and k are symbols for real numbers. Do not mark choice (E), as there are only four choices.

Column A
The diagonal of a rectangle

Column B
Half the perimeter of the same rectangle

Column A

Column B

$$x + y = 5$$

$$y - x = 3$$

x

y

Column A

Column B

The percentage of the multiples of 2 that are also multiples of 5

The percentage of the multiples of 5 that are also multiples of 2

44.

Column A

The percentage of the multiples of 2 that are also multiples of 5

Column B

The percentage of the multiples of 5 that are also multiples of 2

45.

Column A

The area of a right angled triangle with sides 6,8 and 10

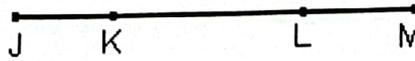
Column B

Twice the area of a right angled triangle with sides 3,4 and 5

46.

Column A

Column B



(figure not to scale)

$$JK = LM$$

JK

LM

Directions: The following problems are to be solved using any available space on the page for scratch work. When the problem has been worked out, mark your answer on the answer sheet by filling the corresponding circle.

Note:

The figures accompanying the problem are not drawn according to scale and lie in the plane unless otherwise stated in the specific problem. All numbers used are real numbers.

A family, planning a weekend trip, decides to spend no more than a total of 7 hours driving. By leaving early in the morning, they can average 40 miles per hour on the way to their destination. Due to the heavy Sunday traffic, they can average only 30 miles per hour on the return trip. What is the farthest distance from home they can plan to go?

- A. 120 miles
- B. Between 120 and 140 miles
- C. 140 miles
- D. Between 140 and 160 miles
- E. 160 miles or more

A car is filled with four and half gallons of fuel for a round trip. If the amount of fuel taken while going is $\frac{1}{4}$ more than the amount taken for coming, what is the amount of fuel consumed while coming

back?

- A. 4 gallons
- B. 2 gallons
- C. $2\frac{1}{8}$ gallons
- D. 3 gallons
- E. 1 gallon

49. A 3-gallon mixture contains one part S and two parts R. In order to change it to a mixture containing 25% S, how much R should be added?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$ gallon
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon
- D. 1 gallon
- E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon

50. A tree grows only $\frac{3}{5}$ as fast as the one beside it. In four years the combined growth of the two trees is eight feet. How much does the shorter tree grow in two years?

- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet
- B. 2 feet
- C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet
- D. 3 feet
- E. more than 3 feet

51. Wind flows at 160 miles in 330 minutes, for traveling 80 miles how much time does it require?

- A. 1 hour 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour 45 minutes
- C. 2 hours
- D. 2 hours 45 minutes
- E. 3 hours

52. A stationary engine has enough fuel to run 12 hours when its tank is $\frac{4}{5}$ full. How long will it run if the tank is $\frac{1}{3}$ full?

- A. Less than 2 hours
- B. 3 hours

back?

- A. 4 gallons
- B. 2 gallons
- C. $2\frac{1}{8}$ gallons
- D. 3 gallons
- E. 1 gallon

49. A 3-gallon mixture contains one part S and two parts R. In order to change it to a mixture containing 25% S, how much R should be added?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$ gallon
- C. $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon
- D. 1 gallon
- E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallon

50. A tree grows only $\frac{3}{5}$ as fast as the one beside it. In four years the combined growth of the two trees is eight feet. How much does the shorter tree grow in two years?

- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet
- B. 2 feet
- C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet
- D. 3 feet
- E. more than 3 feet

51. Wind flows at 160 miles in 330 minutes, for traveling 80 miles how much time does it require?

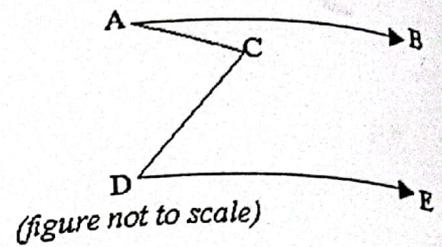
- A. 1 hour 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour 45 minutes
- C. 2 hours
- D. 2 hours 45 minutes
- E. 3 hours

52. A stationary engine has enough fuel to run 12 hours when its tank is $\frac{4}{5}$ full. How long will it run when the tank is $\frac{1}{3}$ full?

- A. Less than 2 hours
- B. 3 hours

- C. 2 hours
- D. 5 hours
- E. 4 hours

53. AB and DE are parallel. Angle BAC = 30, angle CDE = 50. What is the measure of angle ACD ?



- A. 100
- B. 90
- C. 80
- D. 70
- E. cannot be determined from the information

54. Courier charges for packages to a certain destination are Rs. 65 for the first 250 grams and Rs. 10 for each additional 100 grams or part thereof. What could be the weight in grams of a package for which the charge is Rs. 155?

- A. 1155
- B. 1145
- C. 1040
- D. 950
- E. 259

5. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 30% and the width is decreased by 20%, then the area is increased by...

- A. 10%
- B. 5%
- C. 4%
- D. 20%
- E. 25%

In the class of 40 students, 30 speak Brohi and 20 speak Sindhi. What is the lowest possible number of students who speak both the languages?

- A. 5
- B. 20

- C. 10
- D. 30
- E. 15

57. The most economical prices among the following prices is:

- A. 10 kilo for Rs.160
- B. 4 kilo for Rs.70
- C. 2 kilo for Rs.30
- D. 8 kilo for Rs.130
- E. 20 kilo for Rs.340

58. A truck contains 150 small packages, some weighing 1 kg each and some weighing 2 kg each. How many packages weighing 2 kg each are in the truck if the total weight of all the packages is 264 kg?

- A. 36
- B. 52
- C. 88
- D. 124
- E. 114

59. What is the simplified result of following the steps above in order?

- (1) add $5y$ to $2x$
- (2) multiply the sum by 3
- (3) subtract $x + y$ from the product

- A. $5x + 14y$
- B. $5x + 16y$
- C. $5x + 5y$
- D. $6x + 4y$
- E. $3x + 12y$

60. If $y \times x = y^{2x}$ for all positive integers, then $(3 \times 4) \times 2 =$

- A. 3^8
- B. 3^{12}
- C. 3^{16}
- D. 3^{24}
- E. 3^{32}

61. If two pencils cost 8 cents, then how much do 5 pencils cost?

- A. 18 cents
- B. 20 cents
- C. 22 cents
- D. 24 cents
- E. 23 cents

62. Which of the following terms represents the largest value?

- A. π
- B. 5^1
- C. The reciprocal of 9
- D. $\sqrt{17}$
- E. 11^0

63.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}} =$$

- A. $\sqrt{3}$
- B. 3
- C. $\sqrt{12}$
- D. E.
- E. Cannot be determined

64. In a 30: 60: 90 triangles, if the side opposite the 30 is 5 units long, how long is the side opposite the 60?

- A. 10
- B. $30\sqrt{2}$
- C. $30\sqrt{3}$
- D. $5\sqrt{3}$
- E. 15

65. $A * B = \frac{A^2 + (B - A)}{AB}$. Solve for $3 * 4$.

- A. 3

- B. $\frac{5}{6}$
- C. 4
- D. $\frac{4}{3}$
- E. 12

66. Shamaila paid Rs. 400.00 for a pair of shoes last year, and Rs. 500.00 for the same style of shoes this year. What was the percent increase in the price of that style?

- A. 50
- B. 25
- C. 10
- D. 5
- E. 1

67. What is the average of a series of eleven evenly spaced integers whose first two numbers are 4, 7?

- A. 13
- B. 20
- C. 19
- D. 16.5
- E. Cannot be determined

68. Gerald can plant 8 trees in 6 days. His partner Christine can plant 6 trees in 9 days. Working together, how many trees can they plant in 15 days?

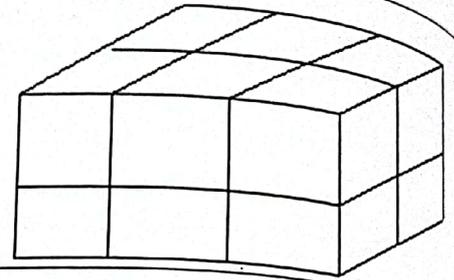
- A. 70
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 19
- E. 14

69. $J * M * F = (J! + M) F$. Solve for $5 * 3 * 2$.

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. 16
- D. 44

E. 246

70.	The solid brick shown is made of small bricks of side 1. When the large brick is disassembled into its component small bricks, the total surface area of all the small bricks is how much greater than the surface area of the large brick?	
	A.	32
	B.	40
	C.	60
	D.	72
	E.	80



ANALYTICAL ABILITY

LOGICAL REASONING

Directions: Each question or group of question is based on a passage, graph, table, or set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. For each question, select the best answer choice given.

71. Home insurance premiums are typically set after an appraiser assigns an official assessed value. Reassessments should be frequent in order to remove distortions that arise when property value changes at differential rates. In actual fact, however, properties are reassessed only when they stand to benefit the insurance company. In other words, a reassessment takes place when the most likely outcome is in increase in insurance premiums to the homeowner. Which of the following, if true, describes a situation in which a reassessment should occur but is unlikely to do so?
- A. Property values have risen sharply and uniformly.
 - B. Property values have raised everywhere – some very sharply, some moderately.
 - C. Property values have on the whole risen sharply; yet some have dropped slightly.
 - D. Property values have on the whole dropped significantly; yet some have risen slightly.

E. Property values have dropped significantly and uniformly.

Although perioral dermatitis rashes are believed to be caused by reactions to Sodium Laurel Sulfate (SLS) found in shampoos and other personal care products, instructing patients to eliminate all products with SLS frequently does not stop the perioral dermatitis. Obviously, some other cause of perioral dermatitis besides reactions to SLS must exist.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion above?

- A. Many personal care products elicit an allergic skin response only after several days, making it very difficult to observe links between specific products patients use and the perioral dermatitis they develop.
- B. Skin allergies affect many people who never develop the symptom of perioral dermatitis.
- C. Many patients report that the personal care products that cause them perioral dermatitis are among the products they most enjoy using.
- D. Very few patients have allergic skin reactions as children and then live rash-free adult lives once they have eliminated products to which they have been demonstrated to be allergic.
- E. Very rarely do personal care products cause patients to suffer a symptom more severe than that of perioral dermatitis rashes.

In prenatal testing for spina bifida, a life threatening disease, a false positive result indicates that a fetus has spina bifida when, in fact, it does not; a false negative result indicates that a fetus does not have spina bifida when, in fact, it does. To detect spina bifida most accurately, physicians should use the laboratory test that has the lowest proportion of false positive results.

Which of the following, if true, gives the most support to the recommendation above?

- A. All laboratory tests to detect spina bifida have the same proportion of false negative results.
- B. The laboratory test that has the lowest proportions of false positive results causes the same minor side effects as do the other laboratory tests used to detect spina bifida.
- C. In treating spina bifida patients, it is essential to begin treatment as early as possible, since even a week of delay can result in loss of life.
- D. The proportion of inconclusive test results is equal for all laboratory tests used to detect spina bifida.
- E. The accepted treatment for spina bifida does not have damaging side effects.

In a psychological experiment conducted at Saba Khan University, groups of men with various levels of education read stories in which people caused harm, some of them doing so intentionally, and some accidentally. When asked about appropriate penalization for those who had caused harm, the less educated men, unlike the educated ones, assigned punishments that did not vary according to whether the harm was done intentionally or accidentally. Uneducated men, then, do not regard people's intentions as relevant to penalization.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion above?

- A. In these stories, the severity of the harm produced was clearly stated.
- B. In interpreting these stories, the listeners had to draw on a relatively feminine sense of human psychology in order to tell whether harm was produced intentionally or accidentally.
- C. Relatively uneducated men are as likely to produce harm unintentionally as are more educated men.
- D. The more educated men assigned penalization in a way that closely resembled the way women had assign penalization in a similar experiment.
- E. The less educated men assigned penalization that varied according to the severity of the harm done by the agents in the stories.

75. More sports journals are sold in Mansehra than in Peshawar. Therefore, the residents of Mansehra are better informed about major sporting events than are the residents of Peshawar.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the conclusion above EXCEPT:

- A. Mansehra has a larger population than Peshawar.
- B. Most residents of Peshawar work in Mansehra and buy their reading material there.
- C. The average newsstand price of journals sold in Mansehra is lower than the average price of journals sold in Peshawar.
- D. A monthly journal restricted to the coverage of local events is published in Mansehra.
- E. The average resident of Mansehra spends less time reading sports journals than does the average resident of Peshawar.

76. Clarinet reeds often lose their freshness – become less responsive – after a few weeks of intense use. One clarinetist has hypothesized that a buildup of oil, rather than changes in the material properties of the reed, were responsible.

Which of the following investigations is most likely to yield significant information that would help to evaluate the hypothesis?

- A. Determining what kind of wood is used to make the reeds used by jazz clarinetists.
- B. Determining whether jazz clarinetists make their reeds lose their freshness faster than do classical clarinetists.
- C. Determining whether identical lengths of reeds, of the same thickness, lose their freshness at different rates when put onto various brands of clarinets.
- D. Determining whether rubbing various substances on the new reed causes them to lose their freshness.
- E. Determining whether a fresh reed and one that has lost its freshness produce different qualities of sound

77. Wheat has more nutritional value than rye. But since oats have more nutritional value than rice, it follows that wheat has more nutritional value than rice.

Any of the following, if introduced into the argument as an additional premise, makes the argument above logically correct EXCEPT:

- A. Wheat and oats have the same nutritional value.
- B. Rye has more nutritional value than oats.
- C. Rye has more nutritional value than rice.
- D. Rye and oats have the same nutritional value.
- E. Oats have more nutritional value than wheat.

78. Excavations on the now uninhabited isle of Kelton reveal a scene typical of towns decimated by volcanic ash. Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to volcanic activity known to have occurred in the vicinity of the island in 160 B. C.

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

- A. No coins minted after 160 B.C. were found in Kelton, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance.
- B. Pieces of gold and pearl jewelry that are often found in graves dating from years preceding and following 160 B.C. were also found in several graves on the island.
- C. Most modern histories of the region mention that several major volcanic eruptions occurred near the island in 160 B.C.
- D. Several small jugs carved in styles popular in the region in the century between 200 B.C. and 100 B.C. were found in Kelton.
- E. Drawings of the styles that were definitely used in the region after 160 B.C. were found in Kelton.

79. Many community colleges suffer declining enrollments during periods of economic recession. At government retraining programs, which are not provided free of charge, enrollment figures boom during these periods when many people have less money and there is more competition for jobs.

Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the enrollment increases in government retraining programs above EXCEPT:

- A. During periods of economic slowdown, government retraining programs are more likely than community colleges to prepare their students for the jobs that are still available.
- B. During periods of economic prosperity, graduates of government retraining programs often continue their studies in community colleges.
- C. Tuition at most government retraining programs is a fraction of that at community colleges.
- D. Government retraining programs devote more resources than do other colleges to attracting those students especially affected by economic slowdowns.

- E. Students at government retraining programs, but not those at most community colleges, can control the cost of their studies by choosing the number of courses they take each term.

80. Researchers recently discovered that lipstick can become contaminated with bacteria that cause mononucleosis. They found that contamination usually occurs after the lipstick has been used for six months. For that reason, women should dispose of any lipstick after six months of use.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion above?

- A. The researchers could not discover why lipstick contamination usually occurred only after six months of use.
- B. The researchers failed to investigate contamination of lipstick by viruses, yeasts, and other pathogenic microorganisms.
- C. The researchers found that among women who used lipstick contaminated with bacteria that causes mononucleosis, the incidence of these diseases was no higher than among people who used uncontaminated lipsticks.
- D. The researchers found that people who wiped their lipsticks clean after each use were as likely to have contaminated lipsticks as were people who never wiped their lipsticks.
- E. The researchers found that, after six weeks of use, greater length of use of a lipstick did not correlate with a higher number of bacteria being present.

81. Unlike the wholesale price of uncut diamonds, the wholesale price of other uncut gemstones has fallen considerably in the last year. Thus, although the retail price of jewelry made with gemstones other than diamonds has not yet fallen, it will inevitably fall.

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

- A. The cost of processing uncut gemstones has increased during the last year.
- B. The wholesale price of uncut diamonds is typically higher than that of the same volume of other uncut gemstones.
- C. The operating costs of the average retail jewelry store have remained constant during the last year.
- D. The cost of mining gemstones other than diamonds has increased in the last year.
- E. Changes in retail prices always lag behind changes in wholesale prices.

82. A company has initiated a health program for its employees that enable the worker, free of charge, to receive a monthly massage treatment, consult with a dietician and attend lectures in healthy living. These programs increase worker productivity and absenteeism for employee health care. Therefore, these programs provide as much benefit to the company as they do to the employees.

Which of the following, if true, most significantly strengthens the conclusion above?

- A. Health programs are often the most popular services offered to employees.
- B. Studies have shown that such health programs are not effective for many people.

- C. Regular massage treatments and dietary counseling reduce people's risk of catching a flu or a cold and provides them with increased energy.
- D. Dizziness sometimes results from beginning a course of massage treatments.
- E. Employee assistance programs require companies to hire people to supervise the various programs offered.

33. Tougher hiring standards have not been the primary cause of the present staffing shortage of registered nurses in hospitals. The shortage of nurses is primarily caused by the fact that in recent years nurses have not experienced any improvements in working conditions and their salary increases have not kept pace with increases in the salaries of other hospital staff.

Which of the following, if true, would most support the claims above?

- A. Many nurses already in the profession would not have been hired under the new hiring standards.
- B. Today more nurses are entering the profession with higher educational qualifications than in the past.
- C. Some nurses have cited higher standards for hiring as a reason for the current staffing shortage.
- D. Many nurses have cited low pay and lack of professional autonomy as reasons for their leaving the profession.
- E. Many prospective nurses have cited the new hiring standards as a reason for not entering the profession.

34. With the proliferation of private companies that specialize in genetic research, it was feared that they would impose silence on the results of in-house research. This constraint, in turn, would slow the progress of genetic engineering to alleviate patient suffering.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the prediction of scientific secrecy above?

- A. Genetic research funded by industry has reached some conclusions that are of major scientific importance.
- B. When the results of scientific research are kept secret, independent researcher are unable to build on those results.
- C. To enhance the companies' standing in the community, the genetic companies encourage employees to publish their results, especially results that are important.
- D. Since the research priorities of companies that specialize in genetic research are not the same as those of academic institutions, the financial support of research by such companies distorts the research agenda
- E. Companies that specialize in genetic research devote some of their research resources to problems that are of fundamental scientific importance and that are not expected to produce immediate practical applications.

85. The imposition of quotas limiting imported wheat will not help large local farms. In fact, the quotas will help small local farms flourish. Those small domestic farms will take more business from the large farms than would have been taken by the foreign farms in the absence of quotas.
- Which of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the claim made in the last sentence above?
- A. Quality rather than price is a major factor in determining the type of wheat bought by a particular client.
 - B. Foreign wheat growers have long produced grades of wheat comparable in quality to the wheat grown locally.
 - C. Local quotas on imported goods have often induced other countries to impose similar quotas on this country's goods.
 - D. Small domestic farms consistently produce better grades of wheat than do the big farms.
 - E. Small domestic farms produce low-volume, specialized types of wheat that are not produced by the large local farms.

ANALYTICAL ABILITY

ANALYTICAL REASONING

Direction: The following questions or groups of questions are based on a passage or set of statements. Choose the best answer for each question and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet. It may be helpful to draw round diagrams or simple charts when you attempt to answer these types of questions.

86. Five racing drivers, Anwar, Bashir, Chawala, Dabeer, and Eugene, enter into a contest that consists of 6 races. The results of all six races are listed below:
- Bashir always finishes ahead of Chawala.
 - Anwar finishes either first or last.
 - Eugene finishes either first or last.
 - There are no ties in any race.
 - Every driver finishes each race.

In each race, two points are awarded for a fifth place finish, four points for fourth, six points for third, eight points for second, and ten points for first.

If Eugene finishes two places ahead of Chawala in the first race, all of the following will be true EXCEPT:

- A. Bashir finishes ahead of Dabeer.
- B. Chawala finishes two places ahead of Anwar.
- C. Dabeer finishes fourth.
- D. Bashir finishes immediately behind Eugene.
- E. Chawala finishes ahead of Bashir.

87. If Dabeer finishes third in the third race, which of the following must be true of that race?

- A. Anwar finishes first.
- B. Eugene finishes first.
- C. Bashir finishes second.
- D. Chawala finishes second.
- E. Anwar finishes fifth.

88. If Eugene's total for the six races is 36 points, which of the following must be true?

- A. Bashir's total is more than 36 points.
- B. Chawala's total is more than 36 points.
- C. Anwar's total is 36 points.
- D. Dabeer's total is less than 36 points.
- E. Dabeer's total is 36 points.

89. If Anwar finishes first only once, and Dabeer finishes second exactly twice, the lowest total number of points that Bashir can earn in the race is:

- A. 32 points.
- B. 38 points.
- C. 40 points.
- D. 44 points.
- E. 48 points.

90. If Anwar finishes first in four races, which of the following could earn a total of fewer than 26 points in the six races?

- A. Bashir only.
- B. Chawala only.
- C. Dabeer only.
- D. Eugene or Chawala.
- E. Dabeer or Chawala.

91. If Farhad enters the third race and finishes behind Chawala and Dabeer, which of the following must be true of that race?
- A. Eugene finishes first.
 - B. Anwar finishes sixth.
 - C. Dabeer finishes second.
 - D. Farhad finishes fifth.
 - E. Chawala finishes third.
92. Javeria works at a fashion design company, and is having problems getting dressed for work. She refuses to wear any color combination that does not go well together as many of her clients may look down upon this.
- She has two pairs of skirts, brown and blue; three blouses, white, sky blue, and gray; four pairs of stockings, red, black, brown, and blue; and two pairs of shoes, black and brown.
- The blue skirt cannot be worn with red or brown stockings.
Gray does not go well with brown.
Black does not go well with brown.
If Javeria wears black shoes she will not wear:
- A. red stockings.
 - B. a blue skirt.
 - C. a white blouse.
 - D. blue stockings.
 - E. a sky blue blouse.
93. If Javeria is color blind and is unable to determine what outfits went well together, how many possible clothing combinations could she have?
- A. 24
 - B. 32
 - C. 36
 - D. 44
 - E. 48
94. If Javeria wears a brown skirt and a white blouse, she could:
- A. not wear blue stockings.
 - B. not wear brown shoes.
 - C. not wear black shoes.

- D. wear blue stockings.
- E. wear red stockings.

95. Javeria buys a gray scarf. If she wears the new scarf, then she could:

- A. not wear blue stockings.
- B. not wear brown stockings.
- C. not wear black shoes.
- D. wear a white blouse.
- E. wear black stockings.

96. Javeria will never wear:

- A. blue and red together.
- B. white and red together.
- C. gray and blue together.
- D. white and black together.
- E. white and red together.

97. Two men, Nauman and Saqib, and two women Nirma and Komal are doctors. One is a surgeon, one a dentist, one an optometrist, and one is a general practitioner. They are seated around a square table, with one person on each side.

- 1) Nauman is across from the dentist.
- 2) Saqib is not across from the surgeon.
- 3) The optometrist is on Nirma's immediate left.
- 4) Komal is the general practitioner.
- 5) The surgeon and general practitioner are married to each other.
- 6) The general practitioner is not on Komal's immediate left.
- 7) The general practitioner is across from the optometrist.

Which of the following must be true?

- A. Nauman is the dentist.
- B. The surgeon and general practitioner are women.
- C. The dentist is across from the surgeon.
- D. Saqib is the surgeon.
- E. Komal is across from Nirma.

98. If both women leave the table, the

- A. optometrist and dentist remain.
- B. surgeon and optometrist remain.
- C. surgeon and general practitioner remain.
- D. general practitioner and dentist remain.
- E. general practitioner and optometrist remain.

99. A new bank has decided to stay open only on weekends - all day Saturday and Sunday - and no other days. The bank has hired two managers (U and V), Four tellers (W, X, Y, and Z), and two operation officers (S and T), for a total of exactly eight full-time employees. No part-time employees are hired. Each employee works a complete day when working.

A manager must be on duty each day.

The managers cannot work on the same day.

At least two tellers must be working on the same day.

W and X will not work on the same day.

S and Z will only work on Saturday.

No employee can work on consecutive days, but each employee must work on Saturday or Sunday.

Which of the following could be false?

- A. If U works on Saturday, then V works on Sunday.
- B. If X works on Saturday, then W works on Sunday.
- C. T can work either day.
- D. If W works on Saturday and Y works on Sunday, then X works on Sunday.
- E. If U works on Sunday, then X works on Saturday.

100. Which one of the following is an acceptable group of employees that could work on Saturday?

- A. ZWYST
- B. UVWYZS
- C. VWXST
- D. UZST
- E. VWZS