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QUESTION 1

Given that Z , R , X_U , X_C are positive and satisfy $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_U - X_C)^2}$, if $X_U = 4X_C$, what is X_C in terms of Z and R ?

- A. $\frac{Z^2 - R^2}{2}$
- B. $\frac{Z - R}{3}$
- C. $\sqrt{\frac{Z^2 - R^2}{3}}$
- D. $\sqrt{\frac{Z^2 - R^2}{15}}$
- E. $\frac{\sqrt{Z^2 - R^2}}{3}$

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

Psychologist: People tend instinctively to impose patterns on events even when such patterns are not really present. If early humans believed that a rustle in the grass indicated a dangerous predator when it was just the wind, they were more likely to survive than if they believed that it was just the wind when a dangerous predator was there. Thus, in a world of split-second interactions between predators and prey, a person who made an error of the first type was more likely to survive than a person who made an error of the second type. So the tendency to make the first type of error is probably due to _____.

Which of the following would, if true, most logically complete the psychologist's argument?

- A. evolutionary processes affecting the human species
- B. a decision people make to avoid taking risks
- C. a widespread fear of dangerous animals
- D. a tendency to treat hidden perils as more dangerous than obvious perils



E. anxiety to avoid the first type of error

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Sorenson and Audia would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the intrinsic advantages mentioned in the highlighted text?

A. Geographic concentration of production is, in many cases, maintained I* the economic benefits provided by these advantages.

B. The expectation that these advantages should lead to lower failure rates is supported by organizational ecology studies.

C. These advantages are insufficient as an explanation for geographic concentration of production.

D. These advantages are often related not to a particular location but to the colocation of structurally equivalent organizations itself.

E. The benefits of these advantages are outweighed by intense competition from organizations outside local population boundaries.

Correct Answer: C

Organizations that produce similar goods tend to concentrate in the same geographic area (geographic concentration of production). Economic explanations of such industrial agglomeration explicitly emphasize better performance, and implicitly emphasize lower failure rates, as the key processes contributing to this geographic concentration. Sometimes Industries benefit economically from situating themselves in particular locations that offer intrinsic advantages such as access to scarce raw materials or proximity to consumers. In other cases, regardless of the particular location, the colocation of structurally equivalent organizations--those that operate in the same markets--may itself yield advantages such as common labor markets and knowledge spillovers. Sorenson and Audia point out that these explanations ignore the fact that structurally equivalent organizations also compete with one another for vital resources, and colocation would be expected to increase such competition. Organizational ecology studies support this expectation by showing that organizations apparently compete more intensely within local population boundaries. Sorenson and Audia propose instead that what maintains geographic concentration is entrepreneurial opportunity, which leads to higher founding rates. Dense local concentrations of structurally equivalent organizations increase the pool of potential entrepreneurs in a region. Beginning entrepreneurs need exposure to existing organizations in the industry to acquire knowledge of the business, ties to scarce resources, and self-confidence. The existing geographic concentration of production constrains access to these resources, so that new founding's tend to reinforce geographic concentration.

QUESTION 4

When placed on the floor of a room, a rectangular rug that is 5 feet wide and 7 feet long covers all of the floor except for a uniformly 2-foot-wide strip on each side of the rug. What percent of the area of the floor is not covered by the rug?

A. Less than 20%

B. More than 20% but less than 40%

C. More than 40% but less than 60%

D. More than 60% but less than 80%



E. More than 80%

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Based on the passage, which of the following planets would likely appear darkest to a human being standing on its surface?

- A. An airless planet illuminated exclusively by a star that emits much of its light as ultraviolet light
- B. A planet that has an atmosphere and is illuminated exclusively by an extremely hot star
- C. A planet that has an atmosphere and is illuminated exclusively by an extremely cool star
- D. An airless planet illuminated exclusively by an average temperature star that is not brightest at the yellow part of the spectrum
- E. A planet that has an atmosphere and is illuminated exclusively by a star that emits approximately half of its light at frequencies in the visible spectrum

Correct Answer: C

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.