15 | Practice Test

CONTENTS

- **Practice Test's Answer Sheet**
  For real practice, how to fill in the answer sheet, an oval answer sheet has been attached. You can detach the sheet from the book while answering the questions.

- **Practice Test**
  Similar to real test make you confident and provides an opportunity to practice at an optimal level.

- **Answer key and Explanation to the Questions**
  Each question on the test has been explained for comparing your answers.

- **Evaluation Record Sheet**
  You can use the sheet to record your performance.

Answer Sheet: Remove this answer sheet and use it to fill in the letter choice corresponding to your answer choice. See the answer key at the end of the test to correct your answers when finished.

Name:

Date: **Start Time:** **End Time:**

1.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	10.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	19.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	28.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
2.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	11.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	20.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	29.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
3.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	12.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	21.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	30.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
4.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	13.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	22.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	31.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
5.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	14.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	23.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	32.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
6.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	15.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	24.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	33.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
7.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	16.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	25.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	34.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
8.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	17.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	26.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	35.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
9.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	18.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	27.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		

36.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	45.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	54.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	63.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
37.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	46.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	55.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	64.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
38.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	47.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	56.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	65.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
39.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	48.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	57.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	66.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
40.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	49.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	58.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	67.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
41.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	50.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	59.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	68.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
42.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	51.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	60.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	69.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
43.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	52.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	61.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	70.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
44.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	53.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	62.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		

71.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	80.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	89.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	98.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
72.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	81.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	90.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	99.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
73.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	82.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	91.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	100.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿
74.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	83.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	92.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		
75.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	84.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	93.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		
76.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	85.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	94.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		
77.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	86.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	95.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		
78.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	87.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	96.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		
79.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	88.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	97.	⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿		

Note: Use only BALL PEN (Black/Blue) to shade/fill the circles. Answer sheet contains five options of answer for one question, containing alphabets from A to E inside, against each question number. You are to fill one circle you think is the right answer.

After taking the test in single sitting, take some rest and then compare your answers with the answer key in the following pages. You must fill in your performance in the evaluation sheet to have record for future comparison.

How to Take This Sample Test

Before taking this Sample Test find a quiet place where you can work uninterrupted for two hours. Make sure you have a comfortable desk and several ballpoints. Time yourself according to the time limit of the test. For the most accurate results, you should go through all three sections in one sitting. Use the answer grid on the following pages to record your answers to the multiple-choice question. You'll find the answer key, explanation of the answers to the questions, and performance evaluation following the test.

Good Luck.

Sample Test

VERBAL REASONS

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

1. What does the word **unhurt** mean?
    A. hurt badly
    B. hurt
    C. not hurt
    D. Not willing to hurt
    E. Willing to hurt

2. Which suffix can you add to the word **peace** to make a new word?
    A. ing
    B. ful
    C. est
    D. pre
    E. post

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.

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

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

5. BARTER : COMMODITIES
    A. Lieutenant : war
    B. Tackle : quarrel
    C. Wrestling : Kick
    D. Correspondence :mail
    E. Arbitrate : disputes

ANTONYMS

Directions: Each item below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is more nearly opposite in meaning from 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 the best.

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

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

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

CONCEPTUAL

Direction: Each sentence below has one 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.

9. The leaders of the two countries _____ an agreement to avoid future conflicts.
   A. have recently reach
   B. recently reach
   C. have reached recently
   D. have recently reached

10. The oncologist studied the results of the biopsy and decided _____ additional tests.
    A. should order
    B. to order
    C. he should ordering
    D. ordering

GRAMMAR

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. If you find an error, select the underlined part that is incorrect. Some sentences contain no error, in which case choose answer E.

11. Jhangamanga's timberlands <u>suffered</u> <u>considerable</u> damage from the wildfires of 1998, <u>resulted</u>
                 A   B   C
    from <u>insufficient</u> rainfall.
          D

12. The results must have already <u>be</u> received by the <u>examining</u> committee because the
                   A   B
    members <u>seem</u> to be <u>continuing</u> their determinations.
          C   D

13. Private couriers, <u>extremely</u> popular in large cities, <u>traveling</u> by bicycle <u>carrying</u> packets
             A   B   C
    containing documents and other items <u>from</u> office to office.
                                   D

14. The expenses were too <u>much</u> high for the program to <u>continue</u>, <u>so</u> the administration
                   A   B   C
    decided <u>to terminate</u> some positions.
          D

15. <u>Because</u> the high risk of fire <u>during</u> the drought, the officials <u>ordered</u> that no outside fire of
    A   B   C
    any sort could be <u>set</u>.
          D

16. Hurricanes almost <u>veer always</u> to the northeast at <u>some</u> point after <u>traveling</u> in a westerly
              A   B   C
    direction <u>across</u> the water.
          D

17. The girl fell <u>into</u> the <u>water</u> cold, but was <u>rescued</u> <u>immediately</u>.
           A   B   C   D

18. During the entire <u>hour three</u> deposition, the witness <u>steadfastly</u> denied <u>having</u> known the
             A   B   C
    defendant previously.
      D

19. Every year the banker warned his borrowers that planning a career in business is often easier than to pursue it.

  A. planning a career in business is often easier than to pursue it
  B. to plan a career in business is often easier than pursuing it
  C. planning a business career is often easier than pursuing it
  D. the planning of a business career is often easier than its pursuit
  E. a business career plan is often easier than a business career

20. After having read through the stack of bills laying on my desk, I began wondering whether to file for bankruptcy or to try to consolidate my debts by taking out a new loan.

  A. After having read through the stack of bills laying on my desk
  B. Having read through the stack of bills lying on my desk
  C. Reading through the stack of bills littering my desk
  D. The stack of bills lying on the desk, after I had read them
  E. After having read through the stack of bills lying on my desk

21. According to statistics, one in every two marriages ends in divorce, most often involving married couples not wealthy enough to "buy" each other's love.

  A. According to statistics, one in every two marriages ends in divorce, most often involving married couples not wealthy enough to "buy" each other's love.
  B. Statistically, 50 percent of marriages are divorces, often caused by people not wealthy enough to "buy" each other's love.
  C. According to statistics, half of all marriages ends in divorce, often because the partners are not wealthy enough to "buy" each other's love.

  D. Statistics tell half of all marriages that they will end in divorce, often because the partners are not wealthy enough to "buy" each other's love.
  E. Those who cannot "buy" each other's love are destined for divorce in at least half the cases, according to statistics.

22. Though the receptions at the embassy were usually formal and uneventful, to everyone's surprise a fight broke out when the foreign ambassador took a joke serious and punched the jokester hardly.

  A. took a joke serious and punched the jokester hardly
  B. took a joke seriously and hardly punched the jokester
  C. hardly took a joke and seriously punched the jokester
  D. took a joke seriously and punched the jokester hard
  E. gave a hard punch to a serious Jokester

23. Although there was no contest for senator or governor and voters were expected to be apathetic, the referenda proved so controversial that 90% of those registered showed up at the polls.

  A. of those registered showed up at the polls
  B. of the registered showed up at the polls
  C. of the registered voters showed up at the polls to vote
  D. were registered to vote
  E. who were not showed up at the polls

24. With pennants waving and the band playing, the huge crowd at the football game cheered the players making the touchdown from the stands.

  A. the huge crowd at the football game cheered the players making the touchdown from the stands
  B. the huge crowd from the stands at the football game cheered the players making the touchdown

C. making the touchdown, the huge football game crowd cheered the players from the stands

D. the huge crowd at the football game cheered from the stands as the players made the touchdown

E. cheers arose from the stands as the football game players made the touchdown

25. According to the employers, the new union contract forbade working overtime past regular hours, and those who did not comply to this were severely censured.

A. working overtime past regular hours, and those who did not comply to this

B. working overtime, and those who did so

C. working after hours, and those not compliant

D. overtime, and those who did not comply to this

E. noncompliance with the antiovertime clause

26. Because Najma has always been careful to treat all her daycare children affectionately and she likes everyone as much as him, he does not feel special.

A. she likes everyone as much as him

B. she likes everyone as much as she

C. she has a liking for everyone equal to him

D. she has a liking for everyone equal to he

E. everyone she likes is equal to him

COMPREHENSION

Passage:

Should we really care for the greatest actors of the past could we have them before us? Should we find them too different from our accent of thought, of feeling, of speech, in a thousand minute particulars which are of the essence of all three? Dr. Doran's long and interesting records of the triumphs of Garrick, and other less familiar, but in their day hardly less astonishing, players, do not relieve one of the <u>doubt</u>. Garrick himself, as sometimes happens with people who have been the subject of much anecdote and other conversation, here as elsewhere, bears no very distinct figure. One hardly sees the wood for the trees. On the other hand, the account of Betterton, "perhaps the greatest of English actors," is delightfully fresh. That intimate friend of Dryden, Tillatson, Pope, who

executed a copy of the actor's portrait by Kneller which is still extant, was worthy of their friendship; his career brings out the best elements in stage life. The stage in these volumes presents itself indeed not merely as a mirror of life, but as an illustration of the utmost intensity of life, in the fortunes and characters of the players. Ups and downs, generosity, dark fates, the most delicate goodness, have now here been more prominent than in the private existence of those devoted to the public mimicry of men and women. Contact with the stage, almost throughout its history, presents itself as a kind of touchstone, to bring out the bizarre, the theatrical tricks and contrasts, of the actual world.

Questions

27. In the expression "One hardly sees the wood for the trees", the author apparently intends the word *trees* to be analogous to

A. features of Doran's language style

B. details learned from oral sources

C. personality of a famous actor

D. detail's of Garrick's life

E. stage triumphs of an astonishing player

28. The doubt referred to in line 4 concerns whether

A. the stage personalities of the past would appeal on a personal level to people like the author

B. their contemporaries would have understood famous actors

C. the acting of famous stage personalities would appeal to us today

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 to25 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, 30 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 35 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
   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 modem 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 REASONING

PROBLEM SOLVING

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.

41. Point A is located at (2,1) and another point B is located at (5, 3). What is the length of the straight line joining the points A and B?
    A. $\sqrt{13}$ B. $\sqrt{5}$
    C. $\sqrt{3}$ D. $\sqrt{29}$
    E. $\sqrt{161}$

42. Ali buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

    A. $4\frac{4}{7}\%$ B. $5\frac{5}{11}\%$
    C. 7%   D. 10%
    E. 12%

43. If $a - b = 3$ and $a^2 + b^2 = 29$, find the value of ab.
    A. 10   B. 12
    C. 15   D. 18
    E. 20

44. In a regular week, there are 5 working days and for each day, the working hours are 8. A man gets Rs. 2.40 per hour for regular work and Rs. 3.20 per hours for overtime. If he earns Rs. 432 in 4 weeks, then how many hours does he work for?
    A. 160   B. 175
    C. 180   D. 195
    E. 200

45. Rahim earned Rs. 200,000 by selling his crop irrigated by rain. More; he possesses savings of rupees 500,000. What will be the sum of zakat and ushr.
    A. 12500   B. 5000
    C. 40000   D. 28000
    E. 32500

46. What will be the next number in the series 2, 4, 12, 48, 240,
    A. 960   B. 1440
    C. 1080   D. 1920
    E. 2260

47. 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

48. A car is filled with four and half gallons of fuel for a round trip. If the amount of fuel taken while

going is 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. 1/2 gallon
B. 2/3 gallon
C. 3/4 gallon
D. 1 gallon
E. 1 1/2 gallon

50. A tree grows only 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 4/5 full. How long will it run when the tank is 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

55. 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%

56. 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?

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

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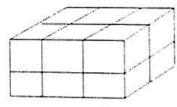E. 3x + 12y

60. If y ¤ x = y²ˣ for all positive integers, then (3 ¤ 4) ¤ 2 =

A. 38   B. 312
C. 316   D. 324
E. 332

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. 51

C. The reciprocal of 9   D. $\sqrt{17}$
E. 110

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

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

A. 3   B. $\dfrac{5}{6}$

C. 4   D. $\dfrac{4}{3}$

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 REASONING

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 in unlikely to do so?

A. Property values have risen sharply and uniformly.
B. Property values have risen 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.

72. 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.

73. 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 has 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.

74. 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' 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 that 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.

83. 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.

84. 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 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 of 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

END OF THE TEST

Answers and Explanations of Diagnostic Test

Verbal Reasons

1.	C	9.	D	17.	B	25.	B	33.	C
2.	B	10.	B	18.	A	26.	A	34.	A
3.	D	11.	C	19.	C	27.	B	35.	B
4.	B	12.	A	20.	B	28.	A	36.	E
5.	D	13.	B	21.	C	29.	C	37.	A
6.	B	14.	A	22.	D	30.	B	38.	B
7.	A	15.	A	23.	A	31.	D	39.	B
8.	A	16.	A	24.	D	32.	C	40.	C

Quantitative Reasoning

41.	A	47.	A	53.	C	59.	A	65.	B
42.	B	48.	C	54.	B	60.	E	66.	B
43.	A	49.	D	55.	C	61.	B	67.	A
44.	B	50.	A	56.	C	62.	A	68.	B
45.	E	51.	D	57.	C	63.	C	69.	E
46.	B	52.	D	58.	E	64.	D	70.	B

Analytical Reasoning

71.	D	77.	E	83.	D	89.	D	95.	B
72.	A	78.	A	84.	C	90.	E	96.	A
73.	A	79.	B	85.	D	91.	D	97.	C
74.	B	80.	C	86.	E	92.	A	98.	B
75.	C	81.	A	87.	B	93.	E	99.	E
76.	D	82.	C	88.	C	94.	C	100.	E

PERFORMANCE RECORD

Evaluation Sheet

Section Results:

Section	Total Questions	Right Answers	Percent Result $\frac{\text{Right Answers}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$
Verbal Ability	40		
Quantitative Ability	30		
Analytical Ability	30		

Test Result:

Test	Total Questions	Right Answers	Percent Result
Diagnostic Test	100		

Sample Test

EXPLANATIONS

Verbal Reasons:

1.	C	The prefix un means not, so the correct answer is unhurt which means not hurt.
2.	B	Ful is the required suffix to make the word **peaceful**.
3.	D	Curtains are part of theatrical stage and reflectors are part of studio to reflect light on the actors.
4.	B	Insomnia is a sleep disorder and ataxia is a disorder in normal walking.
5.	D	Commodities are exchanged in barter system where as mails are exchanged in correspondence.
6.	B	EXCESSIVE means beyond the proper limit. Scarce means very less availability.
7.	A	Victor means successful and loser means defeated or simply not winner.
8.	A	AUDACIOUS is an extremely bold person and coward means a person who lacks courage in facing danger.
9.	D	*have recently reached*. The modifier of time can appear between the auxiliary and main verb. Choice A is incorrect because the main verb is not in the past participle. Choice B is incorrect because the word *recently* sets up a time, so the simple present makes no sense. Choice C is incorrect because the modifier cannot appear between the verb and the complement (*have reached an agreement*).
10.	B	*to order*. After the verb *decide*, when the complement is a verb, it must be the infinitive. The word *should* would have been correct if a choice had stated "that he should order" or "he should order."
11.	C	*resulted*. The first part of the sentence is an independent clause. It has a subject, *timberlands*, and a conjugated verb, *suffered*, so the second clause must have a relative clause, a conjunction, or a reduced relative clause. The conjugated verb *resulted* makes no sense by itself. It would be correct, however, if it was *which resulted, resulting,* or *having resulted*.
12.	A	*be*. The correct form for a present perfect passive with a modal is: modal *have been* verb in past participle.
13.	B	*traveling*. It would be correct as a conjugated verb, *travel*. That form is correct because the subject is plural, *couriers*. The two other words ending in *ing* are both correct because they are not functioning as

		the conjugated verb in the sentence. The clause *extremely popular in large cities* is a reduced relative clause or an appositive and is correct.
14.	A	*too much*. The correct order is *much* ▯*too* ▯adjective.
15.	A	*Because the*. The rule is *because* ▯clause or *because of* ▯noun.
16.	A	*veer always*. The order is *almost* ▯*always* ▯verb. *Veer* is a verb, meaning to turn.
17.	B	*water cold*. The order is adjective ▯noun (*cold water*).
18.	A	*hour three*. The order is adjective-noun ▯noun (*three-hour deposition*).
19.	C	The original is flawed by faulty parallelism. *Planning* is not parallel to *to pursue* (the former a gerund, the latter an infinitive). Choice C corrects this problem; *planning* is parallel to *pursuing*.
20.	B	The original contains two errors. "After having read" is redundant (*having read* already contains the *after* meaning), and *laying* (which means *putting*) is incorrect (*lying* is correct).
21.	C	The original is not the best choice here because it is not as economical and clear as C. Each of the other choices is either too wordy, vague, or illogical.
22.	D	Both errors in the original result from a confusion of adjectives and adverbs. *Seriously*, an adverb, correctly modifies the verb *took*; *hard*, used as an adverb meaning *with strength*, correctly modifies *punched*. Choices B, C, and E significantly change the meaning of the original.
23.	A	The original is better than any of the alternatives.
24.	D	The phrase *from the stands*, in the original, is a misplaced modifier suggesting that the players made the touchdown from the stands, which is impossible. Choice E leaves *crowd* out of the sentence (a significant omission), and all other choices except D contain misplaced modifiers.
25.	B	The original contains two important errors. *Overtime* and *past regular hours* are repetitious, and *comply to this* is both vague and nonidiomatic. Choice B corrects both of these weaknesses. D is a correct expression but retains the vague pronoun *this*, which possibly refers to either the contract or the overtime.
26.	A	The original is correct. This sentence abbreviates "She likes everyone as much as *she likes* him." All other choices are either ungrammatical or change the meaning of the sentence.
27.	B	The "wood" refers to the bigger picture, the "trees" to the details. One apparently does not get a picture of Garrick the man, but one does get a long and interesting record of his triumphs. We are also told that Garrick has been the subject of much conversation and anecdote. Hence the "trees" refers to the details of Garrick's life learned mainly from oral sources.
28.	A	"Should we care for the greatest actors" means "should we like them". The author goes on to ask whether we would find their ways and ideas too different from our own. These are the doubts that he raises. The author is not really concerned whether we would like their acting. Hence, A is the best answer.
29.	C	The quotation marks around "perhaps the greatest of English actors," tell us that the author is quoting from the book he is reviewing, and hence the author of that book, Doran, thinks Betterton was probably the best. Doran writes "long and interesting records of the triumphs of Garrick" but we cannot infer Doran's opinion of the actor from that. The author would not give a definite answer to the question because he says the writings of Doran "do not relieve one of the doubt". We can answer question I with

the word "Betterton" and question III with the word "no".

30.	B	The author says in sentence two that his previous definition was "too absolute". Yet he admits that the less man "upsets the balance of Nature" the better. Hence his definition is not entirely right (because it is too idealistic) but it is not entirely wrong either. It is now easy to eliminate answers A, C, D, and E because they are strongly negative.
31.	D	In "except" questions find the true statements first. In this case find four statements that **weaken** the idea that destroying pests is beneficial. That means finding statements that show that it is **not** a good idea to destroy the pests. Answers A, B, C, and E give reasons why destroying these insects might be a mistake. D, however, is the right answer because it suggests that eliminating these insects might not be wrong, since they are not even natural inhabitants of the area.
32.	C	From the words "I am speaking of tonight" (line 15) we can infer that the words were delivered orally, and not during the day time. The only possible answer is C.
33.	C	The author is modifying or qualifying his earlier definition of a sanctuary. Examiners are fond of the word "qualify" as many students do not know this meaning of the word.
34.	A	All the paradoxes in this section of the extract are resolved in the sentence, "These wonders are the work of law." But the law is such that "each loses no part of his liberty but what might be hurtful to that of another", making A the best answer.
35.	B	The author uses words such as sublime, and celestial which indicate his tendency to glorify the institution of law, making praise or extolling possible choices. He clearly refers to the law as a human institution (line 25).
36.	E	In "except" questions, find the four true statements first. A, B, C and D are true. Answer E is not true (and therefore the correct answer) because the author clearly states in sentence two that it is difficult to recognize the general will and to distinguish it from the personal. He states that only the "most sublime virtue" can make this distinction, and hence the word *all* in answer E is sufficient to identify the answer as wrong.
37.	A	The answer is in paragraph 2. Prominent brow ridges are mentioned as distinctly ape-like. The author states that although the hominid had thick bones, it had a large and rounded braincase. In other words, thick bones are not expected in a human skeleton.
38.	B	The fact that the findings supported a "prediction" and that too in "precisely the feature that was then accepted as the most important difference between humans and the apes" indicated that the scientists had preconceived ideas.
39.	B	The animal bones were the only part of the findings that were of Pleistocene origin. They were thought to be old from the first, and hence, were not more recent than first thought.
40.	C	The fact that the forgery was quite apparent once the evidence was examined carefully suggests that it could have been detected earlier if anyone had looked. It was only reexamined when it was found after many years that, "The large brain simply did not fit with the rest of the fossil evidence.".

Quantitative Reasoning:

41.	A	Applying distance formula, distance between the points = $\sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (1-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$
42.	B	Cost Price (C.P.) = Rs. (4700 + 800) = Rs. 5500. Selling Price (S.P.) = Rs. 5800. Gain = (S.P.) - (C.P.) = Rs.(5800 - 5500) = Rs. 300. Gain % = $\left(\dfrac{300}{5500} \times 100\right)\% = 5\dfrac{5}{11}\%$
43.	A	$2ab = (a^2 + b^2) - (a - b)^2$ $= 29 - 9 = 20$ $ab = 10$
44.	B	Suppose the man works overtime for x hours.

Now, working hours in 4 weeks = (5 x 8 x 4) = 160.

160 x 2.40 + x x 3.20 = 432

3.20x = 432 - 384 = 48

x = 15.

Hence, total hours of work = (160 + 15) = 175.

45. E — Ushr = 10% of 200000 = 20,000

Zakat = 2.5% of 500,000 = 12500

So the sum of Zakat and Ushr = 32500

46. B — Go on multiplying the given numbers by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

So, the correct next number is 1440.

47. A — They spend 4 hour for reaching the destination and on the return they spend 3 hours. They covered a distance of 120 miles as $4 \times 30 = 3 \times 40 = 120$

48. C — Subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ from the total consumption, divide the rest into two equal parts.

49. D — From the given data we have 2 gallons of R and 1 gallon of S. Add 1 gallon of R to have the ratio of S : R :: 1:3, which shows 25% S.

50. A — $T_1 + T_2 = 8$

$T_1 = \frac{3}{5} T_2$

$T_2 + \frac{3}{5} T_2 = 8$

$T_2 = 5$ therefore $T_1 = 3$ in four years and $\frac{3}{2}$ in two years.

51. D — $\frac{330}{160} \times 80 = 165 \ minutes$ = 2 hours and 45 minutes

52. D — $\frac{4}{5} \rightarrow 12 \ hrs$

$1 \rightarrow 12 \div \frac{4}{5} = 15$

$\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 15 \times \frac{1}{3} = 5 \ hrs$

53. C — Imagine a third parallel line drawn through C. The angle ACD will be made of two angles, one alternate to BAC, and therefore = 30. The other is alternate to CDE and therefore = 50. Total for angle ACD = 80

54. B

Rs.	gm
65	250
90	900
155	1150

As the charges for part of 100 gm is also treated as whole (100 gm). So the correct answer may be 1145.

55. C — 130% of 80% = 104%, so the area is increased by 4%.

56. C — 30 + 20 = 50, Hence 10 students are in both class.

57. C — Compare the unit price for each item

$\frac{160}{10} \quad \frac{70}{4} \quad \frac{30}{2} \quad \frac{130}{8} \quad \frac{340}{20}$ the smallest is $\frac{30}{2}$

58. E — $P_1 + P_2 = 150$ and $P_1 + 2P_2 = 264$. Solve for P_2

59. A — Step one $2x + 5y$

Step two $3(2x + 5y) = 6x + 15y$

Step three $(6x + 15y) - (x + y) = 6x + 15y - x - y$ (watch that last minus sign!)

This gives $5x + 14y$

60. E — The strange sign tells us what operation to carry out on x and y Carry out the same procedure on 3 and 4 first. So 3^8 is the result. Now carry out the procedure on 3^8 and 2. So $(3^8)^4$ is the result, which is equivalent to 3^{32}

61.	B	Cost for one pencil is 4 cents, so the cost of 5 pencils is 20 cents.
62.	A	π = 3.141, 5^1 = 5 , reciprocal of 9 is 0.11, $\sqrt{17} < 5$, and 11° is non comparable value. The greatest is 5.
63.	C	$\sqrt{3}$ in both numerator and denominator is cancelled out.
64.	D	Recall 30:60:90 triangles in Geometry section. The answer is D.
65.	B	$3 * 4 = \frac{9+4-3}{3 \times 4} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$
66.	B	The change in price is 100. Divide the change by initial value. $\frac{100}{400} \times 100 = 25\%$
67.	A	The numbers are 4,7,10,13,16,19,22. Take the sum and divide it by 7.
68.	B	Total plants day $= \frac{8}{6} + \frac{6}{9} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$ therefore, number of plants in 15 days $= 2 \times 15 = 30$
69.	E	$(5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 + 3) \times 2 = 246$
70.	B	Surface area of one small brick = 6; total number of bricks = 12; total surface when disassembled = 6 x 12 = 72 Surface of whole big block= area of four larger faces + area of the two smaller faces = (4 x 6) + (2 x 4) = 24 + 8 = 32 The increase is 40 units

Analytical Reasoning:

71.	D	The best answer is D. Distortions occur when property values change at *differential* rates. If most property values have dropped significantly, but some have risen slightly, a reassessment should occur but is unlikely to do so since it will not benefit the insurance companies.
72.	A	The best answer is A. If it is difficult to determine which personal care products cause perioral dermatitis rashes, then some products that cause allergic reactions might not have been demonstrated to do so. Hence, if choice A is true, eliminating products that have been demonstrated to cause rashes might not eliminate the rashes, even if allergies to these types of products are the only cause of perioral dermatitis.
73.	A	The best answer is A. Only if all tests have the same proportion of false negative results does the one with the lowest proportion of false positives become the most accurate.
74.	B	The best answer is B. Choice B indicates that less educated men might be unable to tell whether the harm in the stories was produced intentionally. Thus, even if less educated men do regard people's intentions as relevant, they might be unable to apply this criterion here. B, therefore, undermines the conclusion's support.
75.	C	The best answer is C. The price differential noted in C might help to explain the difference in sales, but it does not undermine the conclusion based on the difference. Therefore, C is the best answer.
76.	D	The best answer is D. The hypothesis has two parts: first, that intense use does not bring material changes that cause the reed to lose its freshness and, second, that oil causes the phenomenon. The experiment suggested in choice D directly test this hypothesis by contaminating strings that are known to have their original material properties.
77.	E	The best answer is E. The question asks for a different premise that does *not* make the argument logically correct. Choice A leaves open the possibility that the conclusion of the argument is false.
78.	A	The best answer is A. The archeologist hypothesized that Kelton was decimated by volcanic ash in 160 B.C. Since A provides evidence that 160 B.C. was the date when life in Kelton was

		disrupted, A supports the hypothesis.
79.	B	The best answer is B. Choice B might explain the decreased enrollment at community colleges during the slowdown, but because it deals with graduates of government retraining programs it cannot explain why enrollment at these colleges might increase.
80.	C	The best answer is C. According to choice C, using a contaminated lipstick does not increase the incidence of infection, so the recommendation to replace a lipstick before it becomes contaminated is greatly undermined.
81.	A	The best answer is A. The argument concludes that declining wholesale prices for other gemstones will produce declining retail prices for jewelry made with gemstones other than diamonds. Choice A weakens the argument by pointing to higher processing costs for other gemstone, which could offset lower wholesale prices.
82.	C	The best answer is C. The conclusion is that the programs benefit both companies and employees. For companies, reducing employees' risk of flu or cold is likely to reduce absenteeism, and increasing employee energy is likely to increase worker productivity. For employees, the benefits are self-evident.
83.	D	The best answer is D. Choice D provides corroborative evidence for the claim that the shortage of nurses results from deficiencies in pay and working conditions by suggesting that for many former nurses, poor pay and working conditions were reasons for their quitting the profession.
84.	C	The best answer is C. Choice C weakens the prediction of secrecy by establishing that companies specializing in genetic research have a strong motive to encourage their researchers to publicize results.
85.	D	The best answer is D. Choice D tends to support the claim, since better quality wheat should sell better than poorer quality wheat.
86.	E	The order for this race will be: Eugene, Bashir, Chawala, Dabeer, Anwar. Chawala will actually finish behind Bashir.
87.	B	If Dabeer finishes third, the order for this race will be: Anwar/Eugene, Bashir, Dabeer, Chawala, Anwar/Eugene. Bashir will finish second.
88.	C	If Eugene has 36 points, than he must have 3 first place finishes and 3 last place finishes, because he finishes first or last in every race. Therefore, Anwar must also have 3 first place finishes and 3 last place finishes for a total of 36 points. Some of the other options may be true, but none of them are required.
89.	D	If Dabeer finishes second twice, than Bashir must finish second four times (32 points) and the other two times he would finish third (12 points) for a total of 44 points.
90.	E	Eugene could only have a minimum of 28 points, since it will have four fifth-place and two first-place finishes. Bashir could only have a minimum of 36 points. Either Chawala or Dabeer could finish fourth in all six races, for a total of 24 points.
91.	D	If Farhad finishes behind both Chawala and Dabeer, he also finishes behind Bashir and whoever finishes first. Therefore, Farhad finishes ahead of only one car.
92.	A	If Javeria wears black shoes, she will not wear a brown skirt. Therefore, she must wear a blue skirt. If she wears a blue skirt, she cannot wear the red stockings.
93.	E	There are 48 possible combinations. 4 stockings * 3 blouses * 2 skirts * 2 shoes.
94.	C	Since black does not go well with brown, Javeria would not be allowed to wear black shoes.
95.	B	Since gray does not go well with brown, Javeria would not be allowed to wear brown stockings.
96.	A	A blue skirt cannot be worn with red stockings.

97.	C	Statement 7 tells you that the general practitioner is across from the optometrist. Therefore, the dentist must be across from the surgeon.
98.	B	If Komal the (general practitioner) and Nirma (the dentist) leave the table, then the surgeon and optometrist will remain.
99.	E	From the original information, a manager must be on duty each day and the managers cannot work on the same day. Therefore (A) must be true. (E) does not have to be true, since U's schedule has no bearing on X's schedule. Since W and X will not work on the same day, (B) must also be true. There is no restriction placed on T.
100.	E	V,W,Z,S can work on Saturday without breaking any of the conditions given. Choice (A) is missing a manager. Choice (B) has two managers working on the same day. Choices (C) and (D) have W and X working on the same day.

WHAT TO DO THE WEEK BEFORE THE TEST

128 Hours and Counting: Getting Ready for the Big Day

In this section we'll discuss what you should do the week before the GAT, what to expect in the exam room, and what happens after you've taken the test.

You want the week leading up to the test to go as smoothly as possible, so get yourself into a routine beginning on the Sunday night the week before the test (128 hours). Look at your calendar for that week and make sure you plan ahead for everything else in your life: homework, upcoming tests, and papers due, after L college/university activities.

Go Easy on Yourself This Week

Don't overload yourself this week. In fact, do what you can to lighten up your normal schedule. If you normally participate in two or three after-college/university activities, consider passing up anything you don't have to do.

Your family members should know that you need to be focused this week, too. They should let you delegate some of your normal responsibilities you can make up your chores the week after the GAT.

Try to get into a routine in the days leading up to the test. Get to bed and wake up at reasonably consistent times. If it takes you a while to wake up in the morning, wake up an hour earlier than usual every day this week so that you'll have an extra hour on test day to clear your head; the GAT starts fairly early in the morning, and you want to be completely lucid when the test begins.

By the way, if it's cold season, wash your hands frequently the last thing you need going into the GAT is to get sick this week. You're not being obsessive or a hypochondriac here; most cold viruses pass from the environment to your hands and from your hands to your face. If you get sick the week before the test, it's not going to ruin your chances for the GAT, but do reduce the chances for future success.

Getting into the Right Frame of Mind

At the end of a season and leading up to the championship, athletes go through a "tapering phase" to make sure they perform at their peak when it counts. In a sense you've been a mental athlete, and you want to make sure that you perform at your peak when it counts: on the actual GAT.

For you, tapering consists of scaling back drastically the amount of preparation you've been doing so you can give your mind a chance to rest and rev up your motivation. During this week you should do much less work, but of a much higher quality. Instead of doing an entire section of GAT, for example, spend the same amount of time focusing on three or four truly difficult questions. You'll gain far more by wrestling with a tough question for ten minutes—or more—than you will do ten simple questions quickly.

In fact, don't do anything timed this week. Rehearse the techniques meticulously, getting everything just right. Trust me on this point: the best way to improve your test-taking speed and your test-taking accuracy is to practice mindfully, being hyperconscious of every little step you do.

This week is also an excellent time to see how far your skills have advanced since you started preparing for the test weeks ago. Get out your Smart Brain GAT book, or your first few practice exams, and look over your work. You'll be so surprised at how you used to solve questions that you won't even recognize your work.

Keep up with your vocabulary work this week, but don't try to cram in more words than normal—doing so will not make much of a difference in your score and trying to do so will just heighten your anxiety level at a time when you should be taking it easy.

Don't wait until the last minute to locate your Entry Card. You can print one out from the NTS website if you registered online.

The Day before the Test

- If you haven't already, make sure you know the location of your test center. If you haven't taken a test before at your test center, ask around among the seniors you know to see whether there's anything you need to know about the place.

- Speaking of contingency plans, if someone is supposed to drive you to the test center, make sure you have a back-up plan in case the person oversleeps, gets sick, or otherwise fails to show up tomorrow morning (remember, this is the day before the test) at the appointed time.

- During the day, make sure you have a digital watch or similar timing device, ideally one with large, easily read numbers. The best timing device to use is one that counts up rather than down, but any digital device is better than an analog watch with hard-to-read hands.

- Also make sure you have a working alarm—or two!—in the house so you're sure to wake up in time. If you can't find one, borrow one from a friend or a neighbor.

- Although you can get some gum and maybe a bottle of water the morning of the test, it's probably a good idea if you get these things today.

- Finally, it's a good idea to have a cell phone handy on test day. If you don't have one, borrow one and make sure it's charged.

If This Is Your First GAT—Get Excited

It's natural to feel nervous the day before the test, maybe even a bit panicked, but let's try to get some perspective on your situation. Try to think of your first GAT as an audition for college, but not the audition that really counts. Naturally you hope that your audition goes well tomorrow, but it's not a big deal if it doesn't go quite as well as you'd like.

So don't think that all your college hopes rest on how you do on tomorrow's GAT—they don't. If you get a great score, terrific, but if you don't, it's not the end of the world.

The Night before the Test

- Do spend at least half an hour today reviewing your work, but no more than an hour. Again, you're not trying to learn anything new at this point; you're just making mental notes about things you should already know.

- Before you get too tired, lay out everything you're going to need tomorrow morning: a picture I.D., your digital watch, your ball pints, and a clip board.

- Set out the clothes you'll wear for tomorrow, including any good luck items. It's a good idea to dress in layers so that if the room is too hot you can take off a sweater, or if it's too cold you can put one on.

- You might want to bring something distracting to read or listen to with you to the test site tomorrow, and maybe something to munch on. If so, set these items out, too.

- Charge your cell phone and set your alarm!

Waking Up on Test Morning

- When you wake up, consider taking a shower or doing some brief calisthenics or other exercise to get the blood flowing especially to your groggy brain! If someone is taking you to the test site, make sure he or she is up, too.

- Eat a normal breakfast, but not too much or you'll be groggy. If you're used to consuming some form of caffeine—tea, coffee, cola—then doing so is probably a good idea this morning. But only if you're used to caffeine; if you're not, now is not the morning to start.

- Make sure you have everything with you when you leave, and allow enough time to get to the test site thirty to forty minutes before the test starts to allow for traffic delays and to get yourself into a good position for entering the exam room.

Arriving at the Test Site

There will probably be dozens of nervous students milling around at the entrance to the test site, reviewing flash cards, skimming through their notes, or muttering to themselves. If I were you I'd avoid congregating near everyone else so you can remain focused, but that's up to you and your state of mind that morning.

Make sure your ballpoints are slightly used. New ballpoints take longer to fill in the answer sheet bubbles than do used ballpoints points.

Entering the Exam Room

Don't just wander into your exam room casually. Try to be one of the first students into the exam room so that you can choose a good seat (assuming seating is not assigned, as it sometimes is). A good seat is one that gives you a clear view of the proctor and of the central clock in the room that the proctor will be monitoring to time the test.

When I took exams I always preferred seats in the very back of the room because I didn't like the feeling that something was going on behind my back that I couldn't see. You may be different and prefer a seat as close to the front of the room as possible. The important thing is to choose a seat that suits you, and not one that you take by default.

Get ready to set your digital timepiece to zero you want it to count up, not down and await the proctor's signal.

Ignore These Two Voices in Your Head

I want to warn you that during the test, two tiny invisible fairies will be sitting on your shoulders, whispering in your ears. You'll hear only one of the fairies, and you won't be sure which one it is until the test starts.

One of the fairies whispers gleefully, "I can't believe how easy this test is." The other fairy whispers ominously, "This is by far the hardest test I've ever taken."

There aren't really fairies whispering in your ears, of course, but I promise you that you will hear one of those two messages. Whichever voice you hear, ignore it—it's your mind playing games with you.

The test will seem much easier than your practice tests, or it will seem impossibly difficult, but either way it's just the way the test seems—it's not reality. In other words, both states of mind reflect illusions.

By the way, it's better for your eventual score that the test seem too hard than too easy. Being aware of difficulty is a sign that you are thinking about the questions and taking pains. If the test seems easy, on the other hand, it's because you're not taking pains to get the problems right. So if the test seems easier than you expected, force yourself to slow down and take pains—make the test seem more difficult.

Trust me on this point: you'll do better if the test seems hard. Only two types of people find the GAT easy: test-taking geniuses (1 in 10,000), or test-taking simpletons (alas, far more common than geniuses).

But Listen to This Voice

"Any question on the GAT that I know I can get right, I will take all necessary pains to make sure that I get it right. I will always take pains."

Always Maintain Your Grip during the Test—and if You Lose It, Regain Control

One of the things you'll probably have to deal with during the GAT is distraction. Someone sniffling or coughing or tapping a pencil are one thing, but I've heard stories of distractions ranging from pile drivers at a nearby construction site to the school's band—tubas, drums, trombones, cymbals—practicing on the field outside. Some distractions are insidious, like hearing the jingle from a commercial playing over and over in your head.

Use distractions as reminders to get back to the test in front of you. If someone in the room is distracting you, raise the hand you're not writing with to attract the proctor's attention but keep working while you wait for the proctor to get to your desk.

Keep Moving While the Clock's Ticking

Don't count on the proctor to be accurate or consistent about writing the time remaining in a section on the board. Monitor your time continually as you work through each section.

Watch out or you may enter a time warp. You start working on a difficult question that has you stumped, and before you know it, you space out. Suddenly you "come to" with a jolt and realize that you've just spent the last few minutes doing nothing!

To avoid time warps and spacing out in general, keep your ballpoint moving every few seconds, marking up your answer sheet. Don't ever let your ballpoint lift more than a couple of inches off the page; keep it poised to mark up questions.

Speaking of keeping your ballpoint moving, don't spend forever bubbling in your answer sheet. It's not uncommon to see a student in the exam room artistically darkening a bubble for ten or fifteen seconds. If you waste even two or three seconds per question bubbling in your answer, you'll waste a minute by the end of the section—or over five minutes wasted on the entire test!

For most of the test, keep your answer sheet under your test booklet. Always, always, always write your answer in your test booklet before you transfer your answers—in groups, like once every page—over to your answer sheet.

No Matter How Well You've Prepared for the GAT, It's Always Good to Walk in Feeling a Little Unprepared

Taking the real GAT is always, always different from taking practice tests that you know don't count. The GAT does count, and you know it. It's the same difference an athlete feels between a practice game and one in the final round of a championship.

The reason it's good to feel a little—just a little—unprepared is that you won't be thrown too badly by the inevitable surprises that occur on the exam. Students who feel completely prepared are too easily thrown for a loop when things in the actual exam room don't go exactly as they'd expected.