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# NMAT Sample Paper- by GMF

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## GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Part I of the National Medical Admission Test consists of four subtests with multiple-choice items. Each item has a corresponding set of circles on your Answer Sheet. Shade the circle in the column of the letter of your chosen answer. For example, if you choose option C as your answer, shade the circle in column C, as shown in the Sample Answer Columns below.

| SAMPLE ANSWER COLUMNS |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1                     | (A) | (B) | ●   | (D) | (E) |
| 2                     | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3                     | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

If you want to change your answer, erase your first answer completely and shade the circle corresponding to your new answer. Follow carefully the directions for each subtest or section. When you finish a subtest, proceed to the next until you have completed the entire test.

**Do not write anything on the Test Booklet.**

# TEST A. VERBAL

## Section 1. Analogies

DIRECTIONS: Each item below consists of a series of words. The first word is related to the second in the same way as the third word is related to a fourth one which is missing. Select this missing word from the given choices.

Example:

MAN : WOMAN :: BOY :

- (A) child (C) baby  
(B) friend (D) girl

In the example, MAN is to WOMAN as BOY is to girl. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

1. WEIGHT : KILOGRAM :: VOLUME :  
(A) liter (C) intensity  
(B) carat (D) quantity
2. TITRATE : CHEMIST :: INSTALL :  
(A) electrician (C) office  
(B) equipment (D) appointee
3. PRAISE : ODE :: LAMENT :  
(A) epic (C) tale  
(B) elegy (D) romance
4. BLOWTORCH : WELD :: DRILL :  
(A) fasten (C) rivet  
(B) screw (D) bore
5. HERO : ADULATION :: SAINT :  
(A) ascetism (C) humility  
(B) reverence (D) celibacy
6. VERTEBRAE : SPINE :: LINKS :  
(A) cuff (C) union  
(B) golf (D) chain
7. DARKEN : LIGHT :: SUPPRESS :  
(A) crime (C) freedom  
(B) slavery (D) justice
8. CONCERT : INTERMISSION :: TRIAL :  
(A) summation (C) interrogation  
(B) defense (D) recess
9. APPLAUSE : PRAISE :: CURTSY :  
(A) exit (C) obedience  
(B) servility (D) respect
10. PATRIOT : LOYAL :: SCHOLAR :  
(A) skeptic (C) intelligent  
(B) studious (D) erudite
11. HAMMER : POUND :: SPEAR :  
(A) throw (C) kill  
(B) pierce (D) hunt
12. TIMEPIECE : SUNDIAL :: MEDIA :  
(A) journalist (C) newscaster  
(B) television (D) communication
13. MUSIC : BEAT :: BALLET :  
(A) pirouette (C) performance  
(B) shoes (D) harmony
14. WATER : THIRST :: SALVE :  
(A) ointment (C) scar  
(B) wound (D) cure
15. BARREL : GUN :: DIAL :  
(A) clock (C) number  
(B) channel (D) hand
16. INDEMNITY : DAMAGE :: BOND :  
(A) levy (C) surety  
(B) fine (D) reparation
17. MEETING : AGENDA :: TRAVEL :  
(A) passport (C) schedule  
(B) destination (D) itinerary



18. CHIEFTAIN : TRIBE :: VICEROY :  
 (A) church (C) embassy  
 (B) colony (D) consulate
19. RECESS : INQUIRY :: REPRIEVE :  
 (A) sentence (C) obligation  
 (B) trial (D) guilt
20. WINE : FERMENTATION :: LIQUOR :  
 (A) brewing (C) distillation  
 (B) frothing (D) pasteurization

## Section 2. Reading Comprehension

**DIRECTIONS:** This part contains six selections. Read each selection carefully. Then choose the correct answer to each of the questions asked after the selection.

### Selection 1

"Thou canst not stir a flower without troubling of a star," stated the mystical poet Francis Thompson. He exaggerated the links in the fabric of life, but his was, nonetheless, a true insight into the fact that there do exist ecological relationships between living things here on earth and the movements of the heavenly bodies. Not only are earthly organisms affected by light and warmth from the distant moon and sun, but many animals have also been shown to possess mechanisms which accurately measure the sun's position and react to the rhythm of the tides, the phases of the moon, and the motion of our planet.

Twice each day, at dusk and at dawn, there is a shift in the activity of the population that inhabits a community, amounting to almost a complete turnover of the species. Some kinds of plants and animals are stimulated to activity by light; other kinds retreat from it. The varying amounts of light and darkness act as triggers upon the physiology of numerous kinds of animals and plants, signalling them to many activities.

Many forms of life display fairly definite tendencies towards daytime or nighttime activity and many animals can alter their pattern in response to changing needs. In regions where game is hunted persistently, the hunted animals tend to become nocturnal, whereas the same species is diurnal in areas where man has not made deep inroads. Man, as an animal, also apparently possesses a number of built-in rhythms, and his body chemistry has been shown to operate in a rhythmic pattern.





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21. The statement: "Thou canst not stir a flower without troubling of a star," means that
- (A) one should not disturb things in nature
  - (B) there exists a relationship between living things and the universe
  - (C) plants should be treated carefully
  - (D) some life forms are largely unaffected by the heavenly bodies
22. Based on the selection, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Most forms of life have biological rhythms which are permanent and unchanging.
  - (B) Reactions to the seasonal cycle are uniform in different communities.
  - (C) Of all the creatures in nature, man alone is independent of its revolving cycles.
  - (D) Many animals can alter their diurnal or nocturnal patterns in response to changing needs and environment.

### Selection 2

Gitanjali (1961-77), terminally ill of cancer at 16, wrote one hundred eleven (111) poems in English, most of them about death. Not wishing to alarm her mother, she kept her poems. It was only several months after her death that her mother, Khushi Badruddin, discovered that her daughter was India's Emily Dickinson.

The comparison with the American poet is inevitable, since both women wrote secretly about death, nature, and God. Gitanjali likens death to an "honoured guest," as Dickinson does in "Because I Could Not Stop for Death." Gitanjali's grammatical lapses, in fact, recall those of Dickinson's. But the similarities stop there, because Gitanjali was actually facing death.

Although love of life sometimes overpowers her, Gitanjali repeatedly welcomes death "with open arms." This is not mere resignation. The poet feels that with more time on earth, she may end up having less faith in God. Dying young seems to assure salvation. The poems are indeed deeply religious; many of them are prayers. Gitanjali's parents are Sikhs, and she attended a Catholic school, but she always said her religion was love.

Curiously, some of the poems speak of the poet in the third person, as though Gitanjali was looking at herself objectively. She writes: "Illness too is/A gift of God/And Gitanjali accepts it/With grace and in good stride." Perhaps, the strain had become too strong even for the brave young poet. Gitanjali means "song-offering," and the whole volume is an offering of songs to God about what it means to die so young.

23. The main purpose of the author in writing the selection is to show
- (A) the similarities between Dickinson's and Gitanjali's poems
  - (B) Gitanjali's prowess in writing poems
  - (C) Gitanjali's sentiments towards death as expressed in her poems
  - (D) Gitanjali's fears and frustrations
24. Which of the following statements is NOT true of Gitanjali and Dickinson?
- (A) Both wrote about nature and God.
  - (B) Both of their works contain grammatical lapses.
  - (C) Both likened death to an honored guest.
  - (D) Both died at an early age.
25. The third paragraph implies that Gitanjali was
- (A) losing faith in God
  - (B) afraid of death
  - (C) afraid of life
  - (D) not sure of herself



### Selection 3

Television, radio, and stereo can be vehicles for great drama, beautiful music, or even redeeming words. But who can claim that for the vast majority of people, these devices are anything other than agents of noise? They are not listened to; they are only heard.

Modern man begins his day with radio noise to wake him up, he has a car radio or tape deck to carry him to his work, continues with pipe-in music in the elevator and "on hold" on the office telephone, relaxes by the jukebox at the bar, and concludes his day with television chatter. Those who cannot sleep in the silence that descends when the TV is shut off resort to machines that produce "white noise".

Silence has become a vacuum which modern man abhors. It is no longer normal or good in itself. It is understood only as absence of noise. Before noise (B.N.), there were sounds distinguishable from noise, because sounds came out of silence. Silence was the background for sounds.

City dwellers, awash in constant noise, become nervous in the country because the sounds of the country – from the crickets, birds, and animals – are made against the background of silence. There is also less talk in the country because to interrupt the silence, one must have something to say.

In the city, words are part of the general noise – one can say anything in order not to stop talking – and silence is always interpreted as awkwardness. There seems to be a fear that if the noise stops, the city will collapse in silence.

Before the days of widespread TV, the Swiss thinker, Max Picard, offered the notion that people play the radio to make sure that they are still there. This proposition neatly reverses the old conundrum: If a tree falls in a forest, does it make a sound if there is no one there to hear it? This question presumes man exists and asks if sound exists without man's hearing it. The modern form of this question, à la Picard, would reverse these presumptions and have modern man asking, "If there is no noise, how do I know I am really here?"

Solitude and silence are the crucibles of serious thought. To flee them is to flee the conditions necessary for the self-examination that makes life worth living. It is to flee as well the peace that comes only from the orientation of one's life to the ultimate realities – realities that can intrude only when one is still and quiet and open to them.

I am often told that people turn on the radio and television because they are lonely. Noise is used as a tonic for loneliness. It is an acoustic drug. But loneliness is a longing for something which should not be drowned in noise. If one quietly searches for loneliness, one can begin to ask why one is lonely and for what. Loneliness lets us know that we really have nothing adequate to our deepest longing – not in our friends, not in our family, nor in our worldly goods or pleasures.

In what then or in whom are we to find the object of our deepest desire? This is perhaps the most important question that can be asked, and it can be answered only in SILENCE.

26. What conclusion can be deduced from the second paragraph?
  - (A) Man is a lover of noise-producing machines.
  - (B) Man depends on sounds to keep him functioning.
  - (C) Man likes inventions because these are signs of progress.
  - (D) Man finds complete relaxation only when surrounded by noise.
27. As used in the selection, what does "conundrum" mean?
  - (A) Belief
  - (B) Proposition
  - (C) Riddle
  - (D) Saying
28. What are the effects of solitude and silence on serious thoughts?
  - (A) They intensify self-examination.
  - (B) They purify the process of thought.
  - (C) They heighten loneliness and isolation.
  - (D) They develop introspection.



29. Silence is the background for sounds. This statement means that sounds
- (A) are carefully listened to when there is noise
  - (B) are heard more distinctly when there is silence
  - (C) are easily produced when there is silence
  - (D) cannot exist without silence
30. The author believes that
- (A) there can never be silence
  - (B) man abhors and tends to avoid solitude
  - (C) noise in itself produces silence
  - (D) questions are better-answered in silence

#### Selection 4

When we talk today of the need for some symbol to fuse us into a great people, we seem to forget that all over the country, there lies this wealth of a "usable past" – of symbols that have grown through and through the soil of the land and the marrow of its people. But the past can become "usable" only if we are willing to enter into its spirit and to carry there a reasonably hospitable mind. As long as we regard it with hatred, contempt, and indignation, it will remain hateful and closed to us.

And as long as we remain estranged from it, we will remain a garish and uncouth and upstart people, without graces because without background. Towards our Spanish past, especially, it is time we become more friendly; bitterness but inhibits us.

To accuse the Spanish, over and over again, of having brought us all sorts of things, mostly evil, among which we can usually remember nothing very valuable except, perhaps, religion and national unity, is equivalent to saying of a not very model mother that she has given her child nothing except life. For in the profoundest possible sense, Spain did give birth to us – as a nation, as a historical people.

The poetry of Housman, "Oh, why did I awake? When shall I sleep again?" – expresses a resentment that underlies much of our present vengefulness towards the Spanish. It should also help to explain the sluggishness of which we have been accused, and which, along with the equally famous "fatalism" of ours, may be no more than our blood's memories of the communal tribe-house, where custom and taboo lay heavy upon life, predetermining all action, all speech even; within whose rigid circle – everything being preordained, preestablished – men moved as in a trance, without having to exercise their will, and therefore, without creating history. The dreaminess thick in our nature, our incapacity for decisive thought or action may, if analyzed, be found to derive from our failure so far to break loose completely from primeval carry-overs, from those submerged longings for the tight, fixed web of tribal obedience.

The prime work of Christianity for us has been this awakening of the self, this release and expansion of the consciousness, a work undoubtedly still in progress, we being not yet fully awake nor perfectly conscious; immature Christians at best; Catholics but not catholic; enclosed within the Faith as within a sect; having still to realize that to open oneself to this "one of the great, conjoint, and so to term it – necessary products of the human mind . . . rich in the world's experience," is to let in "a great tide of that experience and to make, as it were, with a single step, a great experience of one's own, and with great consequent, increase to one's sense of color, variety, and relief, in the spectacle of men and things."

31. The selection suggests that our lives can have more meaning if we
- (A) become more religious
  - (B) profess colonial influence
  - (C) accept our past with openness
  - (D) study our pre-Spanish customs
32. The writer obviously thinks well of
- (A) our pre-Spanish culture
  - (B) our Spanish heritage
  - (C) the piety of the Filipino
  - (D) the Filipino character



33. Our defects as a people are mostly due to

- (A) attitudes and superstitions from our pre-Spanish past
- (B) ideas taught us by the Spaniards
- (C) our bitterness against Spain
- (D) our refusal to face reality

#### Selection 5

Buddhism is both a philosophy and a practice. Buddhist philosophy is rich and profound. Buddhist practice is called *Tantra*, a Sanskrit word meaning "to weave."

Buddhist philosophy reached its ultimate development in the second century A.D. No one has been able to improve much on it since then. The distinction between Buddhist philosophy and *Tantra* is well defined. Buddhist philosophy can be intellectualized, *Tantra* cannot. Buddhist philosophy is a function of the rational mind, *Tantra* transcends rationality.

The most profound thinkers of the Indian civilization discovered that words and concepts can take them only so far. Beyond that point came the actual doing of a practice, the experience of which was ineffable. This did not prevent them from progressively refining the practice into an extremely effective and sophisticated set of techniques, but it did prevent them from being able to describe the experience which the techniques produce.

The practice of *Tantra* does not mean the end of rational thought. It means the integration of thought based on symbols into larger spectrums of awareness.

The development of Buddhism in India shows that a profound and penetrating intellectual quest into the ultimate nature of reality can culminate in, or at least, set the stage for, a quantum leap beyond rationality. In fact, on an individual level, this is one of the roads to enlightenment. Tibetan Buddhism calls it the Path without Form or the Practice of the Mind. The Path without Form is prescribed for the people of intellectual temperament. The science of physics is following a similar path.

The development of physics in the twentieth century has already transformed the consciousness of those involved with it. The study of complementarity, the uncertainty principle, the quantum field theory, and the Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics produce insights into the nature of reality very similar to those produced by the study of Eastern philosophy. The profound physicists of this century have increasingly become aware that they are confronting the ineffable.

Max Planck, the father of quantum mechanics, wrote: "Science . . . means unrelenting endeavor and continually progressing development toward an aim which the poetic intuition may apprehend, but which the intellect can never fully grasp."

We are approaching the end of science. "The end of science" does not mean the end of "unrelenting endeavor and continually progressing development" of more and more comprehensive and useful physical theories. The "end of science" means the coming of Western civilization, in its own time and in its own way, into the higher dimensions of human experience.

34. Science is seen as an "unrelenting endeavor" because

- (A) man is never content with his technological gains
- (B) nature is blind
- (C) scientists are too intelligent to stop searching
- (D) man will always seek the truth about himself and nature

35. As used in the selection, the term "ineffable" means

- (A) delightful
- (B) confusing
- (C) inexpressible
- (D) sacred

36. The author suggests that a true scientific pursuit would involve
- (A) a personal confrontation with a supreme force
  - (B) an intellectual openness
  - (C) a denial of the validity of present formulas
  - (D) the wholehearted support of the entire scientific community
37. In referring to "the end of science," the author means that
- (A) science will no longer be needed today
  - (B) an entirely new study shall emerge to replace physics
  - (C) science can no longer be separate from man's search for truth beyond the physical
  - (D) man is approaching the age of extrasensory development
38. The phrase "*Tantra* transcends rationality" means that
- (A) the experience of truth is subject to reason
  - (B) practice is equal to theory
  - (C) insights gained cannot be put down in words
  - (D) symbolic thought becomes part of greater realms of awareness
39. In the second paragraph, the word "transcends" most closely means
- (A) elevates
  - (B) exceeds
  - (C) ascends
  - (D) escapes
40. Which statement shows that physics is following a path similar to Tibetan Buddhism?
- (A) Recent trends in the science require a jump beyond existing theories.
  - (B) Physicists are actually philosophers.
  - (C) Physics is Tibetan in origin.
  - (D) Physical hypotheses coincide with Buddhist doctrine.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE ➞**

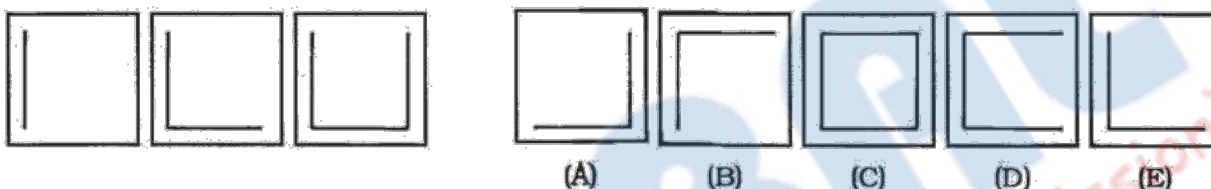


# TEST B. INDUCTIVE REASONING

## Section 1. Figure Series

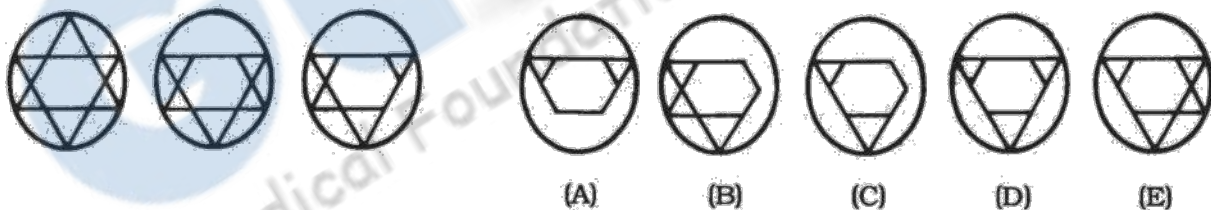
**DIRECTIONS:** In each item below, the series of figures at the left shows a continuously changing pattern. Discover this pattern of change. From the five figures at the right, choose the one which should come next in the series.

Example:

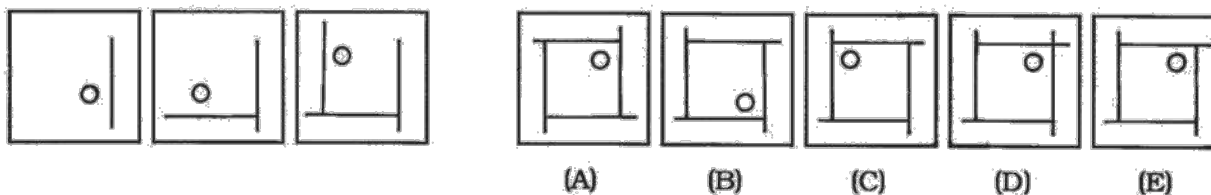


In the given example, the three diagrams at the left show a line increasing progressively in such a way as to approach a closed figure. If another line is added, the resulting form would look exactly like figure C at the right. Thus, the correct answer is C.

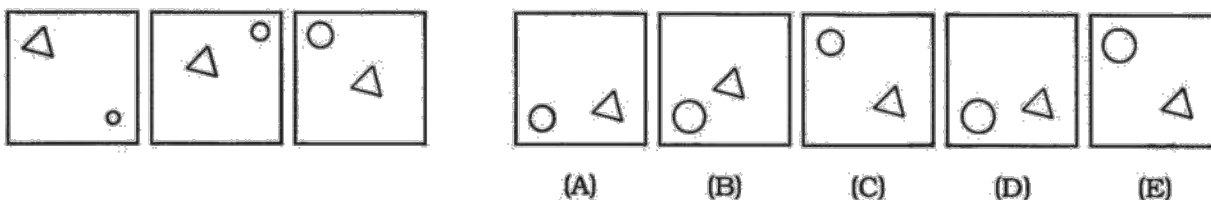
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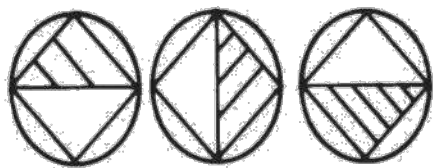


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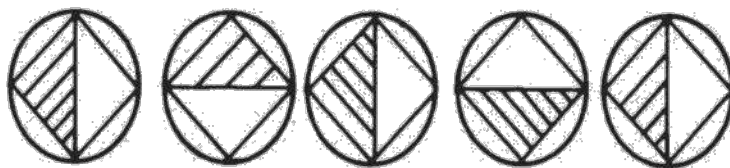


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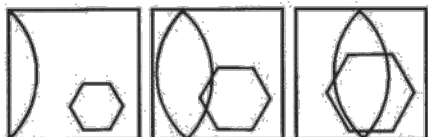
(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)



5.



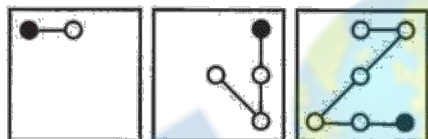
(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)



6.



(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)



7.



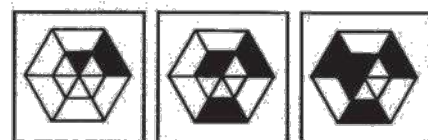
(A)

(B)

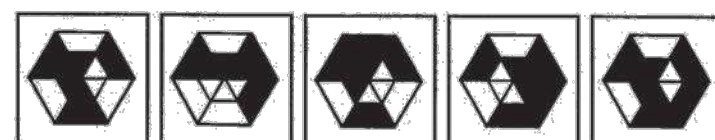
(C)

(D)

(E)



8.



(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)



9.



(A)

(B)

(C)

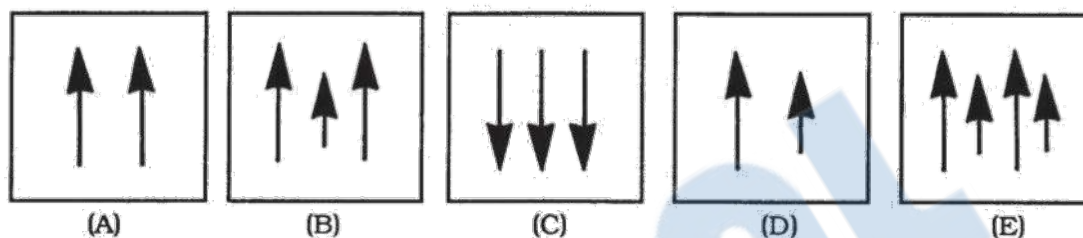
(D)

(E)

## Section 2. Figure Grouping

**DIRECTIONS:** Each item in this section consists of five figures. The task is to find the principle involved which makes four of the five figures similar to each other. The figure that is different from the other four is the correct answer to the item.

Example:

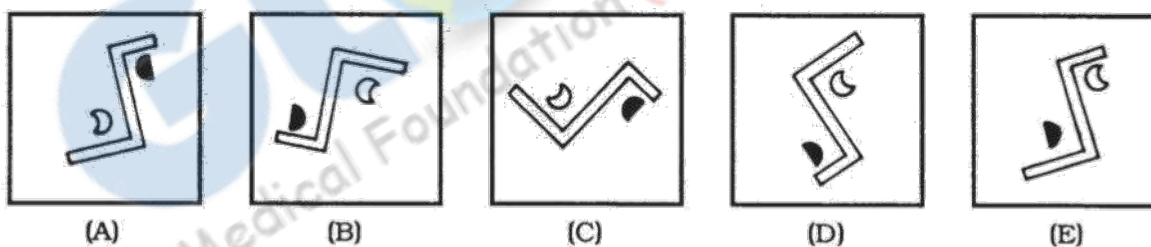


In the example, the correct answer is figure C, because the arrows are all pointing downward, whereas the arrows in each of the other figures are all pointing upward.

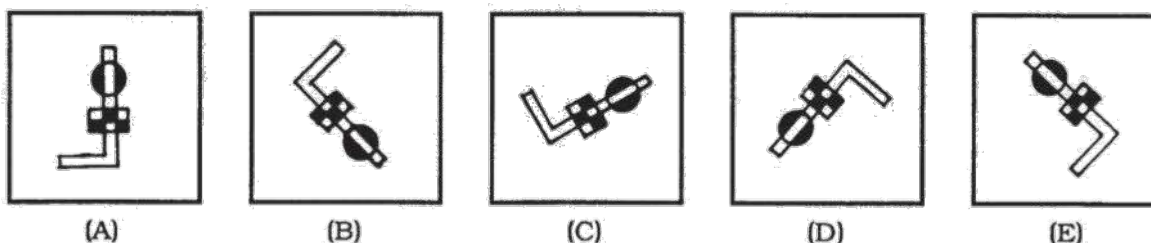
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There are other principles involved in the items aside from that illustrated in the sample.

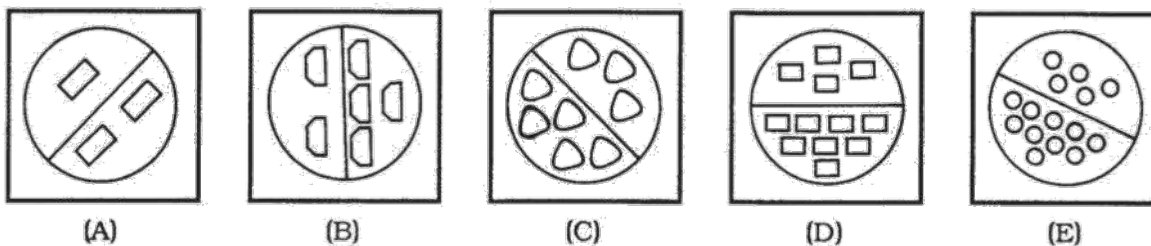
10.



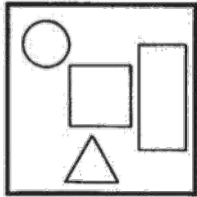
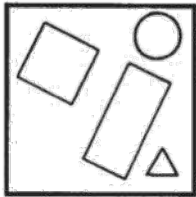
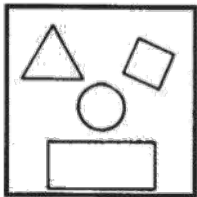
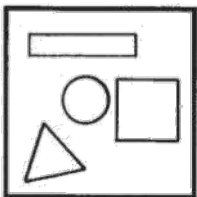
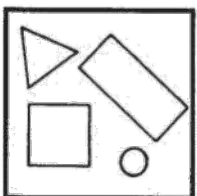
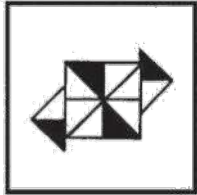
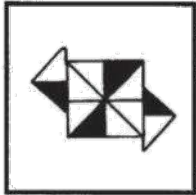
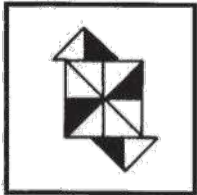

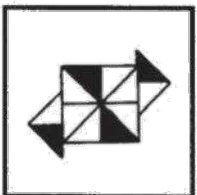

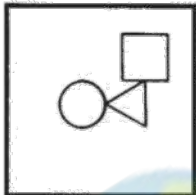
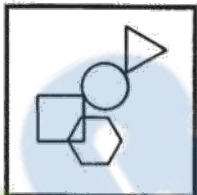

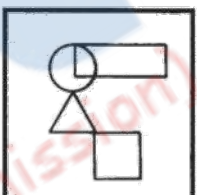


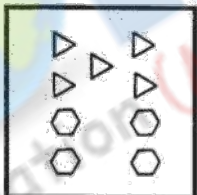
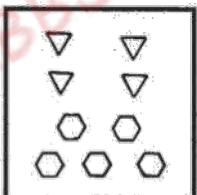
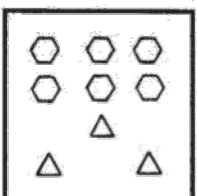

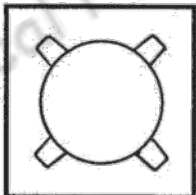
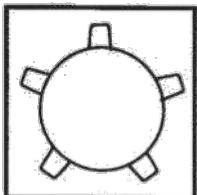
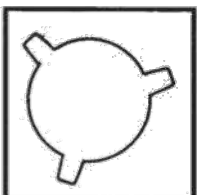
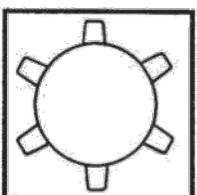
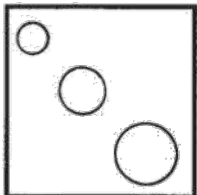
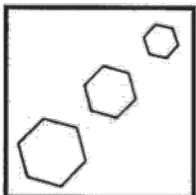
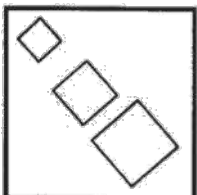
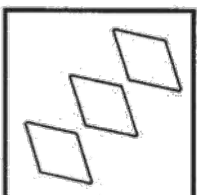
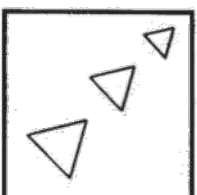
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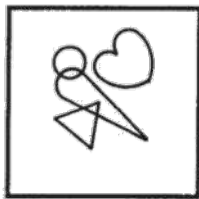
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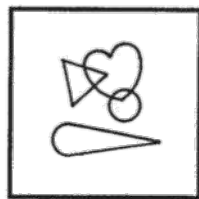


13.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18.       
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

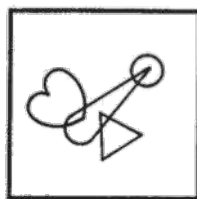
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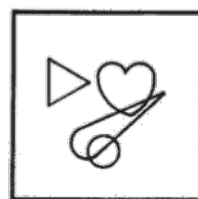
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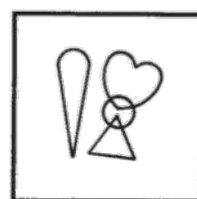
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(C)



(D)

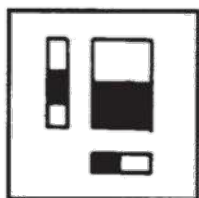


(E)

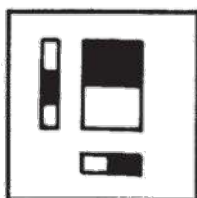
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(A)



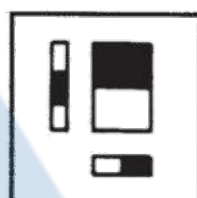
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

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### Section 3. Number and Letter Series

**DIRECTIONS:** In the following items, discover the principle involved in the series. Select from the five choices the number or letter that should come next in the series.

Examples:

1. 2 4 6 8 10

- (A) 1 (D) 14  
(B) 12 (E) 13  
(C) 16

2. A C E G I

- (A) J (D) H  
(B) L (E) M  
(C) K

In example 1, the correct answer is B because 2 is added to a number to obtain the next number.

In example 2, the correct answer is C because the given succession of letters has intervals of two.

There are other principles involved in this test aside from those illustrated above.

21. 13 9 15 7 17 5

- (A) 17 (D) 18  
(B) 19 (E) 21  
(C) 15

22. 3 2 4 3 9 8

- (A) 22 (D) 64  
(B) 17 (E) 24  
(C) 7

23. X T W R U P R

- (A) L (D) M  
(B) N (E) O  
(C) P

24. WU PR MK FH

- (A) DB (D) AC  
(B) BD (E) DA  
(C) CA

25. 31 17 34 22 44 34 68

- (A) 58 (D) 272  
(B) 136 (E) 60  
(C) 544

26. A E H J N

- (A) P (D) Q  
(B) R (E) S  
(C) O

27. BYE GYJ LYO QYT

- (A) VYZ (D) VVW  
(B) VYY (E) VYX  
(C) WYY

28. 10 11 16 18 23 26

- (A) 27 (D) 29  
(B) 32 (E) 31  
(C) 30

29. C M E Q G U I

- (A) K (D) W  
(B) M (E) X  
(C) Y

30. 22 11 26 16 31 22 37

- (A) 29 (D) 52  
(B) 30 (E) 28  
(C) 33

31. CD MN FG RS LJ

- (A) XW (D) MN  
(B) LM (E) WX  
(C) VW

32. 26 16 21 12 18 10 17

- (A) 11 (D) 10  
(B) 24 (E) 25  
(C) 8



33. ABC FAG KLA AOP TAU  
 (A) WXA (D) AXY  
 (B) AXW (E) XYA  
 (C) WAX
34. 9 18 16 32 30  
 (A) 28 (D) 36  
 (B) 60 (E) 90  
 (C) 32
35. FIG CFD KNL HKI PSQ  
 (A) UXV (D) MPN  
 (B) LOM (E) MQO  
 (C) TWU
36. 8 12 15 21 24 32  
 (A) 35 (D) 40  
 (B) 42 (E) 36  
 (C) 39

37. CD VU HI QP MN  
 (A) KL (D) SR  
 (B) RS (E) LK  
 (C) KJ
38. 11 8 18 13 22 15  
 (A) 3 (D) 4  
 (B) 7 (E) 22  
 (C) 23
39. ETC HRJ OPM RNT  
 (A) XLV (D) WLY  
 (B) YLW (E) YMW  
 (C) VMX
40. 18 9 27 24 12 36  
 (A) 72 (D) 18  
 (B) 33 (E) 108  
 (C) 39

**GLOBAL**  
 Medical Foundation (MBBS Admission)

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## TEST C. QUANTITATIVE

## Section 1. Fundamental Operations

**DIRECTIONS:** In each item below, select the correct answer from the given choices.

**Example:**

$$6 \times 2 + 4 =$$

- (A) 3 (C) 6  
(B) 4 (D) 8

The correct answer is A.

1.  $96 \div 8 \div 4 =$

- (A) 2 (C) 4  
(B) 3 (D) 12

2.  $5845 + 24768 - 9651 - 7325 =$

- (A) 13637 (C) 20962  
(B) 13647 (D) 23288

3.  $515 + 309 - 423 - 716 + 400 =$

- (A) 75 (C) 185  
(B) 85 (D) 715

4.  $2(x - y) + 3 + (x + 3y) - 2(x + 1) =$

- (A)  $x - y + 1$  (C)  $y + 1$   
(B)  $x + y + 1$  (D)  $x + 1$

5.  $1 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{x^2} =$

- (A)  $(x + 3)^2$  (C)  $(x^2 + 9)x^2$   
(B)  $\frac{x^2 + 9}{x^2}$  (D)  $\frac{(x + 3)^2}{x^2}$

6.  $(4\sqrt{3})(5\sqrt{3}) =$

- (A)  $20\sqrt{3}$  (C) 60  
(B) 27 (D) 180

7.  $(x + y)^3 + (x - y)^3 =$

- (A)  $2x(x^2 + 3y^2)$  (C)  $2y(y^2 + 3x^2)$   
(B)  $2x^2(x + 3y)$  (D)  $2y^2(y + 3x)$

8.  $\frac{x + \frac{2x}{x - 2}}{1 + \frac{4}{x^2 - 4}} =$

- (A)  $x^2 + 4$  (C)  $x + 4$   
(B)  $x^2 + 2$  (D)  $x + 2$

9.  $\frac{(25^{-1}) + (25^{-2})}{(625^0)(25^{-2})} =$

- (A) 26 (C)  $\frac{1}{5}$   
(B)  $\frac{25}{26}$  (D) 0

10.  $3^{n+2} + (3^{n+3} - 3^{n+1}) =$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$  (C)  $\frac{3}{8}$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{3^{n+2}}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$

11.  $2 - 2(3 - x) + x =$

- (A)  $-4 + 2x$  (C)  $3x - 4$   
(B)  $3 + 2x$  (D)  $-4 - x$



### Section 2. Problem Solving

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the correct answer to each of the questions in this test.

**Example:**

If a man drives  $p$  kilometers in  $x$  hours, then his average rate per hour is

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) $\frac{p}{x}$ | (C) $px$            |
| (B) $\frac{x}{p}$ | (D) $\frac{px}{60}$ |

The correct answer is A.

12. What is the perimeter of a regular hexagon if the length of one side is equal to  $x$ ?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (A) $5x$ | (C) $7x$ |
| (B) $6x$ | (D) $8x$ |
13. One box measures 7 meters by 15 meters by 8 meters. Another box measures 8 meters by 9 meters by 10 meters. By how many cubic meters is the volume of one box greater than the other?
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) $37 \text{ m}^3$ | (C) $120 \text{ m}^3$ |
| (B) $57 \text{ m}^3$ | (D) $840 \text{ m}^3$ |
14. A patient needs to take a certain tablet for 7 days. If he has to take one tablet every 3 hours, how many tablets does he need?
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 21 | (C) 49 |
| (B) 28 | (D) 56 |

15. The jeepney fare for the first 4 kilometers is P1.00 and for each additional kilometer, 28.5¢ is added. How much is the fare for a 24-kilometer distance?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) P5.70 | (C) P6.84 |
| (B) P6.70 | (D) P7.84 |
16. Mrs. Santos can finish 4 placemats for every 3 that her daughter finishes. If Mrs. Santos finishes 16 placemats in one week, how many placemats in all can mother and daughter finish together in 4 weeks?
- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| (A) 112 | (C) 92 |
| (B) 102 | (D) 64 |

In items 17 and 18, refer to the following information:

In a list of numbers, the first is 2, the second is 7, and each subsequent number is the sum of all the preceding numbers.

What is the fifth number in the list? 17.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 18 | (C) 36 |
| (B) 22 | (D) 72 |
18. If the 100th number in the list is  $x$ , what is the 103rd number in the list?
- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) $x + 3$ | (C) $3x$ |
| (B) $x + 8$ | (D) $8x$ |
19. The sum of two numbers is 19. If 5 times the smaller number is 3 less than twice the larger number, what are the numbers?
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 12 and 7 | (C) 14 and 5 |
| (B) 13 and 6 | (D) 15 and 4 |

20. If out of the top 1000 corporations in the Philippines, 45% were established before January 1, 1980 and 25% were established before January 1, 1970, how many of these corporations were established between January 1, 1970 and January 1, 1980?

(A) 180 (C) 300  
(B) 200 (D) 380

21. From a  $6 \times 5$  in<sup>2</sup> cardboard are cut a  $2 \times 4$  in<sup>2</sup> rectangle, a 9 in<sup>2</sup> square, and a circle with a radius of 1 in. What is the area of the remaining cardboard?

(A)  $(18 - \pi) \text{ in}^2$  (C)  $(18 - 2\pi) \text{ in}^2$   
(B)  $(13 - \pi) \text{ in}^2$  (D)  $(13 - 2\pi) \text{ in}^2$

{1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233}

22. In the number series above, what is the probability of getting an even number?

(A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(B)  $\frac{5}{12}$  (D)  $\frac{2}{3}$

23. Each month, John spends  $\frac{2}{5}$  of his income for food,  $\frac{1}{10}$  for clothing,  $\frac{1}{4}$  for housing,  $\frac{1}{20}$  for utilities, and deposits the remainder in his savings account. If he saves ₱450 a month, how much is his monthly income?

(A) ₱4500 (C) ₱2000  
(B) ₱2250 (D) ₱1800

| Net Income                        | Tax Due                           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Over ₱5,000 but not over ₱10,000  | ₱25 + 3% of excess over ₱5,000    |
| Over ₱10,000 but not over ₱20,000 | ₱175 + 7% of excess over ₱10,000  |
| Over ₱20,000 but not over ₱40,000 | ₱875 + 11% of excess over ₱20,000 |

Miss Lea Mijares paid a tax of ₱1,425. Based on the table above, how much was her net income?

24. (A) ₱32,954.54 (C) ₱21,031.75  
(B) ₱25,000.00 (D) ₱20,550.00

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### Section 3. Data Interpretation

**DIRECTIONS:** In this test, some sets of data are given. Each set is followed by questions regarding the data. Select the correct answer from the options given.

The table below gives the distribution of Science majors in a university.

| Area                             | Number of Students |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Mathematics                      | 200                |
| Physics                          | 130                |
| Biology/Zoology/Botany           | 560                |
| Chemistry                        | 180                |
| Geology/Meteorology/Oceanography | 80                 |

Approximately what percent of the Science majors are Chemistry majors?

- (A) 10%                      (C) 18%  
(B) 16%                      (D) 20%

26. Which area(s) has(have) 10% less students than Mathematics?

- (A) Physics  
(B) Chemistry  
(C) Geology/Meteorology/Oceanography  
(D) Physics and Geology/Meteorology/Oceanography combined

If the ratio of the students in Biology, Zoology, and Botany is 4 : 3 : 1, how many are Zoology majors?

- (A) 80                      (C) 210  
(B) 187                      (D) 280

28. The number of Mathematics and Geology/Meteorology/Oceanography majors combined is equal to what part of the Biology/Zoology/Botany majors?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{3}$                       (D)  $\frac{2}{3}$

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**Registered Aliens by Nationality  
1981 - 1985**

| Nationality       | Number of Registered Aliens |               |               |               |               |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                   | 1981                        | 1982          | 1983          | 1984          | 1985          |
| Chinese           | 39,233                      | 24,826        | 24,509        | 23,796        | 2,466         |
| American          | 7,823                       | 5,203         | 5,144         | 4,916         | 2,831         |
| Spanish           | 369                         | 232           | 250           | 219           | 44            |
| Hindu             | 832                         | 649           | 738           | 657           | 781           |
| British           | 1,421                       | 685           | 522           | 432           | 384           |
| German            | 264                         | 100           | 75            | 60            | 228           |
| Belgian           | 98                          | 63            | 49            | 52            | 14            |
| Mixed Nationality | 1,960                       | 1,095         | 1,096         | 1,495         | 3,543         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>52,000</b>               | <b>32,853</b> | <b>32,383</b> | <b>31,627</b> | <b>10,291</b> |

29. From 1981 to 1984, approximately how many percent of the total registered aliens were Chinese?
- (A) 24% (C) 75%  
(B) 69% (D) 80%
30. In 1982, the number of registered aliens decreased. Which nationality registered the lowest decrease?
- (A) Belgian (C) Hindu  
(B) German (D) Chinese
31. In which period was the percentage of decrease of British registrants the lowest?
- (A) 1981 - 1982  
(B) 1982 - 1983  
(C) 1983 - 1984  
(D) 1984 - 1985
32. How many percent of the registered Germans in 1981 is 50% of the same group in 1983?
- (A) 7.1% (C) 28.0%  
(B) 14.2% (D) 56.8%
33. The difference in the total number of registered aliens in 1982 and that in 1985 was approximately
- (A) less than one-third  
(B) one-third  
(C) one-half  
(D) two-thirds
34. Which nationalities showed consistently decreasing number of registrants from 1981 to 1985?
- I. Chinese  
II. American  
III. Spanish  
IV. British  
V. Belgian
- (A) I and II only  
(B) I, III, and V only  
(C) I, II, and IV only  
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V



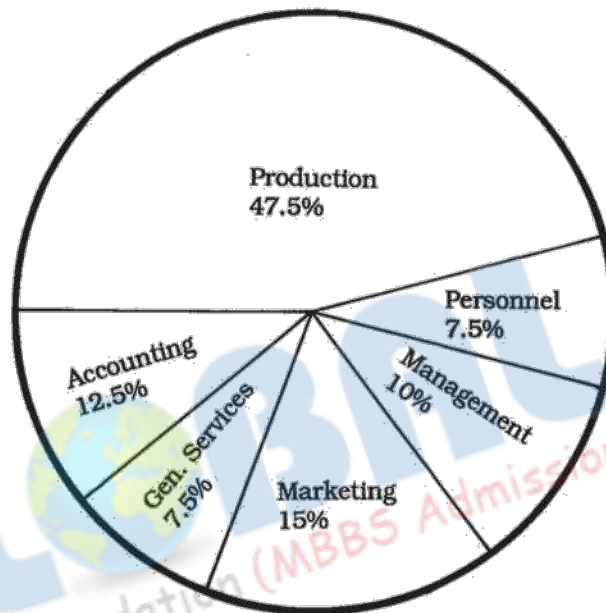
The table below shows the participation of youth in the formal school system based on a recent survey.

| Age Range    | Level                    | In School<br>(Participating) | Out of School<br>(Nonparticipating) | Total      |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| I. 0 – 6     | Nursery/<br>Kindergarten | 263,188                      | 10,087,443                          | 10,350,631 |
| II. 7 – 12   | Elementary               | 7,383,351                    | 288,609                             | 7,671,960  |
| III. 13 – 16 | Secondary                | 4,297,132                    | 589,269                             | 4,886,401  |
| IV. 17 – 24  | Postsecondary            | 1,588,719                    | 7,252,343                           | 8,841,062  |
|              | Total                    | 13,532,390                   | 18,217,664                          | 31,750,054 |

35. If the four age groups were arranged according to decreasing rate of participation in their respective school levels, the order would be
- (A) I, II, III, IV  
(B) II, III, IV, I  
(C) I, IV, III, II  
(D) II, IV, III, I
36. What proportion of the total youth population comprises those who are NOT attending school?
- (A) 82.03%  
(B) 74.28%  
(C) 57.38%  
(D) 42.62%
37. Based on the given data, which of the following conclusions can be made?
- (A) The rate of participation in the formal school system is generally lower than the rate of nonparticipation.  
(B) The major cause for nonparticipation in formal schooling at the postsecondary level is poverty.  
(C) The rate of participation in each age group is lower than the rate of nonparticipation.  
(D) There is a low rate of attendance in the 0 – 6 age group because most of these children are not yet of school age.

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Pie Chart of the Workforce in a Manufacturing Firm



38. If there are 200 employees in the firm, how many are in the Production Department?
- (A) 47 (C) 105  
(B) 95 (D) 421
39. How many employees are there in the General Services Department if there are 200 employees in the Marketing and Management Departments?
- (A) 800 (C) 50  
(B) 60 (D) 15
40. Ten percent of the Production people are females. If there are 400 employees in the firm, how many females are in the Production Department?
- (A) 19 (C) 150  
(B) 40 (D) 171

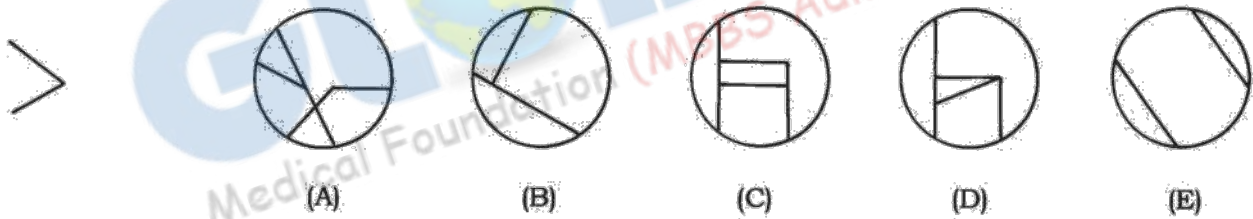


# TEST D. PERCEPTUAL ACUITY

## Section 1. Hidden Figure

**DIRECTIONS:** Each item below is made up of a simple figure at the left and five complicated drawings at the right. Select the complicated drawing that contains the simple figure. The hidden figure may appear in a different position but it must have the same shape and size as the simple figure.

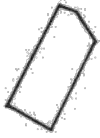
**Example:**



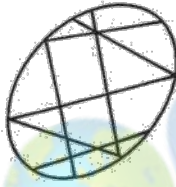
In the example, the correct answer is D because it contains the simple figure at the left.

|    |  |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. |  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 2. |  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
| 3. |  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

4.



(A)



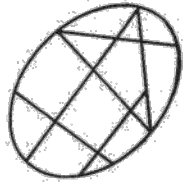
(B)



(C)

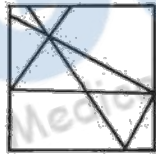


(D)

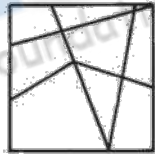


(E)

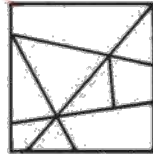
5.



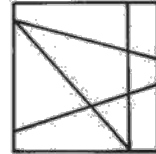
(A)



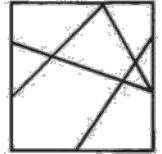
(B)



(C)

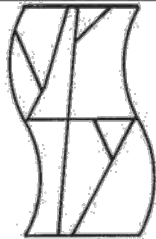


(D)



(E)

6.



(A)



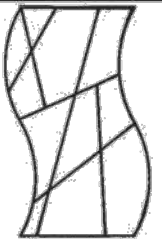
(B)



(C)



(D)

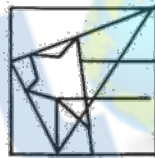


(E)

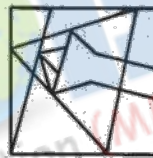
7.



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

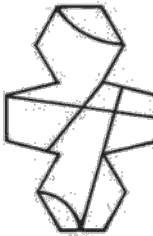
8.



(A)



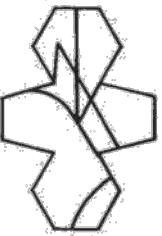
(B)



(C)

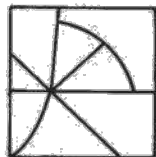


(D)

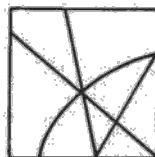


(E)

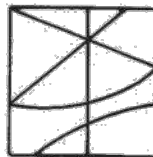
9.



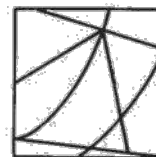
(A)



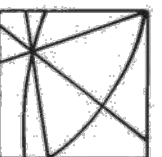
(B)



(C)



(D)

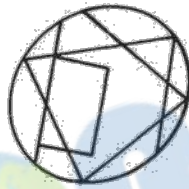


(E)

10.



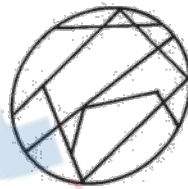
(A)



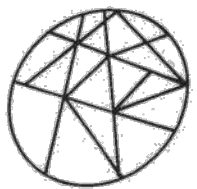
(B)



(C)



(D)

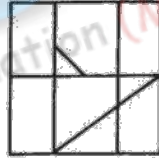


(E)

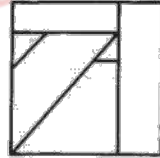
11.



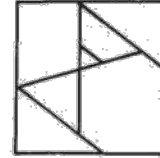
(A)



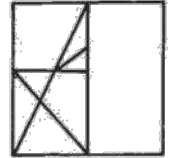
(B)



(C)

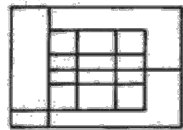


(D)

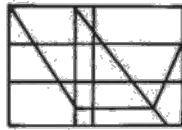


(E)

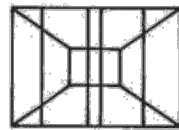
12.



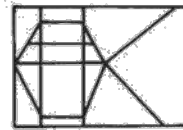
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

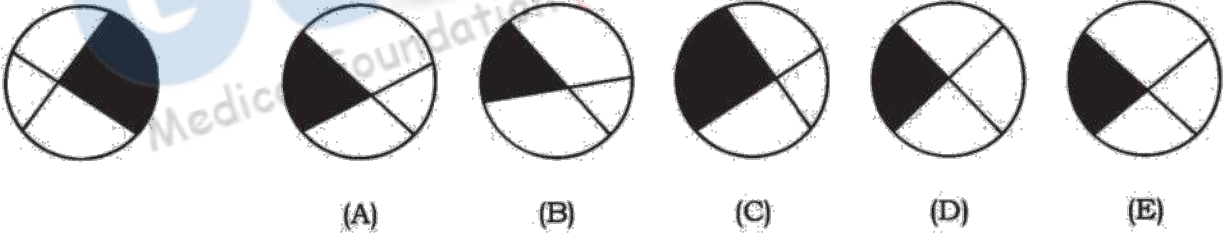
**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE** ➞



## Section 2. Mirror Image

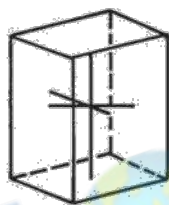
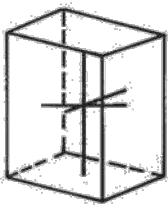
**DIRECTIONS:** Each item below consists of a figure followed by five options. Select from the options the mirror image of the given figure.

Example:

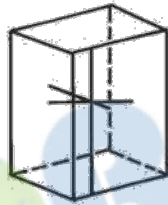


In the example, the correct answer is C.

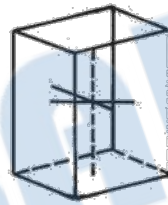
13.



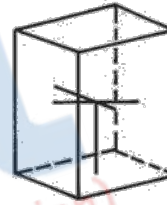
(A)



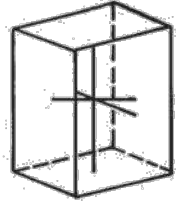
(B)



(C)

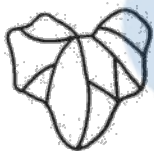


(D)



(E)

14.



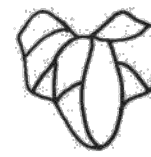
(A)



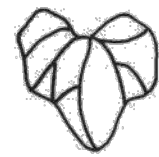
(B)



(C)

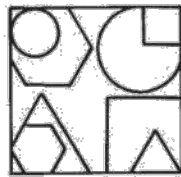
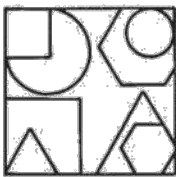


(D)

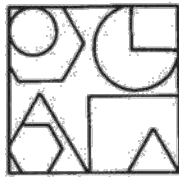


(E)

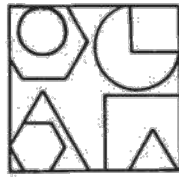
15.



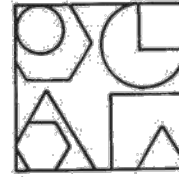
(A)



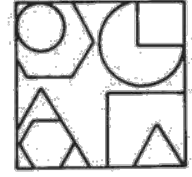
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

16.



(A)



(B)



(C)

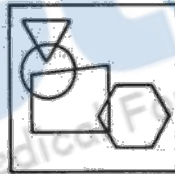
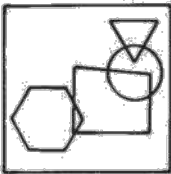


(D)

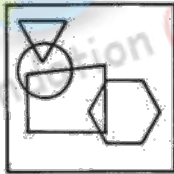


(E)

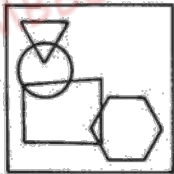
17.



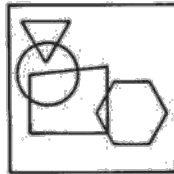
(A)



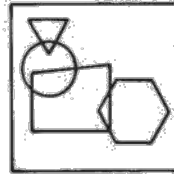
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

18.



(A)



(B)



(C)

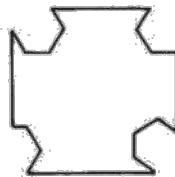
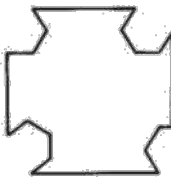


(D)

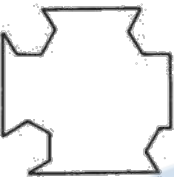


(E)

19.



(A)



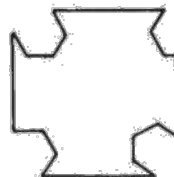
(B)



(C)

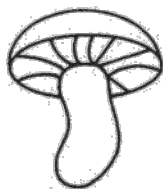


(D)



(E)

20.



(A)



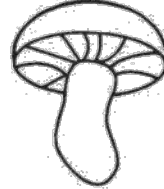
(B)



(C)

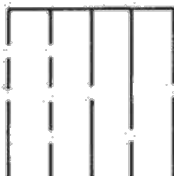


(D)



(E)

21.



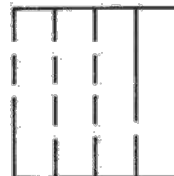
(A)



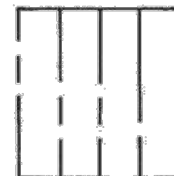
(B)



(C)

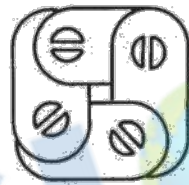
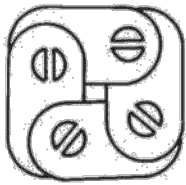


(D)

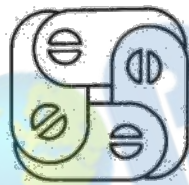


(E)

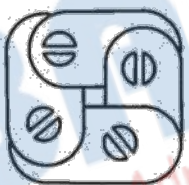
22.



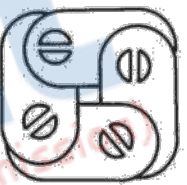
(A)



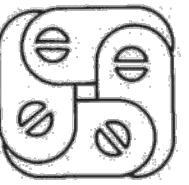
(B)



(C)

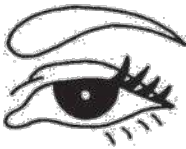


(D)



(E)

23.



(A)



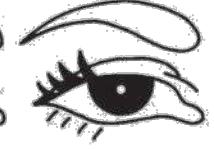
(B)



(C)

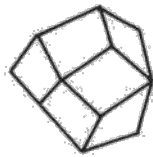
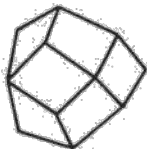


(D)

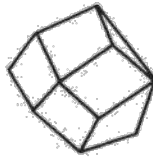


(E)

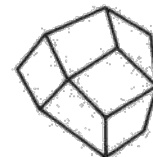
24.



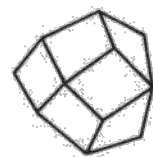
(A)



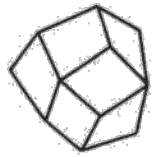
(B)



(C)

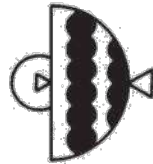
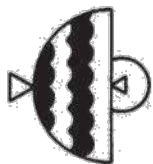


(D)



(E)

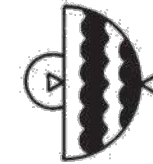
25.



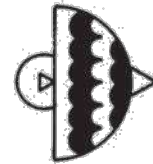
(A)



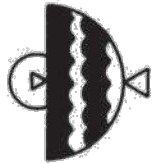
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



### Section 3. Identical Information

**DIRECTIONS:** Each item below consists of a name and an address, a bibliographical entry, or a sentence. From the options that follow, select the one which exactly matches the given information in word sequence, spelling, and punctuation.

**Example:**

Rx Laboratories,  
275-D West Ave.,  
Lansing, Turkey

- (A) Rx Laboratories, 275-D West Ave., Lansin, Turkey
- (B) Rx Laboratories, 275-D West Ave., Lansing, Turkey
- (C) Rx Laboratory, 275-D West Ave., Lansing, Turkey
- (D) Rx Laboratories, 2750 West Ave., Lansing, Turkey
- (E) Rx Laboratories, 275 D West Ave., Lansing, Turkey

In the example, the correct answer is B because the name and address in option B are exactly the same as the ones given although the way they are written is different.

26. Dosage: 3 – 4 caps daily in divided doses after meals

- (A) Dosage: 3 – 4 cups daily in divided doses after meals
- (B) Dosage: 3 – 4 caps daily in divided dozes after meals
- (C) Dosage: 3 – 4 caps daily in divided doses after meals
- (D) Dosage: 3 – 4 caps daily in divided doses after meal
- (E) Dosage: 2 – 4 caps daily in divided doses after meals

27. Indications: In the prophylaxis and treatment of Vitamin B-complex deficiencies.

- (A) Indications: In the prophylaxis and threathment of Vitamin B-complex deficiencies.
- (B) Indications: In the prophylaxis and treatment of Vitamin B-complex dificiencies.
- (C) Indications: In the prophylaxis and treatment of Vitamin B-complex deficiencies.
- (D) Indications: In the prophylaxis and treatment of Vitamin D-complex deficiencies.
- (E) Indications: In the prophylaxis and treatment of Vitamin B-complex deficiensies.

28. Clarke, R.P., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963.

- (A) Clarke, R.P., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N.Y., 1963.
- (B) Clarke, R.P., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963.
- (C) Clark, R.P., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963.
- (D) Clarke, R.P., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hale  
Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963.
- (E) Clarke, P.R., Heredity,  
3rd Edition, Prentice-Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1963.

29. Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin, is necessary for production of prothrombin in the liver.
- (A) Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin, is necessary for production of prothrombin in the liver.
  - (B) Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin, is necessary for production of prothrombon in the liver.
  - (C) Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin, is necessary for production of prothrombin on the liver.
  - (D) Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin, is necessary for production of prothrombin in the liver.
  - (E) Vitamin K, the antihemorrhagic vitamin is necessary for production of prothrombin in the liver.

30. Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas Street  
P.O. Box 1761  
Manila, Philippines
- (A) Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas St.  
P.O. Box 1761  
Manila, Philippines
  - (B) Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas Street  
P.O. Box 1671  
Manila, Philippines
  - (C) Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas Street  
P.O. Box 1761  
Manila, Phillipines
  - (D) Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas Street  
P.O. Box 1761  
Maynila, Philippines
  - (E) Yucuanseh Drug, Inc.  
284 Dasmarinas Street  
P.O. Box 1761  
Manila, Philippines

31. Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in psychophysiological reactions. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
- (A) Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in psychophysiological reaction. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
  - (B) Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in physiopsychological reactions. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
  - (C) Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in psychophysiological reactions. A.W.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
  - (D) Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in psychophysiological reactions. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
  - (E) Franks, J., et al. 1959. The role of anxiety in psychophysiological reactions. A.M.A. Arch. Neuro. Psychiat., 81:227-232.
32. Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the presence of sulfuric acid.

- (A) Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the presence of sulfuric acid.
- (B) Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the absence of sulfuric acid.
- (C) Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the presence of sulfuric acid.
- (D) Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the presence of sulfurus acid.
- (E) Phenolphthalein is obtained by heating phthalic anhydride in the presence of sulfuric acid.



33. Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Books, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
- (A) Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Books, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
  - (B) Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Books, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
  - (C) Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Books, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
  - (D) Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Book, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
  - (E) Books on China Rare & O/P. Also Japan & SE Asia. Latest catalogue from Oxus Books, 121 Astonville St., London SW 18.
34. Isolation and antimicrobial therapy are essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
- (A) Isolation and antimicrobial therapy are essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
  - (B) Isolation and antimicrobial therapy are essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
  - (C) Isolation and antimicrobial therapy are essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
  - (D) Isolation and antimicrobial therapy are essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
  - (E) Isolation and antimicrobial therapy were essential to abort epidemic infantile diarrhea.
35. Skye, 13 miles off the northwest coast of Scotland, is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
- (A) Skye, 13 miles off the northeast coast of Scotland, is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
  - (B) Skye, 13 miles off the northwest coast of Scotland is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
  - (C) Skye, 13 miles off the northwest coast of Scotland, is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
  - (D) Skye, 13 miles off the northwest coast of Scotland, is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
  - (E) Skye, 13 miles off the northwest coast of Scotland, is the largest and most famous of the Hebrides.
36. Phosphorous acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .
- (A) Phosphorous acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{P}_3\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .
  - (B) Phosphorous acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_6\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .
  - (C) Phosphorous acid,  $\text{HPO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .
  - (D) Phosphorous acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .
  - (E) Phosphorous acid,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3$ , can be prepared by the action of water upon  $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ ,  $\text{PCl}_3$ ,  $\text{PBr}_3$ , or  $\text{PI}_3$ .



37. The end product of glycolysis is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.

- (A) The end product of glycolyses is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.
- (B) The end product of glycolysis is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.
- (C) The end product of glycolysis is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.
- (D) The end product of glycolysis is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.
- (E) The end products of glycolysis is pyruvic acid, an important source of energy in all aerobic cells.

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- (A) Ku Chai Tong Chinese Drug Store  
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- (B) Ku Choi Tong Chinese Drug Store  
Cubao Branch No. 3  
2396 Aurora Blvd., Q.C.
- (C) Ku Choi Tong Chinese Drug Store  
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2369 Aurora Blvd., Q.C.
- (D) Ku Choi Tong Chinese Drug Store  
Cubao Branch No. 8  
2369 Aurora Blvd., Q.C.
- (E) Ku Choi Tong Chinese Drug Store  
Cubao Branch No. 3  
2369 Aurora Blvd., Q.C.

39. Beijing Medical College: Xue Huan Lu, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China

- (A) Beijing Medical College: Sue Huan Lu, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China
- (B) Beijing Medical College: Xue Huan Lee, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China
- (C) Beijing Medical College: Xue Huan Lu, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China
- (D) Beijing Medical College: Xue Huan Lu, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China
- (E) Beijing Medical College: Xue Huan Lu, Northern Suburb, Beijing, China

Depigmentation is a feature of old burn, scars, leprosy, and vitiligo.

- (A) Depigmentation is a feature of old burn, scars, leprosy and vitiligo.
- (B) Depigmentation is a feature of old burns, scars, leprosy, and vitiligo.
- (C) Depigmentation is a feature of old burn, scars, leprosy, and vitiligo.
- (D) Depigmentation is a feature of old burn, scars, leprosy, and vitiligo.
- (E) Depigmentation is a feature of old burn, scars, leprosy, and vitiligo.

- 40.

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