



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 37

JUNE 2002

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|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| ■ Reading Comprehension..... | SECTION I   |
| ■ Logical Reasoning .....    | SECTION II  |
| ■ Analytical Reasoning ..... | SECTION III |
| ■ Logical Reasoning .....    | SECTION IV  |

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

**Directions:** Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

The jury trial is one of the handful of democratic institutions that allow individual citizens, rather than the government, to make important societal decisions. A crucial component of the jury trial, at least in serious

- (5) criminal cases, is the rule that verdicts be unanimous among the jurors (usually twelve in number). Under this requirement, dissenting jurors must either be convinced of the rightness of the prevailing opinion, or, conversely, persuade the other jurors to change their minds. In either instance, the unanimity requirement compels the jury to deliberate fully and truly before reaching its verdict. Critics of the unanimity requirement, however, see it as a costly relic that extends the deliberation process and sometimes, in a
- (15) hung (i.e., deadlocked) jury, brings it to a halt at the hands of a single, recalcitrant juror, forcing the judge to order a retrial. Some of these critics recommend reducing verdict requirements to something less than unanimity, so that one or even two dissenting jurors
- (20) will not be able to force a retrial.

But the material costs of hung juries do not warrant losing the benefit to society of the unanimous verdict.

- Statistically, jury trials are relatively rare; the vast majority of defendants do not have the option of a jury
- (25) trial or elect to have a trial without a jury—or they plead guilty to the original or a reduced charge. And the incidence of hung juries is only a small fraction of the already small fraction of cases that receive a jury trial. Furthermore, that juries occasionally deadlock
- (30) does not demonstrate a flaw in the criminal justice system, but rather suggests that jurors are conscientiously doing the job they have been asked to do. Hung juries usually occur when the case is very close—that is, when neither side has presented
- (35) completely convincing evidence—and although the unanimity requirement may sometimes lead to inconclusive outcomes, a hung jury is certainly preferable to an unjust verdict.

Requiring unanimity provides a better chance that a

- (40) trial, and thus a verdict, will be fair. Innocent people are already occasionally convicted—perhaps in some cases because jurors presume that anyone who has been brought to trial is probably guilty—and eliminating the unanimity requirement would only
- (45) increase the opportunity for such mistakes. Furthermore, if a juror's dissenting opinion can easily be dismissed, an important and necessary part of the deliberation process will be lost, for effective deliberation requires that each juror's opinion be given
- (50) a fair hearing. Only then can the verdict reached by the

jury be said to represent all of its members, and if even one juror has doubts that are dismissed out of hand, society's confidence that a proper verdict has been reached would be undermined.

1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because trials requiring juries are relative rare, the usefulness of the unanimity requirement does not need to be reexamined.
- (B) The unanimity requirement should be maintained because most hung juries are caused by irresponsible jurors rather than by any flaws in the requirement.
- (C) The problem of hung juries is not a result of flaws in the justice system but of the less than convincing evidence presented in some cases.
- (D) The unanimity requirement should be maintained, but it is only effective if jurors conscientiously do the job they have been asked to do.
- (E) Because its material costs are outweighed by what it contributes to the fairness of jury trials, the unanimity requirement should not be rescinded.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the unanimity requirement?
- (A) cursory appreciation
  - (B) neutral interest
  - (C) cautious endorsement
  - (D) firm support
  - (E) unreasoned reverence
3. Which one of the following principles can most clearly be said to underlie the author's arguments in the third paragraph?
- (A) The risk of unjust verdicts is serious enough to warrant strong measures to avoid it.
  - (B) Fairness in jury trials is crucial and so judges must be extremely thorough in order to ensure it.
  - (C) Careful adherence to the unanimity requirement will eventually eliminate unjust verdicts.
  - (D) Safeguards must be in place because not all citizens called to jury duty perform their role responsibly.
  - (E) The jury system is inherently flawed and therefore unfairness cannot be eliminated but only reduced.
4. Which one of the following sentences could most logically be added to the end of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It is not surprising, then, that the arguments presented by the critics of the unanimity requirement grow out of a separate tradition from that embodied in the unanimity requirement.
  - (B) Similarly, if there is a public debate concerning the unanimity requirement, public faith in the requirement will be strengthened.
  - (C) The opinion of each juror is as essential to the pursuit of justice as the universal vote is to the functioning of a true democracy.
  - (D) Unfortunately, because some lawmakers have characterized hung juries as intolerable, the integrity of the entire legal system has been undermined.
  - (E) But even without the unanimity requirement, fair trials and fair verdicts will occur more frequently as the methods of prosecutors and defense attorneys become more scientific.
5. Which one of the following could replace the term "recalcitrant" (line 16) without a substantial change in the meaning of the critics' claim?
- (A) obstinate
  - (B) suspicious
  - (C) careful
  - (D) conscientious
  - (E) naive
6. The author explicitly claims that which one of the following would be a result of allowing a juror's dissenting opinion to be dismissed?
- (A) Only verdicts in very close cases would be affected.
  - (B) The responsibility felt by jurors to be respectful to one another would be lessened.
  - (C) Society's confidence in the fairness of the verdicts would be undermined.
  - (D) The problem of hung juries would not be solved but would surface less frequently.
  - (E) An important flaw thus would be removed from the criminal justice system.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Hung juries most often result from an error in judgment on the part of one juror.
  - (B) Aside from the material costs of hung juries, the criminal justice system has few flaws.
  - (C) The fact that jury trials are so rare renders any flaws in the jury system insignificant.
  - (D) Hung juries are acceptable and usually indicate that the criminal justice system is functioning properly.
  - (E) Hung juries most often occur when one juror's opinion does not receive a fair hearing.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Spurred by the discovery that a substance containing uranium emitted radiation, Marie Curie began studying radioactivity in 1897. She first tested gold and copper for radiation but found none. She then
- (5) tested pitchblende, a mineral that was known to contain uranium, and discovered that it was more radioactive than uranium. Acting on the hypothesis that pitchblende must contain at least one other radioactive element, Curie was able to isolate a pair of previously
- (10) unknown elements, polonium and radium. Turning her attention to the rate of radioactive emission, she discovered that uranium emitted radiation at a consistent rate, even if heated or dissolved. Based on these results, Curie concluded that the emission rate for
- (15) a given element was constant. Furthermore, because radiation appeared to be spontaneous, with no discernible difference between radiating and nonradiating elements, she was unable to postulate a mechanism by which to explain radiation.
- (20) It is now known that radiation occurs when certain isotopes (atoms of the same element that differ slightly in their atomic structure) decay, and that emission rates are not constant but decrease very slowly with time. Some critics have recently faulted Curie for not
- (25) reaching these conclusions herself, but it would have been impossible for Curie to do so given the evidence available to her. While relatively light elements such as gold and copper occasionally have unstable (i.e., radioactive) isotopes, radioactive isotopes of most of
- (30) these elements are not available in nature because they have largely finished decaying and so have become stable. Conversely, heavier elements such as uranium, which decay into lighter elements in a process that takes billions of years, are present in nature exclusively
- (35) in radioactive form.

- Furthermore, we must recall that in Curie's time the nature of the atom itself was still being debated. Physicists believed that matter could not be divided indefinitely but instead would eventually be reduced to
- (40) its indivisible components. Chemists, on the other hand, observing that chemical reactions took place as if matter was composed of atomlike particles, used the atom as a foundation for conceptualizing and describing such reactions—but they were not
- (45) ultimately concerned with the question of whether or not such indivisible atoms actually existed.

- As a physicist, Curie conjectured that radiating substances might lose mass in the form of atoms, but this idea is very different from the explanation
- (50) eventually arrived at. It was not until the 1930s that advances in quantum mechanics overthrew the earlier understanding of the atom and showed that radiation occurs because the atoms themselves lose mass—a hypothesis that Curie, committed to the indivisible
- (55) atom, could not be expected to have conceived of. Moreover, not only is Curie's inability to identify the mechanism by which radiation occurs understandable, it is also important to recognize that it was Curie's investigation of radiation that paved the way for the
- (60) later breakthroughs.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) It is unlikely that quantum mechanics would have been developed without the theoretical contributions of Marie Curie toward an understanding of the nature of radioactivity.
- (B) Although later shown to be incomplete and partially inaccurate, Marie Curie's investigations provided a significant step forward on the road to the eventual explanation of radioactivity.
- (C) Though the scientific achievements of Marie Curie were impressive in scope, her career is blemished by her failure to determine the mechanism of radioactivity.
- (D) The commitment of Marie Curie and other physicists of her time to the physicists' model of the atom prevented them from conducting fruitful investigations into radioactivity.
- (E) Although today's theories have shown it to be inconclusive, Marie Curie's research into the sources and nature of radioactivity helped refute the chemists' model of the atom.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the contemporary critics of Curie's studies of radioactivity?
- (A) The critics fail to take into account the obstacles Curie faced in dealing with the scientific community of her time.
  - (B) The critics do not appreciate that the eventual development of quantum mechanics depended on Curie's conjecture that radiating substances can lose atoms.
  - (C) The critics are unaware of the differing conceptions of the atom held by physicists and chemists.
  - (D) The critics fail to appreciate the importance of the historical context in which Curie's scientific conclusions were reached.
  - (E) The critics do not comprehend the intricate reasoning that Curie used in discovering polonium and radium.
10. The passage implies which one of the following with regard to the time at which Curie began studying radioactivity?
- (A) Pitchblende was not known by scientists to contain any radioactive element besides uranium.
  - (B) Radioactivity was suspected by scientists to arise from the overall structure of pitchblende rather than from particular elements in it.
  - (C) Physicists and chemists had developed rival theories regarding the cause of radiation.
  - (D) Research was not being conducted in connection with the question of whether or not matter is composed of atoms.
  - (E) The majority of physicists believed uranium to be the sole source of radioactivity.
11. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) summarize some aspects of one scientist's work and defend it against recent criticism
  - (B) describe a scientific dispute and argue for the correctness of an earlier theory
  - (C) outline a currently accepted scientific theory and analyze the evidence that led to its acceptance
  - (D) explain the mechanism by which a natural phenomenon occurs and summarize the debate that gave rise to this explanation
  - (E) discover the antecedents of a scientific theory and argue that the theory is not a genuine advance over its forerunners
12. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) narrate the progress of turn-of-the-century studies of radioactivity
  - (B) present a context for the conflict between physicists and chemists
  - (C) provide the factual background for an evaluation of Curie's work
  - (D) outline the structure of the author's central argument
  - (E) identify the error in Curie's work that undermines its usefulness
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the meaning of the word "mechanism" as used by the author in the last sentence of the first paragraph?
- (A) the physical process that underlies a phenomenon
  - (B) the experimental apparatus in which a phenomenon arises
  - (C) the procedure scientists use to bring about the occurrence of a phenomenon
  - (D) the isotopes of an element needed to produce a phenomenon
  - (E) the scientific theory describing a phenomenon

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

- Published in 1952, *Invisible Man* featured a protagonist whose activities enabled the novel's author, Ralph Ellison, to explore and to blend themes specifically tied to the history and plight of African Americans with themes, also explored by many European writers with whose works Ellison was familiar, about the fractured, evanescent quality of individual identity and character. For this thematic blend, Ellison received two related criticisms: that his allegiance to the concerns of the individual prevented him from directing his art more toward the political action that critics believed was demanded by his era's social and political state of affairs; and that his indulging in European fictional modes lessened his contribution to the development of a distinctly African American novelistic style.
- (5) Americans with themes, also explored by many European writers with whose works Ellison was familiar, about the fractured, evanescent quality of individual identity and character. For this thematic blend, Ellison received two related criticisms: that his
- (10) allegiance to the concerns of the individual prevented him from directing his art more toward the political action that critics believed was demanded by his era's social and political state of affairs; and that his indulging in European fictional modes lessened his
- (15) contribution to the development of a distinctly African American novelistic style.

- Ellison found these criticisms to voice a common demand, namely that writers should censor themselves and sacrifice their individuality for supposedly more important political and cultural purposes. He replied that it demeans a people and its artists to suggest that a particular historical situation requires cultural segregation in the arts. Such a view characterizes all artists as incapable of seeing the world—with all its subtleties and complications—in unique yet expressive ways, and it makes the narrow assumption that audiences are capable of viewing the world only from their own perspectives.
- (20) important political and cultural purposes. He replied that it demeans a people and its artists to suggest that a particular historical situation requires cultural segregation in the arts. Such a view characterizes all artists as incapable of seeing the world—with all its
- (25) subtleties and complications—in unique yet expressive ways, and it makes the narrow assumption that audiences are capable of viewing the world only from their own perspectives.

- Models for understanding *Invisible Man* that may be of more help than those employed by its critics can be found in Ellison's own love for and celebration of jazz. Jazz has never closed itself off from other musical forms, and some jazz musicians have been able to take the European-influenced songs of U.S. theater and transform them into musical pieces that are unique and personal but also expressive of African American culture. In like manner, Ellison avoided the mere recapitulation of existing literary forms as well as the constraints of artistic isolation by using his work to explore and express the issues of identity and character that had so interested European writers.
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- (35) transform them into musical pieces that are unique and personal but also expressive of African American culture. In like manner, Ellison avoided the mere recapitulation of existing literary forms as well as the constraints of artistic isolation by using his work to
- (40) explore and express the issues of identity and character that had so interested European writers.

- Further, jazz, featuring solos that, however daring, remain rooted in the band's rhythm section, provides a rich model for understanding the relationship of artist to community and parallels the ways the protagonist's voice in *Invisible Man* is set within a wider communal context. Ellison's explorations in the novel, often in the manner of loving caricature, of the ideas left him by both European and African American predecessors are a form of homage to them and thus ameliorate the sense of alienation he expresses through the protagonist. And even though *Invisible Man's* protagonist lives alone in a basement, Ellison proves that an individual whose unique voice is the result of the transmutation of a cultural inheritance can never be completely cut off from the community.
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- (50) a form of homage to them and thus ameliorate the sense of alienation he expresses through the protagonist. And even though *Invisible Man's* protagonist lives alone in a basement, Ellison proves that an individual whose unique voice is the result of
- (55) the transmutation of a cultural inheritance can never be completely cut off from the community.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most clearly holds which one of the following views?
- (A) The possibility of successfully blending different cultural forms is demonstrated by jazz's ability to incorporate European influences.
- (B) The technique of blending the artistic concerns of two cultures could be an effective tool for social and political action.
- (C) Due to the success of *Invisible Man*, Ellison was able to generate a renewed interest in and greater appreciation for jazz.
- (D) The protagonist in *Invisible Man* illustrates the difficulty of combining the concerns of African Americans and concerns thought to be European in origin.
- (E) Ellison's literary technique, though effective, is unfortunately too esoteric and complex to generate a large audience.
15. Based on the passage, Ellison's critics would most likely have responded favorably to *Invisible Man* if it had
- (A) created a positive effect on the social conditions of the time
- (B) provided a historical record of the plight of African Americans
- (C) contained a tribute to the political contributions of African American predecessors
- (D) prompted a necessary and further separation of American literature from European literary style
- (E) generated a large audience made up of individuals from many cultural backgrounds

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



16. The expression “cultural segregation in the arts” (lines 22-23) most clearly refers to
- (A) a general tendency within the arts whereby certain images and themes recur within the works of certain cultures
  - (B) an obvious separation within the art community resulting from artists’ differing aesthetic principles
  - (C) the cultural isolation artists feel when they address issues of individual identity
  - (D) the cultural obstacles that affect an audience’s appreciation of art
  - (E) an expectation placed on an artist to uphold a specific cultural agenda in the creation of art
17. The primary purpose of the third paragraph is to
- (A) summarize the thematic concerns of an artist in relation to other artists within the discipline
  - (B) affirm the importance of two artistic disciplines in relation to cultural concerns
  - (C) identify the source of the thematic content of one artist’s work
  - (D) celebrate one artistic discipline by viewing it from the perspective of an artist from another discipline
  - (E) introduce a context within which the work of one artist may be more fully illuminated.
18. Which one of the following statements about jazz is made in the passage?
- (A) It is not accessible to a wide audience.
  - (B) It is the most complex of modern musical forms.
  - (C) It embraces other forms of music.
  - (D) It avoids political themes.
  - (E) It has influenced much of contemporary literature.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that Ellison most clearly holds which one of the following views regarding an audience’s relationship to works of art?
- (A) Audiences respond more favorably to art that has no political content.
  - (B) Groundless criticism of an artist’s work can hinder an audience’s reception of the work.
  - (C) Audiences have the capacity for empathy required to appreciate unique and expressive art.
  - (D) The most conscientious members of any audience are those who are aware of the specific techniques employed by the artist.
  - (E) Most audience members are bound by their cultural upbringing to view art from that cultural perspective.
20. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) make a case that a certain novelist is one of the most important novelists of the twentieth century
  - (B) demonstrate the value of using jazz as an illustration for further understanding the novels of a certain literary trend
  - (C) explain the relevance of a particular work and its protagonist to the political and social issues of the time
  - (D) defend the work of a certain novelist against criticism that it should have addressed political and social issues
  - (E) distinguish clearly between the value of art for art’s sake and art for purposes such as political agendas
21. The passage provides information to answer each of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) Did Ellison himself enjoy jazz?
  - (B) What themes in *Invisible Man* were influenced by themes prevalent in jazz?
  - (C) What was Ellison’s response to criticism concerning the thematic blend in *Invisible Man*?
  - (D) From what literary tradition did some of the ideas explored in *Invisible Man* come?
  - (E) What kind of music did some jazz musicians use in creating their works?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Recent investigations into the psychology of decision making have sparked interest among scholars seeking to understand why governments sometimes take gambles that appear theoretically unjustifiable on

- (5) the basis of expected costs and benefits. Researchers have demonstrated some significant discrepancies between objective measurements of possible decision outcomes and the ways in which people subjectively value such possible results. Many of these
- (10) discrepancies relate to the observation that a possible outcome perceived as a loss typically motivates more strongly than the prospect of an equivalent gain. Risk-taking is thus a more common strategy for those who believe they will lose what they already possess than it
- (15) is for those who wish to gain something they do not have.

Previously, the notion that rational decision makers prefer risk-avoiding choices was considered to apply generally, epitomized by the assumption of many

- (20) economists that entrepreneurs and consumers will choose a risky venture over a sure thing only when the expected measurable value of the outcome is sufficiently high to compensate the decision maker for taking the risk. What is the minimum prize that would
- (25) be required to make a gamble involving a 50 percent chance of losing \$100 and a 50 percent chance of winning the prize acceptable? It is commonplace that the pleasure of winning a sum of money is much less intense than the pain of losing the same amount;
- (30) accordingly, such a gamble would typically be accepted only when the possible gain greatly exceeds the possible loss. Research subjects do, in fact, commonly judge that a 50 percent chance to lose \$100 is unacceptable unless it is combined with an equal
- (35) chance to win more than \$300. Nevertheless, the recent studies indicate that risk-accepting strategies are common when the alternative to a sure loss is a substantial chance of losing an even larger amount, coupled with some chance—even a small one—of
- (40) losing nothing.

Such observations are quite salient to scholars of international conflict and crisis. For example,

- (45) governments typically are cautious in foreign policy initiatives that entail risk, especially the risk of armed conflict. But nations also often take huge gambles to retrieve what they perceive to have been taken from them by other nations. This type of motivation, then, can lead states to take risks that far outweigh the objectively measurable value of the lost assets. For
- (50) example, when Britain and Argentina entered into armed conflict in 1982 over possession of the Falkland Islands—or Malvinas, as they are called in Spanish—each viewed the islands as territory that had been taken from them by the other; thus each was willing to
- (55) commit enormous resources—and risks—to recapturing them. In international affairs, it is vital that each actor in such a situation understand the other's subjective view of what is at stake.

22. Suppose that a country seizes a piece of territory with great mineral wealth that is claimed by a neighboring country, with a concomitant risk of failure involving moderate but easily tolerable harm in the long run. Given the information in the passage, the author would most likely say that

- (A) the country's actions are consistent with previously accepted views of the psychology of risk-taking
- (B) the new research findings indicate that the country from which the territory has been seized probably weighs the risk factors involved in the situation similarly to the way in which they are weighed by the aggressor nation
- (C) in spite of surface appearances to the contrary, the new research findings suggest that the objective value of the potential gain is overridden by the risks
- (D) the facts of the situation show that the government is motivated by factors other than objective calculation of the measurable risks and probable benefits
- (E) the country's leaders most likely subjectively perceive the territory as having been taken from their country in the past

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. The question in lines 24-27 functions primarily as
- (A) the introduction to a thought experiment whose results the author expects will vary widely among different people
  - (B) a rhetorical question whose assumed answer is in conflict with the previously accepted view concerning risk-taking behavior
  - (C) the basis for an illustration of how the previously accepted view concerning risk-taking behavior applies accurately to some types of situations
  - (D) a suggestion that the discrepancies between subjective and objective valuations of possible decision outcomes are more illusive than real
  - (E) a transitional device to smooth an otherwise abrupt switch from discussion of previous theories to discussion of some previously unaccepted research findings
24. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) When states try to regain losses through risky conflict, they generally are misled by inadequate or inaccurate information as to the risks that they run in doing so.
  - (B) Government decision makers subjectively evaluate the acceptability of risks involving national assets in much the same way that they would evaluate risks involving personal assets.
  - (C) A new method for predicting and mediating international conflict has emerged from a synthesis of the fields of economics and psychology.
  - (D) Truly rational decision making is a rare phenomenon in international crises and can, ironically, lead to severe consequences for those who engage in it.
  - (E) Contrary to previous assumptions, people are more likely to take substantial risks when their subjective assessments of expected benefits match or exceed the objectively measured costs.
25. The passage can be most accurately described as
- (A) a psychological analysis of the motives involved in certain types of collective decision making in the presence of conflict
  - (B) a presentation of a psychological hypothesis which is then subjected to a political test case
  - (C) a suggestion that psychologists should incorporate the findings of political scientists into their research
  - (D) an examination of some new psychological considerations regarding risk and their application to another field of inquiry
  - (E) a summary of two possible avenues for understanding international crises and conflicts
26. The passage most clearly suggests that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Researchers have previously been too willing to accept the claims that subjects make about their preferred choices in risk-related decision problems.
  - (B) There is inadequate research support for the hypothesis that except when a gamble is the only available means for averting an otherwise certain loss, people typically are averse to risk-taking.
  - (C) It can reasonably be argued that the risk that Britain accepted in its 1982 conflict with Argentina outweighed the potential objectively measurable benefit of that venture.
  - (D) The new findings suggest that because of the subjective elements involved, governmental strategies concerning risks of loss in international crises will remain incomprehensible to outside observers.
  - (E) Moderate risks in cases involving unavoidable losses are often taken on the basis of reasoning that diverges markedly from that which was studied in the recent investigations.

## S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

**Directions:** The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. Company president: Grievance procedures should allow the grievant and the respondent to select a mediator who will attempt to work out a resolution. Grievances are costly and mediation could help to resolve many of them. However, beginning mediation fairly late in the process, as our human resources department proposes, would be relatively ineffective.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the company president's criticism of the human resources department's proposal?

- (A) People who file grievances are unreasonable and would resist listening to a mediator.
- (B) Many disagreements are already being solved without the intervention of a mediator.
- (C) Adversaries' positions tend to harden as a dispute wears on, making compromise less likely.
- (D) Respondents tend to be supervisors who cannot give in to employees without losing authority.
- (E) The mediation process itself is likely to cost as much in time and money as the present grievance procedures.

2. The solidity of bridge piers built on pilings depends largely on how deep the pilings are driven. Prior to 1700, pilings were driven to "refusal," that is, to the point at which they refused to go any deeper. In a 1588 inquiry into the solidity of piers for Venice's Rialto Bridge, it was determined that the bridge's builder, Antonio Da Ponte, had met the contemporary standard for refusal: he had caused the pilings to be driven until additional penetration into the ground was no greater than two inches after twenty-four hammer blows.

Which one of the following can properly be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The Rialto Bridge was built on unsafe pilings.
- (B) The standard of refusal was not sufficient to ensure the safety of a bridge.
- (C) Da Ponte's standard of refusal was less strict than that of other bridge builders of his day.
- (D) After 1588, no bridges were built on pilings that were driven to the point of refusal.
- (E) It is possible that the pilings of the Rialto Bridge could have been driven deeper even after the standard of refusal had been met.

3. Joan got A's on all her homework assignments, so if she had gotten an A on her term paper, she could pass the course even without doing the class presentation. Unfortunately, she did not get an A on her term paper, so it is obvious that she will have to do the class presentation to pass the course.

The argument's reasoning is questionable because the argument

- (A) ignores the possibility that Joan must either have an A on her term paper or do the class presentation to pass the course
- (B) presupposes without justification that Joan's not getting an A on her term paper prevents her from passing the course without doing the class presentation
- (C) overlooks the importance of class presentations to a student's overall course grade
- (D) ignores the possibility that if Joan has to do the class presentation to pass the course, then she did not get an A on her term paper
- (E) fails to take into account the possibility that some students get A's on their term papers but do not pass the course

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4. Compared to us, people who lived a century ago had very few diversions to amuse them. Therefore, they likely read much more than we do today.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the argument?

- (A) Many of the books published a century ago were of low literary quality.
  - (B) On average, people who lived a century ago had considerably less leisure time than we do today.
  - (C) The number of books sold today is larger than it was a century ago.
  - (D) On the average, books today cost slightly less in relation to other goods than they did a century ago.
  - (E) One of the popular diversions of a century ago was horse racing.
5. Although consciousness seems to arise from physical processes, physical theories can explain only why physical systems have certain physical structures and how these systems perform various physical functions. Thus, no strictly physical theory can explain consciousness.

The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Physical theories can explain only physical phenomena.
- (B) An explanation of consciousness must encompass more than an explanation of physical structures and functions.
- (C) The physical structures and functions of consciousness are currently unknown.
- (D) Consciousness arises from processes that are entirely explainable by physical theories.
- (E) An explanation of physical structures and functions must be formulated in strictly physical terms.

6. Advertisement: At most jewelry stores, the person assessing the diamond is the person selling it, so you can see why an assessor might say that a diamond is of higher quality than it really is. But because all diamonds sold at Gem World are certified in writing, you're assured of a fair price when purchasing a diamond from Gem World.

The reasoning in the advertisement would be most strengthened if which one of the following were true?

- (A) Many jewelry stores other than Gem World also provide written certification of the quality of their diamonds.
  - (B) The certifications of diamonds at Gem World are written by people with years of experience in appraising gems.
  - (C) The diamonds sold at Gem World are generally of higher quality than those sold at other jewelry stores.
  - (D) The diamond market is so volatile that prices of the most expensive diamonds can change by hundreds of dollars from one day to the next.
  - (E) The written certifications of diamonds at Gem World are provided by an independent company of gem specialists.
7. Newtonian physics dominated science for over two centuries. It found consistently successful application, becoming one of the most highly substantiated and accepted theories in the history of science. Nevertheless, Einstein's theories came to show the fundamental limits of Newtonian physics and to surpass the Newtonian view in the early 1900s, giving rise once again to a physics that has so far enjoyed wide success.
- Which one of the following logically follows from the statements above?
- (A) The history of physics is characterized by a pattern of one successful theory subsequently surpassed by another.
  - (B) Long-standing success of substantiation of a theory of physics is no guarantee that the theory will continue to be dominant indefinitely.
  - (C) Every theory of physics, no matter how successful, is eventually surpassed by one that is more successful.
  - (D) Once a theory of physics is accepted, it will remain dominant for centuries.
  - (E) If a long-accepted theory of physics is surpassed, it must be surpassed by a theory that is equally successful.

8. Conscientiousness is high on most firms' list of traits they want in employees. Yet a recent study found that laid-off conscientious individuals are less likely to find jobs within five months than are their peers who shirked their workplace responsibilities.

Each of the following, if true, helps to resolve the apparent paradox above EXCEPT:

- (A) People who shirk their workplace responsibilities are less likely to keep the jobs they have, so there are more of them looking for jobs.
  - (B) Conscientious people tend to have a greater than average concern with finding the job most suited to their interests and abilities.
  - (C) Resentment about having been laid off in spite of their conscientiousness leads some people to perform poorly in interviews.
  - (D) People who are inclined to shirk their workplace responsibilities are more likely to exaggerate their credentials, leading prospective employers to believe them to be highly qualified.
  - (E) Finding a job is less urgent for the conscientious, because they tend to have larger savings.
9. Psychologist: Although studies of young children have revealed important facts about the influence of the environment on language acquisition, it is clear that one cannot attribute such acquisition solely to environmental influences: innate mechanisms also play a role. So, the most reasonable question that ought to be studied is whether\_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the passage?

- (A) language acquisition can ever be fully explained
- (B) innate mechanisms are a contributing factor in language learning
- (C) language acquisition is solely the product of innate mechanisms
- (D) parents and peers are the most important influence on a child's learning of a language
- (E) innate mechanisms play a more important role in language acquisition than a child's immediate environment

### Questions 10-11

Mark: To convey an understanding of past events, a historian should try to capture what it was like to experience those events. For instance, a foot soldier in the Battle of Waterloo knew through direct experience what the battle was like, and it is this kind of knowledge that the historian must capture.

Carla: But how do you go about choosing whose perspective is the valid one? Is the foot soldier's perspective more valid than that of a general? Should it be a French or an English soldier? Your approach would generate a biased version of history, and to avoid that, historians must stick to general and objective characterizations of the past.

- 10. Carla does which one of the following in disputing Mark's position?
  - (A) contests Mark's understanding of historical events
  - (B) questions Mark's presupposition that one person can understand another's feelings
  - (C) argues that the selection involved in carrying out Mark's proposal would distort the result
  - (D) questions whether Mark accurately describes the kind of historical writing he deplores
  - (E) gives reason to believe that Mark's recommendation is motivated by his professional self-interest
- 11. Mark's and Carla's positions indicate that they disagree about the truth of which one of the following?
  - (A) The purpose of writing history is to convey an understanding of past events.
  - (B) The participants in a battle are capable of having an objective understanding of the ramifications of the events in which they are participating.
  - (C) Historians can succeed in conveying a sense of the way events in the distant past seemed to someone who lived in a past time.
  - (D) Historians should aim to convey past events from the perspective of participants in those events.
  - (E) Historians should use fictional episodes to supplement their accounts of past events if the documented record of those events is incomplete.

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12. Rosen: One cannot prepare a good meal from bad food, produce good food from bad soil, maintain good soil without good farming, or have good farming without a culture that places value on the proper maintenance of all its natural resources so that needed supplies are always available.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from Rosen's statement?

- (A) The creation of good meals depends on both natural and cultural conditions.
  - (B) Natural resources cannot be maintained properly without good farming practices.
  - (C) Good soil is a prerequisite of good farming.
  - (D) Any society with good cultural values will have a good cuisine.
  - (E) When food is bad, it is because of poor soil and, ultimately, bad farming practices.
13. Adam: Marking road edges with reflecting posts gives drivers a clear view of the edges, thereby enabling them to drive more safely. Therefore, marking road edges with reflecting posts will decrease the annual number of road accidents.

Aiesha: You seem to forget that drivers exceed the speed limit more frequently and drive close to the road edge more frequently on roads that are marked with reflecting posts than on similar roads without posts, and those are driving behaviors that cause road accidents.

Aiesha responds to Adam's argument by

- (A) questioning Adam's assertion that reflecting posts give drivers a clear view of road edges
- (B) presenting a possible alternative method for decreasing road accidents
- (C) raising a consideration that challenges the argument's assumption that facilitating safe driving will result in safer driving
- (D) denying that the drivers' view of the road is relevant to the number of road accidents
- (E) providing additional evidence to undermine the claim that safer driving does not necessarily reduce the number of road accidents

14. In response to office workers' worries about the health risks associated with using video display terminals (VDTs), researchers asked office workers to estimate both the amount of time they had spent using VDTs and how often they had suffered headaches over the previous year. According to the survey, frequent VDT users suffered from headaches more often than other office workers did, leading researchers to conclude that VDTs cause headaches.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the researchers' conclusion?

- (A) Few of the office workers surveyed participated in regular health programs during the year in question.
- (B) In their study the researchers failed to ask the workers to distinguish between severe migraine headaches and mild headaches.
- (C) Previous studies have shown that the glare from VDT screens causes some users to suffer eyestrain.
- (D) Office workers who experienced frequent headaches were more likely than other workers to overestimate how much time they spent using VDTs.
- (E) Office workers who regularly used VDTs experienced the same amount of job-related stress as workers who did not use VDTs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. Literary critic: The meaning of a literary work is not fixed but fluid, and therefore a number of equally valid interpretations of it may be offered. Interpretations primarily involve imposing meaning on a literary work rather than discovering meaning in it, so interpretations need not consider the writer's intentions. Thus, any interpretation of a literary work tells more about the critic than about the writer.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the literary critic's argument?

- (A) There are no criteria by which to distinguish the validity of different interpretations of literary works.
  - (B) A meaning imposed on a literary work reflects facts about the interpreter.
  - (C) A writer's intentions are relevant to a valid interpretation of the writer's work.
  - (D) The true intentions of the writer of a work of literature can never be known to a critic of that work.
  - (E) The deepest understanding of a literary work requires that one know the writer's history.
16. Media consultant: Electronic media are bound to bring an end to the institution of the traditional school in our culture. This is because the emergence of the traditional school, characterized by a group of students gathered with a teacher in a classroom, was facilitated by the availability of relatively inexpensive printed books. Currently, however, the function of books in communicating information is gradually being taken over by electronic media. So, it is inevitable that the traditional school will not survive in our culture.

The reasoning in the consultant's argument is flawed because it

- (A) presupposes as a premise what it is trying to establish
- (B) relies inappropriately on expert testimony
- (C) presupposes that just because something can happen it will happen
- (D) mistakes something that enables an institution to arise for something necessary to the institution
- (E) confuses the value of an institution with the medium by which it operates

17. A safety report indicates that, on average, traffic fatalities decline by about 7 percent in those areas in which strict laws requiring drivers and passengers to wear seat belts have been passed. In a certain city, seat belt laws have been in effect for two years, but the city's public safety records show that the number of traffic deaths per year has remained the same.

Which one of the following, if true, does NOT help resolve the apparent discrepancy between the safety report and the city's public safety records?

- (A) Two years ago speed limits in the city were increased by as much as 15 kph (9 mph).
  - (B) The city now includes pedestrian fatalities in its yearly total of traffic deaths, whereas two years ago it did not.
  - (C) In the time since the seat belt laws were passed, the city has experienced a higher than average increase in automobile traffic.
  - (D) Because the city's seat belt laws have been so rarely enforced, few drivers in the city have complied with them.
  - (E) In the last two years, most of the people killed in car accidents in the city were not wearing seat belts.
18. Some critics of space exploration programs claim that they are too costly to be justified. Moreover, there is the very real risk of a debilitating explosion—most experts say something like a 1-in-70 chance per flight. Budgetary pressures to make the programs cheaper only serve to undermine safety: one program's managers uncovered a series of manufacturing flaws that critics contend are a direct consequence of the pressure to produce results as quickly and cheaply as possible.

The passage conforms most closely to which one of the following propositions?

- (A) Attempts to solve one problem can lead to the exacerbation of another problem.
- (B) Safety risks are sometimes ignored in the name of scientific progress.
- (C) Safety is often sacrificed in order to reach a goal as quickly as possible.
- (D) Bureaucratic mistakes can lead to quality reduction and inefficiency.
- (E) Space exploration is too dangerous to be continued.

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19. Physician: Hatha yoga is a powerful tool for helping people quit smoking. In a clinical trial, those who practiced hatha yoga for 75 minutes once a week and received individual counseling reduced their smoking and cravings for tobacco as much as did those who went to traditional self-help groups once a week and had individual counseling.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the physician's argument relies?

- (A) The individual counseling received by the smokers in the clinical trial who practiced hatha yoga did not help them quit smoking.
  - (B) Most smokers are able to practice hatha yoga more than once a week.
  - (C) Traditional self-help groups are powerful tools for helping people quit smoking.
  - (D) People who practice hatha yoga for 75 minutes once a week are not damaging themselves physically.
  - (E) Other forms of yoga are less effective than hatha yoga in helping people quit smoking.
20. Antarctic seals dive to great depths and stay submerged for hours. They do not rely solely on oxygen held in their lungs, but also store extra oxygen in their blood. Indeed, some researchers hypothesize that for long dives these seals also store oxygenated blood in their spleens.

Each of the following, if true, provides some support for the researchers' hypothesis EXCEPT:

- (A) Horses are known to store oxygenated blood in their spleens for use during exertion.
- (B) Many species of seal can store oxygen directly in their muscle tissue.
- (C) The oxygen contained in the seals' lungs and bloodstream alone would be inadequate to support the seals during their dives.
- (D) The spleen is much larger in the Antarctic seal than in aquatic mammals that do not make long dives.
- (E) The spleens of Antarctic seals contain greater concentrations of blood vessels than are contained in most of their other organs.

21. The studies showing that increased consumption of fruits and vegetables may help decrease the incidence of some types of cancer do not distinguish between organically grown and nonorganically grown produce; they were conducted with produce at least some of which contained pesticide residues. The studies may also be taken as showing, therefore, that there is no increased health risk associated with eating fruits and vegetables containing pesticide residues.

The pattern of flawed reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to the pattern of flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) Research shows that the incidence of certain major illnesses, including heart disease and cancer, is decreased in communities that have a modern power plant. The fact that this tendency is present whether the power plant is nuclear or not shows that there is no increased health risk associated with living next to a nuclear power plant.
- (B) Research has shown that there is no long-term health risk associated with a diet consisting largely of foods high in saturated fat and cholesterol if such a diet is consumed by someone with a physically active lifestyle. So, exercise is a more useful strategy for achieving cardiological health than is dietary restriction.
- (C) Research has shown that young people who drive motorcycles and receive one full year of extensive driving instruction are in fact less likely to become involved in accidents than those who simply pass a driving test and drive cars. This shows that there is not an inherently greater risk associated with driving a motorcycle than with driving a car.
- (D) Research has shown that kitchen cutting boards retain significant numbers of microbes even after careful washing, but that after washing fewer microbes are found on wooden boards than on plastic boards. There is, therefore, no greater risk of contracting microbial illnesses associated with using wooden cutting boards than with using plastic cutting boards.
- (E) Research shows that there is no greater long-term health benefit associated with taking vitamin supplements than with a moderate increase in the intake of fruits and vegetables. Clearly, then, there is no long-term health risk associated with the failure to take vitamin supplements, so long as enough fruits and vegetables are consumed.

22. Political theorist: Many people believe that the punishment of those who commit even the most heinous crimes should be mitigated to some extent if the crime was motivated by a sincere desire to achieve some larger good. Granted, some criminals with admirable motives deserve mitigated punishments. Nonetheless, judges should never mitigate punishment on the basis of motives, since motives are essentially a matter of conjecture and even vicious motives can easily be presented as altruistic.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the political theorist's reasoning?

- (A) Laws that prohibit or permit actions solely on the basis of psychological states should not be part of a legal system.
- (B) It is better to err on the side of overly severe punishment than to err on the side of overly lenient punishment.
- (C) The legal permissibility of actions should depend on the perceivable consequences of those actions.
- (D) No law that cannot be enforced should be enacted.
- (E) A legal system that, if adopted, would have disastrous consequences ought not be adopted.

Questions 23-24

Roxanne: To protect declining elephant herds from poachers seeking to obtain ivory, people concerned about such endangered species should buy no new ivory. The new ivory and old ivory markets are entirely independent, however, so purchasing antique ivory provides no incentive to poachers to obtain more new ivory. Therefore, only antique ivory—that which is at least 75 years old—can be bought in good conscience.

Salvador: Since current demand for antique ivory exceeds the supply, many people who are unconcerned about endangered species but would prefer to buy antique ivory are buying new ivory instead. People sharing your concern about endangered species, therefore, should refrain from buying any ivory at all—thereby ensuring that demand for new ivory will drop.

23. A point on which Roxanne's and Salvador's views differ is whether
- (A) there are substances that can serve as satisfactory substitutes for ivory in its current uses
  - (B) decreased demand for antique ivory would cause a decrease in demand for new ivory
  - (C) people should take steps to avert a threat to the continued existence of elephant herds
  - (D) a widespread refusal to buy new ivory will have a substantial effect on the survival of elephants
  - (E) people concerned about endangered species should refuse to buy ivory objects that are less than 75 years old
24. Which one of the following principles, if established, would most help to justify Salvador's position?
- (A) People concerned about endangered species should disseminate knowledge concerning potential threats to those species in order to convince others to protect the species.
  - (B) People concerned about endangered species should refrain from buying any products whose purchase could result in harm to those species, but only if acceptable substitutes for those products are available.
  - (C) People concerned about endangered species should refrain from the purchase of all manufactured objects produced from those species, except for those objects already in existence at the time the species became endangered.
  - (D) People concerned about endangered species should refrain from participating in trade in products produced from those species, but only if workers engaged in that trade also agree to such restraint.
  - (E) People concerned about endangered species should act in ways that there is reason to believe will help reduce the undesirable results of the actions performed by people who do not share that concern.

25. In a car accident, air bags greatly reduce the risk of serious injury. However, statistics show that cars without air bags are less likely to be involved in accidents than are cars with air bags. Thus, cars with air bags are no safer than cars without air bags.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) assumes, without providing justification, that any car with air bags will probably become involved in an accident
- (B) denies the possibility that cars without air bags have other safety features that reduce the risk of serious injury at least as much as do air bags
- (C) overlooks the possibility that some accidents involve both cars with air bags and cars without air bags
- (D) assumes, without providing justification, that the likelihood of an accident's occurring should weigh at least as heavily as the seriousness of any resulting injury in estimates of relative safety
- (E) takes for granted that all accidents would cause air bags to be deployed

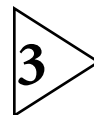
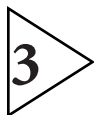
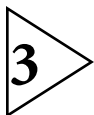
26. All known deposits of the mineral tanzanite are in Tanzania. Therefore, because Ashley collects only tanzanite stones, she is unlikely ever to collect a stone not originally from Tanzania.

Which one of the following is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

- (A) The lagoon on Scrag Island is home to many frogs. Since the owls on Scrag Island eat nothing but frogs from the island, the owls will probably never eat many frogs that live outside the lagoon.
- (B) Every frog ever seen on Scrag Island lives in the lagoon. The frogs on the island are eaten only by the owls on the island, and hence the owls may never eat an animal that lives outside the lagoon.
- (C) Frogs are the only animals known to live in the lagoon on Scrag Island. The diet of the owls on Scrag Island consists of nothing but frogs from the island. Therefore, the owls are unlikely ever to eat an animal that lives outside the lagoon.
- (D) The only frogs yet discovered on Scrag Island live in the lagoon. The diet of all the owls on Scrag Island consists entirely of frogs on the island, so the owls will probably never eat an animal that lives outside the lagoon.
- (E) Each frog on Scrag Island lives in the lagoon. No owl on Scrag Island is known to eat anything but frogs on the island. It follows that no owl on Scrag Island will eat anything that lives outside the lagoon.

## S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

**Directions:** Each group of questions in this section is based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-5

A school has exactly four dormitories that are to be fully occupied—Richards, Tuscarora, Veblen, and Wisteria—each consisting entirely of a North wing and a South wing. The following rules govern assignment of students to dormitory wings:

Each wing is assigned only male students or only female students.

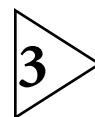
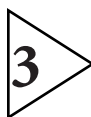
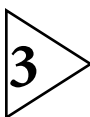
Exactly three wings have males assigned to them. Richards North and Tuscarora North are assigned females.

If a dormitory has males assigned to one of its wings, then its other wing is assigned females.

If males are assigned to Veblen South, then Wisteria North is assigned males.

1. If females are assigned to Veblen South and Veblen North, then which one of the following could be two other wings that are also assigned females?
  - (A) Richards North and Tuscarora South
  - (B) Richards South and Wisteria South
  - (C) Richards South and Tuscarora North
  - (D) Tuscarora North and Wisteria South
  - (E) Tuscarora South and Wisteria South
2. It CANNOT be true that females are assigned to both
  - (A) Richards South and Wisteria South
  - (B) Richards South and Tuscarora South
  - (C) Richards South and Veblen North
  - (D) Tuscarora South and Wisteria South
  - (E) Veblen North and Wisteria South
3. If Wisteria North is assigned females, then females must also be assigned to which one of the following?
  - (A) Richards South
  - (B) Wisteria South
  - (C) Tuscarora South
  - (D) Veblen South
  - (E) Veblen North
4. If males are assigned to Veblen South, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the wings that CANNOT be assigned males?
  - (A) Richards North, Tuscarora North
  - (B) Richards North, Tuscarora North, Veblen North
  - (C) Richards North, Tuscarora North, Wisteria South
  - (D) Richards North, Tuscarora North, Veblen North, Wisteria South
  - (E) Richards North, Richards South, Tuscarora North, Veblen North, Wisteria South
5. If Tuscarora South is assigned females, then it could be true that females are assigned to both
  - (A) Richards South and Wisteria North
  - (B) Richards South and Wisteria South
  - (C) Veblen North and Wisteria North
  - (D) Veblen South and Wisteria South
  - (E) Veblen South and Veblen North

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Questions 6-11

In a single day, exactly seven trucks—S, T, U, W, X, Y, and Z—are the only arrivals at a warehouse. No truck arrives at the same time as any other truck, and no truck arrives more than once that day. Each truck is either green or red (but not both). The following conditions apply:

No two consecutive arrivals are red.

Y arrives at some time before both T and W.

Exactly two of the trucks that arrive before Y are red.

S is the sixth arrival.

Z arrives at some time before U.

6. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the trucks arrive?

(A) X, Z, U, Y, W, S, T  
 (B) X, Y, Z, U, W, S, T  
 (C) Z, W, U, T, Y, S, X  
 (D) Z, U, T, Y, W, S, X  
 (E) U, Z, Y, T, S, W, X

7. For which one of the following pairs of trucks is it the case that they CANNOT both be red?

(A) S and X  
 (B) T and S  
 (C) U and W  
 (D) W and T  
 (E) X and Z

8. If X is the third arrival, then which one of the following trucks must be green?

(A) S  
 (B) T  
 (C) U  
 (D) W  
 (E) Z

9. If exactly three of the trucks are green, then which one of the following trucks must be green?

(A) S  
 (B) T  
 (C) U  
 (D) W  
 (E) Z

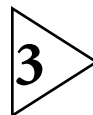
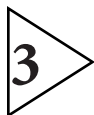
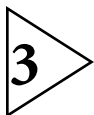
10. For exactly how many of the seven trucks can one determine exactly how many trucks arrived before it?

(A) one  
 (B) two  
 (C) three  
 (D) four  
 (E) five

11. Which one of the following pairs of trucks CANNOT arrive consecutively at the warehouse?

(A) U and Y  
 (B) X and Y  
 (C) Y and T  
 (D) Y and W  
 (E) Y and Z

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



### Questions 12-18

A total of six books occupies three small shelves—one on the first shelf, two on the second shelf, and three on the third shelf. Two of the books are grammars—one of Farsi, the other of Hausa. Two others are linguistics monographs—one on phonology, the other on semantics. The remaining two books are novels—one by Vonnegut, the other by Woolf. The books' arrangement is consistent with the following:

There is at least one novel on the same shelf as the Farsi grammar.

The monographs are not both on the same shelf.

The Vonnegut novel is not on the same shelf as either monograph.

12. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of the bookshelves to the books on each of them?

- (A) first shelf: Hausa grammar  
second shelf: semantics monograph, Vonnegut novel  
third shelf: Farsi grammar, phonology monograph, Woolf novel
- (B) first shelf: semantics monograph  
second shelf: Farsi grammar, Vonnegut novel  
third shelf: Hausa grammar, phonology monograph, Woolf novel
- (C) first shelf: Vonnegut novel  
second shelf: phonology monograph, Farsi grammar  
third shelf: Hausa grammar, semantics monograph, Woolf novel
- (D) first shelf: Woolf novel  
second shelf: phonology and semantics monographs  
third shelf: Farsi and Hausa grammars, Vonnegut novel
- (E) first shelf: Woolf novel  
second shelf: Farsi grammar, Vonnegut novel  
third shelf: Hausa grammar, phonology and semantics monographs

13. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) A grammar is on the first shelf.
- (B) A linguistics monograph is on the same shelf as the Hausa grammar.
- (C) A novel is on the first shelf.
- (D) The novels are on the same shelf as each other.
- (E) Neither linguistics monograph is on the first shelf.

14. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) A linguistics monograph and a grammar are on the second shelf.
- (B) A novel and a grammar are on the second shelf.
- (C) At least one linguistics monograph and at least one grammar are on the third shelf.
- (D) At least one novel and at least one grammar are on the third shelf.
- (E) At least one novel and at least one linguistics monograph are on the third shelf.

15. If both grammars are on the same shelf, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The phonology monograph is on the third shelf.
- (B) A novel is on the first shelf.
- (C) Both novels are on the second shelf.
- (D) The Farsi grammar is on the second shelf.
- (E) The phonology monograph is on the first shelf.

16. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) A linguistics monograph is on the first shelf.
- (B) No more than one novel is on each shelf.
- (C) The Farsi grammar is not on the same shelf as the Hausa grammar.
- (D) The semantics monograph is not on the same shelf as the Woolf novel.
- (E) The Woolf novel is not on the first shelf.

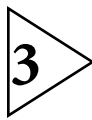
17. If the Farsi grammar is not on the third shelf, which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The phonology monograph is on the second shelf.
- (B) The Hausa grammar is on the second shelf.
- (C) The semantics monograph is on the third shelf.
- (D) The Vonnegut novel is on the third shelf.
- (E) The Woolf novel is on the second shelf.

18. If the Hausa grammar and the phonology monograph are on the same shelf, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) The phonology monograph is on the third shelf.
- (B) The Vonnegut novel is on the second shelf.
- (C) The semantics monograph is on the second shelf.
- (D) The semantics monograph is on the first shelf.
- (E) The Woolf novel is on the third shelf.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



### Questions 19-24

A swim team with exactly five members—Jacobson, Kruger, Lu, Miller, Ortiz—swims a ten-lap relay race. Each team member swims exactly two of the laps: one swims laps 1 and 6, one swims laps 2 and 7, one swims laps 3 and 8, one swims laps 4 and 9, and one swims laps 5 and 10.

The following conditions apply:

Neither of Kruger's laps is immediately before either of Lu's.

Jacobson does not swim lap 9.

Ortiz's first lap is after (but not necessarily immediately after) Miller's.

At least one of Jacobson's laps is immediately after one of Ortiz's laps.

19. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the swimmers of the first five laps, in order from lap 1 through lap 5?
  - (A) Jacobson, Kruger, Miller, Lu, Ortiz
  - (B) Kruger, Miller, Ortiz, Jacobson, Lu
  - (C) Lu, Miller, Jacobson, Kruger, Ortiz
  - (D) Ortiz, Kruger, Miller, Lu, Jacobson
  - (E) Miller, Ortiz, Jacobson, Kruger, Lu
20. If Jacobson swims lap 8, then for exactly how many of the ten laps can one determine which team member swims the lap?
  - (A) ten
  - (B) eight
  - (C) six
  - (D) four
  - (E) two
21. If Ortiz swims lap 4, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Jacobson swims lap 1.
  - (B) Jacobson swims lap 3.
  - (C) Kruger swims lap 5.
  - (D) Lu swims lap 3.
  - (E) Miller swims lap 5.
22. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Jacobson swims lap 4.
  - (B) Kruger swims lap 5.
  - (C) Lu swims lap 5.
  - (D) Miller swims lap 10.
  - (E) Ortiz swims lap 6.
23. Jacobson CANNOT swim which one of the following laps?
  - (A) lap 1
  - (B) lap 2
  - (C) lap 3
  - (D) lap 6
  - (E) lap 10
24. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the swimmers of the last five laps, in order from lap 6 through lap 10?
  - (A) Jacobson, Miller, Kruger, Ortiz, Lu
  - (B) Kruger, Lu, Miller, Ortiz, Jacobson
  - (C) Lu, Kruger, Miller, Ortiz, Jacobson
  - (D) Miller, Kruger, Ortiz, Jacobson, Lu
  - (E) Ortiz, Jacobson, Kruger, Miller, Lu

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.



## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

**Directions:** The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. Criminals often have an unusual self-image. Embezzlers often think of their actions as “only borrowing money.” Many people convicted of violent crimes rationalize their actions by some sort of denial; either the victim “deserved it” and so the action was justified, or “it simply wasn’t my fault.” Thus, in many cases, by criminals’ characterization of their situations, \_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the passage?

- (A) they ought to be rewarded for their actions
  - (B) they are perceived to be the victim of some other criminal
  - (C) their actions are not truly criminal
  - (D) the criminal justice system is inherently unfair
  - (E) they deserve only a light sentence for their crimes
2. The vomeronasal organ (VNO) is found inside the noses of various animals. While its structural development and function are clearer in other animals, most humans have a VNO that is detectable, though only microscopically. When researchers have been able to stimulate VNO cells in humans, the subjects have reported experiencing subtle smell sensations. It seems, then, that the VNO, though not completely understood, is a functioning sensory organ in most humans.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the argument?

- (A) It is not known whether the researchers succeeded in stimulating only VNO cells in the human subjects’ noses.
- (B) Relative to its occurrence in certain other animals, the human VNO appears to be anatomically rudimentary and underdeveloped.
- (C) Certain chemicals that play a leading role in the way the VNO functions in animals in which it is highly developed do not appear to play a role in its functioning in humans.
- (D) Secondary anatomical structures associated with the VNO in other animals seem to be absent in humans.
- (E) For many animal species, the VNO is thought to subtly enhance the sense of smell.

3. An instructor presented two paintings to a class. She said that the first had hung in prestigious museums but the second was produced by an unknown amateur. Each student was asked which painting was better. Everyone selected the first. The instructor later presented the same two paintings in the same order to a different class. This time she said that the first was produced by an unknown amateur but the second had hung in prestigious museums. In this class, everyone said that the second painting was better.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) Most of the students would not like any work of art that they believed to have been produced by an unknown amateur.
- (B) None of the claims that the instructor made about the paintings was true.
- (C) Each of the students would like most of the paintings hanging in any prestigious museum.
- (D) In judging the paintings, some of the students were affected by what they had been told about the history of the paintings.
- (E) Had the instructor presented the paintings without telling the students anything about them, almost all of the students would have judged them to be roughly equal in artistic worth.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. An overwhelming number of industry's chief executive officers who earn over \$250,000 annually attended prestigious business schools. Therefore Greta Harris, who attended a prestigious business school, must be a chief executive officer who earns over \$250,000 annually.
- Which one of the following exhibits flawed reasoning most nearly parallel to that exhibited in the argument above?
- (A) Many opera singers are high-strung. Consequently it must be true that Fred, a high-strung opera singer, will develop the health problems associated with being high-strung.
  - (B) The most famous opera singers practiced constantly in order to improve their voices. Therefore Franz will be more famous than will his rival Otto, who rarely practices.
  - (C) Many of the most popular opera singers are Italian. Thus it must be true that opera is greatly enjoyed by many Italians.
  - (D) Quite a few opera singers carry a bent nail onstage for good luck. Therefore George, an opera singer, must owe his good luck to the bent nail that he always carries.
  - (E) A great many successful opera singers studied more than one language. Hence Eileen must be a successful opera singer, since she studied more than one language.
5. After 1950, in response to record growth in worldwide food demand, farmers worldwide sharply increased fertilizer use. As a result, the productivity of farmland more than doubled by 1985. Since 1985, farmers have sought to increase farmland productivity even further. Nevertheless, worldwide fertilizer use has declined by 6 percent between 1985 and the present.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the information above?

- (A) Since 1985 the rate at which the world's population has increased has exceeded the rate at which new arable land has been created through irrigation and other methods.
- (B) Several varieties of crop plants that have become popular recently, such as soybeans, are as responsive to fertilizer as are traditional grain crops.
- (C) Between 1950 and 1985 farmers were able to increase the yield of many varieties of crop plants.
- (D) After fertilizer has been added to soil for several years, adding fertilizer to the soil in subsequent years does not significantly improve crop production.
- (E) Between 1975 and 1980 fertilizer prices temporarily increased because of labor disputes in several fertilizer-exporting nations, and these disputes disrupted worldwide fertilizer production.

6. In a study, infant monkeys given a choice between two surrogate mothers—a bare wire structure equipped with a milk bottle, or a soft, suede-covered wire structure equipped with a milk bottle—unhesitatingly chose the latter. When given a choice between a bare wire structure equipped with a milk bottle and a soft, suede-covered wire structure lacking a milk bottle, they unhesitatingly chose the former.

Which one of the following is most supported by the information above?

- (A) Infant monkeys' desire for warmth and comfort is nearly as strong as their desire for food.
  - (B) For infant monkeys, suede is a less convincing substitute for their mother's touch than animal fur would be.
  - (C) For infant monkeys, a milk bottle is a less convincing substitute for their mother's teat than suede is for their mother's touch.
  - (D) For infant monkeys, a milk bottle is an equally convincing substitute for their mother's teat as suede is for their mother's touch.
  - (E) Infant monkeys' desire for food is stronger than their desire for warmth and comfort.
7. Hazel: Faster and more accurate order processing would help our business. To increase profits, we should process orders electronically rather than manually, because customers' orders will then go directly to all relevant parties.
- Max: We would lose money if we started processing orders electronically. Most people prefer to interact with human beings when placing orders. If we switch to electronic order processing, our business will appear cold and inhuman, and we will attract fewer customers.

Hazel and Max disagree over whether

- (A) electronic order processing is faster and more accurate than is manual order processing
- (B) faster and more accurate order processing would be financially beneficial to their business
- (C) switching to electronic order processing would be financially beneficial to their business
- (D) their business has an obligation to be as profitable as possible
- (E) electronic order processing would appear cold and inhuman to most of their customers

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8. Commentator: In the new century, only nations with all the latest electronic technology will experience great economic prosperity. The people in these nations will be constantly bombarded with images of how people in other countries live. This will increase their tendency to question their own customs and traditions, leading to a dissolution of those customs and traditions. Hence, in the new century, the stability of a nation's cultural identity will likely \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the commentator's argument?

- (A) depend on a just distribution of electronic technology among all nations
- (B) decrease if that nation comes to have a high level of economic wealth
- (C) be ensured by laws that protect the customs and traditions of that culture
- (D) be threatened only if the people of that culture fail to acquire the latest technical skills
- (E) be best maintained by ensuring gradual assimilation of new technical knowledge and skills

9. Cultural historian: Universal acceptance of scientific theories that regard human beings only as natural objects subject to natural forces outside the individual's control will inevitably lead to a general decline in morality. After all, if people do not believe that they are responsible for their actions, they will feel unashamed when they act immorally, and a widespread failure of individuals to feel ashamed of their immoral actions is bound to lead to a general moral decline.

The conclusion drawn by the cultural historian follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Science does not enable human beings to control natural forces.
- (B) Human beings who regard themselves only as natural objects will as a result lose their sense of responsibility for their actions.
- (C) People who have a sense of shame for their moral transgressions will feel responsible for their actions.
- (D) Some scientific theories hold that human beings are not responsible for their actions.
- (E) Scientific explanations that regard human beings as in some respects independent of the laws of nature will not lead to a general decline in morality.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 10-11

Lydia: Red squirrels are known to make holes in the bark of sugar maple trees and to consume the trees' sap. Since sugar maple sap is essentially water with a small concentration of sugar, the squirrels almost certainly are after either water or sugar. Water is easily available from other sources in places where maple trees grow, so the squirrels would not go to the trouble of chewing holes in trees just to get water. Therefore, they are probably after the sugar.

Galina: It must be something other than sugar, because the concentration of sugar in the maple sap is so low that a squirrel would need to drink an enormous amount of sap to get any significant amount of sugar.

10. Lydia's argument proceeds by
- (A) dismissing potentially disconfirming data
  - (B) citing a general rule of which the conclusion is a specific instance
  - (C) presenting an observed action as part of a larger pattern of behavior
  - (D) drawing an analogy between well-understood phenomena and an unexplained phenomenon
  - (E) rejecting a possible alternative explanation for an observed phenomenon
11. Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the force of Galina's attempted rebuttal of Lydia's argument?
- (A) Squirrels are known to like foods that have a high concentration of sugar.
  - (B) Once a hole in a sugar maple trunk has provided one red squirrel with sap, other red squirrels will make additional holes in its trunk.
  - (C) Trees other than sugar maples, whose sap contains a lower concentration of sugar than does sugar maple sap, are less frequently tapped by red squirrels.
  - (D) Red squirrels leave the sugar maple sap that slowly oozes out of the holes in the tree's trunk until much of the water in the sap has evaporated.
  - (E) During the season when sap can be obtained from sugar maple trees, the weather often becomes cold enough to prevent sap from oozing out of the trees.

12. Pundit: People complain about how ineffectual their legislative representatives are, but this apparent ineffectuality is simply the manifestation of compromises these representatives must make when they do what they were elected to do: compete for the government's scarce funds. So, when people express dissatisfaction with their legislative representatives, we can be assured that these representatives are simply doing what they were elected to do.

The pundit's argument is flawed because it takes for granted that

- (A) the apparent ineffectuality of legislative representatives is the only source of popular dissatisfaction with those representatives
  - (B) governmental resources that are currently scarce cannot become more abundant except by the actions of politicians
  - (C) constituents would continue to be dissatisfied with the effectuality of their legislative representatives if constituents were aware of the cause of this apparent ineffectuality
  - (D) legislative compromise inevitably results in popular dissatisfaction with politicians
  - (E) only elected public servants tend to elicit dissatisfaction among the public
13. When several of a dermatologist's patients complained of a rash on just one side of their faces, the dermatologist suspected that the cause was some kind of external contact. In each case it turned out that the rash occurred on the side of the face to which the telephone was held. The dermatologist concluded that the rash was caused by prolonged contact with telephones.
- Each of the following, if true, provides additional support for the dermatologist's diagnosis EXCEPT:
- (A) Many telephones are now manufactured using a kind of plastic to which some people are mildly allergic.
  - (B) Contact between other devices and the patients' faces occurred equally on both sides of their faces.
  - (C) Most of the patients had occupations that required them to use their telephones extensively.
  - (D) Telephones are used by most people in the industrialized world.
  - (E) The complaints occurred after an increase in the patients' use of the telephone.

14. The fact that politicians in a certain country are trying to reduce government spending does not by itself explain why they have voted to eliminate all government-supported scholarship programs. Government spending could have been reduced even more if instead they had cut back on military spending.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

- (A) The fact that Phyllis does not make much money at her new job does not by itself explain why she refuses to buy expensive clothing. Phyllis has always bought only inexpensive clothing even though she used to make a lot of money.
- (B) The fact that Brooks has a part-time job does not by itself explain why he is doing poorly in school. Many students with part-time jobs are able to set aside enough time for study and thus maintain high grades.
- (C) The fact that Sallie and Jim have different work styles does not by itself explain why they could not work together. Sallie and Jim could have resolved their differences if they had communicated more with one another when they began to work together.
- (D) The fact that Roger wanted more companionship does not by itself explain why he adopted ten cats last year. He would not have adopted them all if anyone else had been willing to adopt some of them.
- (E) The fact that Thelma's goal is to become famous does not by itself explain why she took up theatrical acting. It is easier to become famous through writing or directing plays than through theatrical acting.

15. Editorial: The threat of harsh punishment for a transgression usually decreases one's tendency to feel guilt or shame for committing that transgression, and the tendency to feel guilt or shame for committing a transgression reduces a person's tendency to commit transgressions. Thus, increasing the severity of the legal penalties for transgressions may amplify people's tendency to ignore the welfare of others.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the editorial's argument?

- (A) Legal penalties do not determine the morality of an action.
- (B) At least some actions that involve ignoring the welfare of others are transgressions.
- (C) People who are concerned about threats to their own well-being tend to be less concerned about the welfare of others.
- (D) The threat of harsh punishment deters people from committing transgressions only if this threat is at least sometimes carried out.
- (E) Everyone has at least some tendency to feel guilt or shame for committing extremely severe transgressions.

16. In determining the authenticity of a painting, connoisseurs claim to be guided by the emotional impact the work has on them. For example, if a painting purportedly by Rembrandt is expressive and emotionally moving in a certain way, then this is supposedly evidence that the work was created by Rembrandt himself, and not by one of his students. But the degree to which an artwork has an emotional impact differs wildly from person to person. So a connoisseur's assessment cannot be given credence.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A) ignores the fact that anybody, not just a connoisseur, can give an assessment of the emotional impact of a painting
  - (B) is based on the consideration of the nature of just one painter's works, even though the conclusion is about paintings in general
  - (C) neglects the possibility that there may be widespread agreement among connoisseurs about emotional impact even when the public's assessment varies wildly
  - (D) presumes, without giving justification, that a painting's emotional impact is irrelevant to the determination of that painting's authenticity
  - (E) presumes, without offering evidence, that Rembrandt was better at conveying emotions in painting than were other painters
17. A year ago the government reduced the highway speed limit, and in the year since, there have been significantly fewer highway fatalities than there were in the previous year. Therefore, speed limit reduction can reduce traffic fatalities.

The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it takes for granted that

- (A) highway traffic has not increased over the past year
- (B) the majority of drivers obeyed the new speed limit
- (C) there is a relation between driving speed and the number of automobile accidents
- (D) the new speed limit was more strictly enforced than the old
- (E) the number of traffic fatalities the year before the new speed limit was introduced was not abnormally high

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. A plausible explanation of the disappearance of the dinosaurs is what is known as the comet theory. A large enough comet colliding with Earth could have caused a cloud of dust that enshrouded the planet and cooled the climate long enough to result in the dinosaurs' demise.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (A) One of the various schools of paleontology adheres to an explanation for the disappearance of the dinosaurs that is significantly different from the comet theory.
- (B) Various species of animals from the same era as the dinosaurs and similar to them in physiology and habitat did not become extinct when the dinosaurs did.
- (C) It cannot be determined from a study of dinosaur skeletons whether the animals died from the effects of a dust cloud.
- (D) Many other animal species from the era of the dinosaurs did not become extinct at the same time the dinosaurs did.
- (E) The consequences for vegetation and animals of a comet colliding with Earth are not fully understood.

19. Large-scale government projects designed to benefit everyone—such as roads, schools, and bridges—usually benefit some small segments of society, initially at least, more than others. The more equally and widely political power is distributed among the citizenry, the less likely such projects are to receive funding. Hence, government by referendum rather than by means of elected representatives tends to diminish, not enhance, the welfare of a society.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (A) Large-scale government projects sometimes enhance the welfare of society.
- (B) Large-scale projects are more likely to fulfill their intended purposes if they are not executed by the government.
- (C) Government by referendum actually undermines the democratic process.
- (D) The primary purpose of an equal distribution of political power is to enhance the welfare of society.
- (E) Government by referendum is the only way to distribute political power equally and widely.

20. The desire for praise is the desire to obtain, as a sign that one is good, the favorable opinions of others. But because people merit praise only for those actions motivated by a desire to help others, it follows that one who aids others primarily out of a desire for praise does not deserve praise for that aid.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?

- (A) An action that is motivated by a desire for the favorable opinion of others cannot also be motivated by a desire to help others.
- (B) No action is worthy of praise if it is motivated solely by a desire for praise.
- (C) People who are indifferent to the welfare of others do not deserve praise.
- (D) One deserves praise for advancing one's own interests only if one also advances the interests of others.
- (E) It is the motives rather than the consequences of one's actions that determine whether one deserves praise for them.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Political theorist: Newly enacted laws need a period of immunity during which they can be repealed only if circumstances are dire. This is because the short-term consequences of any statutory change are likely to be painful, since people are not accustomed to it, while its long-term benefits are initially obscure, because people require time to learn how to take advantage of it.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the political theorist's argument?

- (A) Whether a law should be retained is independent of what the voters think its consequences will be.
- (B) Whether a law should be retained depends primarily on the long-term consequences of its enactment.
- (C) The repeal of a law should be at least as difficult as the passage of a law.
- (D) The short-term consequences of a law's repeal should be considered more carefully than the short-term consequences of its passage.
- (E) The long-term consequences of the enactment of a law should be more beneficial than its short-term consequences.

22. The druid stones discovered in Ireland are very, very old. But this particular druid stone was discovered in Scotland; hence, it must be of more recent vintage.

The argument is flawed because it

- (A) allows a key term to shift in meaning from one use to the next
- (B) takes the fact that most members of a group have a certain property to constitute evidence that all members of the group have that property
- (C) takes for granted the very claim that it sets out to establish
- (D) presumes without justification that what was true of the members of a group in the past will continue to be true of them in the future
- (E) takes the fact that all members of a group have a certain property to constitute evidence that the members of the group are the only things with that property

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 23-24

Robert: Speed limits on residential streets in Crownsbury are routinely ignored by drivers. People crossing those streets are endangered by speeding drivers, yet the city does not have enough police officers to patrol every street. So the city should install speed bumps and signs warning of their presence on residential streets to slow down traffic.

Sheila: That is a bad idea. People who are driving too fast can easily lose control of their vehicles when they hit a speed bump.

23. Sheila's response depends on the presupposition that

- (A) problems of the kind that Robert describes are worse in Crownsbury than they are in other cities
- (B) Robert's proposal is intended to address a problem that Robert does not in fact intend it to address
- (C) with speed bumps and warning signs in place, there would still be drivers who would not slow down to a safe speed
- (D) most of the people who are affected by the problem Robert describes would be harmed by the installation of speed bumps and warning signs
- (E) problems of the kind that Robert describes do not occur on any nonresidential streets in Crownsbury

24. The relationship of Sheila's statement to Robert's argument is that Sheila's statement

- (A) raises the objection that the problem with which Robert is concerned may not be as serious as he takes it to be
- (B) argues that the solution Robert advocates is likely to have undesirable side effects of its own
- (C) defends an alternative course of action as more desirable than the one advocated by Robert
- (D) concedes that the solution advocated by Robert would be effective, but insists that the reasons for this are not those given by Robert
- (E) charges that Robert's proposal would have no net effect on the problem he describes

25. In ancient Mesopotamia, prior to 2900 B.C., wheat was cultivated in considerable quantities, but after 2900 B.C. production of that grain began to decline as the production of barley increased sharply. Some historians who study ancient Mesopotamia contend that the decline in wheat production was due to excessive irrigation, lack of drainage, and the consequent accumulation of salt residues in the soil.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to support the historians' contention concerning the reasons for the decline in wheat production in ancient Mesopotamia?

- (A) The cultivation of barley requires considerably less water than does the cultivation of wheat.
- (B) Barley has much greater resistance to the presence of salt in soil than does wheat.
- (C) Prior to 2900 B.C., barley was cultivated along with wheat, but the amount of barley produced was far less than the amount of wheat produced.
- (D) Around 2900 B.C., a series of wheat blights occurred, destroying much of the wheat crop year after year.
- (E) Literary and archaeological evidence indicates that in the period following 2900 B.C., barley became the principal grain in the diet of most of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia.

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.  
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

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Acknowledgment is made to the following sources from which material has been adapted for use in this test booklet:

Henry Adams, "Rembrandt or not Rembrandt?" ©1995 by the Smithsonian Institution.

Jeremy Bernstein, "The Passions of Mme. Curie." ©1995 by NYREV, Inc.

James P. Draper, ed., *Black Literature Criticism*. ©1992 by Gale Research Inc.

Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky, "The Psychology of Preferences." © by Scientific American, Inc.

Charles Sevilla, "Unanimous Juries Are Essential." ©1983 by Greenhaven Press, Inc.



DATE

The publisher of a popular how-to book on a computer graphics software product is deciding between two courses of action. The first is to order a new printing of the current edition of the book, which would otherwise probably be out of stock within three months. The second is to forgo a new printing and risk running out of copies until a revised edition of the book is ready for publication, at which point there will be no need to print more copies of the current edition. Write an argument supporting one of these courses of action over the other, using the following considerations to guide your decision:

- The particular software product that the book covers is soon to be updated, which will render the current edition of the book out of date. The revised edition of the book, which will cover only the new version of the software, can be in print within six weeks after work on the revision is begun. The company that produces the software has a history of releasing a new version every twelve months, and if the company keeps to this schedule the new version will be released within three months.

[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS:**

1. Use the Answer Key on the next page to check your answers.
2. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your Raw Score.
3. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your Raw Score into the 120-180 scale.

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

1. Enter the number of questions you answered correctly in each section

NUMBER  
CORRECT

SECTION I.....

SECTION II.....

SECTION III.....

SECTION IV.....

2. Enter the sum here: \_\_\_\_\_ THIS IS YOUR  
RAW SCORE.

**CONVERSION CHART**

**For Converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT  
Scaled Score  
LSAT Prep Test XXXVII**

| <b>REPORTED<br/>SCORE</b> | <b>LOWEST</b> | <b>RAW SCORE</b> | <b>HIGHEST</b> |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 180                       | 100           |                  | 101            |
| 179                       | 99            |                  | 99             |
| 178                       | 98            |                  | 98             |
| 177                       | 97            |                  | 97             |
| 176                       | *             |                  | *              |
| 175                       | 96            |                  | 96             |
| 174                       | 95            |                  | 95             |
| 173                       | 94            |                  | 94             |
| 172                       | 93            |                  | 93             |
| 171                       | 92            |                  | 92             |
| 170                       | 91            |                  | 91             |
| 169                       | 89            |                  | 90             |
| 168                       | 88            |                  | 88             |
| 167                       | 87            |                  | 87             |
| 166                       | 85            |                  | 86             |
| 165                       | 84            |                  | 84             |
| 164                       | 82            |                  | 83             |
| 163                       | 81            |                  | 81             |
| 162                       | 79            |                  | 80             |
| 161                       | 77            |                  | 78             |
| 160                       | 76            |                  | 76             |
| 159                       | 74            |                  | 75             |
| 158                       | 72            |                  | 73             |
| 157                       | 70            |                  | 71             |
| 156                       | 68            |                  | 69             |
| 155                       | 67            |                  | 67             |
| 154                       | 65            |                  | 66             |
| 153                       | 63            |                  | 64             |
| 152                       | 61            |                  | 62             |
| 151                       | 59            |                  | 60             |
| 150                       | 57            |                  | 58             |
| 149                       | 56            |                  | 56             |
| 148                       | 54            |                  | 55             |
| 147                       | 52            |                  | 53             |
| 146                       | 50            |                  | 51             |
| 145                       | 48            |                  | 49             |
| 144                       | 47            |                  | 47             |
| 143                       | 45            |                  | 46             |
| 142                       | 43            |                  | 44             |
| 141                       | 41            |                  | 42             |
| 140                       | 40            |                  | 40             |
| 139                       | 38            |                  | 39             |
| 138                       | 36            |                  | 37             |
| 137                       | 35            |                  | 35             |
| 136                       | 33            |                  | 34             |
| 135                       | 32            |                  | 32             |
| 134                       | 30            |                  | 31             |
| 133                       | 29            |                  | 29             |
| 132                       | 28            |                  | 28             |
| 131                       | 27            |                  | 27             |
| 130                       | 25            |                  | 26             |
| 129                       | 24            |                  | 24             |
| 128                       | 23            |                  | 23             |
| 127                       | 22            |                  | 22             |
| 126                       | 21            |                  | 21             |
| 125                       | *             |                  | *              |
| 124                       | 20            |                  | 20             |
| 123                       | 19            |                  | 19             |
| 122                       | *             |                  | *              |
| 121                       | 18            |                  | 18             |
| 120                       | 0             |                  | 17             |

\*There is no raw score that will produce this scaled score for this form.

**SECTION I**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 8. B  | 15. A | 22. A |
| 2. D | 9. D  | 16. E | 23. C |
| 3. A | 10. A | 17. E | 24. B |
| 4. C | 11. A | 18. C | 25. D |
| 5. A | 12. C | 19. C | 26. C |
| 6. C | 13. A | 20. D |       |
| 7. D | 14. A | 21. B |       |

**SECTION II**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 8. A  | 15. B | 22. B |
| 2. E | 9. E  | 16. D | 23. B |
| 3. B | 10. C | 17. E | 24. E |
| 4. B | 11. D | 18. A | 25. D |
| 5. B | 12. A | 19. C | 26. D |
| 6. E | 13. C | 20. B |       |
| 7. B | 14. D | 21. A |       |

**SECTION III**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 8. C  | 15. E | 22. B |
| 2. B | 9. A  | 16. E | 23. B |
| 3. D | 10. B | 17. C | 24. C |
| 4. D | 11. E | 18. E |       |
| 5. D | 12. B | 19. A |       |
| 6. A | 13. A | 20. A |       |
| 7. B | 14. D | 21. D |       |

**SECTION IV**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 8. B  | 15. B | 22. E |
| 2. A | 9. B  | 16. C | 23. C |
| 3. D | 10. E | 17. E | 24. B |
| 4. E | 11. D | 18. B | 25. B |
| 5. D | 12. A | 19. A |       |
| 6. E | 13. D | 20. A |       |
| 7. C | 14. E | 21. B |       |



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