



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 31

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- Analytical Reasoning SECTION I
- Logical Reasoning SECTION II
- Logical Reasoning SECTION III
- Reading Comprehension SECTION IV

Section I

Time—35 minutes

23 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 1–6

Four boys—Fred, Juan, Marc, and Paul—and three girls—Nita, Rachel, and Trisha—will be assigned to a row of five adjacent lockers, numbered consecutively 1 through 5, arranged along a straight wall. The following conditions govern the assignment of lockers to the seven children:

Each locker must be assigned to either one or two children, and each child must be assigned to exactly one locker.

Each shared locker must be assigned to one girl and one boy.

Juan must share a locker, but Rachel cannot share a locker.

Nita's locker cannot be adjacent to Trisha's locker.

Fred must be assigned to locker 3.

1. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the children who must be among those assigned to shared lockers?
 - (A) Fred, Juan
 - (B) Juan, Paul
 - (C) Juan, Marc, Paul
 - (D) Juan, Marc, Trisha
 - (E) Juan, Nita, Trisha
2. If Trisha is assigned to locker 3 and Marc alone is assigned to locker 1, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Juan is assigned to locker 4.
 - (B) Juan is assigned to locker 5.
 - (C) Paul is assigned to locker 2.
 - (D) Rachel is assigned to locker 2.
 - (E) Rachel is assigned to locker 5.
3. If the four boys are assigned to consecutively numbered lockers and Juan is assigned to locker 5, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of lockers each of which CANNOT be a shared locker?
 - (A) locker 2
 - (B) locker 4
 - (C) locker 1, locker 2
 - (D) locker 1, locker 4
 - (E) locker 2, locker 4
4. Once Rachel has been assigned to a locker, what is the maximum number of different lockers each of which could be the locker to which Juan is assigned?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
5. If the first three lockers are assigned to girls, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Juan is assigned to locker 1.
 - (B) Nita is assigned to locker 3.
 - (C) Trisha is assigned to locker 1.
 - (D) Juan is assigned to the same locker as Trisha.
 - (E) Paul is assigned to the same locker as Trisha.
6. If lockers 1 and 2 are each assigned to one boy and are not shared lockers, then locker 4 must be assigned to
 - (A) Juan
 - (B) Paul
 - (C) Rachel
 - (D) Juan and Nita
 - (E) Marc and Trisha

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Questions 7–13

A music store carries exactly ten types of CDs—both new and used of each of jazz, opera, pop, rap, and soul. The store is having a sale on some of these types of CDs. The following conditions must apply:

Used pop is on sale; new opera is not.

If both types of pop are on sale, then all soul is.

If both types of jazz are on sale, then no rap is.

If neither type of jazz is on sale, then new pop is.

If either type of rap is on sale, then no soul is.

7. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the types of CDs that are on sale?
 - (A) new jazz, used jazz, used opera, used pop, new rap
 - (B) new jazz, used pop, used rap, new soul
 - (C) used opera, used pop, new rap, used rap
 - (D) used opera, new pop, used pop, new soul
 - (E) used jazz, used pop, new soul, used soul
8. If new soul is not on sale, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) New rap is not on sale.
 - (B) New rap is on sale.
 - (C) Used opera is not on sale.
 - (D) At least one type of jazz is not on sale.
 - (E) At least one type of pop is not on sale.
9. If both types of jazz are on sale, then which one of the following is the minimum number of types of new CDs that could be included in the sale?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
10. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) Neither type of opera and neither type of rap is on sale.
 - (B) Neither type of jazz and neither type of opera is on sale.
 - (C) Neither type of opera and neither type of soul is on sale.
 - (D) Neither type of jazz and neither type of soul is on sale.
 - (E) Neither type of jazz and neither type of rap is on sale.
11. If neither type of jazz is on sale, then each of the following must be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) Used opera is on sale.
 - (B) New rap is not on sale.
 - (C) Used rap is not on sale.
 - (D) New soul is on sale.
 - (E) Used soul is on sale.
12. If new soul is the only type of new CD on sale, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
 - (A) Used jazz is not on sale.
 - (B) Used opera is not on sale.
 - (C) Used rap is not on sale.
 - (D) Used soul is on sale.
 - (E) Used soul is not on sale.
13. If exactly four of the five types of used CDs are the only CDs on sale, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Used jazz is not on sale.
 - (B) Used opera is not on sale.
 - (C) Used rap is not on sale.
 - (D) Neither type of jazz is on sale.
 - (E) Neither type of rap and neither type of soul is on sale.

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Questions 14–18

During a single week, from Monday through Friday, tours will be conducted of a company's three divisions—Operations, Production, and Sales. Exactly five tours will be conducted that week, one each day. The schedule of tours for the week must conform to the following restrictions:

Each division is toured at least once.

The Operations division is not toured on Monday.

The Production division is not toured on Wednesday.

The Sales division is toured on two consecutive days, and on no other days.

If the Operations division is toured on Thursday, then the Production division is toured on Friday.

14. Which one of the following CANNOT be true of the week's tour schedule?
- (A) The division that is toured on Monday is also toured on Tuesday.
 - (B) The division that is toured on Monday is also toured on Friday.
 - (C) The division that is toured on Tuesday is also toured on Thursday.
 - (D) The division that is toured on Wednesday is also toured on Friday.
 - (E) The division that is toured on Thursday is also toured on Friday.
15. If in addition to the Sales division one other division is toured on two consecutive days, then it could be true of the week's tour schedule both that the
- (A) Production division is toured on Monday and that the Operations division is toured on Thursday
 - (B) Production division is toured on Tuesday and that the Sales division is toured on Wednesday
 - (C) Operations division is toured on Tuesday and that the Production division is toured on Friday
 - (D) Sales division is toured on Monday and that the Operations division is toured on Friday
 - (E) Sales division is toured on Wednesday and that the Production division is toured on Friday
16. If in the week's tour schedule the division that is toured on Tuesday is also toured on Friday, then for which one of the following days must a tour of the Production division be scheduled?
- (A) Monday
 - (B) Tuesday
 - (C) Wednesday
 - (D) Thursday
 - (E) Friday
17. If in the week's tour schedule the division that is toured on Monday is not the division that is toured on Tuesday, then which one of the following could be true of the week's schedule?
- (A) A tour of the Sales division is scheduled for some day earlier in the week than is any tour of the Production division.
 - (B) A tour of the Operations division is scheduled for some day earlier in the week than is any tour of the Production division.
 - (C) The Sales division is toured on Monday.
 - (D) The Production division is toured on Tuesday.
 - (E) The Operations division is toured on Wednesday.
18. If in the week's tour schedule the division that is toured on Tuesday is also toured on Wednesday, then which one of the following must be true of the week's tour schedule?
- (A) The Production division is toured on Monday.
 - (B) The Operations division is toured on Tuesday.
 - (C) The Sales division is toured on Wednesday.
 - (D) The Sales division is toured on Thursday.
 - (E) The Production division is toured on Friday.

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Questions 19–23

A crew of up to five workers is to install a partition in at most three days. The crew completes five tasks in this order: framing, wallboarding, taping, sanding, priming. The crew is selected from the following list, which specifies exactly the tasks each person can do:

George: taping
Helena: sanding, priming
Inga: framing, priming
Kelly: framing, sanding
Leanda: wallboarding, taping
Maricita: sanding
Olaf: wallboarding, priming

The following conditions must apply:

At least one task is done each day.
Taping and priming are done on different days.
Each crew member does at least one task during the installation, but no more than one task a day.
Each task is done by exactly one worker, completed the day it is started and before the next task begins.

19. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the members of the crew?
- (A) George, Helena, Inga, Kelly
(B) George, Helena, Kelly, Leanda
(C) Helena, Inga, Kelly, Olaf
(D) Helena, Inga, Maricita, Olaf
(E) George, Helena, Leanda, Maricita, Olaf
20. If the installation takes three days, and if the same two crew members work on the first and third days, then which one of the following could be the pair of crew members who work on those two days?
- (A) Helena and Inga
(B) Inga and Kelly
(C) Inga and Leanda
(D) Kelly and Olaf
(E) Leanda and Olaf
21. Each of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the members of the crew EXCEPT:
- (A) Helena, Inga, Kelly, Maricita
(B) Inga, Kelly, Leanda, Olaf
(C) George, Helena, Inga, Leanda
(D) Inga, Leanda, Maricita, Olaf
(E) Kelly, Leanda, Maricita, Olaf
22. If the installation takes three days, and if the sanding is done on the third day, then which one of the following could be a list of all the crew members who work on the second day?
- (A) Inga
(B) Kelly
(C) Olaf
(D) George and Helena
(E) Leanda and Olaf
23. Which one of the following could be a pair of members of the crew both of whom work on the same days as each other and each of whom perform two tasks?
- (A) George and Maricita
(B) Helena and Kelly
(C) Inga and Leanda
(D) Kelly and Leanda
(E) Leanda and Olaf

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

24 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. **Moralist:** TV talk shows are contributing to the moral decline in our country. By constantly being shown the least moral people in our society, viewers begin to think that such people are the norm, and that there is something wrong with being morally upright.

TV talk show host: Well, if there is such a decline, it's not because of TV talk shows: we simply show people what they want to see. What can be wrong with letting the viewers decide? Furthermore, if restrictions were put on my show, that would amount to censorship, which is wrong.

The moralist's and the TV talk show host's statements provide the most support for holding that they disagree about whether

- (A) TV talk shows should be censored
 - (B) people's moral standards have changed
 - (C) TV talk shows influence people's conception of what is the norm
 - (D) TV talk shows, by presenting immoral guests, are causing a moral decline
 - (E) it is wrong not to let the viewers decide what they want to see
2. For the last three years, entomologists have been searching for a parasite to help control a whitefly that has recently become a serious crop pest. Believing this new pest to be a variety of sweet-potato whitefly, the entomologists confined their search to parasites of the sweet-potato whitefly. Genetic research now shows the new pest to be a distinct species, the silverleaf whitefly. Therefore, the search for a parasite has so far been wasted effort.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
- (A) All varieties of the sweet-potato whitefly are serious crop pests.
 - (B) If a crop pest has a parasite, that parasite can always be used to control that pest.
 - (C) The chances of successfully identifying a useful parasite of the new pest have increased since the proper identification of the pest.
 - (D) No parasite of the sweet-potato whitefly is also a parasite of the silverleaf whitefly.
 - (E) In the last three years, the entomologists found no parasites of the sweet-potato whitefly.

3. **Announcement for a television program:** Are female physicians more sensitive than male physicians to the needs of women patients? To get the answer, we'll ask physicians of both sexes this question. Tune in tomorrow.

Which one of the following, if true, identifies a flaw in the plan for the program?

- (A) Physicians are in general unwilling to describe the treatment style of other physicians.
- (B) There still are fewer women than men who are physicians, so a patient might not have the opportunity to choose a woman as a physician.
- (C) Those who are best able to provide answers to the question are patients, rather than physicians.
- (D) Since medical research is often performed on men, not all results are fully applicable to women as patients.
- (E) Women as patients are now beginning to take a more active role in managing their care and making sure that they understand the medical alternatives.

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4. Doctor: The practice of using this therapy to treat the illness cannot be adequately supported by the claim that any therapy for treating the illness is more effective than no therapy at all. What must also be taken into account is that this therapy is expensive and complicated.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the doctor's argument?

- (A) The therapy is more effective than no treatment at all for the illness.
 - (B) The therapy is more effective than other forms of treatment for the illness.
 - (C) The therapy is more expensive and complicated than other forms of treatment for the illness.
 - (D) The therapy should not be used to treat the illness unless it is either effective or inexpensive.
 - (E) The therapy's possible effectiveness in treating the illness is not sufficient justification for using it.
5. Television executives recently announced that advertising time on television will cost 10 to 15 percent more next fall than it cost last fall. The executives argued that in spite of this increase, advertisers will continue to profit from television advertising, and so advertising time will be no harder to sell next fall than it was last fall.

Which one of the following, if true, would most support the television executives' argument?

- (A) Most costs of production and distribution of products typically advertised on television are expected to rise 3 to 7 percent in the next year.
- (B) The system for rating the size of the audience watching any given television advertisement will change next fall.
- (C) Next fall advertising time on television will no longer be available in blocks smaller than 30 seconds.
- (D) The amount of television advertising time purchased by providers of services is increasing, while the amount of such time purchased by providers of products is decreasing.
- (E) A recent survey has shown that the average number of hours people spend watching television is increasing at the rate of 2 percent every two months.

6. It is proposed to allow the sale, without prescription, of a medication that physicians currently prescribe to treat the common ear inflammation called "swimmer's ear." The principal objection is that most people lack the expertise for proper self-diagnosis and might not seek medical help for more serious conditions in the mistaken belief that they have swimmer's ear. Yet in a recent study, of 1,000 people who suspected that they had swimmer's ear, 84 percent had made a correct diagnosis—a slightly better accuracy rate than physicians have in diagnosing swimmer's ear. Thus, clearly, most people can diagnose swimmer's ear in themselves without ever having to consult a physician.

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

- (A) Cases in which swimmer's ear progresses to more serious infections are very rare.
- (B) Most of those who suspected incorrectly that they had swimmer's ear also believed that they had other ailments that in fact they did not have.
- (C) Most of the people who diagnosed themselves correctly had been treated by a physician for prior occurrence of swimmer's ear.
- (D) Physicians who specialize in ear diseases are generally able to provide more accurate diagnoses than those provided by general practitioners.
- (E) For many people who develop swimmer's ear, the condition disappears without medical or pharmaceutical intervention.

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7. Social critic: The whole debate over the legal right of rock singers to utter violent lyrics misses the point. Legally, there is very little that may not be said. But not everything that may legally be said, ought to be said. Granted, violence predates the rise in popularity of such music. Yet words also have the power to change the way we see and the way we act.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?

- (A) If rock music that contains violent lyrics is morally wrong, then it should be illegal.
 - (B) The law should be changed so that the government is mandated to censor rock music that contains violent lyrics.
 - (C) Violent rock song lyrics do not incite violence, they merely reflect the violence in society.
 - (D) If rock musicians voluntarily censor their violent lyrics, this may help to reduce violence in society.
 - (E) Stopping the production of rock music that contains violent lyrics would eliminate much of the violence within society.
8. For all species of higher animals, reproduction requires the production of eggs but not necessarily the production of sperm. There are some species whose members are all female; the eggs produced by a rare female-only species of salamander hatch without fertilization. This has the drawback that all offspring have genetic codes nearly identical to that of the single parent, making the species less adaptive than species containing both male and female members.

If the statements above are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) There are some species of salamanders that have both male and female members.
- (B) There are some species of higher animals none of whose members produce eggs.
- (C) There is a significant number of female-only species of higher animals.
- (D) Some species of higher animals containing both female and male members are not very adaptive.
- (E) Some offspring of species of higher animals containing both female and male members have genetic codes more similar to one parent than to the other parent.

9. As part of a survey, approximately 10,000 randomly selected individuals were telephoned and asked a number of questions about their income and savings. Those conducting the survey observed that the older the person being queried, the more likely it was that he or she would refuse to answer any of the questions. This finding clearly demonstrates that, in general, people are more willing when they are younger than when they are older to reveal personal financial information to strangers over the telephone.

The argument above is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A) offers no evidence that the individuals queried would have responded differently had they been asked the same questions in years prior to the survey
- (B) fails to specify the exact number of people who were telephoned as part of the survey
- (C) assumes without warrant that age is the main determinant of personal income and savings levels
- (D) assumes from the outset what it purports to establish on the basis of a body of statistical evidence
- (E) provides no reason to believe that what is true of a given age group in general is also true of all individuals within that age group

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10. If something would have been justifiably regretted if it had occurred, then it is something that one should not have desired in the first place. It follows that many forgone pleasures should not have been desired in the first place.

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

- (A) One should never regret one's pleasures.
 - (B) Forgone pleasures that were not desired would not have been justifiably regretted.
 - (C) Everything that one desires and then regrets not having is a forgone pleasure.
 - (D) Many forgone pleasures would have been justifiably regretted.
 - (E) Nothing that one should not have desired in the first place fails to be a pleasure.
11. Several thousand years ago, people in what is now North America began to grow corn, which grows faster and produces more food per unit of land than do the grains these people had grown previously. Corn is less nutritious than those other grains, however, and soon after these people established corn as their staple grain crop, they began having nutrition-related health problems. Yet the people continued to grow corn as their staple grain, although they could have returned to growing the more nutritious grains.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the people mentioned continued to grow corn as their staple grain crop?

- (A) The variety of corn that the people relied on as their staple grain produced more food than did the ancestors of that variety.
- (B) Modern varieties of corn are more nutritious than were the varieties grown by people in North America several thousand years ago.
- (C) The people did not domesticate large animals for meat or milk, either of which could supply nutrients not provided by corn.
- (D) Some grain crops that could have been planted instead of corn required less fertile soil in order to flourish than corn required.
- (E) The people discovered some years after adopting corn as their staple grain that a diet that supplemented corn with certain readily available nongrain foods significantly improved their health.

12. Some biologists believe that the capacity for flight first developed in marine reptiles, claiming that feathers are clearly developed from scales. Other biologists rightly reject this suggestion, pointing out that bats have no scales and that nonmarine reptiles also have scales. Those who believe that flight first developed in tree-dwelling reptiles reject the claim that the limbs of land-dwelling reptiles might have developed into wings. They insist that it is more likely that tree-dwelling reptiles developed wings to assist their leaps from branch to branch.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the passage by the claim that nonmarine reptiles have scales?

- (A) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in marine reptiles.
- (B) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in land-dwelling animals.
- (C) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in tree-dwelling reptiles.
- (D) It weakens the claim that tree-dwelling reptiles were the first kind of reptile to develop the capacity for flight.
- (E) It corroborates the observation that some mammals without scales, such as bats, developed the capacity to fly.

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13. Studies have shown that, contrary to popular belief, middle-aged people have more fear of dying than do elderly people.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the phenomenon shown by the studies EXCEPT:

- (A) The longer one lives, the more likely it is that one has come to terms with dying.
 - (B) Middle-aged people have more people dependent upon them than people of any other age group.
 - (C) Many people who suffer from depression first become depressed in middle age.
 - (D) The longer one lives, the more imperturbable one becomes.
 - (E) Middle-aged people have a more acute sense of their own mortality than do people of any other age group.
14. Historian: Leibniz, the seventeenth-century philosopher, published his version of calculus before Newton did. But then Newton revealed his private notebooks, which showed he had been using these ideas for at least a decade before Leibniz's publication. Newton also claimed that he had disclosed these ideas to Leibniz in a letter shortly before Leibniz's publication. Yet close examination of the letter shows that Newton's few cryptic remarks did not reveal anything important about calculus. Thus, Leibniz and Newton each independently discovered calculus.

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

- (A) Leibniz did not tell anyone about calculus prior to publishing his version of it.
- (B) No third person independently discovered calculus prior to Newton and Leibniz.
- (C) Newton believed that Leibniz was able to learn something important about calculus from his letter to him.
- (D) Neither Newton or Leibniz knew that the other had developed a version of calculus prior to Leibniz's publication.
- (E) Neither Newton nor Leibniz learned crucial details about calculus from some third source.

15. For a ten-month period, the total monthly sales of new cars within the country of Calistan remained constant. During this period the monthly sales of new cars manufactured by Marvel Automobile Company doubled, and its share of the new car market within Calistan increased correspondingly. At the end of this period, emission standards were imposed on new cars sold within Calistan. During the three months following this imposition, Marvel Automobile Company's share of the Calistan market declined substantially even though its monthly sales within Calistan remained constant at the level reached in the last month of the ten-month period.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) The total monthly sales within Calistan of new cars by companies other than Marvel Automobile Company decreased over the three months following the imposition of the emission standards.
- (B) Over the three months before the imposition of the emission standards, the combined market share of companies other than Marvel Automobile Company selling new cars in Calistan decreased.
- (C) If the emission standards had not been imposed, Marvel Automobile Company would have lost an even larger share of the number of new cars sold in Calistan than, in fact, it did.
- (D) A decrease in the total monthly sales of new cars within Calistan will occur if the emission standards remain in effect.
- (E) Since the imposition of the emission standards, Marvel Automobile Company's average profit on each new car sold within Calistan has increased.

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Questions 16–17

Because addictive drugs are physically harmful, their use by athletes is never justified. Purists, however, claim that taking massive doses of even such nonaddictive drugs as aspirin and vitamins before competing should also be prohibited because they are unnatural. This is ridiculous; almost everything in sports is unnatural, from high-tech running shoes to padded boxing gloves to highly-specialized bodybuilding machines. Yet, none of these is prohibited on the basis of its being unnatural. Furthermore, we should be attending to far more serious problems that plague modern sports and result in unnecessary deaths and injuries. Therefore, the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes should not be prohibited.

16. Which one of the following statements, if true, would be the strongest challenge to the author's conclusion?
- (A) Massive doses of aspirin and vitamins enhance athletic performance.
 - (B) Addictive drugs are just as unnatural as nonaddictive drugs like aspirin and vitamins.
 - (C) Unnecessary deaths and injuries occur in other walks of life besides modern sports.
 - (D) There would be more unnecessary deaths and injuries if it were not for running shoes, boxing gloves, and bodybuilding machines.
 - (E) Taking massive doses of aspirin or vitamins can be physically harmful.
17. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage above?
- (A) The fact that something is unnatural is not a sufficient reason for banning it.
 - (B) There is nothing unnatural about the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes.
 - (C) The use of addictive drugs by athletes should be prohibited because addictive drugs are unnatural.
 - (D) Some of the unnecessary deaths and injuries in modern sports are caused by the use of addictive drugs by athletes.
 - (E) The use of addictive drugs by athletes is a less serious problem than are unnecessary injuries.

18. Not all works of art represent something, but some do, and their doing so is relevant to our aesthetic experience of them; representation is therefore an aesthetically relevant property. Whether a work of art possesses this property is dependent upon context. Yet there are no clear criteria for determining whether context-dependent properties are present in an object, so there cannot be any clear criteria for determining whether an object qualifies as art.

The reasoning above is questionable because it fails to exclude the possibility that

- (A) because some works of art are nonrepresentational, there is no way of judging our aesthetic experience of them
 - (B) an object may have some aesthetic properties and not be a work of art
 - (C) aesthetically relevant properties other than representation can determine whether an object is a work of art
 - (D) some works of art may have properties that are not relevant to our aesthetic experience of them
 - (E) some objects that represent things other than themselves are not works of art
19. If the flowers Drew received today had been sent by someone who knows Drew well, that person would have known that Drew prefers violets to roses. Yet Drew received roses. On the other hand, if the flowers had been sent by someone who does not know Drew well, then that person would have sent a signed card with the flowers. Yet Drew received no card. Therefore, the florist must have made some sort of mistake: either Drew was supposed to receive violets, or a card, or these flowers were intended for someone else.
- Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) Most people send roses when they send flowers.
 - (B) Some people send flowers for a reason other than the desire to please.
 - (C) Someone who does not know Drew well would be unlikely to send Drew flowers.
 - (D) The florist has never delivered the wrong flowers to Drew before.
 - (E) Some people who know Drew well have sent Drew cards along with flowers.

20. One of the most vexing problems in historiography is dating an event when the usual sources offer conflicting chronologies of the event. Historians should attempt to minimize the number of competing sources, perhaps by eliminating the less credible ones. Once this is achieved and several sources are left, as often happens, historians may try, though on occasion unsuccessfully, to determine independently of the usual sources which date is more likely to be right.

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

- (A) We have no plausible chronology of most of the events for which attempts have been made by historians to determine the right date.
- (B) Some of the events for which there are conflicting chronologies and for which attempts have been made by historians to determine the right date cannot be dated reliably by historians.
- (C) Attaching a reliable date to any event requires determining which of several conflicting chronologies is most likely to be true.
- (D) Determining independently of the usual sources which of several conflicting chronologies is more likely to be right is an ineffective way of dating events.
- (E) The soundest approach to dating an event for which the usual sources give conflicting chronologies is to undermine the credibility of as many of these sources as possible.

21. Bank deposits are credited on the date of the transaction only when they are made before 3 P.M. Alicia knows that the bank deposit was made before 3 P.M. So, Alicia knows that the bank deposit was credited on the date of the transaction.

Which one of the following exhibits both of the logical flaws exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) Journalists are the only ones who will be permitted to ask questions at the press conference. Since Marjorie is a journalist, she will be permitted to ask questions.
- (B) We know that Patrice works only on Thursday. Today is Thursday, so it follows that Patrice is working today.
- (C) It is clear that George knows he will be promoted to shift supervisor, because George will be promoted to shift supervisor only if Helen resigns, and George knows Helen will resign.
- (D) John believes that 4 is a prime number and that 4 is divisible by 2. Hence John believes that there is a prime number divisible by 2.
- (E) Pat wants to become a social worker. It is well known that social workers are poorly paid. Pat apparently wants to be poorly paid.

22. On the surface, Melville's *Billy Budd* is a simple story with a simple theme. However, if one views the novel as a religious allegory, then it assumes a richness and profundity that place it among the great novels of the nineteenth century. However, the central question remains: Did Melville intend an allegorical reading? Since there is no textual or historical evidence that he did, we should be content with reading *Billy Budd* as a simple tragedy.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle underlying the argument?

- (A) Given a choice between an allegorical and a nonallegorical reading of a novel, one should choose the latter.
- (B) The only relevant evidence in deciding in which genre to place a novel is the author's stated intention.
- (C) In deciding between rival readings of a novel, one should choose the one that is most favorable to the work.
- (D) Without relevant evidence as to a novel's intended reading, one should avoid viewing the work allegorically.
- (E) The only relevant evidence in deciding the appropriate interpretation of a text is the text itself.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 23–24

Town councillor: The only reason for the town to have ordinances restricting where skateboarding can be done would be to protect children from danger. Skateboarding in the town's River Park is undoubtedly dangerous, but we should not pass an ordinance prohibiting it. If children cannot skateboard in the park, they will most certainly skateboard in the streets. And skateboarding in the streets is more dangerous than skateboarding in the park.

23. The pattern of reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to that in the town councillor's argument?
- (A) The reason for requiring environmental reviews is to ensure that projected developments do not harm the natural environment. Currently, environmental concerns are less compelling than economic concerns, but in the long run, the environment must be protected. Therefore, the requirement for environmental reviews should not be waived.
 - (B) Insecticides are designed to protect crops against insect damage. Aphids damage tomato crops, but using insecticides against aphids kills wasps that prey on insecticide-resistant pests. Since aphids damage tomato crops less than the insecticide-resistant pests do, insecticides should not be used against aphids on tomato crops.
 - (C) The purpose of compulsory vaccination for schoolchildren was to protect both the children themselves and others in the community against smallpox. Smallpox was indeed a dreadful disease, but it has now been eliminated from the world's population. So children should not be vaccinated against it.
 - (D) The function of a sealer on wood siding is to retard deterioration caused by weather. However, cedar is a wood that is naturally resistant to weather-related damage and thus does not need additional protection. Sealers, therefore, should not be applied to cedar siding.
 - (E) Traffic patterns that involve one-way streets are meant to accelerate the flow of traffic in otherwise congested areas. However, it would be detrimental to the South Main Street area to have traffic move faster. So traffic patterns involving one-way streets should not be implemented there.

24. Which one of the following principles, if established, would provide the strongest support for the town councillor's argument?
- (A) Ordinances that restrict the recreational activities of a town's inhabitants should not be passed unless those activities pose a danger to participants.
 - (B) Since the town could be legally liable for accidents that occur on public property, town ordinances should restrict any unnecessarily dangerous activities in publicly owned areas.
 - (C) Since safety in a recreational activity depends on the level of skill of the participant in that activity, the regulation of children's recreational activities should be left to the discretion of the children's parents.
 - (D) If recreational activities constitute a danger to the participants in those activities, then the town council should enact ordinances prohibiting those activities.
 - (E) Ordinances that seek to eliminate dangers should not be enacted if their enactment would lead to dangers that are greater than those they seek to eliminate.

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

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. Journalist: One reason many people believe in extrasensory perception (ESP) is that they have heard of controlled experiments in which ESP is purportedly demonstrated. However, ESP is a myth and the public is deluded by these experiments, for a prominent researcher has admitted to falsifying data on psychic phenomena in order to obtain additional grants.

The reasoning in the journalist's argument is flawed because this argument

- (A) uses an irrelevant personal attack on the integrity of someone
 - (B) infers that something must be a myth from the fact that the general public believes it
 - (C) presupposes that, in general, only evidence from experiments can support beliefs
 - (D) implies that all scientists who depend on grants to support their research are unreliable
 - (E) overgeneralizes from the example of one deceptive researcher
2. One way kidney stones can form is when urine produced in the kidneys is overly concentrated with calcium or oxalate. Reducing dietary calcium has been thought, therefore, to decrease the likelihood that calcium will concentrate and form additional stones. Oddly enough, for many people the chances of recurrence are decreased by increasing calcium intake.

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

- (A) Laboratory studies on animals with kidney stones reveal that they rarely get additional stones once calcium supplements are added to the diet.
- (B) Increasing dietary oxalate while reducing dietary calcium does not reduce the chances of kidney stone recurrence.
- (C) Kidney stone development is sometimes the result of an inherited disorder that can result in excessive production of calcium and oxalate.
- (D) Increasing calcium intake increases the amount of calcium eliminated through the intestines, which decreases the amount to be filtered by the kidneys.
- (E) Some kidney stones are composed of uric acid rather than a combination of calcium and oxalate.

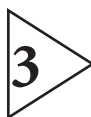
3. David: Forbidding companies from hiring permanent replacements for striking employees would be profoundly unfair. Such companies would have little leverage in their negotiations with strikers.

Lin: No, the companies would still have sufficient leverage in negotiations if they hired temporary replacements.

Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the exchange between David and Lin?

- (A) David does not believe that the freedom to hire temporary replacements gives companies any leverage in their negotiations with strikers.
- (B) David and Lin believe that companies should be allowed as much leverage in negotiations as the striking employees.
- (C) David and Lin disagree over the amount of leverage companies lose in their negotiations with strikers by not being able to hire permanent replacements.
- (D) David and Lin disagree over how much leverage should be accorded companies in their negotiations with strikers.
- (E) Lin believes it is unfair to forbid companies from hiring permanent replacements for their striking employees.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. A favorable biography of a politician omits certain incriminating facts about the politician that were available to anyone when the book was written. The book's author claims that, because he was unaware of these facts when he wrote the book, he is not accountable for the fact that readers were misled by this omission. In a biography, however, ignorance of this kind cannot be used to evade blame for misleading readers.

Which one of the following principles, if established, does most to justify the position advanced by the passage?

- (A) An author of a biography should not be blamed for whether the book is perceived to be favorable or unfavorable by readers of the biography.
- (B) An author of a biography should be blamed for readers' misperceptions only when facts are omitted deliberately in order to mislead the readers.
- (C) An author of a biography should not be blamed for omitting facts if those facts would have supported the author's view.
- (D) An author of a biography should be blamed for misleading readers only if facts are omitted to which the author alone had access when the biography was written.
- (E) An author of a biography should be blamed for readers' misperceptions caused by omitting facts that were widely available when the biography was written.

5. Logician: I have studied and thoroughly mastered the laws of logic. So to argue that I sometimes violate the laws of logic in ordinary conversation would be like arguing that some physicist circumvents the laws of physics in everyday life.

The reasoning in the logician's argument is questionable because this argument

- (A) ignores the fact that our conception of physical laws undergoes constant change
- (B) presents no evidence that physics is as difficult to master as logic
- (C) fails to rule out the possibility that some physicist could circumvent the laws of physics in everyday life
- (D) treats two kinds of things that differ in important respects as if they do not differ
- (E) has a conclusion that contradicts what is asserted in its premise

6. One thousand people in Denmark were questioned about their views on banning cigarette advertising. The sample comprised adults who are representative of the general population, and who, ten years previously, had been questioned on the same issue. Interestingly, their opinions changed little. Results show that 31 percent are in favor of such a ban, 24 percent are against it, 38 percent are in favor, but only for certain media, and 7 percent have no opinion.

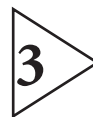
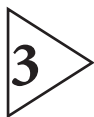
The survey results in the passage best support which one of the following conclusions?

- (A) People's opinions never change very much.
- (B) A minority of Denmark's population feels that banning cigarette advertising would set a bad precedent.
- (C) Most of Denmark's population is not seriously concerned about cigarette advertising.
- (D) Most of Denmark's population favors some sort of ban on cigarette advertising.
- (E) Most of Denmark's population does not smoke cigarettes.

7. Passenger volume in the airline industry has declined dramatically over the past two years, and thus fewer travelers and fewer planes are using airports. Since airport expansion can be warranted only by increases in air traffic volume, and since it will probably be at least five years before passenger volume returns to and then exceeds its previous level, it seems surprising that now is the time that airports are going ahead with plans to expand their passenger terminal facilities.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the best reason in favor of the airports' timing of their planned expansions?

- (A) It is generally more difficult to finance major construction projects when the economy is in a period of decline.
- (B) Low volume in passenger air travel permits airport expansion with relatively little inconvenience to the public.
- (C) A rise in fuel costs that is expected in the near future will drive up the cost of all forms of transportation, including airline travel.
- (D) When passenger volume begins to grow again after a period of decline, most airlines can, initially, absorb the increase without adding new routes or new planes.
- (E) A sustained decline in passenger travel could lead to the failure of many airlines and the absorption of their routes by those airlines that survive.



8. Books updating the classification systems used by many libraries are not free—in fact they are very expensive. The only way to sell copies of them is to make the potential buyers believe they need to adopt the most recent system. Thus, these frequent changes in the classification systems are just a ploy by the publishers to make libraries buy their products.

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to criticism because it

- (A) claims without providing warrant that the books are unreasonably expensive
- (B) concludes that a possible ulterior motive must be the only motive
- (C) fails to consider that there may be potential buyers of these books other than libraries
- (D) concludes that there is no need ever to change classification systems
- (E) fails to consider that the libraries cannot afford to buy every book they want

9. During the three months before and the three months after a major earthquake in California, students at a college there happened to be keeping a record of their dreams. After experiencing the earthquake, half of the students reported dreaming about earthquakes. During the same six months, a group of college students in Ontario who had never experienced an earthquake also recorded their dreams. Almost none of the students in Ontario reported dreaming about earthquakes. So it is clear that experiencing an earthquake can cause people to dream about earthquakes.

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

- (A) Before the California earthquake, no more of the students in California than of those in Ontario recorded dreams about earthquakes.
- (B) The students in California were members of a class studying dreams and dream recollection, but the students in Ontario were not.
- (C) Before they started keeping records of their dreams, many of the students in California had experienced at least one earthquake.
- (D) The students in Ontario reported having more dreams overall, per student, than the students in California did.
- (E) The students in Ontario who reported having dreams about earthquakes recorded the dreams as having occurred after the California earthquake.

10. It is wrong to waste our natural resources, and it is an incredible waste of resources to burn huge amounts of trash in incinerators. When trash is recycled, fewer resources are wasted. Because less trash will be recycled if an incinerator is built, the city should not build an incinerator.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- (A) All of the city's trash that is not recycled goes into incinerators.
- (B) By recycling more trash, the city can stop wasting resources entirely.
- (C) The most effective way to conserve resources is to recycle trash.
- (D) If the city is to avoid wasting resources, huge amounts of trash cannot be burned in any city incinerator.
- (E) If the city does not burn trash, it will not waste resources.

11. Human intelligence is not possible without human emotions. A computer is something that can never have emotions, so for that reason alone a computer will never be able to display intelligence.

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

- (A) A computer could have emotions only if it could display intelligence.
- (B) Computer technology will not greatly advance beyond its current state.
- (C) Someone or something is intelligent only if it can identify its emotions.
- (D) The greater the capacity to feel emotions, the more intelligence there is.
- (E) Being intelligent requires the capacity to have emotions.

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12. Several recent studies establish that most people would want to be informed if they had any serious medical condition. In each study, over 80 percent of the people surveyed indicated that they would want to be told.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) In another recent study, most of the people surveyed indicated that they would not want to be told if they had a serious medical condition.
 - (B) People often do not indicate their true feelings when responding to surveys.
 - (C) Some of the researchers conducting the studies had no background in medicine.
 - (D) Some questions asked in the studies suggested that reasonable people would want to be told if they had a serious medical condition.
 - (E) The people surveyed in the studies were all young students in introductory psychology courses.
13. Historian: Political regimes that routinely censor various forms of expression on the grounds that they undermine public morality inevitably attempt to expand the categories of proscribed expression to include criticisms that these regimes perceive to threaten their power. Accordingly, many totalitarian regimes classify as blasphemous or pornographic those writings that would, if widely influential, reduce public passivity.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the historian's reasoning depends?

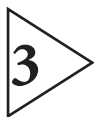
- (A) Unless a piece of writing expresses something that is widely believed, it is unlikely to be very popular.
- (B) Not all political regimes that routinely censor forms of expression on the grounds that they erode public morality are totalitarian regimes.
- (C) A totalitarian regime can perceive loss of public passivity as a threat to its power.
- (D) Widespread public passivity is usually needed for a regime to retain political power.
- (E) Most writings that totalitarian regimes label blasphemous or pornographic would, if widely influential, reduce public passivity.

14. Ethicist: Both ASA and TPA are clot-dissolving agents. Recent studies show that the more expensive agent, TPA, would save at most two more lives than would ASA out of every 50 cardiac patients to whom they are postoperatively administered. However, since the relatives of the patients who die simply because they were given the less expensive medicine would be particularly grieved, the financial saving involved in using ASA over TPA must also be weighed against such considerations.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the ethicist's argument?

- (A) ASA should never be given to postoperative cardiac patients in place of TPA.
 - (B) TPA is a slightly more effective clot-dissolving agent than ASA.
 - (C) The extra expense of TPA cannot be weighed simply against the few additional lives saved.
 - (D) ASA is a less expensive clot-dissolving agent than TPA.
 - (E) Relatives of a patient who has died grieve more if the patient received ASA rather than TPA.
15. Ashley: Words like "of" and "upon," unlike "pencil" and "shirt," do not refer to anything.
Joshua: I agree; and since such words are meaningless, they should be abandoned.
- Joshua's remarks indicate that he interpreted Ashley's statement to imply that
- (A) only words that refer to something have meaning
 - (B) words that are not useful are meaningless
 - (C) words that refer to something are meaningful
 - (D) if a word is not useful, it should be abandoned
 - (E) all words that refer to something are useful

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16. Ethicist: Some would ban cloning on the grounds that clones would be subpeople, existing to indulge the vanity of their “originals.” It is not illegal, however, to use one person as a vehicle for the ambitions of another. Some people push their children to achieve in academics or athletics. You do not have to have been born in a test tube to be an extension of someone else’s ego.

The assertion that it is not illegal to use one person as a vehicle for another’s ambitions is used in the ethicist’s argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It supports the ethicist’s view that society does not value individuality as much as many opponents of cloning think it does.
 - (B) It supports the conclusion that forcing children to pursue academic success is not objectionable.
 - (C) It is implied by the ethicist’s conviction that clones are not subpeople.
 - (D) It supports the ethicist’s view that vanity’s being the motivation for cloning is not enough of a reason to ban cloning.
 - (E) It describes a legal position that the ethicist argues should be changed.
17. Selena: Asteroid impact on the Earth caused the extinction of the dinosaurs by raising vast clouds of dust, thus blocking the Sun’s rays and cooling the planet beyond the capacity of the dinosaurs, or perhaps the vegetation that supported them, to adapt. A worldwide dust layer provides evidence of asteroid impact at approximately the correct time, and a huge crater exists on the edge of the Yucatán peninsula in Mexico.

Trent: That asteroid crater is not large enough for the requisite amount of dust to have been produced. Besides, the extinction of dinosaur species took many years, not just one or two. So the extinctions must have been due not to asteroid impact on the Earth but to some other kind of cause.

Trent’s argument assumes that

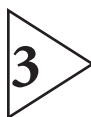
- (A) any collision of an asteroid with the Earth would have occurred on a land area rather than an ocean
- (B) dinosaurs in the neighborhood of an asteroid impact but not within the zone of direct impact would have survived such an impact
- (C) any event that takes place over a long period of time has many different kinds of causes
- (D) dust from the impact of an asteroid on the Earth would not have had any cooling effect on the climate
- (E) no more than one large asteroid struck the Earth during the period when the dinosaurs were becoming extinct

18. It is impossible to do science without measuring. It is impossible to measure without having first selected units of measurement. Hence, science is arbitrary, since the selection of a unit of measurement—kilometer, mile, fathom, etc.—is always arbitrary.

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

- (A) Long hours of practice are necessary for developing musical skill. One must develop one’s musical skill in order to perform difficult music. But long hours of practice are tedious. So performing difficult music is tedious.
- (B) You have to advertise to run an expanding business, but advertising is expensive. Hence, it is expensive to run a business.
- (C) It is permissible to sit on the park benches. To sit on the park benches one must walk to them. One way to walk to them is by walking on the grass. So it is permissible to walk on the grass.
- (D) It is impossible to be a manager without evaluating people. The process of evaluation is necessarily subjective. Thus, people resent managers because they resent being evaluated subjectively.
- (E) Some farming on the plains requires irrigation. This irrigation now uses water pumped from aquifers. But aquifers have limited capacity and continued pumping will eventually exhaust them. Thus, a new source of water will have to be found in order for such farming to continue indefinitely.

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Questions 19–20

Professor Beckstein: American Sign Language is the native language of many North Americans. Therefore, it is not a foreign language, and for that reason alone, no student should be permitted to satisfy the university's foreign language requirement by learning it.

Professor Sedley: According to your argument, students should not be allowed to satisfy the university's foreign language requirement by learning French or Spanish either, since they too are the native languages of many North Americans. Yet many students currently satisfy the requirement by studying French or Spanish, and it would be ridiculous to begin prohibiting them from doing so.

19. Their statements commit Professors Beckstein and Sedley to disagreeing about which one of the following?
- (A) whether American Sign Language is the native language of a significant number of North Americans
 - (B) whether any North American whose native language is not English should be allowed to fulfill the university's foreign language requirement by studying his or her own native language
 - (C) whether the university ought to retain a foreign language requirement
 - (D) whether any other universities in North America permit their students to fulfill a foreign language requirement by learning American Sign Language
 - (E) whether the fact that a language is the native language of many North Americans justifies prohibiting its use to fulfill the university's foreign language requirement
20. Professor Sedley uses which one of the following strategies of argumentation in responding to Professor Beckstein's argument?
- (A) attempting to demonstrate that the reasoning used to reach a certain conclusion leads to another conclusion that is undesirable
 - (B) trying to show that a certain conclusion contradicts some of the evidence used to support it
 - (C) questioning an opponent's authority to address the issue under discussion
 - (D) offering an alternative explanation of the facts used to arrive at a specific conclusion
 - (E) agreeing with the conclusion of a particular argument while rejecting the evidence used to support the conclusion

21. So-called "engineered foods," usually in powder or liquid form, consist of protein that is distilled from natural sources and supplemented with vitamins and minerals. Although the amino acids contained in such products stimulate the production of growth hormones, these hormones produce growth in connective tissue rather than in muscle mass; this does not improve muscle strength. Hence, athletes, who need to improve their muscular strength, should not consume engineered foods.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) An increase in muscle mass produces an increase in strength.
 - (B) People who are not athletes require neither stronger connective tissue nor muscle strength.
 - (C) If an engineered food does not improve muscle strength, there is no other substantial advantage to athletes from consuming it.
 - (D) Consuming engineered foods that provide nutrients that can be obtained more easily elsewhere is unhealthy.
 - (E) Growth of muscle mass enhances muscle strength only when accompanied by growth of connective tissue.
22. Some types of organisms originated through endosymbiosis, the engulfing of one organism by another so that a part of the former becomes a functioning part of the latter. An unusual nucleomorph, a structure that contains DNA and resembles a cell nucleus, has been discovered within a plant known as a chlorarachniophyte. Two versions of a particular gene have been found in the DNA of this nucleomorph, and one would expect to find only a single version of this gene if the nucleomorph were not the remains of an engulfed organism's nucleus.
- Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?
- (A) Only organisms of types that originated through endosymbiosis contain nucleomorphs.
 - (B) A nucleomorph within the chlorarachniophyte holds all of the genetic material of some other organism.
 - (C) Nucleomorphs originated when an organism endosymbiotically engulfed a chlorarachniophyte.
 - (D) Two organisms will not undergo endosymbiosis unless at least one of them contains a nucleomorph.
 - (E) Chlorarachniophytes emerged as the result of two organisms having undergone endosymbiosis.



23. Reviewer: Although finalism—the view that there are purposes in nature—has been universally rejected, this book launches another attack on that view. Its arguments are based on a complete misunderstanding of the operation of pure chance in nature and so it fails as a critique of finalism. Finalism, therefore, is clearly more plausible than people have thought.

Which one of the following is most closely parallel in its flawed reasoning to the flawed reasoning in the reviewer's argument?

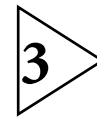
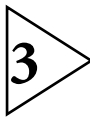
- (A) No literary historian still believes the claim that a single author wrote every word of this collection of works. Evidence on which that claim is based can be shown to be false by manuscript dating techniques, but these dating results have not been cited before. Therefore, it is quite likely that a single author did write every word of this collection of works.
- (B) Few botanists deny that a recently discovered fern is the same species represented in ancient fossils. The botanists who first discovered this specimen deny that it is the same species as the ancient one, but they have spent little time studying the specimen. Therefore, the specimen is likely to be the same species represented in the ancient fossils.
- (C) Bicycle engineers no longer believe that aluminum is as good a frame material as titanium. An engineer at Ace Bicycles has argued that aluminum is not as good as titanium because it breaks under pressure. But he is confused about the kind of pressure exerted on bicycles. Therefore, the claim that aluminum is as good a frame material as titanium makes more sense than bicycle engineers believe.
- (D) Experts agree that red wines from France's Bordeaux region are the best in the world, and five are on this year's list of the world's top ten red wines. However, the best currently available Bordeaux wines are more than one year old, whereas other countries' best are not. Therefore, it is false that Bordeaux red wines are the best in the world this year.
- (E) Sociologists agree that the psychological development of children may be impaired by watching too much television, though researchers argued recently that the quality of the parent-child relationship is more developmentally significant than television viewing. These researchers did not consider the long-term impact of television on children, so it is quite likely that the psychological development of children is impaired by watching too much television.

24. Appliance dealer: Appliance manufacturers commonly modify existing models without giving the modified versions new model names. Some people have complained that this practice makes it impossible for consumers to be certain that the appliance they are about to purchase is identical to the one they may have seen at a neighbor's or read about in a consumer magazine. Yet manufacturers' modifications to existing models are invariably improvements that benefit the buyer. Therefore, consumers have little reason to object to this practice.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the dealer's arguments?

- (A) Appliances are generally purchased with the expectation that they will continue to be used for several years.
- (B) Appliances usually carry a model number that provides substantially more detailed information about the product than does the model name.
- (C) Appliance manufacturers frequently sell identical products under several different model names.
- (D) Improved versions of appliances typically become available before vendors have stopped selling the older versions of the appliance with the same model name.
- (E) The high cost of product advertising makes appliance manufacturers generally reluctant to change model names to reflect modifications to their products.

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25. In our solar system only one of the nine planets—Earth—qualifies as fit to sustain life. Nonetheless, using this ratio, and considering the astonishingly large number of planetary systems in the universe, we must conclude that the number of planets fit to sustain some form of life is extremely large.

The argument is questionable because it presumes which one of the following without providing justification?

- (A) If a planet is Earthlike, then life will arise on it.
- (B) Our solar system is similar to many other planetary systems in the universe.
- (C) The conditions necessary for life to begin are well understood.
- (D) Life similar to Earth's could evolve under conditions very different from those on Earth.
- (E) Most other planetary systems in the universe have nine planets.

26. Sociologist: Suggestions for improved efficiency that derive from employers are unlikely to elicit positive responses from employees, who tend to resent suggestions they did not generate. An employer should therefore engage the employee in a nonthreatening dialogue that emphasizes the positive contributions of the employee to the development of such ideas. Then the ideas employers want to try will be implemented more quickly and effectively.

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

- (A) Employees are more likely to accept suggestions for improved efficiency when these suggestions are not obviously directed at them.
- (B) Employees are more likely to carry out ideas for improved efficiency that they believe they have participated in generating.
- (C) Employees are more likely to implement ideas for improved efficiency that derive from a dialogue in which they have participated than from a dialogue in which they have not participated.
- (D) Employees are more likely to generate good ideas for improved efficiency when they do not feel resentment about the process that attempts to formulate such ideas.
- (E) Employees are more likely to resent employers who attempt to implement the employers' rather than the employees' ideas for improved efficiency.

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
28 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.

- By the year 2030, the Earth's population is expected to increase to 10 billion; ideally, all would enjoy standards of living equivalent to those of present-day industrial democracies. However, if 10 billion
- (5) people consume critical natural resources such as copper, nickel, and petroleum at the current per capita rates of industrialized countries, and if new resources are not discovered or substitutes developed, such an ideal would last a decade or less. Moreover, projections
- (10) based on the current rate of waste production in many industrialized countries suggest that 10 billion people would generate enough solid waste every year to bury a large city and its surrounding suburbs 100 meters deep.

- These estimates are not meant to predict a grim
- (15) future. Instead they emphasize the incentives for recycling, conservation, and a switch to alternative materials. They also suggest that the traditional model of industrial activity, in which individual manufacturing processes take in raw materials and
- (20) generate products to be sold plus waste to be disposed of, should be transformed into a more integrated model: an industrial ecosystem. In such a system the consumption of energy and materials is optimized, wastes and pollution are minimized, and the effluents
- (25) of one process—whether they are spent catalysts from petroleum refining or discarded plastic containers from consumer products—serve as the raw material for another process.

- Materials in an ideal industrial ecosystem would
- (30) not be depleted any more than are materials in a biological ecosystem, in which plants synthesize nutrients that feed herbivores, some of which in turn feed a chain of carnivores whose waste products and remains eventually feed further generations of plants.
- (35) A chunk of steel could potentially show up one year in a tin can, the next year in an automobile, and 10 years later in the skeleton of a building. Some manufacturers are already making use of “designed offal” in the manufacture of metals and some plastics: tailoring the
- (40) production of waste from a manufacturing process so that the waste can be fed directly back into that process or a related one. Such recycling still requires the expenditure of energy and the unavoidable generation of some wastes and harmful by-products, but at much
- (45) lower levels than are typical today.

- The ideal industrial ecosystem, in which there is an economically viable role for every product of a manufacturing process, will not be attained soon; current technology is often inadequate to the task.
- (50) However, if industrialized nations embrace major and minor changes in their current industrial practices and developing nations bypass older, less ecologically

- sound technologies, it should be possible to develop a more closed industrial ecosystem that would be more
- (55) sustainable than current industrial practices, especially in the face of decreasing supplies of raw materials and increasing problems of waste and pollution.

1. According to the passage, which one of the following is currently an obstacle to the implementation of an ideal industrial ecosystem?
- (A) the unwillingness of manufacturers to change their industrial practices
- (B) the unwillingness of industrialized countries to reduce their standards of living to a level that is sustainable for the entire world
- (C) the unwillingness of developing nations to adopt new technologies that are more ecologically sound than those used by industrialized countries
- (D) the inability of technology to provide a profitable use for every by-product of the manufacturing process
- (E) the failure of the industrial ecosystem approach to provide sufficient quantities of manufactured goods

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2. The author of the passage would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about standards of living?
- (A) An increase in the standard of living in developing countries will be accompanied by a decrease in the standard of living in industrialized countries.
 - (B) It is likely that the standard of living of both industrialized and developing countries will decrease substantially by the year 2030.
 - (C) The current standard of living of industrialized countries cannot be sustained if the population of the world increases.
 - (D) All countries could enjoy a high standard of living without depleting natural resources if industrialized and developing countries implemented an ideal industrial ecosystem.
 - (E) Supplies of critical natural resources will be in serious danger of depletion by the year 2030 unless the current standard of living of both industrialized and developing countries is reduced.
3. The author of the passage would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about the use of “designed offal” (line 38)?
- (A) It is a harmful step that requires the consumption of critical natural resources and results in the generation of waste and harmful by-products.
 - (B) It is not an entirely helpful step because it draws attention away from the central problems that still need to be solved.
 - (C) It is a temporary solution that will not contribute to the establishment of an industrial ecosystem.
 - (D) It is a promising step in the right direction, but it does not solve all of the problems that need to be addressed.
 - (E) It is the most practical solution to the environmental problems facing the world.

4. The author mentions all of the following as advantages of replacing current industrial practices with an industrial ecosystem approach EXCEPT:
- (A) The amount of waste produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
 - (B) The amount of harmful by-products produced by industrial processes would be reduced.
 - (C) The use of alternative sources of energy to provide power for industrial processes would be increased.
 - (D) The consumption of raw materials used in industrial processes would be optimized.
 - (E) Better use would be made of the waste produced by industrial processes.
5. Of the following, which one is the best example of the use of “designed offal” (line 38) as it is defined in the passage?
- (A) A paper container manufacturer purchases recycled newspaper that is turned into pulp and used as the raw material for producing paper containers.
 - (B) A demolition company strips brass fixtures from condemned buildings, reconditions the fixtures, and sells them to home renovation companies.
 - (C) A steel company buys metal taken from discarded automobiles, melts it down, and uses it in the production of steel beams.
 - (D) An automobile manufacturer turns the plastic left over from its production of automobile body panels into insulation for its automobile doors.
 - (E) A plastic company receives recycled beverage containers, reprocesses the containers, and uses the reprocessed material to produce polyester fiber.

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Thurgood Marshall's litigation of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1952—the landmark case, decided in 1954, that made segregation illegal in United States public schools—was not his first case before the U.S.

- (5) Supreme Court. Some legal scholars claim that the cases he presented to the court in the sixteen years before his successful argument for desegregation of public schools were necessary forerunners of that case: preliminary tests of legal strategies and early erosions of the foundations of discrimination against African Americans that paved the way for success in *Brown*.

- (10) When Marshall joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1936, the organization was divided on how to proceed against the legal doctrine that for forty years had promoted “separate but equal” facilities for African Americans in educational institutions, in public transportation, and various other civic amenities. One approach was to emphasize that facilities were not in fact equal and to pursue litigation whose practical goal was the improvement both of opportunity for African Americans and of the facilities themselves. A second, more theoretical, approach was to argue that the concept of separate but equal facilities for the races was by its very nature impossible to fulfill, rendering the doctrine self-contradictory and hence legally unsound. Marshall correctly believed that the latter approach would eventually be the one to bring repeal of the doctrine, but felt it necessary in the short term to argue several cases using the former approach, in order to demonstrate the numerous ways in which segregation prevented real equality and thus to prepare the courts to recognize the validity of the theoretical argument.

- (35) While Marshall enjoyed several successes arguing for the equalization of facilities and opportunities in such areas as voting practices and accommodations for graduate students at public universities, it would be twelve years before he evolved a strategy for arguing against pervasive discriminatory practices that enabled him to make the leap from individual instances of inequality to the broader social argument needed to later invalidate “separate but equal.” In 1948, Marshall litigated *Shelley v. Kraemer*, in which he convinced the court to outlaw housing discrimination practiced by private parties. Although the court had previously supported such practices implicitly under a doctrine that excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law, Marshall presented sociological data demonstrating that, in sum and over time, these individual transactions constituted a pattern of insupportable discrimination. Marshall later used this strategy when arguing against individual schools' enrollment restrictions in *Brown*; scholars argue that his successful use of the strategy in *Shelley* prepared the court to accept such data as convincing evidence for finding “separate but equal” insupportable on its face.

6. Which one of the following titles most accurately describes the contents of the passage?
- (A) “Broader Social Patterns: Theoretical Arguments Heard in the Supreme Court, 1936–1952”
- (B) “Thurgood Marshall: The Growth of His Career, 1936–1952”
- (C) “Toward Change: The Development of Thurgood Marshall's Argument against ‘Separate but Equal,’ 1936–1952”
- (D) “Separate but Not Equal: The Impact of *Brown v. Board of Education* on School Segregation”
- (E) “Conflict and Compromise: Early Divisions in the NAACP's Attack on School Segregation”
7. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that Marshall's legal strategy for attacking the “separate but equal” doctrine
- (A) sought to answer critics within the NAACP
- (B) suggested Marshall thought the court would never accept the validity of a theoretical argument
- (C) satisfied the requirement that cases first be argued in lower court
- (D) presumed that the court could only gradually be convinced to overturn the “separate but equal” doctrine
- (E) reflected Marshall's preference to seek practical goals
8. According to the passage, sociological data presented by Marshall in *Shelley v. Kraemer* showed that
- (A) numerous examples of individual discriminatory enrollment policies in public schools amounted to a general pattern of discrimination
- (B) numerous examples of individual discriminatory transactions by private parties amounted to a general pattern of housing discrimination
- (C) the legal requirement for equal treatment of citizens was not applicable to private transactions
- (D) the pattern of discrimination in housing transactions was due to inequities in financial resources
- (E) the pattern of discrimination in the enrollment policies of public schools was similar to the pattern of insupportable discrimination in housing transactions

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9. The passage suggests that the scholars referred to in the passage would be most likely to believe which one of the following statements?
- (A) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned "separate but equal" for political reasons.
 - (B) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have ruled in his favor on *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - (C) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably not have excused private dealings from the legal requirement for equal protection of citizens under law.
 - (D) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably never have relied on sociological data in any future cases.
 - (E) Without Marshall's argument in *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the court would probably have overturned discriminatory housing transactions on other grounds.
10. According to the passage, the more theoretical approach to proceeding against the "separate but equal" doctrine was to
- (A) show that the doctrine often resulted in unequal opportunities for African Americans
 - (B) argue that the doctrine was legally unsound because it contradicted itself
 - (C) adopt a short-term strategy to prepare for the use of a long-term strategy
 - (D) erode its foundations by successfully arguing individual cases
 - (E) demonstrate that the separate facilities provided for African Americans were not in fact equitable
11. The function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) provide support for the view presented in the first paragraph
 - (B) sharpen the distinction made in the second paragraph
 - (C) question the claim made in the first paragraph
 - (D) summarize the argument made in the first two paragraphs
 - (E) counter the criticism of "separate but equal" made in the second paragraph
12. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) reveal the details of Marshall's career before he litigated *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - (B) examine the effects of a particular legal doctrine on the lives of African Americans
 - (C) describe the strategy contributing to a successful legal argument
 - (D) provide guidance to other litigators who attempt to overturn legal doctrines
 - (E) call attention to an unsound legal doctrine by focusing on the strategy of its successful challenger

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- Donna Haraway's *Primate Visions* is the most ambitious book on the history of science yet written from a feminist perspective, embracing not only the scientific construction of gender but also the interplay
- (5) of race, class, and colonial and postcolonial culture with the "Western" construction of the very concept of nature itself. Primatology is a particularly apt vehicle for such themes because primates seem so much like ourselves that they provide ready material for
- (10) scientists' conscious and unconscious projections of their beliefs about nature and culture.

- Haraway's most radical departure is to challenge the traditional disjunction between the active knower (scientist/historian) and the passive object
- (15) (nature/history). In Haraway's view, the desire to understand nature, whether in order to tame it or to preserve it as a place of wild innocence, is based on a troublingly masculinist and colonialist view of nature as an entity distinct from us and subject to our control.
- (20) She argues that it is a view that is no longer politically, ecologically, or even scientifically viable. She proposes an approach that not only recognizes diverse human actors (scientists, government officials, laborers, science fiction writers) as contributing to our
- (25) knowledge of nature, but that also recognizes the creatures usually subsumed under nature (such as primates) as active participants in creating that knowledge as well. Finally, she insists that the perspectives afforded by these different agents cannot
- (30) be reduced to a single, coherent reality—there are necessarily only multiple, interlinked, partial realities.

- This iconoclastic view is reflected in Haraway's unorthodox writing style. Haraway does not weave the many different elements of her work into one unified,
- (35) overarching Story of Primatology; they remain distinct voices that will not succumb to a master narrative. This fragmented approach to historiography is familiar enough in historiographical theorizing but has rarely been put into practice by historians of science. It
- (40) presents a complex alternative to traditional history, whether strictly narrative or narrative with emphasis on a causal argument.

- Haraway is equally innovative in the way she incorporates broad cultural issues into her analysis.
- (45) Despite decades of rhetoric from historians of science about the need to unite issues deemed "internal" to science (scientific theory and practice) and those considered "external" to it (social issues, structures, and beliefs), that dichotomy has proven difficult to set
- (50) aside. Haraway simply ignores it. The many readers in whom this separation is deeply ingrained may find her discussions of such popular sources as science fiction, movies, and television distracting, and her statements concerning such issues as nuclear war bewildering and
- (55) digressive. To accept her approach one must shed a great many assumptions about what properly belongs to the study of science.

13. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which one of the following?
- (A) the roles played by gender and class in Western science in general, and in the field of primatology in particular
- (B) two different methods of writing the history of science
- (C) the content and style of a proposal to reform the scientific approach to nature
- (D) the theoretical bases and the cultural assumptions underlying a recent book on the history of women in science
- (E) the effect of theoretical positions on writing styles in books on the history of science
14. Which one of the following best describes the attitude of the author of the passage toward *Primate Visions*?
- (A) The book is highly original and exciting, but will be difficult for many readers to accept.
- (B) The book is admirable primarily because of the extensive research it reflects.
- (C) Although far from ground breaking, the book is elegantly and coherently written.
- (D) While commendably imaginative, the book is, in the end, less than convincing.
- (E) The book's thesis is promising and provocative but half-heartedly argued.
15. The passage suggests which one of the following about the traditional scientific approach to nature?
- (A) Scientists have traditionally preferred to tame nature rather than to preserve it.
- (B) Scientists have traditionally sought to counter the masculinist and colonialist aspects of Western culture.
- (C) Scientists have traditionally assumed that primates were more active participants in the creation of knowledge than were other forms of natural life.
- (D) Scientists have traditionally endeavored to conceal the role of government officials and laborers in the construction of scientific knowledge.
- (E) Scientists have traditionally regarded nature as something separate from themselves.

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16. The passage suggests that Haraway would most probably agree with which one of the following statements about scientists observing animal behavior in the field?
- (A) Those scientists who have been properly trained in field techniques will all record similar observations about the animals they are studying.
 - (B) Primatologists are more likely to record accurate and sensitive observations about the animals they are studying than are other animal behaviorists.
 - (C) Scientists studying primate behavior will probably record more accurate and sensitive observations than will scientists studying animals that are less like ourselves.
 - (D) Scientists who study primates will probably be more likely than will scientists studying other animals to interpret an animal's behavior in terms of the scientists' own beliefs.
 - (E) Scientists who take a passive role in interactions with the animals they study will probably record observations similar to those recorded by scientists taking a more active role.
17. The "iconoclastic view" mentioned in line 32 refers to which one of the following?
- (A) the assertion that there is no way to construct a unified and comprehensive reality out of the different fragments that contribute to the construction of scientific knowledge
 - (B) the advocacy of the incorporation of many different sources, both literary and scholarly, into the construction of a unified and overarching Story of Primatology
 - (C) the argument that the traditional scientific disjunction between active knower and passive object has had troubling political and ecological repercussions
 - (D) the thesis that the projection of scientists' beliefs about nature and culture onto the study of primates has burdened primatology with masculinist and colonialist preconceptions
 - (E) the contention that scientists have not succeeded in breaking out of the confines of either traditional narrative history or history organized around a causal argument
18. Which one of the following best exemplifies the type of "traditional history" mentioned in line 40 of the passage?
- (A) a chronological recounting of the life and work of Marie Curie, with special attention paid to the circumstances that led to her discovery of radium
 - (B) a television series that dramatizes one scientist's prediction about human life in the twenty-second century
 - (C) the transcript of a series of conversations among several scientists of radically opposing philosophies, in which no resolution or conclusion is reached
 - (D) a newspaper editorial written by a scientist trying to arouse public support for a certain project by detailing the practical benefits to be gained from it
 - (E) detailed mathematical notes recording the precise data gathered from a laboratory experiment
19. According to the author of the passage, which one of the following statements is true of the historiographical method employed by Haraway in *Primate Visions*?
- (A) It is a particularly effective approach in discussions of social issues.
 - (B) It is an approach commonly applied in historiography in many disciplines.
 - (C) It is generally less effective than traditional approaches.
 - (D) It has rarely been used by historians emphasizing causal arguments.
 - (E) It has rarely been practiced by historians of science.
20. The author uses the term "rhetoric" in line 45 most probably in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) underscore the importance of clear and effective writing in historiographical works
 - (B) highlight the need for historians of science to study modes of language
 - (C) emphasize the fact that historians of science have been unable to put innovative ideas into practice
 - (D) criticize the excessive concern for form over content in the writings of historians of science
 - (E) characterize the writing style and analytical approach employed by Haraway

Some of the philosophers find the traditional, subjective approach to studying the mind outdated and ineffectual. For them, the attempt to describe the sensation of pain or anger, for example, or the

- (5) awareness that one is aware, has been surpassed by advances in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science. Scientists, they claim, do not concern themselves with how a phenomenon feels from the inside; instead of investigating private evidence
- (10) perceivable only to a particular individual, scientists pursue hard data—such as the study of how nerves transmit impulses to the brain—which is externally observable and can be described without reference to any particular point of view. With respect to features of
- (15) the universe such as those investigated by chemistry, biology, and physics, this objective approach has been remarkably successful in yielding knowledge. Why, these philosophers ask, should we suppose the mind to be any different?
- (20) But philosophers loyal to subjectivity are not persuaded by appeals to science when such appeals conflict with the data gathered by introspection. Knowledge, they argue, relies on the data of experience, which includes subjective experience. Why
- (25) should philosophy ally itself with scientists who would reduce the sources of knowledge to only those data that can be discerned objectively?

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that these two approaches to studying the mind could be reconciled.

- (30) Because philosophy, unlike science, does not progress inexorably toward a single truth, disputes concerning the nature of the mind are bound to continue. But what is particularly distressing about the present debate is that genuine communication between the two sides is
- (35) virtually impossible. For reasoned discourse to occur, there must be shared assumptions or beliefs. Starting from radically divergent perspectives, subjectivists and objectivists lack a common context in which to consider evidence presented from each other's
- (40) perspectives.

The situation may be likened to a debate between adherents of different religions about the creation of the universe. While each religion may be confident that its cosmology is firmly grounded in its respective

(45) sacred text, there is little hope that conflicts between their competing cosmologies could be resolved by recourse to the texts alone. Only further investigation into the authority of the texts themselves would be sufficient.

- (50) What would be required to resolve the debate between the philosophers of mind, then, is an investigation into the authority of their differing perspectives. How rational is it to take scientific description as the ideal way to understand the nature of
- (55) consciousness? Conversely, how useful is it to rely solely on introspection for one's knowledge about the workings of the mind? Are there alternative ways of gaining such knowledge? In this debate, epistemology—the study of knowledge—may itself
- (60) lead to the discovery of new forms of knowledge about how the mind works.

21. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the main point of the passage?
- (A) In order to gain new knowledge of the workings of the mind, subjectivists must take into consideration not only the private evidence of introspection but also the more objective evidence obtainable from disciplines such as psychology, neuroscience, and cognitive science.
- (B) In rejecting the traditional, subjective approach to studying the mind, objectivists have made further progress virtually impossible because their approach rests on a conception of evidence that is fundamentally incompatible with that employed by subjectivists.
- (C) Because the subjectivist and objectivist approaches rest on diametrically opposed assumptions about the kinds of evidence to be used when studying the mind, the only way to resolve the dispute is to compare the two approaches' success in obtaining knowledge.
- (D) Although subjectivists and objectivists appear to employ fundamentally irreconcilable approaches to the study of the mind, a common ground for debate may be found if both sides are willing to examine the authority of the evidence on which their competing theories depend.
- (E) While the success of disciplines such as chemistry, biology, and physics appears to support the objectivist approach to studying the mind, the objectivist approach has failed to show that the data of introspection should not qualify as evidence.
22. Which one of the following most likely reflects the author's belief about the current impasse between subjectivists and objectivists?
- (A) It cannot be overcome because of the radically different conceptions of evidence favored by each of the two sides.
- (B) It is resolvable only if the two sides can find common ground from which to assess their competing conceptions of evidence.
- (C) It is unavoidable unless both sides recognize that an accurate understanding of the mind requires both types of evidence.
- (D) It is based on an easily correctable misunderstanding between the two sides about the nature of evidence.
- (E) It will prevent further progress until alternate ways of gaining knowledge about the mind are discovered.

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23. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to
- (A) suggest that there might be valid aspects to both the subjective and the objective approaches to studying the mind
 - (B) advocate a possible solution to the impasse undermining debate between subjectivists and objectivists
 - (C) criticize subjectivist philosophers for failing to adopt a more scientific methodology
 - (D) defend the subjective approach to studying the mind against the charges leveled against it by objectivists
 - (E) evaluate the legitimacy of differing conceptions of evidence advocated by subjectivists and objectivists
24. According to the passage, subjectivists advance which one of the following claims to support their charge that objectivism is faulty?
- (A) Objectivism rests on evidence that conflicts with the data of introspection.
 - (B) Objectivism restricts the kinds of experience from which philosophers may draw knowledge.
 - (C) Objectivism relies on data that can be described and interpreted only by scientific specialists.
 - (D) Objectivism provides no context in which to view scientific data as relevant to philosophical questions.
 - (E) Objectivism concerns itself with questions that have not traditionally been part of philosophical inquiry.
25. The author discusses the work of scientists in lines 7–14 primarily to
- (A) contrast the traditional approach to studying the mind with the approach advocated by objectivists
 - (B) argue that the attempt to describe the sensation of pain should be done without reference to any particular point of view
 - (C) explain why scientists should not concern themselves with describing how a phenomenon feels from the inside
 - (D) criticize subjectivists for thinking there is little to be gained from studying the mind scientifically
 - (E) clarify why the objectivists' approach has been successful in disciplines such as chemistry, biology, and physics
26. The author characterizes certain philosophers as "loyal to subjectivity" (line 20) for each of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) These philosophers believe scientists should adopt the subjective approach when studying phenomena such as how nerves transmit impulses to the brain.
 - (B) These philosophers favor subjective evidence about the mind over objective evidence about the mind when the two conflict.
 - (C) These philosophers maintain that subjective experience is essential to the study of the mind.
 - (D) These philosophers hold that objective evidence is only a part of the full range of experience.
 - (E) These philosophers employ evidence that is available only to a particular individual.
27. Based on the passage, which one of the following is most clearly an instance of the objectivist approach to studying the mind?
- (A) collecting accounts of dreams given by subjects upon waking in order to better understand the nature of the subconscious
 - (B) interviewing subjects during extremes of hot and cold weather in order to investigate a connection between weather and mood
 - (C) recording subjects' evaluation of the stress they experienced while lecturing in order to determine how stress affects facility at public speaking
 - (D) analyzing the amount of a certain chemical in subjects' bloodstreams in order to investigate a proposed link between the chemical and aggressive behavior
 - (E) asking subjects to speak their thoughts aloud as they attempt to learn a new skill in order to test the relationship between mental understanding and physical performance
28. Which one of the following is most closely analogous to the debate described in the hypothetical example given by the author in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) a debate among investigators attempting to determine a criminal's identity when conflicting physical evidence is found at the crime scene
 - (B) a debate among jurors attempting to determine which of two conflicting eyewitness accounts of an event is to be believed
 - (C) a debate between two archaeologists about the meaning of certain written symbols when no evidence exists to verify either's claim
 - (D) a debate between two museum curators about the value of a painting that shows clear signs of both genuineness and forgery
 - (E) a debate between two historians who draw conflicting conclusions about the same event based on different types of historical data

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.

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

Barbara Ehrenreich, "The Economics of Cloning" © 1993 by Time Inc.

Paul Reidinger, "The Long March to Brown" © 1994 by ABA Journal.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The Norton Community Travel Club is considering two travel packages for its annual summer vacation trip. Write an argument for selecting one trip over the other, keeping two guidelines in mind:

- The club is committed to serving the needs and interests of its membership, drawn from a retirement community and a subdivision of moderately priced homes.
- Club members are eager to keep costs down as much as possible.

Worldwide Travel Agency has offered a two-week guided tour of three South American countries. The group will travel together in an air-conditioned bus and stop at major attractions. All members will be expected to be packed and ready to leave each morning at a designated time. Round-trip airfare, meals, and accommodations are included in the price of the trip. While serviceable, the accommodations are not first-class; first-class accommodations are available to those who pay an additional fee. Worldwide is an experienced travel agency that has been running this particular tour for fifteen years. The agency has a reputation for knowledgeable, personable tour guides.

For the same price, Leisure Tours has offered a three-week trip to three major South American cities. Included in the fee will be round-trip airfare, airfare to each of the three cities, and a shared room in highly rated hotels; the cost of meals is not included in the price. On the first day of each stop, Leisure Tours schedules a guided tour of the city, provides brochures and maps, and offers suggestions for those wishing to take side trips. Otherwise, there are no planned activities. Leisure Tours, a relatively new company, recently received an award for superior service from the Association of Business Executives. Leisure Tour's president is a well-known travel writer.

[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 XXXI**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	101
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	93	93
174	92	92
173	91	91
172	90	90
171	88	89
170	87	87
169	86	86
168	85	85
167	83	84
166	82	82
165	81	81
164	79	80
163	78	78
162	76	77
161	75	75
160	73	74
159	71	72
158	70	70
157	68	69
156	66	67
155	65	65
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	60	60
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	53	53
147	51	52
146	49	50
145	47	48
144	46	46
143	44	45
142	42	43
141	41	41
140	39	40
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	34	35
136	32	33
135	31	31
134	29	30
133	28	28
132	26	27
131	25	25
130	24	24
129	22	23
128	21	21
127	20	20
126	19	19
125	18	18
124	16	17
123	15	15
122	14	14
121	13	13
120	0	12

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

1.	D	8.	B	15.	E	22.	B
2.	D	9.	B	16.	D	23.	B
3.	D	10.	B	17.	A	24.	B
4.	C	11.	A	18.	A	25.	A
5.	D	12.	C	19.	E	26.	A
6.	C	13.	C	20.	C	27.	D
7.	D	14.	A	21.	D	28.	E



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