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Vendor:GRE

Exam Code:GRE-TEST

Exam Name:Graduate Record Examination Test:
Verbal, Quantitative, Analytical Writing

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

As a part of an environmental study of a river, a random sample of trout was drawn from the river and the lengths of the trout were recorded. The average (arithmetic mean) length was 14.31 inches. If a length of 16.59 inches was 1.50 standard deviations above the average, what was the standard deviation of the lengths of the trout in the sample?

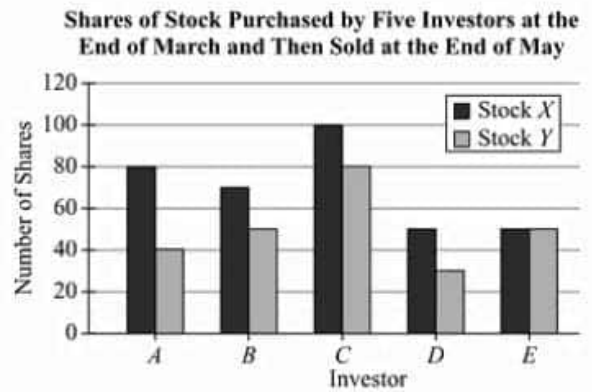
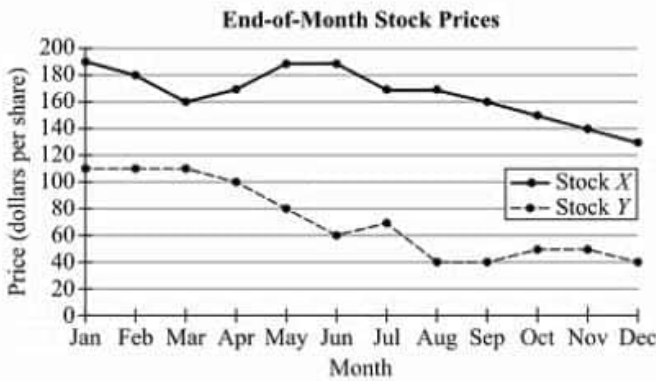
A. 1.72 inches

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Exhibit.

Selected Information for Stocks X and Y



Note: The prices and the numbers of shares are multiples of 10.

Which of the following statements are true about the end-of-month stock prices from January to December? Indicate all such statements.

- A. From one month to the next, if the price of Stock X increased, then the price of Stock Y decreased.
- B. From one month to the next, if the price of Stock Y remained the same, then the price of Stock X decreased.
- C. From one month to the next, if the price of Stock Y decreased, then the price of Stock X increased.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

Female Korean shellfish divers, known as haemyeo, are (i) _____ the (ii) _____ the international seafood market: since they export most of their products, even consistent harvests translate into unreliable earnings.

A. unfamiliar with

- B. vulnerable to
- C. responsible for
- D. information about
- E. vicissitudes of
- F. opportunities beyond

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 4

There is a long-standing historical presumption that social custom during the early years of the United States forbade women from public speaking. In fact, though, the standard mode of education of the 1790s and early 1800s, which emphasized oral recitation and performance, taught girls that educated and well-spoken women had an important role to play in American society. By depicting skilled speech as a necessary talent for women in a civilized society, elocutionary education encouraged a certain degree of female ambition and even political involvement. Transmitted via standard, inexpensive schoolbooks, this message reached virtually all who read schoolbooks or attended schools. This environment did not last long, however: even by the 1810s, attitudes about women's education had changed considerably.

The author would probably agree with which of the following statements about the "historical presumption"?

- A. It failed to account for the fact that certain abilities in young women were deemed desirable in the 1790s and 1800s.
- B. It had largely died out by the 1810s.
- C. It had an important influence on the content of textbooks used during the 1790s and the 1800s.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

n is an integer and $x > 1$.

$$(x^{2+n})(x^{2-n}) = x^{4-n^2}$$

Quantity A

n

Quantity B

2

- A. Quantity A is greater.
- B. Quantity B is greater.
- C. The two quantities are equal.
- D. The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

How many fnsi-ye.it students did 112! take the placemen! exam in 1995 ?

- A. 57
- B. 63
- C. 66
- D. 70
- E. 73

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

The relevance of the literary personality--a writer's distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices--to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer's biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work's intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer's verbal and aesthetic "fingerprints." New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work's historical context, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work--say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work's authorship-- the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive

- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

Correct Answer: AF

QUESTION 9

As originally formulated, the selfish-herd theory of prey species aggregation assumed that predatory attacks were equally likely to be launched from any position within the environment. In some circumstances (e.g., avian predators attacking prey from above), such an approach is appropriate. However, as James et al. argue, in many predator-prey associations, attacks are unlikely to occur from positions within the group. For example, it is likely that an ambushing predator waiting in the path of a group would be detected before the group moves over its position. Hence, in many ecological situations, predatory attacks on grouped prey will occur exclusively from outside the group. In such circumstances, there is a strong premium to a group member in being in the interior of the group. James would most likely describe the original formulation of the selfish-herd theory as

- A. completely untenable in its explanation of predator-prey associations
- B. ill-equipped to explain exceptions to standard predator-prey associations
- C. insufficiently attentive to the diversity of predator-prey associations
- D. excessively concerned with the outcomes of predator-prey associations
- E. problematically neglectful of the cooperative elements of predator-prey associations

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

One of the remarkable things about (i)_____ is that it can seem so (ii)_____: many of the issues about which people (iii)_____ seem, to the nonzealot, to be gray and ambiguous at the core.

- A. erudition
- B. duplicity
- C. conviction
- D. benign
- E. self-serving
- F. unreasonable
- G. feel absolute certainty

H. fail to educate themselves

I. find themselves puzzled

Correct Answer: AFH

QUESTION 11

How many noncongruent triangles are there such that the length of each side of each triangle is an integer and the perimeter of each triangle is 15 ?

A. Five

B. Six

C. Seven

D. Eight

E. Nine

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising--advertising as market competition and advertising as market power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions\1 Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas ideology from political candidates in political ads. on the grounds that information is being distributed m both cases. Others, such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson\'s proposition Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say Furthermore. Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters\' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.

The passage implies that Ferguson and Jamieson agree that political advertising

A. focuses primarily on the communication of subtle emotional cues

B. Is largely ineffective at promoting particular candidates

C. misleads voters about the beliefs and future actions of candidates

D. has only a temporary effect on the public images of candidates

E. cannot be relied upon by voters who want to make informed decisions

Correct Answer: C

