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Exam : **GMAT-Verbal**

Title : **GMAT-Verbal Practice Test**

Version : **Demo**

1. Read the following passage.

A team of researchers at Harvard have built some unusual contraptions that carve off slivers of mouse brains as part of a quest to understand how the mind works. Their goal is to run slice after minuscule slice under a powerful electron microscope, develop detailed pictures of the brain's complex wiring and then stitch the images back together. In short, they want to build a full map of the mind.

The field, at a very nascent stage, is called connectomics, and the neuroscientists pursuing it compare their work to early efforts in genetics. What they are doing, these scientists say, is akin to trying to crack the human genome only this time around, they want to find how memories, personality traits and skills are stored.

They want to find a connectome, or the mental makeup of a person. Since the 1970s, researchers have only had one connectome to play with that of a worm with a measly 300 neurons. Now they are trying a mouse brain, with its 100 million neurons. So far the notion of creating a human-scale connectome which would illuminate all of the connections among more than 100 billion neurons and unravel the millions of miles of wires in the brain has proved too daunting.

The task at hand is somewhat similar to trying to untangle a bowl of spaghetti. Each individual spaghetti strand may touch tens of other strands as it weaves in a contorted fashion through the bowl. In this case, the researchers want to do the equivalent of seeing where all the strands connect at the atom level.

And because the brain's wiring is so densely packed, building a connectome stands as one of the most formidable data collection efforts ever concocted. About one petabyte of computer memory will be needed to store the images needed to form a picture of a one-millimeter cube of mouse brain, the scientists say. Neuroscientists say that a connectome could give them myriad insights about the brain's function and prove particularly useful in the exploration of mental illness. For the first time, researchers and doctors might be able to determine how someone was wired quite literally and compare that picture with "regular" brains. Surgeons armed with a connectome might also be able to make more calculated cuts in the brain.

-The passage is taken from an article by ASHLEE VANCE (The New York Times); dated - December 27, 2010

Which of the following statements defines connectomics?

- A. Connecting the nerves with the brain.
- B. Connecting the various parts of body with the brain.
- C. Disconnecting the nerves from the brain.
- D. Connecting the detailed images of the brain together.
- E. It is a sub branch of Neurology.

Answer: D

2. Read the following passage.

The committee has reached the conclusion that the loss in the business is due to the increased prices of the articles. The new prices of the articles are intimidating to the ordinary customers.

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

- A. The articles we are talking about are primarily purchased by the high income group of customers.
- B. The articles are being advertised by famous personalities.
- C. The popularity of other brands is also increasing.
- D. The committee consists of only a 6-member team; it is too small for giving such important conclusion.
- E. The articles are having some defects, though they are being quickly replaced.

Answer: A

3. Part of the given sentence is underlined. Choose the answer choice which is the best version of the underlined part. Choice A is unchanged. Select the version which is most effectively expressed - clear and unambiguous as well as correct grammar.

Neither of the punished boys is going to participate in the drawing competition held in the orphanage on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary.

- A. Either of the punished boy is going to participate
- B. Neither of the punished boys are going to participate
- C. Neither of the punished boy is going to participate
- D. Either of the punished boys are going to participate
- E. Neither of the punished boys is going to participate

Answer: E

4. Read the following passage.

Over the last two years, it has been widely reported that small businesses create more jobs than big businesses and thus are critical to the recovery. It has also been widely reported that small businesses are getting squeezed by the credit freeze, by skyrocketing costs like health and unemployment insurance, and by cheap imports, to name a few examples.

So, if you own a small business, is the deck stacked against you? Can you overcome all of the obstacles? Is it harder than it used to be to start a business? Is it going to continue to get harder?

Are the banks going to loosen up? Is the "recovery" ever going to reach small businesses the way it has big businesses? Which is it: Are small businesses going to be saviors or victims?

Both. The small businesses that succeed will need to do more than just hope. And they will need to do more than just complain about the government and wait for it to solve all problems. The real answer is to cope. It's always been that way. A successful entrepreneur copes with whatever problems come along, and there are sure to be plenty of them. Business ownership requires the wearing of many hats, which is part of the reason the failure rate for start-ups is high (about half survive for five years). To thrive, you have to understand accounting, finance, marketing, and management. It's probably not enough to be great at just one or even two of those categories. Entrepreneurship has certainly gotten more complicated. In some ways technology has helped, and in other ways it has only added to the list of things we need to know, the hats we need to wear. The government is working through the Small Business Administration to free up more money, and some of the tax incentives are beneficial. I can also report that entrepreneurs have infinitely more resources at their disposal than when I started my business in 1978. Then, the word entrepreneur was rarely used, and when it was used, it tended to be in a negative way, like referring to the guy on the street corner selling watches on his arm. These days, many colleges have entrepreneurship programs that were unheard of 30 years ago.

-The passage is taken from an article by JAY GOLTZ (The New York Times); dated - December 29, 2010 -

Which of the following is true to succeed in a small scale business?

- A. Cope and not hope
- B. Hope and not cope
- C. Complain to the government
- D. Hope and cope
- E. Wait for the government to help

Answer: D

5. Read the following passage.

The hunting of wild boars is still going on in the forest even after the Government has taken strict measures towards killing of animals. The skin of these boars costs much in the international market. Which of the following options, if true, strengthens the argument most?

- A. Wild boars are decreasing in quantity.
- B. Many such cases of hunting came into light in the last few months.
- C. The sanctuary seems to have lost much of its trees due to ongoing timber cutting.
- D. There has been a high demand of boar skins in the international market in last few years.
- E. People are not much concerned towards saving Wild life.

Answer: B

6. Part of the given sentence is underlined. Choose the answer choice which is the best version of the underlined part. Select the version which is most effectively expressed - clear and unambiguous as well as correct grammar.

The minister apologized and said that he really did not have a great number of time for the inauguration as the elections were heading.

- A. did not have a great number of time for
- B. did not have many a time for
- C. did not have a great much of time for
- D. do not have a great number of time for
- E. did not have a great deal of time for

Answer: E

7. Part of the given sentence is underlined. Choose the answer choice which is the best version of the underlined part. Select the version which is most effectively expressed - clear and unambiguous as well as correct grammar.

I drank all the rum from the bottle when nobody was looking.

- A. I drank all the rum from the bottle when nobody was looking
- B. I've drank all the rum from the bottle when nobody was looking
- C. I've drunk all the rum from the bottle. When nobody was looking
- D. When nobody was looking. I drank all the rum from the bottle
- E. I drank all the rum from the bottle when nobody was looking

Answer: A

8. Another key challenge before the State negotiating team was to ensure that the country's nuclear power sector would not be disrupted in the event of a nuclear explosive test.

Which of the following is logically conveyed by the above statement?

- A. State negotiating team is not good enough to face the challenges.
- B. Till now, dealing with the nuclear power sector was not the job of the State negotiating team.
- C. The nuclear explosive test would definitely ruin the nuclear power sector.
- D. The nuclear explosive test has the capability to agitate the nuclear power sector.
- E. The State negotiating team is not concerned about the country's nuclear power sector.

Answer: D

9.The purpose of our institute is to impart knowledge, to increase awareness for education, and helping the poor students.

- A. help to poor students
- B. help the poor students
- C. by helping the poor students
- D. helping the poor students
- E. to help the poor students

Answer: E

10.Most parents worry about how best to bring up their children. In those anxiety, some of they turn to psychologists or psychiatrists, or even psychoanalysts. This may not be a wise move, professionals and so-called experts have a poor track record in advising worried parents.

- A. some of them turned to psychologists or psychiatrists, or even psychoanalysts. This might not be a wise move; professionals and so-called expert
- B. some of them turned to psychologists or psychiatrists, or even psychoanalysts. This might not be a wise move, professionals and so-called experts
- C. some of them turn to psychologists or psychiatrists, or even psychoanalysts. This may not be a wise move; professionals and so-called experts
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- E. some of they turn to psychologists or psychiatrists, or even psychoanalysts. This may not be a wise move, professionals and so-called experts

Answer: C

11.Part of the given sentence is underlined. Choose the answer choice which is the best version of the underlined part. Select the version which is most effectively expressed - clear and unambiguous as well as correct grammar.

One should have their medical check ups done regularly to avoid any serious health problem.

- A. One should have his medical check ups done
- B. One should have there medical check ups done
- C. One should had their medical check ups done
- D. One should have their medical check ups done
- E. One should have their medical checks done

Answer: A

12.Read the given passagE.

Public education is under pressure to let parents choose the school to which they send their children.

Since bureaucracies do not like to give their clients a choice, the issue has aroused controversy.

The concept of choice within the public school system has been endorsed by the National Governors' Association. The governors, in their report "Time for Results," cited several states that had adopted the concept.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, has said. "A professional must be

seen to be acting in the interest of the client. But most clients choose the professionals they see - a doctor, a lawyer, an accountant. Children are the only clients who are perceived as the captives of the professionals who deal with them, captives of a given school and teacher."

Many educators reject this argument. In part, the opposition stems from the fact that large systems simply do not favor any arrangement that looks like a breakup of an established structure. Registering children according to a school's attendance area is simpler than having pupils scattered beyond those boundaries. Another obstacle is the fear of competition. If parents vote with their children's feet, some schools could be known as more desirable than others. Some school administrators argue, not without reason, that some schools will be left with an excessive number of less able, harder-to educate and possibly disruptive students. Others worry that, by manipulating admissions procedures, alternative schools could re-create racial segregation. Yet some schools of choice have had the opposite effect: Black and white parents who might otherwise oppose busing have sent their children to distant schools with attractive offerings.

- The passage is taken from an article by FRED M. HECHINGER (The New York Times); dated - October 7, 1986

According to the above passage, all of the following options are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Competition may arise due to the new proposed scheme.
- B. Many educators reject the argument of parents having to choose the school of their children.
- C. The new scheme has both merits and demerits.
- D. Registering children according to a school's attendance area is simpler than having pupils scattered beyond those boundaries.
- E. Public education gladly proposes the scheme to let parents choose the school of their children.

Answer: E

13. Read the following passage.

A team of researchers at Harvard have built some unusual contraptions that carve off slivers of mouse brains as part of a quest to understand how the mind works. Their goal is to run slice after minuscule slice under a powerful electron microscope, develop detailed pictures of the brain's complex wiring and then stitch the images back together. In short, they want to build a full map of the mind.

The field, at a very nascent stage, is called connectomics, and the neuroscientists pursuing it compare their work to early efforts in genetics. What they are doing, these scientists say, is akin to trying to crack the human genome only this time around, they want to find how memories, personality traits and skills are stored.

They want to find a connectome, or the mental makeup of a person. Since the 1970s, researchers have only had one connectome to play with that of a worm with a measly 300 neurons. Now they are trying a mouse brain, with its 100 million neurons. So far the notion of creating a human-scale connectome which would illuminate all of the connections among more than 100 billion neurons and unravel the millions of miles of wires in the brain has proved too daunting. The task at hand is somewhat similar to trying to untangle a bowl of spaghetti. Each individual spaghetti strand may touch tens of other strands as it weaves in a contorted fashion through the bowl. In this case, the researchers want to do the equivalent of seeing where all the strands connect at the atom level.

And because the brain's wiring is so densely packed, building a connectome stands as one of the most formidable data collection efforts ever concocted. About one petabyte of computer memory will be needed to store the images needed to form a picture of a one-millimeter cube of mouse brain, the scientists say. Neuroscientists say that a connectome could give them myriad insights about the brain's function and

prove particularly useful in the exploration of mental illness. For the first time, researchers and doctors might be able to determine how someone was wired quite literally and compare that picture with "regular" brains. Surgeons armed with a connectome might also be able to make more calculated cuts in the brain -The passage is taken from an article by ASHLEE VANCE (The New York Times); dated - December 27, 2010

What does the expression "*has proved too daunting*" stand for?

- A. has proved aiding
- B. has proved helping
- C. has proved intimidating
- D. has proved emboldening
- E. has proved stimulating

Answer: C

14.The devil in the movie threw the baby princess in the hot boiling lake, but the hero was able to save her.

- A. the movie threw the baby princesses
- B. the movie threw the baby princess
- C. the movie had threw the baby princess
- D. the movie has thrown the baby princess
- E. the movie threw the baby princess

Answer: E

15.The magazine commented on the latest trend of changing jobs quickly, as a rolling stone gathers no mosses.

- A. a rolling stone gathers no moss
- B. a rolling stone gather no moss
- C. a rolling stone gathers no mosses
- D. a rolling rock gathers no moss
- E. a falling stone gathers no moss

Answer: A

16.For a country that embarks upon economic reforms, it is also imperative to put in place adequate institutional support, by way of social policy, so that the transitory process had triggered by a smaller role for the state as employment provider do not affect the well-being of its workforce.

- A. so that the transitory process is triggering by a smaller role for the state as employment provider does not affects the well-being of its workforce
- B. so that the transitory process triggered by a smaller role for the state as employment provider does not affect the well-being of its workforce
- C. so that the transitory process is triggered by a smaller role for the state as employment provider do not affect the well-being of its workforce
- D. so that the transitory process had triggered by a smaller role for the state as employment provider do not affect the well-being of its workforce
- E. so that the transitory process are triggered by a smaller role for the state as employment provider does not affects the well-being of its workforce

Answer: B

17. Read the following passage.

This small city up the hill from the Erie Canal is known for manufacturing paper and tea, for rooting on its Mounties at high school football games, for deposits of quartz that glint like diamonds and for the Victorian mansion that houses its 100-year-old library.

And now it's also known locally as the place where the library director took a stand or started a fuss, depending on your point of view when the library board started selling historical items from its collection. A 13-star flag and an invitation to Abraham Lincoln's inaugural ball should never have been put up for auction, argued the director, Marietta Phillips. And she was also bothered, she said, that trustees sometimes took artifacts home, for good reason, perhaps, but without anyone's bothering to note it on her sign-out sheet at the circulation desk.

"You can't get your history back," she said. "People don't realize. Once it's gone, it's gone." So Ms. Phillips, 42, this fall did what lots of people contemplate but few actually do she quit. Then she wrote a letter in the local paper telling this town about 20 miles southeast of Utica just why she was leaving and how fast and loose she thought the board had been with its artifacts.

"Apparently, the board of trustees decided these items were not historically significant to the area and voted to have them sold at auction," she wrote. "I have resigned from my position and accept the responsibility for the significant loss of historical material."

Deaccessioning is the kind of word that makes eyes glaze over and can seem to be the preserve of dusty intellectuals and large museums. But it's just a fancy name for the sale or giving away of art and artifacts by museums and other cultural organizations, and the dust-up here in this city of about 5,000 demonstrates that such debates occur in all kinds of places, big and small, where people feel protective about materials in their care.

With her personal gesture of protest in late September, Ms. Phillips stepped into a growing public controversy surrounding institutions that have sold or considered selling parts of their collections, which have been entrusted to them for the public's benefit. Some say such sales can compromise collections, and others argue that museums, libraries and historical societies have to cull their collections periodically, particularly if there is pressure to pay their bills.

What is the meaning of the expression "did what lots of people contemplate but few actually do"?

- A. Did nothing unusual
- B. Did something usual
- C. Did what others said but did not do
- D. Did what others did not say and do
- E. Did what others said and did

Answer: C

18. Read the following passage.

"Although I've always believed that we have never even explored the educational potential of the extended vacation period, I smile when I think of the lobbyists our legislators will have to fend off if they intend to hold school in July or August. The American Camping Association, the Travel Agents of America, the hotel industry and summer resorts of all types would vehemently oppose any idea that translates into a summer business loss. This does not mean I'd abandon the challenge of enriching your child's education this summer. Throughout life there is a commonsense reality to which I subscribe. Simply put, it

is that education is obviously not restricted to the school day. Just as we all accept that mom and dad were our first educators, I believe that parents should recognize that their teaching role is crucial when the school year ends."

- The passage is taken from an article By ROBERT RICKEN (The New York Times); Long Island Weekly Desk, July 17, 1983, Sunday

The primary purpose of the above passage is to:

- A. lay stress on the fact that next summer time can be utilized by parents to educate their children
- B. open the schools next summer
- C. emphasize the importance of education in life
- D. enlighten the importance of travel agencies and summer resorts
- E. enlighten the importance of family relations

Answer: A

19. "It's not the question of my going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of who I should go with".

- A. "It's not the question of my going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of who I should go with"
- B. "It's not the question of me going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of who I should go with"
- C. "It's not the question of me going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of whom I should go with"
- D. "It's not the question of my going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of whom I should go with"
- E. "It's not the question of I going to New York", said the new executive officer, "only of who I should go with"

Answer: D

20. Read the given passage.

While robots have been around for decades, they've mostly been used in manufacturing jobs considered too dangerous for humans. Thanks to more advanced sensors and safety technology that can prevent them from injuring people, robots are moving beyond factories and into different types of work. As robots and workers interact more extensively, manufacturers are coping with dramatic expectations from their human counterparts and trying to moderate employees' emotional responses by building a measure of cuteness into the machines. A further challenge for would-be buyers will be cost. Robots that enable videoconferencing in the office cost thousands of dollars and it remains to be seen if companies can make the business case for buying them. Many companies are pressing ahead to place robots in unconventional settings. Safety advances make it possible for companies to use robots in warehouses to fulfill orders faster. One reason to use robots is that the robots can work in the dark, reducing carbon emissions and saving money on air-conditioning and lighting.

According to the writer, the reasons for using robots are

- I. visibility in dark
 - II. electricity saving
 - III. initially cost effective
- A. I & II only

B. II & III only

C. I & III only

D. I, II & III

E. I only

Answer: A