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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market.

A price that is determined by the seller or for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious, accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price – fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the pricefixing that requires, Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-markets economic theories. But each large firms will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price cutting, because price cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.

More over those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non socialist countries other than the United States. These economies employ intentional pricefixing usually in an overt fashion. Formal price fixing by cartel and informal price fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a frame work of controlled prices. In early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by free market over which they exercise little influenced than are capitalist firms.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A.** refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies.
- B.** suggest methods by which economist and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms.
- C.** explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix in order to stabilized the free market
- D.** argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society.
- E.** analysis of free markets in different economies

**ANSWER: E****QUESTION NO: 2**

Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative outbursts seem like an enviable ideal.

- A. Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- B. Working calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- C. Worked calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- D. Works calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- E. To work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative

**ANSWER: E**

### QUESTION NO: 3

A box contains 5 red and 4 blue balls. In how many ways can 4 balls be chosen such that there are at most 3 balls of each colour?

- A. 132
- B. 242
- C. 60
- D. 120
- E. 240

**ANSWER: D**

### QUESTION NO: 4

Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities-as well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics and the other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. Now congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms field with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises.

Corporate response appears to have been substantial. According to figures collected in 1977, the total of corporate contracts with minority business rose from \$77 to \$1. 1 billion in 1977. The projected total of corporate contracts with minority business for the early 1980's is estimated to be over \$3 billion per year with no letup anticipated in the next decade. Promising as it is for minority businesses, this increased patronage poses dangers for them, too. First, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially, since most are small concerns and, unlike large businesses they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, there after, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneur's who get requests for elaborate formal estimates

and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer.

A second risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in on the increasing apportionments through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns, of course, in many instances there are legitimate reasons for joint ventures; clearly, white and minority

According to the passage, civil rights activists maintain that one disadvantage under which minority owned businesses have traditionally had to labor is that they have

- A. been specially vulnerable to governmental
- B. been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors
- C. not had sufficient opportunity to secure businesses created by large corporations
- D. not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers
- E. not had adequate representation in the centers of government power.

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 5

Chandi's unhappy life ends on the rail tracks on which a local gang has placed huge tree trunks, to derail the train carry money from the government treasury.

- A. to derail the train carry money from the government treasury
- B. to derail the train to carry money from the government treasury
- C. to derail the train carries money from the government treasury
- D. to derail the train carrying money from the government treasury
- E. to derail the train carried money from the government treasury

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 6

The teacher and students has been appreciated for their team work.

- A. The teacher and students has been appreciated for their team work
- B. The teacher and students have been appreciated for their team work
- C. The teacher and students to have been appreciated for their team work
- D. The teacher and students to has been appreciated for their team work

E. The teacher and students are been appreciated for their team work

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 7

In a highly competitive business environment of today companies spend large amounts of money on marketing to increase their customer base and sadly they do not make efforts to increase employee happiness or satisfaction.

- A. to increase their customer base and sadly they do
- B. to increase their customer base, for sadly they do
- C. to increase their customer base, but sadly they do
- D. to increase their customer base, sadly they do
- E. to increase their customer base, which sadly they do

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 8

Meena has to eat only one fruit out of three. The probability that she eats a banana is  $\frac{3}{2}$  times the probability that she eats an apple. The probability that she eats a guava is half the probability that she eats a banana. What is her probability of having an apple?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- B.  $\frac{4}{13}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{6}$
- D.  $\frac{4}{7}$
- E.  $\frac{11}{36}$

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 9

The framework includes structures for implementing programs such as fun at work, individual development, talent recognition, and sports cultural events.

- A. fun at work, individual development, talent recognition, and sports cultural events.

- B. fun at work, individual development, and talent recognition, sports, cultural events.
- C. fun at work, individual development, talent recognition, sports and cultural events.
- D. fun at work, individual and development, talent recognition, sports cultural events.
- E. fun at work, and individual development, talent recognition, sports cultural events.

**ANSWER: C**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

The fossil remain of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hangglider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were-reptiles or birds- are among the questions scientist have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principle strut of the wing, which consists primarily of features. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm – blooded because flying implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hairlike fossil material was the first clear evidenced that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became air-borne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaur's hind feet resembled a bat's and could served as hooks by which the animal could bang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The birds calls for high waves to channels updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view.
- B. Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information.
- C. Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidenced supporting each is given.
- D. Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected.
- E. A summary of the materials in the preceding paragraphs is presented, and conclusions are drawn.

**ANSWER: B****QUESTION NO: 11**

When an European wanted to dance in the moon the American said he will try reach further planets.

- A. When an European wanted to dance in the moon the American said
- B. When a European wanted to dance in the moon the American said
- C. When an European wanted to dance in the moon a American said
- D. When a European wanted to dance in the moon an American said
- E. When the European wanted to dance in the moon a American said

**ANSWER: D****QUESTION NO: 12**

The discoveries of the white dwarf, the neutron star, and the black hole, coming well after the discovery of the red giant are among the most exciting developments in decades because they may be well present physicists with their greatest challenge since the failure of classical mechanics. In the life cycle of the star, after all of the hydrogen and helium fuel has been burned, the delicate balance between the outer nuclear radiations. Pressure and the stable gravitational force becomes disturbed and slow contraction begins. As compression increases, a very dense plasma forms. If the initial star had mass of less than 1.4 solar masses (1.4 times the mass of our sun), the process ceases at the density of 1,000 tons per cubic inch, and the star becomes the white dwarf. However, if the star was originally more massive, the white dwarf plasma can't resist the gravitational pressures, and in rapid collapse, all nuclei of the star are converted to a gas of free neutrons. Gravitational attraction compresses this neutron gas rapidly until a density of 10

tons per cubic inch is reached; at this point the strong nuclear force resists further contraction. If the mass of the star was between 1.4 and a few solar masses, the process stops here, and we have a neutron star. But if the original star was more massive than a few solar masses, even the strong nuclear forces cannot resist the gravitational crunch. The neutrons are forced into one another to form heavier hadrons and these in turn coalesce to form heavier entities, of which we as yet know nothing. At this point, a complete collapse of the stellar mass occurs; existing theories predict a collapse to infinite density and infinitely small dimensions. Well before this, however, the surface gravitational force would become so strong that no signal could ever leave the star - any photon emitted would fall back under gravitational attraction - and the star would become black hole in space. This gravitational collapse poses a fundamental challenge to physics. When the most widely accepted theories predict such improbable things as infinite density and infinitely small dimensions, it simply means that we are missing some vital insight. This last happened in physics in the 1930's, when we faced the fundamental paradox concerning atomic structure. At that time, it was recognized that electrons moved in stable orbits about nuclei in atoms. However, it was also recognized that if charge is accelerated, as it must be to remain in orbit, it radiates energy; so, theoretically, the electron would be expected eventually to spiral into the nucleus and destroy the atom. Studies centered around this paradox led to the development of quantum mechanics. It may well be that an equivalent advance awaits us in investigating the theoretical problems presented by the phenomenon of gravitational collapse.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. offer new explanations for the collapse of stars.
- B. explain the origins of black holes, neutron stars, and white dwarfs.

- C. compare the structure of atoms with the structure of the solar system.
- D. explain how the collapse of stars challenges accepted theories of physics.
- E. describe the imbalance between radiation pressure and gravitational force.

**ANSWER: D**

**QUESTION NO: 13**

In the corporate scenario, this opinion of yours can have far-reaching benefits provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.

- A. provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.
- B. provided it is expressed amiably and convincing.
- C. provided it is expressed amiably and convince.
- D. provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.
- E. provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.

**ANSWER: D**

**QUESTION NO: 14**

In strongly territorial birds such as the indigo bunting, song is the main mechanism for securing, defining, and defending an adequate breeding area. When population density is high, only the strongest males can retain a suitable area. The weakest males do not breed or are forced to nest on poor or marginal territories.

During the breeding season, the male indigo bunting sings in his territory; each song lasts two or three seconds with a very short pause between songs. Melodic and rhythmic characteristics are produced by rapid changes in sound frequency and some regularity of silent periods between sounds. These modulated sounds form recognizable units, called figures, each of which is reproduced again and again with remarkable consistency. Despite the large frequency range of these sounds and the rapid frequency changes that the birds make, the number of figures is very limited. Further, although we found some unique figures in different geographical populations, more than 90 percent of all Indigo bunting figures are extremely stable on the geographic basis. In our studies of isolated buntings we found that male indigo buntings are capable of singing many more types of figures than they usually do. Thus, it would seem that they copy their figures from other buntings they hear singing.

Realizing that the ability to distinguish the songs of one species from those of another could be an important factor in the evolution of the figures, we tested species recognition of a song. When we played a tape recording of a lazuli bunting or a painted bunting, male indigo bunting did not respond; Even when a dummy of male indigo bunting was placed near the tape recorder. Playing an indigo bunting song, however, usually brought an immediate response, making it clear that a male indigo bunting can readily distinguish songs of its own species from those of other

species.



The role of the songs figures in interspecies recognition was then examined. We created experimental songs composed of new figures by playing a normal song backwards, which changed the detailed forms of the figures without altering frequency ranges or gross temporal features. Since the male indigos gave almost a full response to the backward song, we concluded that a wide range of figures shapes can evoke positive responses. It seems likely, therefore, that a specific configuration is not essential for interspecies recognition, but it is clear that song figures must confirm to a particular frequency range, must be within narrow limits of duration, and must be spaced at particular intervals.

There is evident that new figures may arise within a population through a slow process of change and selection. This variety is probably a valuable adaptation for survival: if every bird sang only a few types of figures, in dense woods or underbrush a female might have difficulty recognizing her mate's song and a male might not be able to distinguished a neighbor from a stranger. Our studies led us to conclude that there must be a balance between song stability and conservatism, which lead to clear-cut species recognition, and song variation, which leads to individual

recognition.

The primary purpose of passage is to

- A. raise new issues
- B. explain an enigma
- C. refute misconceptions
- D. reconcile differing theories
- E. analyze a phenomenon

**ANSWER: E**

## QUESTION NO: 15

The first priority of any organization should be to make employees happy and customer satisfaction naturally follow.

- A. customer satisfaction naturally follow.
- B. customer satisfaction will naturally follow.
- C. customer satisfaction is naturally follow.
- D. customer satisfaction are naturally follow.
- E. customer satisfaction to naturally follow

**ANSWER: B**