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QUESTION 1

The passage most strongly indicates that the author would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. None of the subjects in the various studies other than the 1998 study who seemed to commit the conjunction fallacy actually did commit it.
- B. People who have studied the mathematical principles of probability are very unlikely to commit the conjunction fallacy.
- C. The conjunction fallacy is rarely committed outside of betting contexts.
- D. Many of the subjects in the various studies In addition to the 1998 study probably committed the conjunction fallacy.
- E. The conceptions of "probability" that underlie everyday use of the word rarely, if ever, conform to the mathematical principles of probability.

Correct Answer: E

Mathematical principles of probability entail that for any future event, the probability that it will occur is at least as great as the probability that both it and some other given event will occur. Consider, for example, the following statements that were shown to subjects in a 1998 study. X The percentage of adolescent smokers in Texas will decrease at least 15% from current levels by September 1, 1999. Y The cigarette tax in Texas will increase by \$1.00 per pack in 1999. Z The cigarette tax in Texas will increase by \$1.00 per pack in 1999, and the percentage of adolescent smokers in Texas will decrease at least 15% from current levels by September 1, 1999. Z ("Kand X") could not have been more probable than X. Nevertheless, many of the subjects judged Z to be more probable than X. This mistaken form of reasoning, displayed with surprising frequency in various studies in addition to the 1998 study, is known as the "conjunction fallacy." A number of researchers have offered alternative explanations for the seeming manifestations of the mistake, thus arguing that the fallacy is less widely committed than the various studies would indicate. Some have claimed that research subjects can take "probability" in a sense that does not conform to the mathematical principles of probability. Detailed descriptions of some such conceptions of "probability" have been developed under the names of "confirmation" and "support." Other researchers would claim, correctly, that subjects shown Z (" Kand X") and ^simultaneously will sometimes think of X as involving the negation of Y--as a claim that the percentage of adolescent smokers in Texas will decrease, but without the \$1.00 increase in the cigarette tax. However, although the subjects in the 1998 study were to consider X and Z simultaneously, the statements were presented in terms of bets rather than explicit requests for judgments of relative probability. Subjects were asked to choose between Z and X, with a chance of winning \$50.00 if the chosen statement turned out to be true. Terms such as "most probable," "likely," etc., were thus avoided, and the interpretation of X\n conjunction with the negation of K was thereby eliminated. And with these alternative explanations eliminated, many of the subjects nonetheless bet on Z rather than

X:

QUESTION 2

Researchers studying long-term changes in regional mouse populations have found that by focusing on the populations of a rare but widespread and easily identifiable species of mouse (Species X), they can make fairly accurate estimations about the total regional mouse populations.

In a report on a recent study that included the data tables that follow, the researchers provided some addenda:

1.

"The Species X population of Region CV increased by 123,995 between 1990 and 2005."

2.

In contrast, the Species X population of Region EW declined by about 52% during that same time.

SpeciesX Population by Region

Region	1960	1975	1990
CV	104,800	85,980	107,500
EW	393,260	392,080	964,020
IQ	1,859,460	928,340	465,610
JR	21,900	24,590	20,760
PS	219,670	162,040	159,430
TY	947,630	144,520	968,460

SpeciesX Population per Region as a Percentage of the Total Mouse Population of that Region

Region	1960	1975	1990
CV	1.371%	0.825%	0.815%
EW	1.744%	1.190%	2.392%
IQ	1.998%	0.707%	0.262%
JR	1.345%	1.222%	0.869%
PS	0.812%	0.385%	0.255%
TY	3.356%	0.351%	2.051%

The answer to which one of the following can be determined by using the information in the passage and tables?

- A. Between 1990 and 2005, did the Species X population of EW decrease by a greater number than the Species X population of CV increased?
- B. What was the approximate total mouse population of JR in 2005?
- C. Did the Species X population of IQ increase between 1990 and 2005?
- D. Was the approximate total 2005 mouse population of TY larger or smaller than that of EW?

E. What caused the Species X population of TY to increase so dramatically between 1975 and 1990?

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

If k is a positive integer and $5k$ is a factor of the product of the odd integers from 99 to 199, inclusive, what is the greatest possible value of k ?

- A. 10
- B. 13
- C. 15
- D. 20
- E. 23

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Is $d \geq -1$?

(1) The median of d , $\frac{1}{d}$, and $-d$ is d .

(2) The median of d , d^2 , and d^3 is d^3 .

- 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: D

QUESTION 5

Machine K and machine N, working simultaneously and independently at their respective constant rates, processed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the shipment of a certain chemical product in 1.6 hours. Then machine K stopped working, and machine N, working alone at its constant rate, processed the rest of the shipment in 2 hours. How many hours would it have taken machine K, working alone at its constant rate, to process the entire shipment?

- A. 3.8
- B. 4.0
- C. 4.8
- D. 5.4
- E. 6.0

Correct Answer: C

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