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QUESTION 1

Five racing drivers, Alan, Bob, Chris, Don, and Eugene, enter into a contest that consists of 6 races. The results of all six races are listed below: Bob always finishes ahead of Chris. Alan 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 Alan finishes first only once, and Don finishes second exactly twice, the lowest total number of points that Bob can earn in the race is:

A. 32 points.

B. 38 points.

C. 40 points.

D. 44 points.

E. 48 points.

Correct Answer: D

If Don finishes second twice, then Bob must finish second four times (32 points) and the other two times he would finish third (12 points) for a total of 44 points.

QUESTION 2

Because addictive drugs are physically harmful, their use by athletes is never justified. Purists, however, claim that taking massive doses of even such nonaddictive drugs as aspirin and vitamins before competing should also be prohibited because they are unnatural. This is ridiculous; almost everything in sports is unnatural, from high-tech running shoes to padded boxing gloves to highly-specialized bodybuilding machines. Yet, none of these is prohibited on the basis of its being unnatural. Furthermore, we should be attending to far more serious problems that plague modern sports and result in unnecessary deaths and injuries. Therefore, the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes should not be prohibited.

Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage above?

A. The fact that something is unnatural is not a sufficient reason for banning it.

B. There is nothing unnatural about the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes.

C. The use of addictive drugs by athletes should be prohibited because addictive drugs are unnatural.

D. Some of the unnecessary deaths and injuries in modern sports are caused by the use of addictive drugs by athletes.

E. The use of addictive drugs by athletes is a less serious problem than are unnecessary injuries.

Correct Answer: A

The second half of this two-parter is a straightforward Inference question. The author counters the objection that nonaddictive drugs are unnatural with "This is ridiculous..." He implicitly agrees that nonaddictive drugs are unnatural, but not only supports them but cites other "unnatural" things such as equipment that no one would dream of prohibiting. Clearly, in the author\\'s book, something being unnatural is in no way sufficient grounds for banning it.

QUESTION 3

The six messages on an answering machine were each left by one of Fleure, Greta, Hildy, Liam,

Pasquale, or Theodore, consistent with the following:

At most one person left more than one message.

No person left more than three messages.

If the first message is Hildy\\'s, the last is Pasquale\\'s.

If Greta left any message, Fleure and Pasquale did also.

If Fleure left any message, Pasquale and Theodore did also, all of Pasquale\\'s preceding any of

Theodore\\'s.

If Pasquale left any message, Hildy and Liam did also, all of Hildy\\'s preceding any of Liam\\'s.

If Greta left the fifth message, then which one of the following messages CANNOT have been left by

Theodore?

A. the first message

B. the second message

C. the third message

D. the fourth message

E. the sixth message

Correct Answer: A

G leaving the fifth message triggers Rule 4, so we have to hear from F and P, which in turn means that we have to hear from T, and all P\\'s must precede all T\\'s (Rule 5). So we can\\'t put a T in 1, since there would be no way to get a P message before it.

QUESTION 4

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop

the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation. Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brother\\'s interest in flight grew into a compulsion. Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers\\' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts. After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion- a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane puffed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet. By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

People thought that the Wright brothers had ____.

A. acted without thinking

B. been negatively influenced

C. been too cautious

D. had not given enough thought

E. acted in a negative way

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

In a school function ceremony, seven students, Amy, Bob, Chad, Dom, Elisa, Fischer, and Grant have to

deliver their performances in seven consecutive slots, not necessarily in the order of their given names.

The following information is known about the order in which the students perform:

Chad performs immediately before

Dom Grant performs sometime after Chad There are exactly two performances made between the performances of Amy and Elisa

If Amy was the second to perform, who was the third performer in the ceremony?

A. Bob

B. Chad

C. Dom

D. Grant

E. Fischer

Correct Answer: B

We know that Amy is the second performer. Thus, we can deduce that E must be in the 5th slot (since E cannot be before A in this case).

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Performer		A			E		

We know that C and D are consecutive with G following them. Thus, the only way possible is if C and D take up the 3rd and 4th slots. However, G can be either in the 6th or 7th slot. This is represented below:

Case I:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Performer		A	C	D	E	G	

Case II:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Performer		A	C	D	E		G

However, in any of the three scenarios, the 3rd performer is Chad.

General

Let us denote the seven slots using the numbers 1 through 7 as shown below:

Slot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Performer							

We need to fill in the names of the performers in each slot depending on the information provided.

Let us name the performers Amy, Bob, Chad, Dom, Elisa, Fischer, and Grant as A, B, C, D, E, F and G.

Let us look at the information given in the question stem and see what we have got:

1.

Since Chad performs immediately before Dom, we can write "CD" as an element implying that there is

no one else performing between them.

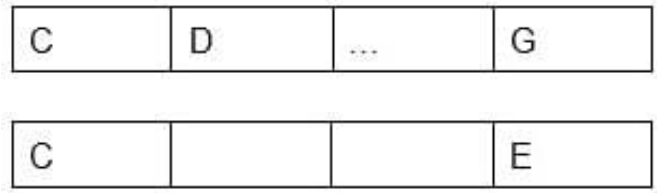
2.

Since Grant performs sometime after Chad, and Chad and Dom are consecutive performers, Grant must perform after Dom as well. Thus, we can represent the information as shown below:

The "..." above implies that there could be none or at least 1 performer between D and G.

3.

There are exactly two performers between Amy and Elisa. This information can be represented as shown below:



Thus, we see that the above information is NOT sufficient to assign even one of the performers to his/her corresponding slot number. This implies that there would possibly be multiple solutions to the arrangements of the performers. Thus, in order to solve the questions, we would need to use the information given in the questions.