GRE®

Practicing to Take the General Test

Big Book

ETS

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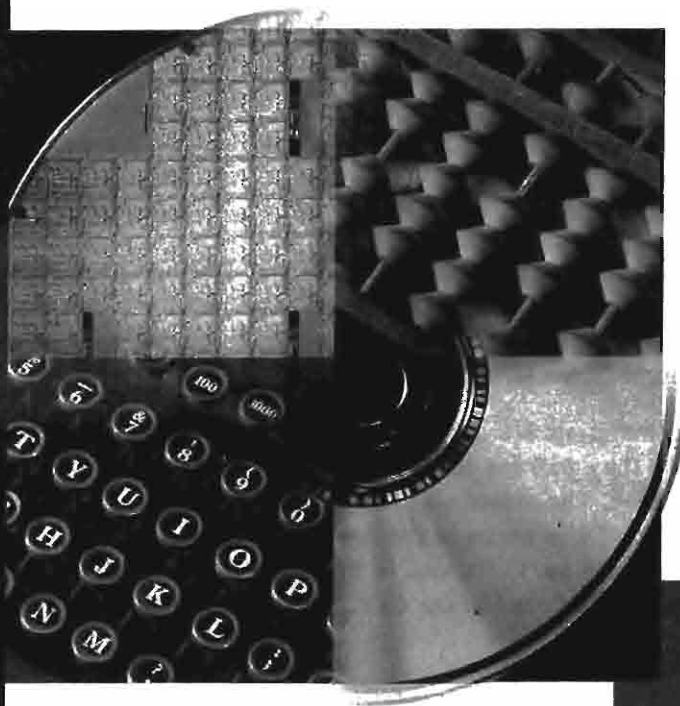
- **27 PREVIOUSLY ADMINISTERED FULL-LENGTH TESTS**

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The Graduate Record Examinations® Program offers a General Test measuring developed verbal, quantitative, and analytical abilities and Subject Tests measuring achievement in the following 16 fields:

Biochemistry, Cell and Molecular Biology	Economics	Literature in English	Political Science
Biology	Education	Mathematics	Psychology
Chemistry	Engineering	Music	Sociology
Computer Science	Geology	Physics	
	History		

The tests are administered by Educational Testing Service under policies determined by the Graduate Record Examinations Board, an independent board affiliated with the Association of Graduate Schools and the Council of Graduate Schools.

Practice materials are developed to familiarize examinees with the types of questions they will see on actual GRE tests and to help them estimate their performance. The materials consist of previously administered paper-and-pencil tests. Differences in the number of items and the actual format of the test may be found. Questions in this practice book are presented in a different format from that used in the Computer-Based Testing (CBT) Program.

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IMPORTANT
Please Read • Please Read • Please Read • Please Read

This publication contains reprints of GRE General Test questions written between 1980 and 1992 and used on tests administered between 1984 and 1994. For this reason, some of the material covered in the questions may be dated. For example, one question may refer to a political entity (such as the Soviet Union) that no longer exists. Another question may refer to a rapidly changing technology in a way that was correct in the early 1980's, but not now. In addition, ETS has revised and updated its standards and guidelines for test questions several times since 1980, so some questions may not meet current standards. Questions in this book that are marked with an asterisk do not meet current ETS standards and would not appear in GRE tests administered today.

The GRE Program is currently investigating the feasibility of re-using questions that have been published in the *Practicing to Take the GRE General Test* series (including the ones in this book). As part of that investigation, you may see questions from this book on a test you take. Any questions used in exactly the same form as they appear in this book will not be scored, but will be used only as part of that research effort. If current investigations support a decision to use published items in the part of the test that counts toward your score, a notice to that effect will be widely distributed.

The scored portion of the test you take may include questions that are modified versions of published questions. Some modifications are substantial; others are less apparent. Thus, even if a question appears to be similar to a question you have seen in this book, it may in fact be a different question and may also have a different correct answer. You can be assured of doing your best on the test you take by carefully answering each question as it appears in your test, whether or not you think you have seen it before.

SECTION 4

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

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

1. The senator's reputation, though ------- by false allegations of misconduct, emerged from the ordeal -------.

   (A) shaken. .unscathed
   (B) destroyed. .intact
   (C) damaged. .impaired
   (D) impugned. .unclear
   (E) tarnished. .sullied

2. This poetry is not -------; it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than is poetry with strictly regional themes.

   (A) familiar   (B) democratic   (C) technical
   (D) complex   (E) provincial

3. Experienced employers recognize that business students who can ------- different points of view are ultimately more effective as managers than are the brilliant and original students who ------- dogmatically to their own formulations.

   (A) discredit. .revert   (B) assimilate. .adhere
   (C) impose. .refer   (D) disregard. .incline
   (E) advocate. .relate

4. Poe's ------- reviews of contemporary fiction, which often find great merit in otherwise ------- literary gems, must make us respect his critical judgment in addition to his well-known literary talent.

   (A) thorough. .completed
   (B) petulant. .unpopular
   (C) insightful. .unappreciated
   (D) enthusiastic. .acclaimed
   (E) harsh. .undeserving

5. The significance of the Magna Carta lies not in its ------- provisions, but in its broader impact: it made the king subject to the law.

   (A) specific   (B) revolutionary   (C) implicit
   (D) controversial   (E) finite

6. The theory of cosmic evolution states that the universe, having begun in a state of simplicity and -------, has ------- into great variety.

   (A) equilibrium. .modulated
   (B) homogeneity. .differentiated
   (C) contrast. .metamorphosed
   (D) proportion. .accelerated
   (E) intelligibility. .developed

7. Not wishing to appear -------, the junior member of the research group refrained from ------- any criticism of the senior members' plan for dividing up responsibility for the entire project.

   (A) reluctant. .evaluating
   (B) inquisitive. .offering
   (C) presumptuous. .venturing
   (D) censorious. .undercutting
   (E) moralistic. .observing

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16. In a certain shop, notebooks that normally sell for 59 cents each are on sale at 2 for 99 cents. How much can be saved by purchasing 10 of these notebooks at the sale price?

   (A) $0.85
   (B) $0.95
   (C) $1.10
   (D) $1.15
   (E) $2.00

17. Which of the following is a solution to $x + x^2 = 1$?

   (A) -1

   (B) 0

   (C) $\frac{1}{2}$

   (D) 1

   (E) None of the above
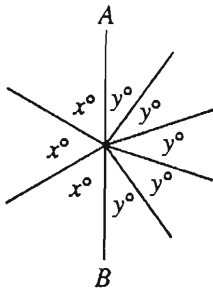
18. In the figure above, AB is a line segment. What is the value of $\frac{x - y}{x + y}$?

   (A) $\frac{5}{24}$

   (B) $\frac{1}{4}$

   (C) $\frac{7}{16}$

   (D) $\frac{11}{24}$

   (E) $\frac{7}{13}$

19. If the average (arithmetic mean) of 5 consecutive integers is 12, what is the sum of the least and greatest of the 5 integers?

   (A) 24
   (B) 14
   (C) 12
   (D) 11
   (E) 10
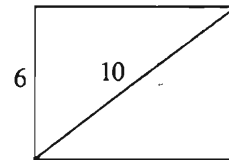
20. What is the perimeter of the rectangle shown above?

   (A) 14
   (B) 24
   (C) 28
   (D) 38
   (E) 48

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23. Instead of relying on general tax revenue, as it now does, the government should rely more heavily on passenger fares to finance public bus and train service. In order for public transportation to be maintained without cutting service, users should pay all the operating costs even if these costs should increase. Such charges would be fair since only users benefit from public transportation.

Which of the following is a principle on which the position above could be based?

(A) The number of users of a public service should determine the amount of governmental financial support for the service.
(B) The amount of public transportation provided should be dependent on the operating cost of each transportation service.
(C) If necessary, general taxes should be raised to ensure that public transportation services are provided.
(D) The government should provide support from general tax revenue to any transportation industry that has passenger service available to the public.
(E) General tax revenues should not be used to finance public services that benefit a limited number of people.

24. When the manufacturer of Voltage, a major soft drink, changed its secret formula last year, the export earnings of an island in the Indian Ocean began to fall. This island's only export comprises more than half of the world's supply of vanilla beans. Analysts concluded that the original formula of Voltage contained vanilla from beans, but the new formula did not.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn by the analysts?

(A) The vanilla-bean plantings of a nearby island were beginning to produce crops.
(B) A new process for synthesizing vanilla was under development in a laboratory in the United States.
(C) The island's trade agreement, under which the vanilla beans were exported to the country that manufactures Voltage, had lapsed.
(D) Imports of vanilla beans dropped in countries where Voltage is made.
(E) There were decreases in sales of several widely sold products that were known to contain vanilla.

25. Carol is shorter than Juan, but she is taller than Ed. Sandra is shorter than Juan, and she is shorter than Ed. Wallie is taller than Sandra, but shorter than Juan.

If the statements above are true, one can validly conclude that Bill is shorter than Carol if it is true that

(A) Carol is equal in height to Wallie
(B) Wallie is equal in height to Bill
(C) Bill is taller than Sandra, but shorter than Wallie
(D) Bill is shorter than Juan, but taller than Ed
(E) Wallie is taller than Bill, but shorter than Ed

Questions 21-25 refer to the following graphs.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES FOR COUNTRY X, 1975-1986
(1 billion = 1,000,000,000)

Total National Health Expenditures
(in billions of dollars)

Private *vs.* Public National Health Expenditures
as a Percent of Total National Health Expenditures
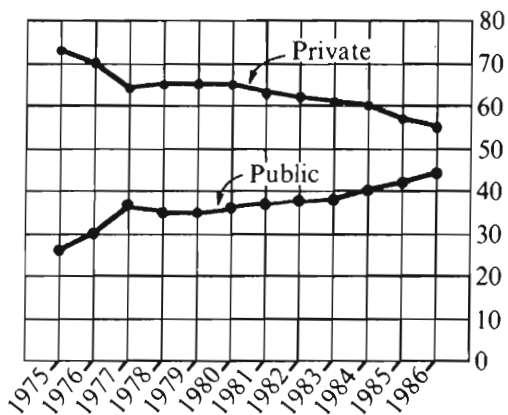
National Health Expenditure Per Capita
(in dollars)
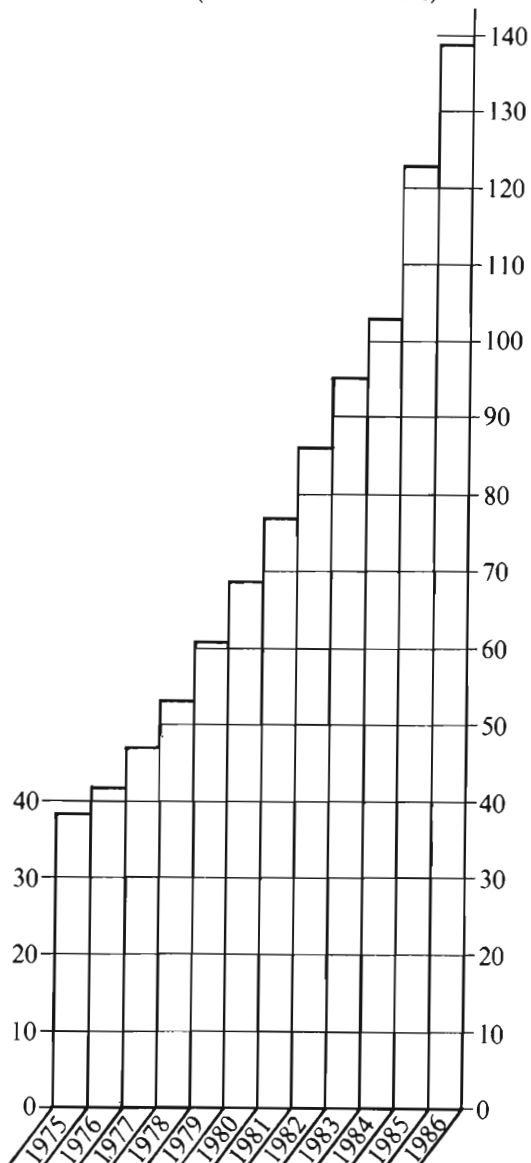
Note: Drawn to scale.

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19. It can be inferred from the passage that, in the course of a heating season, the heating capacity of a heat pump is greatest when

(A) heating is least essential
(B) electricity rates are lowest
(C) its compressor runs the fastest
(D) outdoor temperatures hold steady
(E) the heating demand surges

20. If the author's assessment of the use of heat pumps (lines 1-6) is correct, which of the following best expresses the lesson that advertisers should learn from this case?

(A) Do not make exaggerated claims about the products you are trying to promote.
(B) Focus your advertising campaign on vague analogies and veiled implications instead of on facts.
(C) Do not use facts in your advertising that will strain the prospective client's ability to believe.
(D) Do not assume in your advertising that the prospective clients know even the most elementary scientific principles.
(E) Concentrate your advertising firmly on financially relevant issues such as price discounts and efficiency of operation.

21. The passage suggests that heat pumps would be used more widely if

(A) they could also be used as air conditioners
(B) they could be moved around to supply heat where it is most needed
(C) their heat output could be thermostatically controlled
(D) models with truly superior cooling capacity were advertised more effectively
(E) people appreciated the role of the evaporator in the energy equation

22. According to the passage, the role of the flow restriction (lines 16-17) in a heat pump is to

(A) measure accurately the flow rate of the refrigerant mass at that point
(B) compress and heat the refrigerant vapor
(C) bring about the evaporation and cooling of refrigerant
(D) exchange heat between the refrigerant and the air at that point
(E) reverse the direction of refrigerant flow when needed

23. The author regards the notion that heat pumps have a genuine drawback as a

(A) cause for regret
(B) sign of premature defeatism
(C) welcome challenge
(D) case of sloppy thinking
(E) focus for an educational campaign

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23. A small dose of widely used tranquilizer allows people to lie during lie detector tests without being discovered. The stress responses that lie detector tests measure can be inhibited by the drug without noticeable side effects. One of the implications of this fact is that the drug can also be effective in reducing stress in everyday situations.

An assumption of the passage is that

(A) tranquilizers are always an effective treatment for stress
(B) the inhibition of stress responses increases subjective stress
(C) stress as measured by a lie detector is similar to everyday stress
(D) persons who lie during a lie detector test always display signs of stress
(E) it is not desirable to reduce stress in everyday situations

24. The attitude that it is all right to do what harms no one but oneself is usually accompanied by a disregard for the actual interdependence of people. Destroying one's own life or health means not being available to help family members or the community; it means, instead, absorbing the limited resources of the community for food, health services, and education without contributing fully to the community.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the view expressed above?

(A) The cost of avoidable accidents and illnesses raises health insurance rates for everyone.
(B) Harm to one person can result in an indirect benefit, such as the availability of work in health-related fields, to others.
(C) Life would be dull if it were necessary to abstain from all of the minor pleasures that entail some risk of harm to a person who indulges in them.
(D) The contribution a person makes to the community cannot be measured by that person's degree of health.
(E) The primary damage caused by the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and unauthorized drugs is done to the person who uses those substances.

25. Superficially, college graduates in 1982 resemble college graduates of 1964; they are fairly conservative, well dressed, and interested in tradition; they respect their parents. But there is a deep-seated difference: a majority of the members of the class of 1982 who were surveyed in their freshman year stated that making a good income was an important reason for their decision to go to college.

The statements in the passage above, if true, best support which of the following conclusions?

(A) The concerns of college graduates of 1964 were superficial compared to the financial worries of college graduates of 1982.
(B) Fewer than half the students of the class of 1964 declared as freshmen that they entered college in order to increase their earning potential.
(C) Educational background did not play as significant a part in determining income in 1964 as it does in 1982.
(D) A majority of the members of the class of 1964 revised their reasons for attending college between their freshman year and college graduation.
(E) College graduates of 1964 were actually less conservative than college graduates of 1982.

A if the quantity in Column A is greater;
B if the quantity in Column B is greater;
C if the two quantities are equal;
D if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

Column A	Column B

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

11. x 2
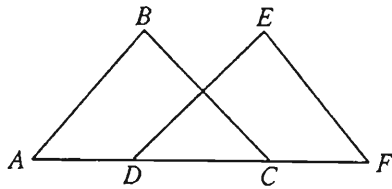
$\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DEF$ have the same area.
$$AD > CF$$

12. The altitude of $\triangle ABC$ The altitude of $\triangle DEF$
from B to AC from E to DF

$$x > 1$$

13. $\dfrac{x^3}{3}$ $\dfrac{x^2}{2}$

Column A	Column B

Pencils have the same unit cost regardless of the number sold. x pencils cost a total of $0.50, and n pencils cost a total of y dollars.

14. n $2xy$
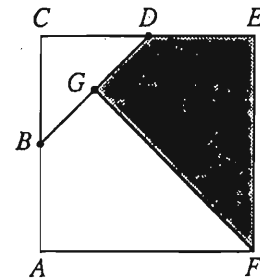
$ACEF$ is a square region and B, D, and G are midpoints of AC, CE, and BD, respectively.

15. The fraction of $\dfrac{7}{16}$
$ACEF$ that is shaded

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SCORE CONVERSIONS FOR GENERAL TEST 12 ONLY
AND THE PERCENTS BELOW*

Raw Score	Verbal Scaled Score	Verbal % Below	Quantitative Scaled Score	Quantitative % Below	Analytical Scaled Score	Analytical % Below	Raw Score	Verbal Scaled Score	Verbal % Below	Quantitative Scaled Score	Quantitative % Below	Analytical Scaled Score	Analytical % Below
73-76	800	99					39	440	37	580	53	710	90
72	790	99					38	440	37	570	50	690	87
71	780	99					37	430	34	560	48	680	85
70	760	99					36	420	31	550	46	670	83
							35	410	28	540	43	650	79
69	750	98					34	410	28	530	41	640	77
68	730	97					33	400	25	520	39	620	72
67	720	96					32	390	22	510	36	610	70
66	700	94					31	390	22	500	34	590	64
65	690	94					30	380	20	490	32	580	61
64	670	91											
63	660	90					29	370	18	480	30	560	56
62	650	88					28	370	18	470	27	550	52
61	640	87					27	360	15	460	25	530	47
60	630	85	800	96			26	350	13	450	23	520	44
							25	340	11	430	19	500	38
59	620	84	800	96			24	340	11	420	17	490	36
58	600	80	800	96			23	330	9	410	15	470	30
57	600	80	800	96			22	320	8	400	14	450	26
56	590	78	790	95			21	310	7	380	11	440	23
55	580	76	780	93			20	300	5	370	9	420	19
54	570	73	770	92									
53	560	71	750	88			19	290	4	360	8	410	17
52	550	69	740	87			18	280	3	350	7	390	14
51	540	66	730	84			17	270	2	330	5	370	11
50	530	63	720	82	800	98	16	260	2	320	4	360	9
							15	250	1	310	3	340	7
49	520	60	710	80	800	98	14	250	1	290	2	330	6
48	520	60	690	77	800	98	13	240	1	270	1	310	4
47	510	58	680	75	800	98	12	220	1	260	1	290	3
46	500	55	670	73	800	98	11	200	1	240	1	280	2
45	490	52	660	70	780	97	10	200	1	230	1	270	2
44	480	50	640	66	770	97							
43	470	47	630	64	760	96	9	200	1	210	1	260	1
42	470	47	620	62	740	94	8	200	1	200	1	240	1
41	460	43	610	60	730	93	7	200	1	200	1	230	1
40	450	40	600	58	720	92	6	200	1	200	1	210	1
							0-5	200	1	200	1	200	1

*Percent scoring below the scaled score is based on the performance of 1,040,336 examinees who took the General Test between October 1, 1988, and September 30, 1991. This percent below information is used for score reports during the 1992-93 testing year.

Directions: Each question or group of questions is based on a passage 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.

Questions 1-7

In an office, each of the nine employees—P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, and X—is to be assigned his or her own mailbox. The boxes, which are all the same size, are arranged in three rows of three boxes each with each box directly above and/ or below another box. The boxes are numbered from left to right—1 to 3 in the top row, 4 to 6 in the middle row, and 7 to 9 in the bottom row. The assignments are subject to the following restrictions:

P is to be assigned box 5.
Q is to be assigned the box directly above T's box.
R is to be assigned a box in the bottom row.
U is to be assigned the box directly to the left of V's box.
X is to be assigned the box directly above P's box.

1. X must be assigned box

(A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 3   (D) 4   (E) 5

2. Which of the following groups of three people could be assigned boxes 4, 5, and 6, respectively?

(A) P, V, and T
(B) Q, P, and S
(C) S, P, and T
(D) T, Q, and P
(E) U, P, and T

3. If W is to be assigned box 6, Q must be assigned box

(A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 3   (D) 4   (E) 5

4. Which of the following could be the box assigned to V ?

(A) 4   (B) 5   (C) 6   (D) 7   (E) 8

5. Which of the following must be assigned a box in the middle row?

(A) Q   (B) R   (C) T   (D) U   (E) X

6. If S is to be assigned box 3, W must be assigned box

(A) 2   (B) 3   (C) 4   (D) 5   (E) 6

7. Which of the following could be assigned the box directly above R's box?

(A) P   (B) Q   (C) S   (D) U   (E) V

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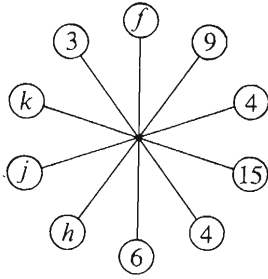
26. In the figure above, the product of any two numbers in adjacent circles is equal to the product of the two numbers that are opposite those circles. For example, $3 \cdot f = 4 \cdot 6$. What is the value of j?
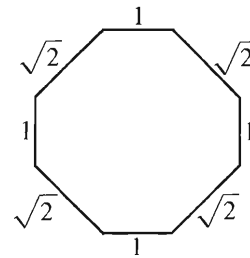
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 12
(E) 20
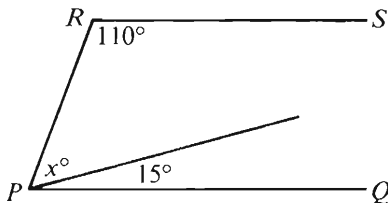
27. In the figure above, if $PQ \parallel RS$, then $x =$

(A) 95
(B) 85
(C) 75
(D) 65
(E) 55

28. If $x \neq 0$, then $\dfrac{x + 7}{7x} - \dfrac{1}{x} =$

(A) $\dfrac{x + 6}{6x}$

(B) $\dfrac{x + 6}{7x}$

(C) $\dfrac{-6x + 7}{7x}$

(D) $\dfrac{1}{7}$

(E) $-\dfrac{1}{7}$

29. The figure above shows the lengths of the sides of an equiangular polygon. What is the area of the polygon?

(A) 7
(B) 8
(C) 9
(D) $14\sqrt{2}$
(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

30. A certain recipe makes enough batter for exactly 8 circular pancakes that are each 10 inches in diameter. How many circular pancakes, each 5 inches in diameter and of the same thickness as the 10-inch pancakes, should the recipe make?

(A) 4
(B) 16
(C) 24
(D) 32
(E) 40

Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly <u>opposite</u> in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. STABILIZE: (A) penetrate
    (B) minimize   (C) fluctuate
    (D) analyze   (E) isolate

29. RENOVATE: (A) design to specifications
    (B) keep hidden   (C) cause to decay
    (D) duplicate   (E) complicate

30. PROFUSE: (A) sequential   (B) shoddy
    (C) scant   (D) surly   (E) supreme

31. ANCHOR: (A) unwind   (B) unbend
    (C) disjoin   (D) disrupt   (E) dislodge

32. REFUTE: (A) reveal   (B) associate
    (C) recognize   (D) understand   (E) prove

33. NADIR:
    (A) immobile object
    (B) uniform measurement
    (C) extreme distance
    (D) topmost point
    (E) regular phenomenon

34. APPROBATION: (A) disinclination
    (B) stagnation   (C) condemnation
    (D) false allegation   (E) immediate repulsion

35. FATUOUSNESS: (A) sensibleness
    (B) courage   (C) obedience
    (D) aloofness   (E) forcefulness

36. TIMOROUS: (A) consummate   (B) faithful
    (C) intrepid   (D) antagonistic
    (E) impulsive

37. SEMINAL:
    (A) withholding peripheral information
    (B) promoting spirited exchange
    (C) suggesting contradictory hypotheses
    (D) displaying cultural biases
    (E) hampering further development

38. DISINGENUOUSNESS:
    (A) coherent thought
    (B) polite conversation
    (C) acquisitiveness
    (D) guilelessness
    (E) contentiousness

Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly <u>opposite</u> in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. FLUCTUATE: (A) work for   (B) flow over
    (C) follow from   (D) remain steady
    (E) cling together

29. PRECARIOUS: (A) safe   (B) covert
    (C) rescued   (D) revived   (E) pledged

30. FUMBLE: (A) organize neatly   (B) say clearly
    (C) prepare carefully   (D) handle adroitly
    (E) replace immediately

31. AUTHENTIC: (A) ordinary   (B) criminal
    (C) unattractive   (D) inexpensive   (E) bogus

32. COWER: (A) swiftly disappear
    (B) brazenly confront   (C) assuage
    (D) coast   (E) invert

33. PRISTINE: (A) ruthless   (B) seductive
    (C) coarse   (D) commonplace
    (E) contaminated

34. LAMBASTE: (A) permit   (B) prefer
    (C) extol   (D) smooth completely
    (E) support openly

35. VISCID: (A) bent   (B) prone   (C) cool
    (D) slick   (E) slight

36. TURPITUDE: (A) saintly behavior
    (B) clever conversation   (C) lively imagination
    (D) agitation   (E) lucidity

37. PHILISTINE: (A) perfectionist   (B) aesthete
    (C) iconoclast   (D) critic   (E) cynic

38. ODIUM: (A) ease   (B) fragrance
    (C) resignation   (D) eccentricity
    (E) infatuation