

GMAT (Focus Edition) Quiz

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Solutions: MBA KEY

1. Researchers have found that when very overweight people, who tend to have relatively low metabolic rates, lose weight primarily through dieting, their metabolisms generally remain unchanged. They will thus burn significantly fewer calories at the new weight than do people whose weight is normally at that level. Such newly thin persons will, therefore, ultimately regain weight until their body size again matches their metabolic rate.

The conclusion of the argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Relatively few very overweight people who have dieted down to a new weight tend to continue to consume substantially fewer calories than do people whose normal weight is at that level.
- (B) The metabolisms of people who are usually not overweight are much more able to vary than the metabolisms of people who have been very overweight.
- (C) The amount of calories that a person usually burns in a day is determined more by the amount that is consumed that day than by the current weight of the individual.
- (D) Researchers have not yet determined whether the metabolic rates of formerly very overweight individuals can be accelerated by means of chemical agents.
- (E) Because of the constancy of their metabolic rates, people who are at their usual weight normally have as much difficulty gaining weight as they do losing it.

2. *Economist*: Tropicorp, which constantly seeks profitable investment opportunities, has been buying and clearing sections of tropical forest for cattle ranching, although pastures newly created there become useless for grazing after just a few years. The company has not gone into rubber tapping, even though greater profits can be made from rubber tapping, which leaves the forest intact. Thus, some environmentalists argue that **Tropicorp's actions do not serve even its own economic interest**. However, the initial investment required for a successful rubber-tapping operation is larger than that needed for a cattle ranch; there is a shortage of workers employable in rubber-tapping operations; and taxes are higher on profits from rubber tapping than on profits from cattle ranching. Consequently, **the environmentalists' conclusion is probably wrong**.

In the economist's argument, the two boldface portions play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first supports the conclusion of the economist's argument; the second calls that conclusion into question.
- (B) The first states the conclusion of the economist's argument; the second supports that conclusion.
- (C) The first supports the conclusion of the environmentalists' argument; the second states that conclusion.
- (D) The first states the conclusion of the environmentalists' argument; the second states the conclusion of the economist's argument.
- (E) Each supports the conclusion of the economist's argument.

3.

$$\frac{0.99999999}{1.0001} - \frac{0.99999991}{1.0003} =$$

- (A) 10^{-8}
- (B) $3(10^{-8})$
- (C) $3(10^{-4})$
- (D) $2(10^{-4})$
- (E) 10^{-4}

4. Does the integer k have a factor n such that $1 < n < k$?

- (1) $k > 4!$
- (2) $13! + 2 \leq k \leq 13! + 13$

- (A) if statement (1) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (2) by itself is not;
- (B) if statement (2) BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (1) by itself is not;
- (C) if statement (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are sufficient to answer the question, even-though NEITHER statement BY ITSELF is sufficient;
- (D) if EITHER statement BY ITSELF is sufficient to answer the question;
- (E) if statements (1) and (2) TAKEN TOGETHER are NOT sufficient to answer the question; requiring more data pertaining to the problem.