

# DUMPS ARENA

**General Educational Development Test: Social Studies, Language Arts - Writing, Science, Language Arts - Reading, Mathematics**

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## Topic Break Down

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>
<b>Topic 1, Mathematical Reasoning - Measurement and Geometry</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Topic 2, Mathematical Reasoning - Number Operations and Number Sense</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Topic 3, Mathematical Reasoning - Algebra, Functions, and Patterns</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Topic 4, Mathematical Reasoning - Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Topic 5, Science - Science as Inquiry</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Topic 6, Science - Physical Science</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Topic 7, Science - Life Science</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Topic 8, Science - Earth and Space Science</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Topic 9, Science - Science and Technology</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Topic 10, Science - Personal and Social Perspectives in Science</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Topic 11, Science - History and Nature of Science</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Topic 12, Social Studies - Economics</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Topic 13, Social Studies - World History</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Topic 14, Social Studies - Civics and Government</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Topic 15, Social Studies - Geography</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Topic 16, Social Studies - Dynamic Responses in Societal Systems</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Topic 17, Social Studies - Development of Modern Liberties and Democracy</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Topic 18, Language Arts, Reading - Reading Comprehension Strategies</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Topic 19, Language Arts, Reading - Reading Literature</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Topic 20, Language Arts, Reading - Fiction</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Topic 21, Language Arts, Reading - Poetry</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Topic 22, Language Arts, Reading - Drama</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Topic 23, Language Arts, Reading - Nonfiction</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Topic 24, Language Arts, Writing - Sentence structure</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Topic 25, Language Arts, Writing - Usage</b>	<b>10</b>

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>
<b>Topic 26, Language Arts, Writing - Mechanics</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Topic 27, Language Arts, Writing - Organization</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Topic 28, Language Arts, Writing - Writing an effective Essay</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>

**QUESTION NO: 1**

Change of phase is a process whereby matter changes form (solid, liquid, gas). Which one of the following constitutes a phase change?

- A. condensation of water vapor
- B. photosynthesis
- C. digestion of food
- D. dry-cleaning
- E. exhaling

**ANSWER: A****Explanation:**

When water vapor condenses, gas changes to liquid. Choices B, C, and D involve chemical reactions and can't be considered physical processes. Through exhaling, Choice E, air is pushed out of the lungs, but there is no phase change.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Each of the numbers below is a solution of the inequality  $2x + 3 > 7$ , EXCEPT

- A. 10
- B. 5
- C. 4
- D. 3
- E. 0

**ANSWER: E****Explanation:**

Since  $2x + 3 > 7$ , then  $2x > 4$ , and  $x > 2$ . Of the choices listed, only 0 is not greater than 2.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Read this excerpt of the persuasive essay, "Should Cell Phones Be Banned in Schools"?

Today, almost any parent can use a cell phone to ask their children about their whereabouts, occupation, or health. At the same time, most parents can remember the days when cell phones simply did not exist, and children were factually left on their own for at least half of the day. I believe that cell phones today pose a great distraction for students – especially advanced smartphones that provide numerous opportunities for entertainment – and thus should be prohibited from use in schools; but, at the same time, I stand for not prohibiting cell phones from students' possession entirely, since they allow parents monitor their children for safety.

The first and foremost reason why cell phones should be prohibited from use at schools is that they pose a significant disruption in the educational process (School Security). The most obvious manifestation of such disruption is cheating during exams or other testing methods; access to the Internet, electronic books, and consulting with peers through mobile Skype right from the classroom. Phone rings, incoming message signals, or games interfere with the educational process by distracting teachers and students from classes. Even if the sound is turned off, a phone's vibration still distracts students.

Another reason for prohibiting cell phones in classes is an increased temptation for students to communicate with friends instead of focusing on study material. Once again, the level of technology allows clever smartphone owners to regularly check their social networks profiles and browse Internet content. Texting itself, while being an extremely popular way of mobile communication among youth, becomes even more tempting when a student is listening to a lecture but has their mind wandering (Wundermuller).

Select all that provide evidence that support the claim the writer used personal experience to come to the conclusion that cellphones are a distraction for students.

**A.** The most obvious manifestation of such disruption is cheating during exams or other testing methods; access to the Internet, electronic books, and consulting with peers through mobile Skype right from the classroom.

**B.** Phone rings, incoming message signals, or games interfere with the educational process by distracting teachers and students from classes. Even if the sound is turned off, a phone's vibration still distracts students.

**C.** Another reason for prohibiting cell phones in classes is an increased temptation for students to communicate with friends instead of focusing on study material.

**D.** Once again, the level of technology allows clever smartphone owners to regularly check their social networks profiles and browse Internet content.

**E.** Texting itself, while being an extremely popular way of mobile communication among youth, becomes even more tempting when a student is listening to a lecture but has their mind wandering (Wundermuller).

**ANSWER: A B C D**

**Explanation:**

Choice E is tied to a source, hence why it would be an incorrect answer in this case.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

What Is the New Dress Code Policy?

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Employees

FROM: Helen Suskind, Director,

Human Resources Department

DATE: March 22, 2005

RE: Implementation of New Dress Code

A new dress code for all employees will take effect on September 1. All employees will be required to wear professional business attire while in the office. In this context, professional business attire excludes T-shirts, sleeveless shirts, shorts, jeans, athletic attire, miniskirts, sandals, flip-flops, and sneakers. The attached sheet provides a complete list of attire that is inappropriate for the office. Please be sure to review this list carefully.

Violations of the new dress code will be handled as follows:

First offense: Verbal warning

Second offense: Written warning and 30-day probation period

Third offense: Dismissal

If you have any questions about the parameters of the dress code, please contact Martin Lamb in Human Resources immediately to schedule an appointment.

It is important that all employees understand the seriousness of this policy. Management based its decision to implement this code upon evidence that the lack of a dress code leads to a decrease in productivity. Our new dress code will help maintain the reputation and integrity of our company by keeping us aware of the need for professionalism. Thank you for your cooperation.

According to the new policy, employees:

- A. can wear sandals but not flip-flops.
- B. can wear short-sleeved shirts but not T-shirts.
- C. must wear suits or dresses.
- D. can wear shorts on very hot days.
- E. cannot wear hats in the office.

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The first paragraph lists several items that are expressly prohibited by the new dress code. These items include sandals, flip-flops, and shorts, so Choice A and D are incorrect. The memo does not specify that employees must wear suits or dresses (Choice B), nor does it mention the suitability of hats (Choice E). T-shirts are prohibited, but short-sleeved shirts are not on the list, so Choice B is the only possible correct answer.

## QUESTION NO: 5

What Has Happened to Gregor?

As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect. He was lying on his hard, as it were armor-plated, back and when he lifted his head a little he could see his domelike brown belly divided into stiff arched segments on top of which the bed quilt could hardly keep in position and was about to slide off completely. His numerous legs, which were pitifully thin compared to the rest of his bulk, waved helplessly before his eyes.

What has happened to me? he thought. It was no dream. His room, a regular human bedroom, only rather too small, lay quiet between the four familiar walls. Above the table on which a collection of cloth samples was unpacked and spread out – Samsa was a commercial traveler – hung the picture which he had recently cut out of an illustrated magazine and put into a pretty gilt frame. It showed a lady, with a fur cap on and a fur stole, sitting upright and holding out to the spectator a huge fur muff into which the whole of her forearm had vanished!

....

He slid down again into his former position. This getting up early, he thought, makes one quite stupid. A man needs his sleep. Other commercials live like harem women. For instance, when I come back to the hotel of a morning to write up the orders I've got, these others are only sitting down to breakfast. Let me just try that with my chief; I'd be sacked on the spot. Anyhow, that might be quite a good thing for me, who can tell? If I didn't have to hold my hand because of my parents I'd have given notice long ago, I'd have gone to the chief and told him exactly what I think of him. That would knock him endways from his desk! It's a queer way of doing, too, this sitting on high at a desk and talking down to employees, especially when they have to come quite near because the chief is hard of hearing. Well, there's still hope; once I've saved enough money to pay back my parents' debts to him – that should take another five or six years – I'll do it without fail. I'll cut myself completely loose then. For the moment, though, I'd better get up, since my train goes at five.

– Franz Kafka, from *The Metamorphosis* (1912)

In paragraph 3, Gregor tells himself, "I'd better get up, since my train goes at five". This suggests that:

- A. Gregor has woken up as a bug before and is used to it.
- B. The other characters in the story are also bugs.
- C. Gregor is still dreaming.
- D. Gregor is going to be late.
- E. Gregor does not yet realize how serious his condition is.

**ANSWER: E**

**Explanation:**

Gregor is so preoccupied with work and his routine that he seems to think he can just get up and go to work, even if he appears to be a bug. The tone and word choice in the opening sentence of the passage (which is also the opening sentence of this short story) suggest that this is the first time this happened to Gregor. He also asks, "What has happened to me?". If this had happened before, he would not likely ask that question, and his internal dialogue would be quite different. Thus, Choice A is incorrect. There is no evidence in the story that the other characters are also bugs. The woman in the picture, at any rate, is a real woman, not a bug. Choice B is therefore incorrect. The first sentence clearly states that he awoke, so Choice C is incorrect. Gregor says "I'd better get up, since my train goes at five", suggesting that he still has time to catch that 5:00 train. Choice D is therefore incorrect.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

In 1628, English physician William Harvey established that the blood circulates throughout the body. He recognized that the heart acts as a pump and does not work by using up blood as earlier anatomists thought. To carefully observe the beating of the heart and the direction of blood flow, Harvey needed to see the works of the blood in slow motion. Since there was no way for him to observe a human heart in slow motion, he studied the hearts of toads and snakes, rather than the rapidly beating hearts of "warm-blooded" mammals and birds. By keeping these animals cool, he could slow their hearts down. The main argument for his conclusion that the blood circulates stemmed from his measurement of the amount of blood pumped

with each heartbeat. He calculated that the amount of blood pumped each hour by far exceeds the total amount of blood in the body and proved that the same blood passes through the heart over and over again.

What misconception did scientist harbor before Harvey's study?

- A. The heart circulates blood.
- B. The heart pumps blood.
- C. The heart uses up blood.
- D. The heart contains no blood.
- E. The heart of birds beats faster than the heart of frogs.

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

The passage explained that other scientists at the time mistakenly thought that the heart uses up blood. Choice A, B, and E are not misconceptions. Choice D was not mentioned in the passage.

#### QUESTION NO: 7

Two species of animals with a similar appearance live in the same habitat but do not compete for food. This is because they most likely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are the same size
- B. reproduce at different times of the year
- C. are active at night
- D. occupy different ecological niches

**ANSWER: D**

#### QUESTION NO: 8

About the time of World War I, sharp-eyed entrepreneurs began ... to see ways to profit from the motorist's freedom ... Shops could be set up almost anywhere the law allowed, and a wide variety of products and services could be counted on to sell briskly in the roadside marketplace. A certain number of cars passing by would always be in need of gas. Travelers eventually grew hungry, tired, and restless for diversions. Soon gas stations, produce booths, hot dog stands, and tourist camps sprouted up along the nation's roadsides to capitalize on these needs. As competition increased, merchants looked for new ways to snag the new market a wheel. Each sign and building had to visually shout: "Slow down, pull in, and buy". Still more businesses moved to the highway supermarkets, motor courts, restaurants, miniature golf courses, drive-in theaters. By the early 1950s, almost anything could be bought along the roadside.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Miniature golf was a very popular sport in the 1950s.
- B. Travelers were looking for sources of entertainment.
- C. Some highway businesses were more successful than others.
- D. Flashy commercial enterprises sprouted along highways, eager to profit from travelers.
- E. The first businesses to flourish along the highways were gas stations and hot dog stands.

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Choice D best describes the main idea of the paragraph.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

The U.S. Constitution gives the president the power to veto, or reject, a bill passed by Congress. The president sends the proposed law back to Congress and states his objections. Because it takes a two-thirds vote from both the House of Representatives and the Senate to override a veto, Congress often changes the bill to make it more acceptable to the president. Sometimes, Congress adds provisions to a bill that the president strongly favors. The president does not have the power of line-item veto, in which lines or parts of a bill can be rejected individually. The president must accept or reject the bill as Congress has written it.

Which of the following conclusions can you make based on the passage?

- A. It is easier to rewrite and make a bill more acceptable to the president than it is to override a veto.
- B. It is easier to override a veto than it is to rewrite and make a bill more acceptable to the president.
- C. The U.S. Constitution gives the president the power to edit the bills he receives from Congress.
- D. The system of checks and balances ensures that president has no influence over the lawmaking branch of government.
- E. Presidents rarely use their power to veto.

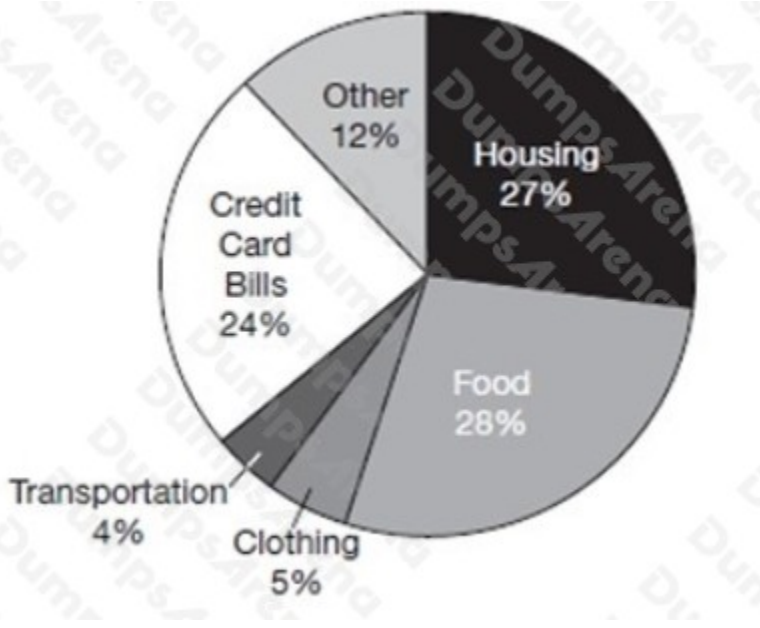
**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Because Congress would rather rewrite a bill than try to override a veto, you can conclude that it is easier to do so. Choices C and D are not true, and Choice E is not discussed in the passage.

**QUESTION NO: 10 - (HOTSPOT)**

HOTSPOT



What fraction of the Kleins' monthly take-home pay goes toward clothing? Mark your answer on the circles in the grid below.

Hot Area:

	/	/	/	
•	•	•	•	•
	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

ANSWER:



**Explanation:**

1/20 or 5/100

Clothing expenses take 5% of the Wrights' pay. Change 5% to a fraction to get 5/100, which can also be reduced to 1/20.

**QUESTION NO: 11**

Which of the following are true about gravity? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Gravitational force between two objects depends only on the mass of the smaller object.
- B. People can jump higher on the moon than on Earth because the gravitational force between.
- C. Gravitational force between two objects depends only on the mass of the larger object.
- D. Gravitational force between two objects depends on the distance between them.
- E. The more massive two objects are, the greater the gravitational force between them.

**ANSWER: B D E****Explanation:**

The gravitational force between two objects depends on the masses of both objects not just one of the objects. Both A and C imply that only one object determines the gravitational force.

**QUESTION NO: 12**

## How to Buy a Gift

- (1) We buy gifts all throughout the year for many different occasions.
- (2) Including birthdays, weddings, and anniversaries.
- (3) A few simple strategies can help you pick a good gift every time.
- (4) First, decide how much money you will spend on the gift.
- (5) This depends upon two things: how much you can afford to spend and how much you want to spend.
- (6) You may be able to afford \$100.
- (7) You may only want to spend \$25.
- (8) A maximum limit should be set so that you do not go over budget.
- (9) Second, decide what sort of gift you want to give.
- (10) Do you want your gift to be something practical, or would you rather give something whimsical.
- (11) Do you want a gift that is unique, or would the receiver prefer something ordinary?
- (12) Do you need something that's top of the line, or would the receiver appreciate a bargain brand?
- (13) Even if you don't know exactly what you want to get, having an idea of the kind of gift you want can help you make the most of your time while you are shopping.
- (14) Determine where you can purchase the kind of gift you want within your budget.
- (15) For example, don't go to an upscale department store if your budget is only \$25.
- (16) A little research can help you find the right place for your purchase.
- (17) That is making you, your wallet, and your gift recipient happy.

Sentence 10: Do you want your gift to be something practical, or would you rather give something whimsical.

Which correction should be made to sentence 10?

- A. Change to be to being.
- B. Replace would with will.
- C. Change the period to a question mark.
- D. Replace something whimsical with a whimsical thing.

E. No correction is necessary.

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

The sentence asks a question, so the period should be changed to a question mark. Choice A is incorrect because an infinitive should always follow want. Choice B is incorrect because would is correct for asking about a preference. Choice D is incorrect because it does not use parallel structure. Choice E is incorrect because the question mark must be added.

**QUESTION NO: 13**

Nations	Birthrate (per 1000 females)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)
Uganda	51	104
Somalia	50	122
Angola	47	137
Cambodia	46	112
Ethiopia	46	110
Pakistan	40	109
Canada	14	6.8
France	13	6.7
Denmark	13	6.6
Italy	10	8.3
Germany	10	5.9
Japan	10	4.4

Source: Information Please Almanac, 1995 (est. mid-1994)

According to the chart, the lowest birthrates are found mostly in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Western Europe
- B. Southeast Asia
- C. North America
- D. Africa
- E. Latin America

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the chart, the lowest birthrates are found mostly in Western Europe. Four of the six industrialized nations with low birthrates are in Western Europe.