

[Jun-2023 Verified GMAT dumps Q&As - GMAT dumps with Correct Answers [Q112-Q127]



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The Best Graduate Management Admission Test Study Guide for the GMAT Exam

The GMAT Exam is an essential part of the application process for graduate management programs. It provides a standardized and objective assessment of applicants' abilities in analytical writing, integrated reasoning, quantitative reasoning, and verbal reasoning. Furthermore, the exam is recognized by top-ranked MBA programs worldwide and is designed to be fair and accurate for all test-takers.

Q112. Although its purpose is laudable, the exclusionary rule, which forbids a court to consider evidence seized in violation of the defendant's constitutional rights, has unduly hampered law-enforcement efforts. Even when the rights violation was a minor or purely technical one, turning on a detail of procedure rather than on the abrogation of some fundamental liberty, and even when it has been clear that the police officers were acting in good faith, the evidence obtained has been considered tainted under this rule and may not even be introduced. In consequence, defendants who were undoubtedly guilty have been set free, perhaps to steal, rape, or murder again.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely endorse which of the following proposals?

- * Change of the exclusionary rule to admit evidence obtained by police officers acting in good faith
- * A constitutional amendment curtailing some of the protections traditionally afforded those accused of a crime
- * A statute limiting the application of the exclusionary rule to cases involving minor criminal offenses
- * Change of the exclusionary rule to allow any evidence, no matter how obtained, to be introduced in court
- * A constitutional amendment allowing police officers to obtain vital evidence by any means necessary when in pursuit of a known criminal

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q113. Large national budget deficits do not cause large trade deficits. If they did, countries with the largest budget deficits would also have the largest trade deficits. In fact, when deficit figures are adjusted so that different countries are reliably comparable to each other, there is no such correlation.

If the statements above are all true, which of the following can properly be inferred on the basis of them?

- * Countries with large national budget deficits tend to restrict foreign trade.
- * Reliable comparisons of the deficit figures of one country with those of another are impossible.
- * Reducing a country's national budget deficit will not necessarily result in a lowering of any trade deficit that country may have.
- * When countries are ordered from largest to smallest in terms of population, the smallest countries generally have the smallest budget and trade deficits.
- * Countries with the largest trade deficits never have similarly large national budget deficits.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q114. It's time we stopped searching for new statistics to suggest that we are not spending enough on education.

In fact, education spending increased 30 percent overall during the last decade.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- * Despite increased spending on education, enrollment in our elementary and secondary schools declined about 4 percent during the last ten years.
- * Our spending on gasoline increased more than 100 percent during the last decade.
- * When adjusted for inflation, our per-pupil expenditure on education this year is less than it was ten years ago.
- * Eleven other economically developed nations spend more on education than we do.
- * The achievement levels of our students have been declining steadily since 1960, and the last decade produced no reversal in this trend.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q115. The upcoming presidential election in the West African republic of Ganelon is of grave concern to the U.S.

State Department. Ganelon presently has strong political and military ties to the United States. However, the Socialist party is widely expected to win the election, leading to fears that Ganelon will soon break away from the pro-American bloc and adopt a nonaligned or openly anti-American stance.

Which of the following is an assumption made in the passage above?

- * A Socialist party government in Ganelon is more likely to oppose the United States than is a non-Socialist party government.
- * The people of the United States recognize their nation's interest in the political stability of West Africa.
- * A weakening of U.S. political ties with Ganelon could have serious consequences for U.S. relations with other African nations.
- * The Socialist party leaders in Ganelon believe that their nation's interests would best be served by an alliance with anti-American forces.
- * The Socialist party will win the upcoming election in Ganelon.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q116. Incumbents in the United States House of Representatives who spend large amounts of money on a reelection campaign usually lose, whereas those who spend relatively little money usually win. Thus, heavy campaign spending is detrimental to an incumbent's reelection campaign.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?

- * In the most recent elections for the House of Representatives, roughly half of the winners spent large amounts of money on their campaigns.
- * The incumbents who spend large amounts of money are the ones who know that they are politically vulnerable.
- * Incumbents raise most of their campaign money through contributions by large corporations.
- * Because their names are already known to the public, incumbents do not need to spend as much money to finance their campaigns as new candidates do.
- * Most incumbents who run for reelection win their reelection campaigns.

Q117. A discount retailer of basic household necessities employs thousands of people and pays most of them at the minimum wage rate. Yet following a federally mandated increase of the minimum wage rate that increased the retailer's operating costs considerably, the retailer's profits increased markedly.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?

- * Over half of the retailer's operating costs consist of payroll expenditures; yet only a small percentage of those expenditures go to pay management salaries.
- * The retailer's customer base is made up primarily of people who earn, or who depend on the earnings of others who earn, the minimum wage.
- * The retailer's operating costs, other than wages, increased substantially after the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect.
- * When the increase in the minimum wage rate went into effect, the retailer also raised the wage rate for employees who had been earning just above minimum wage.
- * The majority of the retailer's employees work as cashiers, and most cashiers are paid the minimum wage.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q118. In malaria-infested areas, many children tend to suffer several bouts of malaria before becoming immune to the disease. Clearly, what must be happening is that those children's immune systems are only weakly stimulated by any single exposure to the malaria parasite and need to be challenged several times to produce an effective immune response.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the explanatory hypothesis?

- * Immediately after a child has suffered a bout of malaria, the child's caregivers tend to go to great lengths in taking precautions to prevent another infection, but this level of attention is not sustained.
- * Malaria is spread from person to person by mosquitoes, and mosquitoes have become increasingly resistant to the pesticides used to control them.

- * A certain gene, if inherited by children from only one of their parents, can render those children largely immune to infection with malaria.
- * Anti malaria vaccines, of which several are in development, are all designed to work by stimulating the body's immune system.
- * There are several distinct strains of malaria, and the body's immune response to any one of them does not protect it against the others.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q119. Sales taxes tend to be regressive, affecting poor people more severely than wealthy people. When all purchases of consumer goods are taxed at a fixed percentage of the purchase price, poor people pay a larger proportion of their income in sales taxes than wealthy people do.

It can be correctly inferred on the basis of the statements above that which of the following is true?

- * Poor people constitute a larger proportion of the taxpaying population than wealthy people do.
- * Poor people spend a larger proportion of their income on purchases of consumer goods than wealthy people do.
- * Wealthy people pay, on average, a larger amount of sales taxes than poor people do.
- * The total amount spent by all poor people on purchases of consumer goods exceeds the total amount spent by all wealthy people on consumer goods.
- * The average purchase price of consumer goods bought by wealthy people is higher than that of consumer goods bought by poor people.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q120. The proportion of manufacturing companies in Alameda that use microelectronics in their manufacturing processes increased from 6 percent in 1979 to 66 percent in 1990. Many labor leaders say that the introduction of microelectronics is the principal cause of the great increase in unemployment during that period in Alameda. In actual fact, however, most of the job losses were due to organizational changes.

Moreover, according to new figures released by the labor department, there were many more people employed in Alameda in the manufacturing industry in 1990 than in 1979.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the discrepancy between the increase in unemployment and the increase in jobs in the manufacturing industry of Alameda?

- * Many products that contain microelectronic components are now assembled completely by machine.
- * Workers involved in the various aspects of the manufacturing processes that use microelectronic technology need extensive training.
- * It is difficult to evaluate numerically what impact on job security the introduction of microelectronics in the workplace had before 1979.
- * In 1990 over 90 percent of the jobs in Alameda's manufacturing companies were filled by workers who moved to Alameda because they had skills for which there was no demand in Alameda prior to the introduction of microelectronics there.
- * Many workers who have retired from the manufacturing industry in Alameda since 1979 have not been replaced by younger workers.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q121. The program to control the entry of illegal drugs into the country was a failure in 1987. If the program had been successful,

the wholesale price of most illegal drugs would not have dropped substantially in 1987.

The argument in the passage depends on which of the following assumptions?

- * The supply of illegal drugs dropped substantially in 1987.
- * The price paid for most illegal drugs by the average consumer did not drop substantially in 1987.
- * Domestic production of illegal drugs increased at a higher rate than did the entry of such drugs into the country.
- * The wholesale price of a few illegal drugs increased substantially in 1987.
- * A drop in demand for most illegal drugs in 1987 was not the sole cause of the drop in their wholesale price.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q122.

If x and y are real numbers, is $\frac{x}{y^2+1} < y^2 + 1$?

(1) $x = y$

(2) $x < 1$

- * Statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient.
- * Statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient.
- * BOTH statements TOGETHER are sufficient, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient.
- * EACH statement ALONE is sufficient.
- * Statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are NOT sufficient.

Q123. Members of many primate species approach an opponent shortly after conflict and initiate behaviors such as embracing, grooming, or huddling—a phenomenon researchers call postconflict reconciliation. Existing research, however, suffers from several shortcomings. The variability between groups of the same species is rarely addressed; the majority of studies investigate only a small fraction of the pairings that exist in a given group; and almost all reports are restricted to animals in captivity.

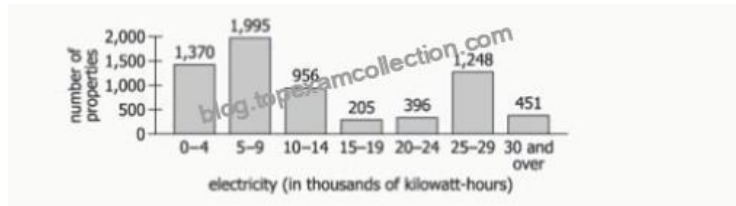
In an attempt to address some of these shortcomings, Sommer et al. recently conducted a study of postconflict reconciliation in wild Hanuman langurs, a species of colobine monkey. They observed rates of postconflict reconciliation much lower than would be expected based on previous research, and found that over 80 percent of all pairings exhibited no postconflict affinity whatsoever. The rarity of friendly postconflict reunion in wild langurs draws attention to the possibility that conflicts are modulated through avoidance. The option of temporarily avoiding contact with opponents is not easily available to captive primates, and certainly not to the extent present in the wild. Still, studies of postconflict behavior of primates in captivity remain valuable:

above all, they demonstrate the flexibility of nonhuman primates in various environments. It is likely, however, that the reported frequency of reconciliation among primates is artificially inflated by the conditions of captivity.

According to the passage, the majority of the pairings observed in Sommer's study exhibited postconflict affinity under what conditions?

- * Only when one member of the pair was markedly stronger than the other
- * Only during certain times of the year, such as mating season
- * More often in the form of huddling than in the form of grooming
- * More often while held in captivity than when interacting in the wild
- * At no time whatsoever

Q124.



Last year the amounts of electricity an electric company supplied to 4,117 residential properties and 2,504 commercial properties were recorded to the nearest thousand kilowatt-hours and summarized in the graph shown. The median of the amounts of electricity recorded is in which of the following categories?

- * 5-9
- * 10-14
- * 15-19
- * 20-24
- * 25-29

Q125. The table provides data about 12 different Persian rugs currently available for sale by a rug dealer. For each rug, the data includes the number of knots per square inch (KPSI) in the yarn, which is consistent throughout the rug.

Sort by:

Type	Age	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	KPSI	Price
Ardabil	45	9	13	112	\$3,952
Isfahan	35	10	14	158	\$3,470
Isfahan	25	10	15	158	\$3,930
Isfahan	35	10	14	158	\$3,470
Kashan	20	10	14	212	\$3,950
Kashan	20	10	12	162	\$3,852
Kashan	25	9	15	158	\$3,762
Kashmar	20	8	9	162	\$3,920
Kashmar	25	10	13	158	\$3,763
Kashmar	25	10	12	158	\$3,762
Kerman	20	10	14	280	\$3,530
Mashad	25	10	12	158	\$3,762

For each of the following statements, select *T* if it is true based on the information provided; otherwise select *F*.

- T F
- The rug with the least number of KPSI is the most expensive.
 - The 4 newest rugs are also the 4 rugs with the greatest numbers of KPSI.
 - The median age of Kashan rugs is greater than the median age of Kashmar rugs.

For each of the following statements, select *T* if it is true based on the information provided; otherwise select *F*.

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- The rug with the least number of KPSI is the most expensive.
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Explanation

For each of the following statements, select *T* if it is true based on the information provided; otherwise select *F*.

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Q126. Some anthropologists study modern-day societies of foragers in an effort to learn about our ancient ancestors who were also foragers. A flaw in this strategy is that forager societies are extremely varied.

Indeed, any forager society with which anthropologists are familiar has had considerable contact with modern non forager societies.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the criticism made above of the anthropologists' strategy?

- * All forager societies throughout history have had a number of important features in common that are absent from other types of societies.
- * Most ancient forager societies either dissolved or made a transition to another way of life.
- * All anthropologists study one kind or another of modern-day society.
- * Many anthropologists who study modern-day forager societies do not draw inferences about ancient societies on the basis of their studies.
- * Even those modern-day forager societies that have not had significant contact with modern societies are importantly different from ancient forager societies.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q127. Some species of dolphins find their prey by echolocation; they emit clicking sounds and listen for echoes returning from distant objects in the water. Marine biologists have speculated that those same clicking sounds might have a second function: particularly loud clicks might be used by the dolphins to stun their prey at close range through sensory overload.

Which of the following, if discovered to be true, would cast the most serious doubt on the correctness of the speculation described

above?

- * Dolphins that use echolocation to locate distant prey also emit frequent clicks at intermediate distances as they close in on their prey.
- * The usefulness of echolocation as a means of locating prey depends on the clicking sounds being of a type that the prey is incapable of perceiving, regardless of volume.
- * If dolphins stun their prey, the effect is bound to be so temporary that stunning from far away, even if possible, would be ineffective.
- * Echolocation appears to give dolphins that use it information about the richness of a source of food as well as about its direction.
- * The more distant a dolphin's prey, the louder the echolocation clicks must be if they are to reveal the prey's presence to the hunting dolphin.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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