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QUESTION 1

In the xy -plane, the graph of a certain quadratic function has a single x -intercept and passes through the point $(2,8)$. If the x -intercept of the graph is $-X$ what is its y -intercept?

A. $\frac{8}{25}$

B. $\frac{8}{5}$

C. $\frac{72}{25}$

D. $\frac{24}{5}$

E. $\frac{121}{25}$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

The sides of triangle T all have different lengths.

Quantity A

Twice the length of the longest side of T

Quantity B

The perimeter of T

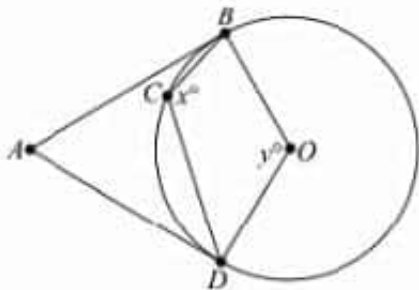
A. Quantity A is greater.

- B. Quantity B is greater.
- C. The two quantities are equal.
- D. The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Exhibit.



In the figure above, the circle has center O, and AB and AD are tangent to the circle. If the degree measures of angles ABC and ADC are 20 and 40, respectively, what is the value of $x + y$.

- A. 140
- B. 160
- C. 190 D. 210
- E. 240

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars's north? On Earth's surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth's center more strongly by gravity, and the planet's water naturally comes to sit over it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

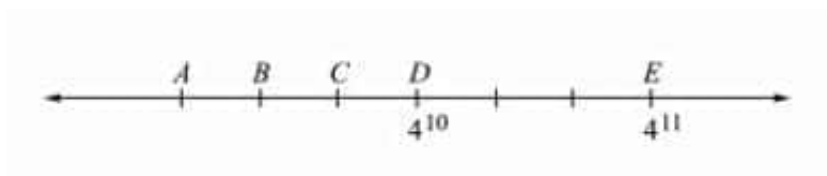
The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others, arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event--the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

As presented in the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mars's northern basin differs from the others mentioned in that it alone

- A. explains the formation of certain northern bedrock features
- B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings
- C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth
- D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity
- E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5



The tick marks shown on the number line are evenly spaced. Points D and E have coordinates of

4^{10} and 4^{11} ,

4^9

respectively. The point that has a coordinate of is

- A. point A
- B. between points A and B
- C. between points B and C
- D. point C
- E. between points C and D

Correct Answer: E