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GRE

考前冲刺最新题库

史蒂文·W. 杜兰 (美)

美国优势教育委员会 编著

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⑦ **GRE**高分考生必备



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陈方琪 译

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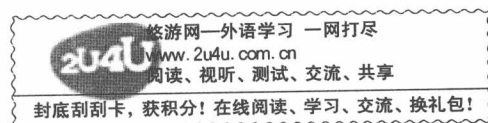
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使用指南

——如何使用本书

本书提供了GRE考试的基本信息，书中的章节详细介绍了考试的各个部分；除此以外，本书还提供了模拟试题。在理想情况下，你最好在参加GRE考试前至少三至四周阅读本书。我们发现，成绩上升幅度最大的考生就是那些在几周时间内不懈努力的考生。如果你觉得自己在苦苦挣扎，请试着将受挫感降到最低程度。另外，就算一切顺利，你也不要过于自信。下一页的GRE复习计划表将帮助你有效地管理时间，在准备过程中有的放矢。

小贴士

或许你已经预约了具体的考试时间，但是觉得并没有做好准备，想重新预约。尽管这样会产生额外的费用，但是你的考试会更加顺利。如果复习充分，你就能取得高分。

怎样使用模拟试题？

本书中的模拟试题由GRE专家编写而成，高度仿真。每套模拟试题包括与真实考试相同的题型。如果你能完成本书所提供的所有练习材料，我们就能保证你在考试中不会发生任何意外。

本书中的模拟试题与实际的GRE考试最大的区别是它们不是机考形式的测试（有关机考形式的更多信息请见第一章）。你应该通过模拟试题来熟悉不同的题型，并且发现知识结构中的漏洞。总体来说，考生每做完一套模拟试题，成绩都会有所提高。

要记住，GRE测试的结果很容易受到个别因素的影响，比如疲劳和压力。因此，做模拟试题的时间、周围的环境以及生活中的其他因素都会影响你的成绩。如果你的心情不好或者因为模拟试题显示出你的知识结构或者应试技巧存在问题，而导致成绩有起伏，也无需担心，只要你根据这些信息来进一步完善自身即可。建议你用POWERPREP来做一些练习。POWERPREP是GRE的编者提供的免费软件，你可通过访问www.ets.org/gre来使用，该软件可帮助你体验考试当天考题呈现的方式。

GRE复习计划表

GRE考试前至少四周

在模拟真实考场环境的条件下完成诊断性模拟试题（第四章），严格计时。你可以选择图书馆等接近真实考试环境的地方进行测试。评价测试结果，准确地分析自己的强项与弱项。阅读第一章和第二章（如果你不是美国考生，那也要阅读第三章）。如果你还没有POWERPREP，请下载该软件。按照www.ets.org/gre网站介绍的报名流程预约考试。购买一张莫扎特CD。

GRE考试前三至四周

不要担心时间的控制。在课余时间完成前两个GRE模拟试题（第十二章、第十三章）。思考问题与文章是怎样联系起来的，阅读第五章至第十一章，学习实用的考试技巧，填补知识结构中的空白。在阅读本书和复习材料的时候你可以听听莫扎特的音乐，但是在做模拟试题时不要听音乐。

GRE考试前两周

进行第一次“正式预演”考试——我们推荐使用POWERPREP中的模拟试题1。根据测试结果对计划表的最后一部分进行微调。至少再完成书中的一套模拟试题，不计时，保证你完全理解了所有问题和答案。如果此时你还未收到考试日期的确认信息，那么接着准备GRE考试，同时确保你的预约顺利进行。

GRE考试前一周

进行第二次“正式预演”考试（使用POWERPREP中模拟试题2）。如果考试结果并不理想，你也无需担心。试着找出问题所在，并复习本书中的相关内容。如果你对考试结果很满意，也不要得意忘形。你还有时间，可以巩固所学并继续进步。你应该复习本书中所有的相关内容。同时，你可以开始计划考完试后怎样放松一下。（考完GRE后你很可能想小睡一下。）

GRE考试前二至三天

去考试中心看看考场。确定好考试时穿什么衣服。把所有材料准备好（考试中心的入场信息、身份证等）。回顾所有做过的模拟试题的测试结果，完成剩余的模拟试题。确定考试结束后的娱乐活动。

GRE考试前一天

不要再做练习，也不要学习。做些体力运动以帮助睡眠，大脑释放的内啡肽可以帮助你控制压力。今天的任务是休息和放松。确定好明天到达考场的交通方式和起床时间。

考试当天！

要早起，吃早餐！读点东西来“热热身”。撕下本使用指南后面的“考试当天50个最佳战略”（50 Top Strategies for Test Day）部分并将其带到考试中心。听一听莫扎特的音乐。准时到达考试中心，遵守考试协议中的所有条款。避免与情绪紧张的考生交流。不要忘记均匀地深呼吸。考试期间不要做诸如紧绷肌肉之类的体力运动，避免使自己筋疲力尽。考试结束后，放松一下，在收到考试成绩报告前不要再想它。祝你好运！

除此之外，有时你可能想在不计时的条件下做一些练习。要想了解何时应该将练习的重点由学习知识转移到练习技巧和时间控制方面，请参考前一页上的复习计划表。

本书中的每道练习题都配有详细的解释，但你可能不需要每个都看。有时，你一眼就可以看出某道题为什么会做错。我们看到过很多学生拍着自己的额头说“多愚蠢的错误啊！”我们把这类错误称作“注意力错误”。不必担心，每个人都会犯这样的错误。只要你在本书的帮助下正确地训练自己，在实际考试过程中你的注意力很有可能会比平时更集中。你应该将注意力错误与理解力问题或者知识结构中的漏洞区分开。如果有时间，读一读对你而言有挑战性的题目的解析对备考还是很有帮助的。有时，你虽然选对了答案，但是作出判断的理由并不正确，或者你只是猜对了。因此，在做练习的时候，你应该标记出所有你想重新思考的问题，并且读一读这些题目的解析。

读完这部分内容后，请完成GRE诊断性模拟试题（第四章）。它将帮助你准确地找出你在知识结构和应试技巧方面的强项和弱项。你应在模拟真实考场的环境中完成诊断性模拟试题。最好的环境是图书馆——周围有其他人但是比较安静，这种环境正是考场的环境。在第一次做测试时要严格计时。假设今天就是考试当日，你要测测自己的真实水平。在为自己算出分数后，你应该回顾所有需要复习的内容所涉及的章节。

小贴士

POWERPREP®软件模拟真实的GRE机考形式，请认真阅读所有的题目要求以充分备考。

模拟试题评分的注意事项

本书中的模拟试题是由测试专家根据实际GRE考试的题型、难度以及内容范围编写而成的。书中的评分指南可帮你计算出大致的分数。每个评分指南都通过计算公式得出你每个部分大致的分数。每个评分都包括一个修正系数，这是通过对近期GRE考试的分析得到的平均修正系数。这个系数对成绩处于中游的考生最合理，而对得分最高和最低的考生并不是那么有用。

实际的GRE考试成绩由该考试专用的计算表决定。实际的标准分取决于几个因素，包括：参加考试的人数，考题难度以及所有考生的发挥。在第一章中，我们将对计算机考试系统的评分方法进行更详细的说明。不要太过在意模拟试题的成绩，做模拟试题的目的在于从中积累考试经验，并且适应GRE考试。

下一步做什么？

第一部分包括对GRE考试形式、题型、报名以及评分过程的详细介绍。建议你在考试前登录www.ets.org/gre网站获取最新的考试信息。

附录 分数报告单

50 TOP STRATEGIES FOR TEST DAY

When it's almost test day, and you've read this book and taken the Practice Tests, make sure you review this page and the pages that follow. Here you'll find 50 essential strategies that can definitely help you earn more points on the GRE. You'll see longer explanations of each strategy, along with examples, in the review portions of this book. The purpose of these pages is to provide a handy, all-in-one, last-minute reminder of these valuable concepts. Use this review to check your test readiness and make sure you're prepared to do your best—and get your best score.

GENERAL TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES

Here are some useful tips to help you maximize your GRE score on test day.

Relax

1. Don't panic if you are having a hard time answering the questions! You do not have to answer all the questions correctly to get a good score.
2. Take a few moments to relax if you get stressed during the test. When you get back to the test, you will feel better.

Be Aware of Time

3. Pace yourself. Budget enough time for each question so that you won't have to rush at the end of the section.
4. You cannot go back and change your answers, so read each question carefully to determine exactly what is being asked. Taking the time to answer one question correctly is better than rushing and answering several questions incorrectly.
5. Stay focused. Ignore the things going on around you that you cannot control.

Guess Carefully

6. You have to select an answer before you can move on, so making high-percentage guesses is important. Eliminate answer choices that you know are wrong. The more you can eliminate, the better your chance of getting the question right.

COMPUTER-BASED TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES

Make sure that you practice with released and simulated exams before you take the actual GRE.

The Computer System

7. Take advantage of the computer tutorial that is offered before you begin the actual test. At any point during the test, you may return to the tutorial by clicking your mouse on the HELP box at the bottom of the screen.
8. Be aware of scroll bars. Some images and text are too big to fit on your screen and require you to scroll down to view them.

Adaptive Questions

9. The questions for the Verbal and Quantitative sections are adaptive. The computer picks your question based on your response to the previous question and the specific test.
10. Do not waste time trying to figure out whether you answered the previous question correctly or incorrectly. Just keep working through the test.
11. The only way to move on to another question is to answer the question already on your screen. If you do not know how to answer, make your best educated guess and move on.

CRITICAL READING

GRE Critical Reading includes Reading Comprehension passages and questions, Sentence Completion questions, Analogy questions, Antonym questions, Text Completion questions, and Analytical Writing essay tasks. Following are specific strategies for each section.

Reading Comprehension

12. Read the questions first and make a mental note when the questions refer to specific lines, words, or highlighted text. Do not try to memorize—just get an idea of what you should be looking for.
13. Read each passage for topic, scope, and purpose. Then skim for structure. Try to isolate one topic word or sentence for each paragraph. The details will still be there when you need them. Don't spend precious time trying to "learn" them.
14. Try to distinguish between details that are factual and details that are the opinions of the author.
15. Try to predict an answer before looking at the answer choices. If an answer choice matches your predicted answer, it is most likely correct.
16. Paraphrase when you need to. Putting the question and answer choices in your own words often makes them easier to understand.

Sentence Completions

17. Use the Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes to figure out what difficult words mean. Look for "cognates" from French, Spanish, or Italian if you recognize them.
18. Let the context of the sentence guide you. Try to look for "clue" words and phrases in the sentence that might suggest a contrast or comparison.
19. Try filling in the blank(s) with your own words before you look at the answer choices. If you find an answer choice that is similar to yours, it is most likely correct.
20. When you think that you have the correct answer, read the entire sentence to yourself, using your choice(s) in the blank(s). If it makes sense, then mark your answer on the computer screen.

Analogies

21. Before you look at the answer choices, try to figure out the relationship between the two words that are given in the question. Use the two words in a sentence; substitute the answer choices into the same sentence.
22. There are many different possible relationships, and some are very obscure. Be as specific as you can when determining the relationship between the original pair of words.
23. Always consider ALL the answer choices before you select an answer.

Antonyms

24. Before you look at the answer choices, try to clearly define the given word. Remember that you are looking for the answer choice that has a meaning OPPOSITE to that of the given word.
25. Consider slight variations in the meaning of each word.
26. Use the Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes to figure out what difficult words mean. Look for "cognates" from French, Spanish, or Italian if you recognize them.
27. Always consider ALL the answer choices before you select an answer.

Text Completions

28. Read through the text once to get an idea of context.
29. Pay attention to "clue" words in the text, such as transition words, that will help you to identify the structure of the text.
30. Start with the blank that seems the most simple to fill, and then work on the others.
31. Once you've made your selections, check the text for logic and grammar.

Analytical Writing

Issue Task

32. Choose between the two topics and discuss the issue from *any* perspective. Remember, there is no *correct* position. Choose the position that you can most strongly support.

33. No matter which position you take, make sure you have compelling reasons and examples to support it. Make sure you consider how someone might challenge or question your position.
34. Do not worry about the *number* of examples included in your essay or the *length* of your essay; focus on the *quality* of your ideas.

Argument Task

35. Carefully read the given argument. Pay attention to the structure of the argument and the statements or claims, assumptions, implications, and supporting evidence given or left out.
36. Remember, your task is to find flaws in the logic of the argument, NOT agree with, disagree with, prove, or disprove the argument.
37. Do not worry about the *number* of examples included in your essay or the length of your essay; focus on the *quality* of your critique.

MATHEMATICS

GRE Quantitative (Math) covers four basic content areas: arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and data analysis. The question types include Discrete Quantitative questions, Data Interpretation questions, Quantitative Comparison questions, and Numeric Entry questions. Following are specific strategies for each question type, as well as a quick review of general math concepts. Emphasis is placed on the more important skills, concepts, and definitions, as well as on particular concepts that are often confused or misunderstood.

General Math Strategies

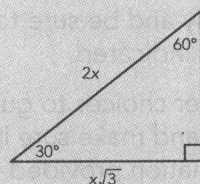
The following strategies can be applied to all the GRE math sections.

38. Draw pictures on your scratch paper as necessary to help you solve problems.
39. Look for a way to reason through the problem.
40. When reading word problems, translate them into mathematical equations. ("Carrie has 3 more CDs than Amy" is equivalent to $C = A + 3$)

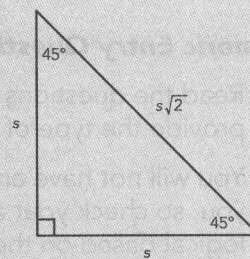
(continued)

25 MATH CONCEPTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NEED TO KNOW

1. The **area of a circle** is $A = \pi r^2$, where r is the radius of the circle.
2. The **circumference of a circle** is $C = 2\pi r$, where r is the radius of the circle. The circumference can also be expressed as πd , because the diameter is always twice the radius.
3. The **area of a rectangle** is $A = lw$, where l is the length of the rectangle and w is the width of the rectangle.
4. The **area of a triangle** is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, where b is the base of the triangle and h is the height of the triangle.
5. The **volume of a rectangular prism** is $V = lwh$, where l is the length of the rectangular prism, w is the width of the rectangular prism, and h is height of the rectangular prism.
6. The **volume of a cylinder** is $V = \pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius of one of the bases of the cylinder and h is the height of the cylinder.
7. The **perimeter** is the distance around any object.
8. The **Pythagorean theorem** states that $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$, where c is the hypotenuse of the triangle and a and b are the other two sides of the triangle.
9. The following are angle measures and side lengths for **Special Right Triangles**:



30-60-90 Triangle



45-45-90 Triangle

10. In an **equilateral triangle**, all three sides have the same length, and each of the angles equals 60° .

(continued)

41. Remember to estimate or “ball-park” answers when you can. It is often possible to eliminate all but the correct answer choice without doing any actual math.

Discrete Quantitative Questions

42. Make sure that you understand what information is given and what question is being asked. Paraphrase if necessary.
43. Many questions will allow you to “reason” your way to an answer by performing only a few or even no calculations. Avoid lengthy and complicated calculations when possible.

Data Interpretation Questions

44. Before answering each question, scan the given data.
45. Many of the questions will allow you to approximate an answer by making a visual comparison only. Avoid performing calculations when possible.
46. Do not base your answer to any question on an assumption or any outside information. Use only the data given.

Quantitative Comparison Questions

47. Many comparisons require estimation only. Avoid lengthy and complicated calculations when possible.
48. If one column is sometimes greater or sometimes less than the other column, then the relationship cannot be determined from the information. (Answer choice D means that no one can determine the answer, not just that you can't determine the answer.)

Numeric Entry Questions

49. Read the questions carefully and be sure to provide the type of answer indicated.
50. You will not have any answer choices to guide you, so check your answer and make sure it is logical based on the information provided in the question.

25 MATH CONCEPTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NEED TO KNOW

11. In an **isosceles triangle**, two sides have the same length, and the angles opposite those sides are congruent.
12. The complete **arc** of a circle measures 360° .
13. A **straight line** measures 180° .
14. A **prime number** is any number that can only be divided by itself and 1.
15. Squaring a negative number yields a positive result.
16. To change any fraction to a decimal, divide the numerator by the denominator.
17. If two numbers have one or more divisor in common, those are the common factors of the numbers.
18. To calculate the **mean**, or average, of a list of values, divide the sum of the values by the number of values in the list.
19. The **median** is the middle value of a list of numbers that is in either ascending or descending order.
20. The **mode** is the value that appears the greatest number of times in a list.
21. A **ratio** expresses a mathematical comparison between two quantities. ($\frac{1}{4}$ or 1:4)
22. A **proportion** is an equation involving two ratios. ($\frac{1}{4} = \frac{x}{8}$ or 1:4 = x:8)
23. When multiplying exponential expressions with the same base, add the exponents.
24. When dividing exponential expressions with the same base, subtract the exponents.
25. When raising one power to another power, multiply the exponents.

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PART **I**

Introduction to the GRE General Test

- CHAPTER **1** **OVERVIEW OF THE GRE**
- CHAPTER **2** **TAKING THE GRE**
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TEST-TAKERS**

Chapter 1

Overview of the GRE

CHAPTER GOALS

- Learn how the GRE is structured.
- Find out what kinds of questions are on the test.
- Study examples of each question type.
- Learn about the computer adaptive test format.

The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) General Test is required by most institutions and programs granting Master or Doctorate degrees, although it is not required by all programs. Not surprisingly, the most competitive programs generally have higher score requirements. Some programs also require Subject Tests, which are beyond the scope of this volume. You should speak to the admissions department at the school to which you are applying to confirm whether you will need to take one or more of the subject tests. For more information on the GRE Subject Tests, visit www.ets.org/gre.

The GRE does not measure your knowledge of business procedures or law, or any specific content area. In addition, it does not measure your value as a person, nor does it predict your success in life. However, the GRE does a fairly good job of predicting how hard you will have to work to understand the material in your chosen program. If you prepare for this test seriously now, you'll sharpen your comprehension, math, and reasoning skills, and be able to focus on the relevant information in your course work much more easily once you start graduate school.

GRE Format

The GRE General Test is a computer-based test that includes four scored sections: Analytical Writing Assessment Issue Task, Analytical Writing Assessment Argument Task, Quantitative, and Verbal. Your test will also include an experimental section, called the “pretest” section, which is mixed in with the other sections of the test and appears as either a Verbal or a Quantitative section. There might also be a “research” section, which will always be the final section presented if you have one included in your test. The answers on the pretest and research sections will not count toward your GRE score. The questions are meant to help the test writers at Educational Testing Service (ETS) refine their methods and try out new material that may be included in future GRE tests. The pretest is not identified and will seem like just another test section as you work through it. The research section, if you have one on your test, will be identified as such.

You are allowed up to 3 hours to complete the GRE. If you have a research section, you are given additional time. The test always begins with the two Analytical Writing Assessment (AWA) tasks: the Issue Task and the Argument Task. In the Issue Task, you get to choose one of two topics on which to write. In the Argument Task, you do not get a choice; there is only one argument presented and you must respond to it. For both tasks, you will write your response using the word processor that is built into the GRE software. Chapter 7 of this book discusses the AWA in detail, while Chapters 8 and 9 cover the Quantitative and Verbal sections, respectively.

The basic time breakdown is shown in the following chart. (Note that all sections after the AWA can appear in any order on your actual test, except for the research section, which will come last.)

GRE Test Format

Section	Number of Questions	Time Limit
Analytical Writing	Issue Task Argument Task	45 minutes 30 minutes
Verbal	30	30 minutes
Quantitative (math)	28	45 minutes
Pretest (experimental Verbal or Quantitative)	Varies; you will be told the number when you begin	Varies; you will be told the time limit when you begin
Research (your GRE might not include this section)	Varies	Varies

Your GRE may contain questions that are the same or similar to released GRE questions that appear on the POWERPREP® software or in official GRE publications, such as *Practicing to Take the General Test*, 10th edition (ETS, 2002). Be very careful when responding to these questions because they might be slightly different from the questions that you remember. There might be different facts in the stimuli and there might be different answer choices.

GRE Question Types

In order to simplify the sometimes complicated information on the GRE, you must first understand what you're looking at. The following section provides a simple overview of the kinds of GRE questions that you will encounter.

Analytical Writing

The Analytical Writing Assessment consists of an Issue Task and an Argument Task. You are expected to write essays that address each task. Here is a typical example of what you might see:

Issue Task

Present your viewpoint on one of the claims made below. Use relevant reasons and examples to support your point of view.

Topic 1

"Leaders should focus more on the needs of the majority than on the needs of the minority."

Topic 2

"The study of mathematics has value only to the extent that it is relevant in our daily lives."