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**QUESTION 1**

While we believe that supporters of this measure are well-meaning, they have intentionally understated of the measure and how much of an impact it has on individuals.

- A. the permanency of the measure and how much of an impact it has
- B. its permanency and its impact
- C. the measure's impact and permanency
- D. the impact of the measure and how permanent it is
- E. its permanency and the impact of it

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Medical researcher: A study tracked fluid consumption by thousands of middle-aged people for several years. During the study, the people who drank the least fluid were the most likely to develop kidney disease. Thus, for such people, increasing dairy fluid consumption is likely to prevent the development of kidney disease.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the medical researcher's argument?

- A. A majority of the people in the study who drank less than average amounts of fluids did not develop kidney disease during the study.
- B. People suffering from kidney disease in middle age often increase their dairy fluid consumption in response to acquiring the disease.
- C. A majority of the people in the study who already had kidney disease when the study began had been drinking less than average amounts of fluid for years.
- D. People suffering from several common medical conditions that often result in kidney disease tend to feel less thirsty and thus drink less fluid.
- E. A majority of the people in the study who decreased their dairy fluid consumption during the study developed kidney disease.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

The information in the passage suggests that its author believes there may be "a halo effect" (see highlighted text) associated with which of the following errors?

- A. A company's profitable implementation of sustainable practices is mistakenly attributed to altruistic motives.
- B. The apparent association of a company's adoption of sustainability initiatives with its need to address resource limitations is mistaken for causation.



C. A company's financial success is mistakenly attributed to the positive qualities of those who make the management decisions at that company.

D. The financially successful strategies of some companies are mistaken to imply that a larger group of companies will be similarly successful if they adopt similar strategies.

E. The positive environmental impact of a company's adoption of sustainable practices is mistakenly understood to offset a greater negative environmental impact than it actually does.

Correct Answer: D

Many policymakers adopt a macro approach to environmental problems in emerging markets (countries experiencing rapid economic growth): discussing ambitious regulations in global forums and looking to giant multinational companies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for insight. But examining what successful companies in these countries are already doing to make growth more environmentally sustainable may make more sense. One study identifies several such firms that are turning eco-consciousness into a source of competitive advantage. The most salient quality of these highly profitable companies is that they turn limitations (of resources, labor, and infrastructure) into opportunities. An Indian cement company suffering water shortages developed the world's most water-efficient cement-making method, using air-cooling rather than water cooling. A Philippines utility reduced its water loss through wastage and illegal tapping from 63 percent (1997) to 12 percent (2010) by making water more affordable for lower-income consumers. A Chinese company makes air conditioners powered with buildings' waste heat, reducing strain on the electric grid. The companies also seek to shape their business environment to support sustainable objectives. Some lobby regulators: a Brazilian organic-sugar producer works with Brazil's government to establish an organic certification system. Some form partnerships: Kenya's Equity Bank allies with international groups to reduce its risks when lending to smallholders or single-family farms; a Brazilian cosmetics company works with suppliers to produce sustainable packaging. Some firms also work to reach and educate lower-income consumers, sacrificing short-term profits to create future markets: a Chilean forestry company organizes local carpenters into networks and connects them to low-income customers. One could quibble with the study. Switzerland's Phil Rosenzweig has argued that management writers are prone to a halo effect: they treat a company's temporary success as proof that it has discovered some eternal principle of good management. That some successful companies have embraced environmental sustainability does not prove that it makes companies successful. Some firms, having prospered, can afford splurging on green initiatives; some pursue eco-initiatives for public relations purposes. Nonetheless, the study is thought-provoking. Critics argue that environmentalism is a rich-world luxury, but such fears are overblown. When natural resources are scarce and consumers are cash-strapped, sustainability can be a lucrative business strategy.

QUESTION 4

In the xy -plane, circle C has equation $x^2 + y^2 = 10$. How many points (a, b) , where a and b are integers, lie on C ?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 10

E. 16

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5



If $(32^x)(4^3) = (2^{2x})^3$, then $x =$

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 10

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

A certain solution that is 30 percent acid is obtained by mixing x -gallons of a 20 percent acid solution with y gallons of a 60 percent acid solution, where the percents are according to volume. How many gallons of the 60 percent acid solution must be used to obtain 10 gallons of the 30 percent acid solution?

- A. 0.75
- B. 2.5
- C. 3.3
- D. 4.0
- E. 5.0

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Research biologist Sofie Salama's team is looking for regions of the human genome that distinguish humans from chimps and contain genes once active in our ancestors, but being no longer beneficial to humans, so they have become inactive and riddled with mutations.

- A. once active in our ancestors, but being no longer beneficial to humans, so they
- B. active in our ancestors, but once they were no longer beneficial to humans,
- C. once active in our ancestors, but no longer beneficial to humans, so
- D. active at one time in our ancestors but no longer beneficial to humans, thus
- E. that were once active in our ancestors but that, because they are no longer beneficial to humans,

Correct Answer: E

**QUESTION 8**

Two years ago all automobile dealers in Laurentia began installing antitheft alarms in all the new cars they sold. Critics of this policy predicted that when thieves could no longer find new cars without alarms, a car alarm in a new car would not deter thieves to the degree it once did. Clearly, however, the critics were wrong: whereas in the last two years the annual number of car thefts in Laurentia has remained about the same as in previous years, last year the proportion of cars stolen that were recently purchased new cars was substantially smaller than it had been two years ago.

In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a prediction that, according to the argument, has proved wrong; the second is evidence on which that assessment of the prediction is based.
- B. The first is a prediction that, according to the argument, has proved wrong; the second is evidence that has been used to argue that the prediction was accurate.
- C. The first is a claim that has been advanced in support of a position that the argument opposes; the second is evidence that has been used to support that position.
- D. The first is a criticism that has been directed against the position that the argument advocates; the second is evidence on which that criticism has been based. The first is a criticism of a position that the argument opposes; the second is evidence on which that criticism is based.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

When new regulations were imposed on businesses selling in the same markets as Acme Inc. and the demographics began to change unfavorably for its main product: there was very little that it could have done different in the short term.

- A. product; there was very little that it could have done different in the short term
- B. product, there was very little they could have done different in the short term
- C. product, so there was very little could be done differently by the firm in the short term
- D. product, there was very little possible in the short term for them to do differently
- E. product, there was very little that the firm could have done differently in the short term

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 10

Sequence S : $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots, a_7$

In sequence S , all terms are integers and $a_n \geq a_{n-1}$ for all integers n from 2 to 7. For how many of the terms from a_1 to a_7 is it true that $a_n - a_{n-1} = 1$?

- 1) The range of the seven term is 5. 2)



For all of the terms from a_2 to a_n , a_n is greater than a_{n-1} by at most 1.

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Last year a company gave bonuses to a number of employees, but only in the three amounts of \$750, \$1,500, and \$7,350. If the total amount of the bonuses was \$64,800 and each of the three amounts was given to at least one employee, what is the fewest number of bonuses that the company could have given to employees last year?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13
- E. 14

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

All 15 members of a foreign language club speak one or more of three languages—Spanish, French, and German. If $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members speak Spanish, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members speak French, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members speak German, and 1 member speaks all three of the languages, how many members speak exactly two of the languages?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

Correct Answer: E

**QUESTION 13**

In the xy -coordinate plane, if P and Q are the points where the graph of $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$ intersects the y -axis and the positive x -axis, respectively, what is the slope of the line containing P and Q ?

A)

-2

B)

 $-\frac{1}{4}$

C)

 $\frac{1}{4}$

D)

2

E)

4

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 14

Allergies are on the rise in industrialized nations because improved hygiene has eliminated the microbes that, upon exposure, prompt infants' allergy-inducing immune-system responses. Any ill effects of the rise in allergies, however, have been more than offset by the reduction in infant mortality caused by the elimination of pathogens. Further, current research suggests that future allergy-prevention therapies will compensate for the absence of beneficial microbes.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following?

A. Advances in prenatal care for expectant mothers have contributed to the reduction in the infant mortality rate.

B. The rise in allergies has been accompanied by the development of effective treatments for the symptoms of those allergies.



C. Increases In allergy seventy probably will not raise overall death rates unacceptably before therapies to prevent allergies become available.

D. A family history of allergies does not elevate the risk that a child will develop allergies to food and other allergens.

E. The prevalence of allergies will not continue to increase while substitutes for the beneficial microbes needed to prevent allergies are still being sought

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

The reasoning in the final paragraph most strongly implies that the author makes which of the following assumptions?

A. The vast majority of the planets in the cosmos have atmospheres.

B. Living beings that evolve on planets orbiting hot stars are more likely to develop the capacity to see than are living beings that evolve on planets orbiting average-temperature stars.

C. Living beings are most likely to evolve on planets with atmospheres containing gases that are abundant in the cosmos.

D. If living beings evolve on planets orbiting the hottest stars, they will likely develop eyes that are sensitive to gamma rays.

E. The frequencies of light that pass through a planet's atmosphere without being absorbed are the frequencies that the nearest star emits most abundantly.

Correct Answer: A

Light exists on a spectrum of frequencies extending from gamma rays at the highest frequencies to radio waves at the lowest, though human eyes are sensitive to only a narrow range of frequencies in the middle known as the visible spectrum. The different colors we see correspond to the different frequencies of light within that range. Given that there are so many frequencies of light, one might wonder why our eyes didn't evolve to be sensitive to more frequencies. Gamma rays from space collide with Earth's atmosphere, which converts some of their energy to heat and creates a distinctive cascade of subatomic particles down toward the ground. However, the rays themselves are entirely absorbed before they can reach Earth's surface. Thus, Earth would appear to be pitch black to eyes that were only sensitive to gamma rays. Similarly, the majority of frequencies of light that are higher or lower than those in the visible spectrum--such as ultraviolet and most infrared frequencies, respectively--are mostly or entirely absorbed by Earth's atmosphere. One reason we see the frequencies we do is that visible-spectrum light generally passes through our atmosphere without being absorbed or reflected. Another reason is that the Sun, in some respects an average star, emits most of its light at frequencies in the visible spectrum, whereas a hot star emits most of its light at ultraviolet frequencies and a very cool star emits most of its light at infrared frequencies. Indeed, to remarkably high precision, the human eye is most sensitive to the exact frequency in the yellow part of the spectrum at which the Sun is the brightest. Even if there are living beings on other planets, it is not likely that they would see mainly at very different frequencies than we do. Virtually all gases that are abundant in the cosmos tend to allow frequencies in the visible spectrum to pass through while absorbing other frequencies, and all but the coolest stars put out much, if not most, of their light in the visible spectrum. If there are living beings on other planets, they probably see at roughly the same frequencies as we do, though there may be occasional exceptions.