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Topic Break Down

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

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 filed 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 enterprises can team up to acquire business that neither could Third, a minority enterprise that secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of becoming – and remaining dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases; when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor, they may truly have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

The authors implied that the minority owned concern that does the greater part of its business with one large corporate customer should

- A. avoid competition with the larger, more established concerns by not expanding
- B. concentrate on securing even more business from that corporation
- C. try to expand its customers base to avoid becoming dependent on the corporation
- D. pass on some of the work to be done for the corporation to other minority owned concerns.
- E. use its influence with the other corporation to promote subcontracting with other minority concerns.

**ANSWER: C****QUESTION NO: 2**

In an entrance test that is graded on the basis of English and general knowledge, the probability of a randomly chosen student passing both the tests is 0.5 and the probability of passing neither is 0.1. If the probability of passing the English test is 0.75, then what is the probability of passing the general knowledge test?

- A. 1/20
- B. 3/5
- C. 13/20
- D. 5/13
- E. 11/20

**ANSWER: C**

#### QUESTION NO: 3

The heart of Fairbanks town is covered with flowers; there were banquets hanging in large clusters from the walls of buildings, and flowers line the sides of Chena rivers in numerous hues.

- A. there were banquets hanging
- B. there are banquets hanging
- C. there is banquets hanging
- D. there was banquets hanging
- E. there some banquets hanging

**ANSWER: B**

#### QUESTION NO: 4

In strongly territorial birds such as the indigo bunting, song is the main mechanism for securing g, defining, and defending an adequate breeding are. 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 makes, 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 signing.

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 distinguished 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.

It can be inferred that the investigation that determined the similarity among more than 90 percent of all the figures produced by birds living in different regions was undertaken to answer which of the following questions?

- I. How much variations, if any, is there in the figure types produced by indigo buntings in different locales?
  - II. Do local populations of indigo buntings develop their own dialects of figure types?
  - III. Do figure similarities among indigo buntings decline with increasing geographic separation?
- A. II only
  - B. III only
  - C. I and II only
  - D. I and III only
  - E. I, II and III
- F. How much variations, if any, is there in the figure types produced by indigo buntings in different locales?
- II. Do local populations of indigo buntings develop their own dialects of figure types?
  - III. Do figure similarities among indigo buntings decline with increasing geographic separation?

**ANSWER: E**

#### **QUESTION NO: 5**

That who dream of striking it rich can still try panning for gold in some of the mines and relive the past on a guided tour.

- A. That who dream of striking it rich can still
- B. These who dream of striking it rich can still
- C. This who dream of striking it rich can still

- D. Those who dream of striking it rich can still
- E. Them who dream of striking it rich can still

**ANSWER: D**

#### QUESTION NO: 6

The union should have a library and a recording room, an institute to train youngsters, and offer pension to old musicians in need.

- A. library and a recording room, an institute to train youngsters, and offer pension to old musicians
- B. library, a recording room and an institute to train youngsters, and offer pension to old musicians
- C. library and a recording room, and an institute to train youngsters, and offer pension to old musicians
- D. library, a recording room, an institute to train youngsters, and offer pension to old musicians
- E. library, a recording room, an institute to train youngsters, offer pension to old musicians

**ANSWER: D**

#### QUESTION NO: 7

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so called immoral characters so interesting young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Cole-ridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that "novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's power".

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austin was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention). The literary response that was accorded her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience, "for example, Scott made an insightful remarks about the merits of Austen's fiction. Her novels, wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact. picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth –century Flemish painting. "Scott did not use the word "realistic probability in judging novels. The critic whitely did not use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's realistic method. Her characters, wrote whitely, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons "so clearly evoked that was feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own" Moral instruction, explained Whitely, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters then when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled. "Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Sicken's, stating his preference for Austin's. often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the common place. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class) in any case,

having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen's steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

The author quotes Coleridge in order to

- A. refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups
- B. make a case for the inferiority of novels to poetry
- C. give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary
- D. illustrate the early nineteenth-century belief that fiction was especially appealing to young readers
- E. indicate how widespread was the attack on novels in the early nineteenth century

**ANSWER: E**

#### QUESTION NO: 8

Find the number of words which can be formed by using the letters of the word EQUATION if each word has to start with a vowel.

- A. 40320
- B. 1260
- C. 1080
- D. 400
- E. 25200

**ANSWER: E**

#### QUESTION NO: 9

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 firm 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.

It can be inferred from the author's argument that a price fixed by the seller "seems pernicious" because

- A. people do not have confidence in large firms
- B. people do not expect the government to regulate prices
- C. most economists believe that consumers as a group should determine prices.
- D. most economists associate fixed prices with communist and socialist economies.
- E. Most economists believe that no one group should determine prices.

**ANSWER: C**

#### QUESTION NO: 10

How many ways can 8 people be seated at a round table?

- A. 5040
- B. 40320
- C. 2520
- D. 4914
- E. 378

**ANSWER: A**

#### QUESTION NO: 11

Four persons enter the lift of a seven storey building at the ground floor. In how many ways can they get out of the lift on any floor other than the ground floor?

- A. 720
- B. 1296



- C. 1663
- D. 360
- E. 2500

**ANSWER: B**

**QUESTION NO: 12**

In a lottery of 50 tickets numbered 1 to 50, two tickets are drawn simultaneously. Find the odds in favour that none of the tickets has a prime number.

- A. 12:17
- B. 1:10
- C. 5:11
- D. 17:12
- E. 17:18

**ANSWER: E**

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Neetu has five identical beads each of nine different colours. She wants to make a necklace such that the beads of the same colour always come together. How many different arrangements can she have?

- A. 2534
- B. 1500
- C. 56321
- D. 42430
- E. 20160

**ANSWER: E**

**QUESTION NO: 14**

A polygon has 20 diagonals. How many sides does it have?

- A. 12
- B. 11
- C. 10
- D. 9
- E. 8

**ANSWER: E**

**QUESTION NO: 15**

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so called immoral characters so interesting young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Cole-ridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that “novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's power”.

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The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- A. Ws Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austen's novels?
- B. Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?
- C. Who is an example of twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Aujsten's novels?
- D. What is the author's judgment of Dickens?
- E. Did Jane Austen's express her opinion of those nineteenth-century critics who admired her novels.

ANSWER: A

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