



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 39

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## 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 1–5**

Eight files will be ordered from first to eighth. Each file falls into exactly one of three categories: red files (H, M, O), green files (P, V, X), or yellow files (T, Z). The files must be ordered according to the following conditions:

H must be placed into some position before O, but H cannot immediately precede O.

X must be placed into some position before V.

X and V must be separated by the same number of files as separate H and O.

Z must immediately precede M.

The first file cannot be a red file.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable ordering of the files from first to eighth?

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
(A)	H	X	O	V	Z	M	P	T
(B)	P	M	Z	H	X	O	V	T
(C)	P	Z	M	H	O	T	X	V
(D)	X	Z	M	V	H	T	P	O
(E)	Z	M	H	P	O	X	V	T

2. The largest possible number of files that can separate Z from H is

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

3. If each of the three red files is immediately followed by a green file, which one of the following must be a yellow file?

(A) the first  
(B) the second  
(C) the third  
(D) the fourth  
(E) the fifth

4. The largest possible number of files that can separate X from V is

(A) three  
(B) four  
(C) five  
(D) six  
(E) seven

5. If Z is placed in the fifth position, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the positions, any one of which could be H's position?

(A) first, third, fourth  
(B) first, second, third  
(C) second, third, fourth  
(D) second, third, fourth, sixth  
(E) third, fourth, sixth, seventh

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Questions 6–11

Exactly three employees of Capital Enterprises—Maria, Suki, and Tate—attend a three-day conference together. Each day, there are exactly three sessions on the three topics of the conference—one on hiring, one on investing, and one on regulations. The following rules govern the conference:

Each conference participant attends exactly two sessions, which are on different topics and on different days.

Neither Maria nor Suki attends any session on investing.

Tate does not attend any session on the third day.

At most two Capital employees attend any given session together.

6. What is the maximum number of sessions attended by at least one Capital employee?
  - (A) three
  - (B) four
  - (C) five
  - (D) six
  - (E) seven
7. Which one of the following must be false?
  - (A) Maria attends sessions only on the first two days.
  - (B) Suki attends sessions only on the last two days.
  - (C) Exactly two Capital employees attend a session together on the second day.
  - (D) Exactly one session is attended by one or more Capital employees on the second day.
  - (E) Exactly three sessions are attended by one or more Capital employees on the third day.
8. If exactly two sessions on the third day are attended by one or more Capital employees, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Exactly two sessions on the first day are attended by one or more Capital employees.
  - (B) Exactly two sessions on the second day are attended by one or more Capital employees.
  - (C) Maria and Suki do not attend any session together.
  - (D) Maria and Tate do not attend any session together.
  - (E) Tate attends a session on investing.
9. Each of the following is possible EXCEPT:
  - (A) Every session attended by at least one Capital employee is attended by exactly one Capital employee.
  - (B) Every session attended by at least one Capital employee is attended by exactly two Capital employees.
  - (C) Every session attended by Maria is also attended by Suki.
  - (D) Every session attended by Suki is also attended by Tate.
  - (E) Every session attended by Tate is also attended by Maria.
10. If all three sessions on the first day are attended by one or more Capital employees, then which one of the following must be false?
  - (A) Maria and Suki attend a session together on the third day.
  - (B) Suki and Tate attend a session together on the second day.
  - (C) Maria attends a session on hiring on the second day.
  - (D) Suki attends a session on regulations on the third day.
  - (E) Tate attends a session on investing on the first day.
11. If Maria and Tate are the only Capital employees to attend a session on the first day, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
  - (A) Maria and Suki attend exactly two sessions together.
  - (B) Maria and Tate attend exactly two sessions together.
  - (C) Suki and Tate attend exactly one session together.
  - (D) Maria attends a session on regulations on the second day.
  - (E) Tate attends a session on hiring on the second day.

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## Questions 12–18

Of the five Pohl children—Sara, Theo, Uma, Will, and Zoe—three are left-handed and two are right-handed. Each of the five children was born in a different one of seven calendar years, 1990 through 1996. The following conditions apply:

No two left-handed children were born in consecutive years.

No two right-handed children were born in consecutive years.

Sara, who is left-handed, was born before Uma.

Zoe was born before both Theo and Will.

A left-handed child was born in 1991.

Uma, who is right-handed, was born in 1993.

12. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of each Pohl child with the year in which that child was born?
- (A) Sara: 1990; Zoe: 1992; Uma: 1993; Will: 1994; and Theo: 1995
- (B) Sara: 1991; Uma: 1993; Theo: 1994; Zoe: 1995; and Will: 1996
- (C) Zoe: 1990; Sara: 1991; Uma: 1992; Theo: 1994; and Will: 1995
- (D) Zoe: 1990; Sara: 1991; Uma: 1993; Theo: 1994; and Will: 1995
- (E) Zoe: 1990; Sara: 1991; Uma: 1993; Theo: 1994; and Will: 1996
13. If Sara was born before Zoe was born, then which one of the following statements CANNOT be true?
- (A) Will is left-handed.
- (B) Zoe is left-handed.
- (C) Theo was born after Will was born.
- (D) Uma was born after Zoe was born.
- (E) No child was born in 1990.
14. Which one of the following must be false?
- (A) None of the children was born in 1990, nor was a child born in 1992.
- (B) None of the children was born in 1992, nor was a child born in 1995.
- (C) None of the children was born in 1994, nor was a child born in 1996.
- (D) One of the children was born in 1990, and another in 1993.
- (E) One of the children was born in 1993, and another in 1995.
15. If Theo was born after Will was born, then how many sequential orderings of the children, from firstborn to lastborn, are possible?
- (A) one
- (B) two
- (C) three
- (D) four
- (E) five
16. If none of the children was born in 1995, then which one of the following statements must be true?
- (A) Theo was born in 1994.
- (B) Will was born in 1994.
- (C) Will was born in 1996.
- (D) Zoe was born in 1990.
- (E) Zoe was born in 1994.
17. If Theo is right-handed, then each of the following statements must be false EXCEPT:
- (A) Theo was born in 1996.
- (B) Will was born in 1995.
- (C) Uma was born exactly three years before Theo was born.
- (D) Zoe was born exactly one year before Theo was born.
- (E) Will is right-handed.
18. If Zoe was born before Uma was born, then which one of the following statements must be false?
- (A) No child was born in 1992.
- (B) No child was born in 1995.
- (C) Theo is left-handed.
- (D) Zoe is left-handed.
- (E) Will is left-handed.

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Questions 19–23

Barbara is shopping at a pet store to select fish for her new aquarium from among the following species: J, K, L, M, N, O, and P. For each of the seven species, the store has several fish available. Barbara makes her selection in a manner consistent with the following conditions:

If she selects one or more K, then she does not select any O.

If she selects one or more M, then she does not select any N.

If she selects one or more M, then she selects at least one O.

If she selects one or more N, then she selects at least one O.

If she selects one or more O, then she selects at least one P.

If she selects one or more P, then she selects at least one O.

If she selects any O at all, then she selects at least two O.

19. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the fish Barbara selects for her aquarium?
- (A) three J, one K, two M
  - (B) one J, one K, one M, three O
  - (C) one J, one M, two O, one P
  - (D) one J, one N, one O, two P
  - (E) one M, one N, two O, one P
20. If Barbara does not select any fish of species P, then it could be true that she selects fish of species
- (A) J and of species K
  - (B) J and of species M
  - (C) K and of species M
  - (D) K and of species N
  - (E) L and of species O
21. If Barbara selects fish of as many species as possible, then she cannot select any fish of which one of the following species?
- (A) K
  - (B) L
  - (C) M
  - (D) N
  - (E) P
22. Which one of the following statements must be false?
- (A) Barbara selects exactly four fish, at least one of which is a J.
  - (B) Barbara selects exactly four fish, at least one of which is an L.
  - (C) Barbara selects exactly three fish, at least one of which is an M.
  - (D) Barbara selects exactly three fish, at least one of which is an O.
  - (E) Barbara selects exactly three fish, at least one of which is a P.
23. If Barbara selects at least one fish for her aquarium, then which one of the following lists the minimum and maximum possible numbers, respectively, of different species of fish that Barbara selects?
- (A) 1, 4
  - (B) 1, 5
  - (C) 1, 6
  - (D) 2, 5
  - (E) 2, 6

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. A distinguished British judge, Justice Upton, said that whether some administrative decision by a government minister is reasonable “is a question that judges, by their training and experience, should be well-equipped to answer, or else there would be something badly wrong with the legal system, and there is little reason to suppose that there is.”

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of Justice Upton’s argument?

- (A) There is nothing much wrong with the legal system.
  - (B) Judges should be given a greater part in administrative decision making.
  - (C) Judges are qualified to decide upon the reasonableness of a government minister’s administrative decision.
  - (D) If something were badly wrong with the legal system, judges would be ill-equipped to determine whether a government minister’s decisions are reasonable.
  - (E) If judges are well-equipped to determine whether an administrative decision is reasonable, there is not anything badly wrong with the legal system.
2. Any course that teaches students how to write is one that will serve them well in later life. Therefore, since some philosophy courses teach students how to write, any student, whatever his or her major, will be served well in later life by taking any philosophy course.

A flaw in the reasoning of the argument is that the argument

- (A) fails to specify adequately exactly how a course can teach students how to write
- (B) draws a weaker conclusion than is warranted by the strength of its premises
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that what is true of a whole must also be true of each of its constituent parts
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that some students in certain majors may be required to take a philosophy course
- (E) draws a conclusion about all cases of a certain kind on the basis of evidence that justifies such a conclusion only about some cases of that kind

3. Letter to the editor: Allowing everyone to voice personal views can have the effect of inhibiting some from voicing their concerns. Thus, allowing unrestricted free speech really inhibits free speech.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to justify the apparently contradictory conclusion above?

- (A) When free speech is unrestricted, many people will be shocked by the power of the views of others and thereby become afraid to voice their own concerns.
- (B) When there is unrestricted free speech, there will be a greater number of diverse views expressed, but the views expressed will be potentially offensive to many people.
- (C) Since unrestricted free speech can be offensive, free speech should be restricted when the pain that it causes is great.
- (D) Claiming that unrestricted free speech inhibits free speech is like claiming that increasing someone’s salary makes the person poorer.
- (E) When free speech is unrestricted, people offended by the views of others are likely to voice their disagreement, leading toward a resolution of conflict.

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4. Marie: I gave the cashier at my local convenience store a 10-dollar bill to pay for my purchase, and he mistakenly gave me change for a 20-dollar bill. I kept the extra 10 dollars. Since I did not trick, threaten, or physically force the cashier into giving me the extra money, it was not morally wrong for me to keep it.

Julia: Nonsense. If you mistakenly hand me your coat, thinking it is my coat, then even though I did not get the coat by means of any deception, threats, or violence against you, I am not morally entitled to keep it for myself.

Julia's response functions in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It strongly questions the application of Marie's principle to the case that Marie described, while accepting that principle.
  - (B) It offers an additional reason to accept Marie's conclusion.
  - (C) It challenges Marie's conclusion by claiming that the proper conclusion to draw in a relevantly similar situation would be the opposite of Marie's.
  - (D) It uses Marie's criterion as a means of solving a moral problem Julia herself faces.
  - (E) It proposes a radically different principle by which Marie's action might be judged, but reserves judgment as to whether Marie acted rightly.
5. We are taught that pedestrians should cross the street at a corner and that jaywalking, in the sense of crossing other than at a corner, is dangerous and illegal. It also seems true that drivers anticipate people crossing at corners more than drivers anticipate people crossing elsewhere. Thus we might infer that crossing at a corner is safer than jaywalking. Nevertheless, statistics show that more pedestrians die crossing at corners than while jaywalking.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the statistical claim cited above?

- (A) Far more pedestrians cross at corners than jaywalk.
- (B) Some people jaywalk only when there is little traffic.
- (C) Drivers are often unfamiliar with the laws concerning jaywalking.
- (D) Traffic laws in most locations state that the pedestrian always has the right of way, whether or not the pedestrian is crossing at a corner.
- (E) Good drivers anticipate jaywalkers as much as they anticipate pedestrians crossing at corners.

6. Poor writers often express mundane ideas with elaborate syntax and esoteric vocabulary. Inattentive readers may be impressed but may well misunderstand the writing, while alert readers will easily see through the pretentiousness. Thus, a good principle for writers is:\_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following completes the passage most logically?

- (A) the simpler the style, the better the writing
- (B) inattentive readers are not worth writing for
- (C) only the most talented writers can successfully adopt a complex style
- (D) a writing style should not be more complex than the ideas expressed
- (E) alert readers are the only readers who are sensitive to writing style

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## Questions 7–8

The kind of thoughts that keep a person from falling asleep can arise in either half of the brain. Therefore, a person being prevented from sleeping solely by such thoughts would be able to fall asleep by closing the eyes and counting sheep, because this activity fully occupies the left half of the brain with counting and the right half of the brain with imagining sheep, thereby excluding the sleep-preventing thoughts.

7. According to the hypothesis, for a person to use counting imaginary sheep as an effective method of inducing sleep, which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) The person is able to imagine a wide variety of things.
  - (B) The person normally has a difficult time falling asleep.
  - (C) Thoughts of sheep would not keep the person awake at that time.
  - (D) Thoughts of sheep would induce sleep in the person whenever those thoughts arose.
  - (E) Thoughts of sheep rarely, if ever, arise in the person's dreams.
8. Which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning in the argument above?
  - (A) Stucco is a poor insulator but brick and wood are good insulators, so a person who wants to build a house in an area with a cold climate should use brick or wood instead of stucco.
  - (B) Cats can damage furniture with either their claws or their teeth, so such damage can be prevented by providing cats with other objects that they will claw and bite, such as toy mice.
  - (C) This map indicates two roads of equal length each leading to Centreville, so a person who wants to take the shortest route to Centreville could choose either one.
  - (D) These chemicals are harmless by themselves but explosive when mixed together, so in order to be kept in the same laboratory without risk, they should be stored separately.
  - (E) This island has two harbors but one of them is too shallow to permit large ships, so this ship will have to dock in the other harbor in order to unload its cargo.

## Questions 9–10

Claude: To introduce greater public accountability into French foreign-policy decisions, France should hold referenda on major foreign-policy issues. Election results are too imprecise to count as a mandate, since elections are decided on multiple issues.

Lorraine: The general public, unlike people in government, is unwilling or unable to become informed about foreign-policy issues. Therefore, the introduction of such referenda would lead to foreign-policy disaster.

9. Which one of the following responses by Claude would, if true, most strongly counter Lorraine's objection?
  - (A) The mechanics of holding a referendum would not, in the computer age, pose insuperable problems.
  - (B) Some of the information on which foreign-policy decisions are based comes from intelligence sources that must not be compromised by publicity.
  - (C) Foreign proponents and opponents of a particular policy would attempt to sway French public opinion before a referendum.
  - (D) The general public has little desire to become informed about foreign-policy issues precisely because it has little or no power to influence foreign-policy decisions.
  - (E) Foreign governments friendly to France would be reluctant to share information with France if it might become public in a referendum debate.
10. Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for Lorraine's conclusion?
  - (A) The public would become better informed about an issue in foreign policy if a referendum were held on it.
  - (B) Not every issue would be subject to referendum, only the major outlines of policy.
  - (C) Decision by referendum would make the overall course of policy unpredictable, and countries friendly to France could not make reasonable decisions based on a consistent French line.
  - (D) Requiring a large minimum number of voters' signatures on a petition for a referendum would ensure that many people would consider the issue and treat it as important.
  - (E) Elections decided mainly on foreign-policy issues have perhaps constituted ratifications by the public of past decisions, but certainly not judgments about future issues posing new problems.

11. A gift is not generous unless it is intended to benefit the recipient and is worth more than what is expected or customary in the situation; a gift is selfish if it is given to benefit the giver or is less valuable than is customary.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle above?

- (A) Charles, who hates opera, was given two expensive tickets to the opera. He in turn gave them to his cousin, who loves opera, as a birthday gift. Charles's gift was selfish because he paid nothing for the tickets.
- (B) Emily gives her brother a year's membership in a health club. She thinks that this will allow her brother to get the exercise he needs. However, the gift is selfish because Emily's brother is hurt and offended by it.
- (C) Amanda gives each of her clients an expensive bottle of wine every year. Amanda's gifts are generous, since they cause the clients to continue giving Amanda business.
- (D) Olga gives her daughter a computer as a graduation gift. Since this is the gift that all children in Olga's family receive for graduation, it is not generous.
- (E) Michael gave his nephew \$50 as a birthday gift, more than he had ever given before. Michael's nephew, however, lost the money. Therefore, Michael's gift was not generous because it did not benefit the recipient.

12. Politician: It is wrong for the government to restrict the liberty of individuals, except perhaps in those cases when to fail to do so would allow individuals to cause harm. Yet, to publish something is a liberty, and to offend is not to cause harm.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the politician's statements?

- (A) It is not right for the government to restrict the publication of literature that is only offensive.
- (B) It is not wrong for the government to restrict individuals' liberty when failing to do so would allow individuals to cause harm.
- (C) It is offensive for the government to restrict the liberty of individuals to publish, but it is not harmful.
- (D) It is not wrong for individuals to publish literature that is offensive.
- (E) It is not right for the government to restrict the publication of literature that does not cause serious harm.

13. Jenkins: Research on the properties of snow at the North Pole should be conducted in January and February. The weather is then cold enough to ensure that the snow will not melt. It is important that research money not be wasted; if we wait until a later month, we risk sending researchers when they will be unable to carry out research successfully.

Lurano: I disagree. The weather will likely still be quite cold in April and May, and by going later, researchers run less risk of suffering dangerous exposure to the cold.

The dialogue lends the most support to the claim that Jenkins and Lurano disagree on whether

- (A) there is a possibility of snow melting at the North Pole during April and May
- (B) it is impossible to investigate the properties of snow at the North Pole later than February
- (C) funding will be wasted if research on snow is carried out at the North Pole later than February
- (D) the temperatures at the North Pole in January and February are lower than are the temperatures in April and May
- (E) research funding considerations outweigh the risk to researchers posed by the temperatures at the North Pole in January and February

14. Activist: Although the environmental bill before the legislature is popular with voters, it will have mainly negative economic consequences if it is passed, especially when we try to lure new businesses to our country. Great leaders have the courage to look beyond popularity to what is sound policy; legislators ought to do the same by not voting for this bill.

The activist's argumentation is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that most of the legislators are great leaders
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that a bill is less likely to pass if it is deemed to have negative economic consequences
- (C) fails to consider whether there are noneconomic reasons for supporting the bill that outweigh the reason given for rejecting it
- (D) fails to specify whether legislators usually consider economic consequences when a bill is before the legislature
- (E) takes for granted that if a bill is popular, it will not be sound economically

15. More and more academic institutions are using citation analysis as the main technique for measuring the quality of scientific research. This technique involves a yearly scanning of scientific journals to count the number of references to a researcher's work. Although academic institutions want to encourage good research, use of citation analysis actually works against this goal since scientists seeking to maximize citation counts will avoid multiyear projects in favor of short-term projects in faddish areas.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument?

- (A) In general scientific research is not referred to in journals until the research is completed.
- (B) Areas of science that are faddish at some point are not necessarily lacking in significance.
- (C) Research that is initially criticized in scientific journals sometimes turns out to be ground-breaking work.
- (D) Scientists are sometimes hostile to interim assessments of ongoing research, since such assessments might threaten continuity of funding.
- (E) Scientists often cite their colleagues' work when they think it is unfairly neglected by the scientific establishment.

16. Biologists agree that human beings evolved from a fish, but they disagree about which species of fish. Since biologists agree that frogs are definitely related to the species of fish from which human beings evolved, on the basis of a close match between the mitochondrial DNA of lungfish and that of frogs Dr. Stevens-Hoyt claims that this ancestor must be lungfish. Dr. Grover, on the other hand, contends that mitochondrial DNA evolves too rapidly to be a reliable indicator of relationships between species over long periods of time, and citing the close chemical match between the hemoglobin of coelacanths (a saltwater fish) and that of tadpoles, claims that human beings must be descended from coelacanths.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the dispute above by the proposition that frogs are definitely related to the species of fish from which human beings evolved?

- (A) Since it implies that human beings are not descended from lungfish, it is cited as evidence against the claim that humans are descended from lungfish.
- (B) Since it implies that human beings are not descended from coelacanths, it is offered as evidence against the claim that human beings are descended from coelacanths.
- (C) It is offered as evidence for the contention that human beings must be descended from either lungfish or coelacanths.
- (D) It is an assumption that both parties to the dispute use as a starting point for their arguments about human evolution.
- (E) It implies that either a match of mitochondrial DNA or a match of hemoglobin between lungfish and coelacanths would show that human beings evolved from one of these two species.

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17. Columnist: Over the last 20 years the demand in North America for Japanese-made automobiles has increased, whereas the Japanese demand for North American-made automobiles has been stagnant. Until recently, this imbalance could plausibly be attributed to Japanese models' superior fuel efficiency and reliability, but now cars made in North America are by these standards the equal of any Japanese model. What North American exporters continue to ignore is that the Japanese drive on the left side of the road. Therefore, one obstacle to reducing the automotive trade imbalance will be removed if North American manufacturers simply produce more cars with right-side steering wheels.

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

- (A) The fuel efficiency and reliability of cars made in North America will continue to increase.
  - (B) If the Japanese drive on the left side of the road, then they are not inclined to buy cars with left-side steering wheels.
  - (C) Japanese automotive safety standards require that all new domestic automobiles have right-side steering wheels.
  - (D) Given a choice between similar Japanese and North American models, all with right-side steering wheels, most Japanese would choose the North American model.
  - (E) The automotive trade imbalance can be lessened only if North American manufacturers produce automobiles that more effectively meet the needs of Japanese buyers.
18. All historians are able to spot trends. But anyone able to spot trends is able to distinguish the significant from the insignificant. Thus anyone who can distinguish the significant from the insignificant is a historian.
- The flawed reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely resembles that in the argument above?
- (A) All expressions used for emotional impact are expressions used by poets. All figures of speech are expressions used for emotional impact. So any expression used by poets is a figure of speech.
  - (B) Political systems whose laws originate in elected legislatures are prone to factionalism. Factionalism leads to civil disorder. Thus political systems not run by autocrats have a tendency to fall into civil disorder.
  - (C) Animals that possess horns or antlers use them not to attack prey but for intraspecies combat. In fact, animals so equipped never have the claws or fangs that are possessed by predators. Thus any animal that fights with members of its own species is not a predator.
  - (D) No one without a deep desire to communicate can be a blues musician. So short-story writers, all of whom have that same desire to communicate, could also have become blues musicians.
  - (E) People living in open and democratic countries have customs that are determined at least in part by an inherited past. But no country's past is a product of free choice. Thus people living in open and democratic countries can never be entirely free.

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19. Jeff: Proposed regulations concerning the use of animals in scientific experimentation would prohibit experimentation on those species that humans empathize with: dogs and horses, for example. But extensive neurological research on mammals shows that they are all capable of feeling pain, just as dogs and horses are. Hence, this proposal should be extended to all experimentation on all mammals.

Miranda: Yet the issue of pain is not the crux of the matter. Experimentation on any nonhuman animal undermines respect for life itself because only humans are capable of consenting to an experiment. Since any activity that undermines respect for life diminishes the quality of all of our lives, the new regulations should ban all such experimentation.

Which one of the following is a principle that, if established, would best support Jeff's conclusion?

- (A) Regulations on the use of animals in scientific experimentation should be primarily concerned with respecting the feelings of the humans who will perform those experiments.
  - (B) Whatever means are used to determine whether dogs and horses feel pain should also be used to determine whether other animals feel pain.
  - (C) Only those experiments on animals that are known to cause those animals pain should be prohibited.
  - (D) Scientists who perform experiments on animals should empathize with any mammal as much as they empathize with dogs or horses.
  - (E) Scientific experimentation should be prohibited on any creature that is capable of feeling pain.
20. Productivity is average output per worker per unit of time. High productivity cannot be achieved without adequate training of workers. So high productivity does not depend on having high-tech equipment.

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

- (A) confuses a stated requirement for having high-tech equipment with a sufficient condition for having high-tech equipment
- (B) ignores the possibility that having high-tech equipment is required for adequate training of workers
- (C) overlooks the fact that increases in productivity may not be desirable in some circumstances
- (D) presumes without giving justification that educating workers always results in an increase in their productivity
- (E) presumes without giving justification that high-tech equipment cannot contribute to increases in productivity

21. Cognitive psychologist: The majority of skilled artists are very creative people, and all people who are very creative are also good at abstract reasoning. However, not all skilled artists are famous. It follows that some people who are good at abstract reasoning are famous.

The cognitive psychologist's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Most skilled artists are good at abstract reasoning.
- (B) Most people who are very creative are skilled artists.
- (C) Some skilled artists are not famous.
- (D) All people who are good at abstract reasoning are very creative.
- (E) Most skilled artists are famous.

22. The relaxation of regulations governing the manufacture and sale of new medicines to increase their availability should not be accompanied by a lifting of all regulations that restrict industrial activity generally. Unless strict environmental regulations are maintained, endangered species of plants and animals will become extinct. And since a large majority of new medicines are derived from plants and animals, a general deregulatory approach could actually undermine the original intent of the relaxation of regulations governing the manufacture and sale of new medicines.

The statement that a large majority of new medicines are derived from plants and animals plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) a reason for not restricting research into the medical usefulness of plants and animals
- (B) evidence for a point of view that the argument is designed to undermine
- (C) an illustration of the potential disaster that could result from continued overregulation of industrial activity
- (D) a link between the extinction of species and the potentially decreased availability of new medicines
- (E) support for the hypothesis that only very narrowly focused efforts at deregulation of industrial activity actually have beneficial results

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23. Councilperson X: We have an obligation to help ensure that electricity rates are the lowest possible. Since the proposed design for a new generating station would clearly allow for the lowest rates, it must be the design we endorse if we agree that we have no choice but to approve construction of a new plant.

Councilperson Y: Helping to ensure the lowest electricity rates is not the council's only job; we also have an obligation not to lower the quality of life of our community. A plant of the type specified by the design would damage our community's air quality to such an extent that the benefit of lower rates would be outweighed.

Which one of the following is an issue about which the two councilpersons disagree?

- (A) The council should recommend the building of a new generating station.
- (B) It is the council's responsibility to improve the community's quality of life.
- (C) A plant of the type specified by the design in question would damage the air quality of the community.
- (D) If a new generating station is to be built, the council should endorse a plant of the type specified by the design in question.
- (E) A plant of the type specified by the design in question would allow for the lowest electricity rates.

24. Good students learn more than what their parents and teachers compel them to learn. This requires that these students derive pleasure from the satisfaction of their curiosity, and one cannot experience such pleasure unless one is capable of concentrating on a topic so intently that one loses track of one's own identity.

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

- (A) Some people who are capable of becoming so absorbed in a topic that they lose track of their own identities are nevertheless incapable of deriving pleasure from the satisfaction of their curiosity.
- (B) Most good students do not derive pleasure from the satisfaction of their curiosity.
- (C) Many people who derive pleasure simply from the satisfaction of their curiosity are not good students.
- (D) Some people who are not good students derive pleasure from losing track of their own identities.
- (E) Most people who are capable of becoming so absorbed in a topic that they lose track of their own identities are not good students.

## 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

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.

- The contemporary Mexican artistic movement known as muralism, a movement of public art that began with images painted on walls in an effort to represent Mexican national culture, is closely linked
- (5) ideologically with its main sponsor, the new Mexican government elected in 1920 following the Mexican Revolution. This government promoted an ambitious cultural program, and the young revolutionary state called on artists to display Mexico's richness and
- (10) possibility. But the theoretical foundation of the movement was formulated by the artists themselves. The major figures in the muralist movement, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Diego Rivera, and José Clemente Orozco, all based their work on a common premise:
- (15) that art should incorporate images and familiar ideas as it commented upon the historic period in which it was created. In the process, they assimilated into their work the customs, myths, geography, and history of the local communities that constitute the basis of Mexican
- (20) national culture.

- But while many muralist works express populist or nationalist ideas, it is a mistake to attempt to reduce Mexican mural painting to formulaic, official government art. It is more than merely the result of the
- (25) changes in political and social awareness that the Mexican Revolution represented; it also reflected important innovations in the art world. In creating a wide panorama of Mexico's history on the walls of public buildings throughout the country, muralists
- (30) often used a realist style. But awareness of these innovations enabled them to be freer in expression than were more traditional practitioners of this style.

- Moreover, while they shared a common interest in rediscovering their Mexican national identity, they
- (35) developed their own distinct styles. Rivera, for example, incorporated elements from pre-Columbian sculpture and the Italian Renaissance fresco into his murals and used a strange combination of mechanical shapes to depict the faces and bodies of people.
- (40) Orozco, on the other hand, showed a more expressionist approach, with loose brushwork and an openly emotional treatment of form. He relied on a strong diagonal line to give a sense of heightened movement and drama to his work. Siqueiros developed
- (45) in a somewhat similar direction as Orozco, but incorporated asymmetric compositions, a high degree of action, and brilliant color.

- This stylistic experimentation can be seen as resulting from the demands of a new medium. In
- (50) stretching their concepts from small easel paintings with a centralized subject to vast compositions with

- mural dimensions, muralists learned to think big and to respect the sweeping gesture of the arm—the brush stroke required to achieve the desired bold effect of
- (55) mural art. Furthermore, because they were painting murals, they thought in terms of a continuum; their works were designed to be viewable from many different vantage points, to have an equally strong impact in all parts, and to continue to be viewable as
- (60) people moved across in front of them.

- Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
  - Muralism developed its political goals in Mexico in service to the revolutionary government, while its aesthetic aspects were borrowed from other countries.
  - Inspired by political developments in Mexico and trends in modern art, muralist painters devised an innovative style of large-scale painting to reflect Mexican culture.
  - The stylistic features of muralism represent a consistent working out of the implications of its revolutionary ideology.
  - Though the Mexican government supported muralism as a means of promoting nationalist ideology, muralists such as Siqueiros, Rivera, and Orozco developed the movement in contradictory, more controversial directions.
  - Because of its large scale and stylistic innovations, the type of contemporary Mexican art known as muralism is capable of expressing a much wider and more complex view of Mexico's culture and history than previous artistic movements could express.
- The author mentions Rivera's use of "pre-Columbian sculpture and the Italian Renaissance fresco" (lines 36–37) primarily in order to provide an example of Rivera's
  - assimilation of elements of Mexican customs and myth
  - movement beyond single, centralized subjects
  - experimentation with expressionist techniques
  - distinctive manner of artistic expression
  - underlying resistance to change

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3. Which one of the following aspects of muralist painting does the author appear to value most highly?
- (A) its revolutionary ideology
  - (B) its use of brilliant color
  - (C) its tailoring of style to its medium
  - (D) its use of elements from everyday life
  - (E) its expression of populist ideas
4. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements about art would the muralists be most likely to agree?
- (A) Art should be evaluated on the basis of its style and form rather than on its content.
  - (B) Government sponsorship is essential to the flourishing of art.
  - (C) Realism is unsuited to large-scale public art.
  - (D) The use of techniques borrowed from other cultures can contribute to the rediscovery of one's national identity.
  - (E) Traditional easel painting is an elitist art form.
5. According to the passage, the Mexican government elected in 1920 took which one of the following approaches to art following the Mexican Revolution?
- (A) It encouraged the adoption of modern innovations from abroad.
  - (B) It encouraged artists to pursue the realist tradition in art.
  - (C) It called on artists to portray Mexico's heritage and future promise.
  - (D) It developed the theoretical base of the muralist movement.
  - (E) It favored artists who introduced stylistic innovations over those who worked in the realist tradition.
6. Which one of the following, if true, most supports the author's claim about the relationship between muralism and the Mexican Revolution (lines 24–27)?
- (A) The major figures in muralism also created important works in that style that were deliberately not political in content.
  - (B) Not all muralist painters were familiar with the innovations being made at that time in the art world.
  - (C) The changes taking place at that time in the art world were revivals of earlier movements.
  - (D) Officials in the Mexican government were not familiar with the innovations being made at that time in the art world.
  - (E) Only those muralist works that reflected nationalist sentiments were permitted to be viewed by the public.
7. Which one of the following does the author explicitly identify as a characteristic of Mexican mural art?
- (A) Its subject matter consisted primarily of current events.
  - (B) It could be viewed outdoors only.
  - (C) It used the same techniques as are used in easel painting.
  - (D) It exhibited remarkable stylistic uniformity.
  - (E) It was intended to be viewed from more than one angle.
8. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is to
- (A) describe the unifying features of muralism
  - (B) provide support for the argument that the muralists often did not support government causes
  - (C) support the claim that muralists always used their work to comment on their own historical period
  - (D) illustrate how the muralists appropriated elements of Mexican tradition
  - (E) argue that muralism cannot be understood by focusing solely on its political dimension

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Fairy tales address themselves to two communities, each with its own interests and each in periodic conflict with the other: parents and children. Nearly every study of fairy tales has taken the perspective of the

(5) parent, constructing the meaning of the tales by using the reading strategies of an adult bent on identifying universally valid tenets of moral instruction for children.

- For example, the plot of “Hansel and Gretel” is set
- (10) in motion by hard-hearted parents who abandon their children in the woods, but for psychologist Bruno Bettelheim the tale is really about children who learn to give up their unhealthy dependency on their parents. According to Bettelheim, this story—in which the
- (15) children ultimately overpower a witch who has taken them prisoner for the crime of attempting to eat the witch’s gingerbread house—forces its young audience to recognize the dangers of unrestrained greed. As dependent children, Bettelheim argues, Hansel and
- (20) Gretel had been a burden to their parents, but on their return home with the witch’s jewels, they become the family’s support. Thus, says Bettelheim, does the story train its young listeners to become “mature children.”

- There are two ways of interpreting a story: one is a
- (25) “superficial” reading that focuses on the tale’s manifest content, and the other is a “deeper” reading that looks for latent meanings. Many adults who read fairy tales are drawn to this second kind of interpretation in order to avoid facing the unpleasant truths that can emerge
- (30) from the tales when adults—even parents—are portrayed as capable of acting out of selfish motives themselves. What makes fairy tales attractive to Bettelheim and other psychologists is that they can be used as scenarios that position the child as a
- (35) transgressor whose deserved punishment provides a lesson for unruly children. Stories that run counter to such orthodoxies about child-rearing are, to a large extent, suppressed by Bettelheim or “rewritten” through reinterpretation. Once we examine his
- (40) interpretations closely, we see that his readings produce meanings that are very different from those constructed by readers with different cultural assumptions and expectations, who, unlike Bettelheim, do not find inflexible tenets of moral instruction in the
- (45) tales.

- Bettelheim interprets all fairy tales as driven by children’s fantasies of desire and revenge, and in doing so suppresses the true nature of parental behavior ranging from abuse to indulgence. Fortunately, these
- (50) characterizations of selfish children and innocent adults have been discredited to some extent by recent psychoanalytic literature. The need to deny adult evil has been a pervasive feature of our society, leading us to position children not only as the sole agents of evil
- (55) but also as the objects of unending moral instruction, hence the idea that a literature targeted for them must stand in the service of pragmatic instrumentality rather than foster an unproductive form of playful pleasure.

9. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) While originally written for children, fairy tales also contain a deeper significance for adults that psychologists such as Bettelheim have shown to be their true meaning.
- (B) The “superficial” reading of a fairy tale, which deals only with the tale’s content, is actually more enlightening for children than the “deeper” reading preferred by psychologists such as Bettelheim.
- (C) Because the content of fairy tales has historically run counter to prevailing orthodoxies about child-rearing, psychologists such as Bettelheim sometimes reinterpret them to suit their own pedagogical needs.
- (D) The pervasive need to deny adult evil has led psychologists such as Bettelheim to erroneously view fairy tales solely as instruments of moral instruction for children.
- (E) Although dismissed as unproductive by psychologists such as Bettelheim, fairy tales offer children imaginative experiences that help them grow into morally responsible adults.

10. Based on the passage, which one of the following elements of “Hansel and Gretel” would most likely be de-emphasized in Bettelheim’s interpretation of the tale?

- (A) Hansel and Gretel are abandoned by their hard-hearted parents.
- (B) Hansel and Gretel are imprisoned by the witch.
- (C) Hansel and Gretel overpower the witch.
- (D) Hansel and Gretel take the witch’s jewels.
- (E) Hansel and Gretel bring the witch’s jewels home to their parents.

11. Which one of the following is the most accurate description of the author’s attitude toward Bettelheim’s view of fairy tales?

- (A) concern that the view will undermine the ability of fairy tales to provide moral instruction
- (B) scorn toward the view’s supposition that moral tenets can be universally valid
- (C) disapproval of the view’s depiction of children as selfish and adults as innocent
- (D) anger toward the view’s claim that children often improve as a result of deserved punishment
- (E) disappointment with the view’s emphasis on the manifest content of a tale



12. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Children who never attempt to look for the deeper meanings in fairy tales will miss out on one of the principal pleasures of reading such tales.
  - (B) It is better if children discover fairy tales on their own than for an adult to suggest that they read the tales.
  - (C) A child who is unruly will behave better after reading a fairy tale if the tale is suggested to them by another child.
  - (D) Most children are too young to comprehend the deeper meanings contained in fairy tales.
  - (E) Children should be allowed to enjoy literature that has no instructive purpose.
13. Which one of the following principles most likely underlies the author's characterization of literary interpretation?
- (A) Only those trained in literary interpretation can detect the latent meanings in stories.
  - (B) Only adults are psychologically mature enough to find the latent meanings in stories.
  - (C) Only one of the various meanings readers may find in a story is truly correct.
  - (D) The meanings we see in stories are influenced by the assumptions and expectations we bring to the story.
  - (E) The latent meanings a story contains are deliberately placed there by the author.
14. According to the author, recent psychoanalytic literature suggests that
- (A) the moral instruction children receive from fairy tales is detrimental to their emotional development
  - (B) fewer adults are guilty of improper child-rearing than had once been thought
  - (C) the need to deny adult evil is a pervasive feature of all modern societies
  - (D) the plots of many fairy tales are similar to children's revenge fantasies
  - (E) the idea that children are typically selfish and adults innocent is of questionable validity
15. It can be inferred from the passage that Bettelheim believes that children are
- (A) uninterested in inflexible tenets of moral instruction
  - (B) unfairly subjected to the moral beliefs of their parents
  - (C) often aware of inappropriate parental behavior
  - (D) capable of shedding undesirable personal qualities
  - (E) basically playful and carefree
16. Which one of the following statements is least compatible with Bettelheim's views, as those views are described in the passage?
- (A) The imaginations of children do not draw clear distinctions between inanimate objects and living things.
  - (B) Children must learn that their own needs and feelings are to be valued, even when these differ from those of their parents.
  - (C) As their minds mature, children tend to experience the world in terms of the dynamics of the family into which they were born.
  - (D) The more secure that children feel within the world, the less they need to hold onto infantile notions.
  - (E) Children's ability to distinguish between stories and reality is not fully developed until puberty.

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With the approach of the twentieth century, the classical wave theory of radiation—a widely accepted theory in physics—began to encounter obstacles. This theory held that all electromagnetic radiation—the

- (5) entire spectrum from gamma and X rays to radio frequencies, including heat and light—exists in the form of waves. One fundamental assumption of wave theory was that as the length of a wave of radiation shortens, its energy increases smoothly—like a volume dial on a radio that adjusts smoothly to any setting—
- (10) and that any conceivable energy value could thus occur in nature.

The major challenge to wave theory was the behavior of thermal radiation, the radiation emitted by

- (15) an object due to the object's temperature, commonly called "blackbody" radiation because experiments aimed at measuring it require objects, such as black velvet or soot, with little or no reflective capability. Physicists can monitor the radiation coming from a
- (20) blackbody object and be confident that they are observing its thermal radiation and not simply reflected radiation that has originated elsewhere. Employing the principles of wave theory, physicists originally predicted that blackbody objects radiated much more at
- (25) short wavelengths, such as ultraviolet, than at long wavelengths. However, physicists using advanced experimental techniques near the turn of the century did not find the predicted amount of radiation at short wavelengths—in fact, they found almost none, a result
- (30) that became known among wave theorists as the "ultraviolet catastrophe."

Max Planck, a classical physicist who had made important contributions to wave theory, developed a hypothesis about atomic processes taking place in a

(35) blackbody object that broke with wave theory and accounted for the observed patterns of blackbody radiation. Planck discarded the assumption of radiation's smooth energy continuum and took the then bizarre position that these atomic processes could only

(40) involve discrete energies that jump between certain units of value—like a volume dial that "clicks"

between incremental settings—and he thereby obtained numbers that perfectly fit the earlier experimental result. This directly opposed wave theory's picture of

(45) atomic processes, and the physics community was at first quite critical of Planck's hypothesis, in part because he presented it without physical explanation.

Soon thereafter, however, Albert Einstein and other physicists provided theoretical justification for

(50) Planck's hypothesis. They found that upon being hit with part of the radiation spectrum, metal surfaces give off energy at values that are discontinuous. Further, they noted a threshold along the spectrum beyond which no energy is emitted by the metal. Einstein

(55) theorized, and later found evidence to confirm, that radiation is composed of particles, now called photons, which can be emitted only in discrete units and at certain wavelengths, in accordance with Planck's speculations. So in just a few years, what was

- (60) considered a catastrophe generated a new vision in physics that led to theories still in place today.

17. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

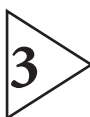
- (A) If classical wave theorists had never focused on blackbody radiation, Planck's insights would not have developed and the stage would not have been set for Einstein.
- (B) Classical wave theory, an incorrect formulation of the nature of radiation, was corrected by Planck and other physicists after Planck performed experiments that demonstrated that radiation exists as particles.
- (C) Planck's new model of radiation, though numerically consistent with observed data, was slow to win the support of the scientific community, which was critical of his ideas.
- (D) Prompted by new experimental findings, Planck discarded an assumption of classical wave theory and proposed a picture of radiation that matched experimental results and was further supported by theoretical justification.
- (E) At the turn of the century, Planck and Einstein revolutionized studies in radiation by modifying classical wave theory in response to experimental results that suggested the energy of radiation is less at short wavelengths than at long ones.

18. Which one of the following does the author use to illustrate the difference between continuous energies and discrete energies?

- (A) radio waves
- (B) black velvet or soot
- (C) microscopic particles
- (D) metal surfaces
- (E) radio volume dials

19. Which one of the following can most clearly be inferred from the description of blackbody objects in the second paragraph?

- (A) Radiation reflected by and radiation emitted by an object are difficult to distinguish from one another.
- (B) Any object in a dark room is a nearly ideal blackbody object.
- (C) All blackbody objects of comparable size give off radiation at approximately the same wavelengths regardless of the objects' temperatures.
- (D) Any blackbody object whose temperature is difficult to manipulate would be of little use in an experiment.
- (E) Thermal radiation cannot originate from a blackbody object.



20. The author's attitude toward Planck's development of a new hypothesis about atomic processes can most aptly be described as
- (A) strong admiration for the intuitive leap that led to a restored confidence in wave theory's picture of atomic processes
  - (B) mild surprise at the bizarre position Planck took regarding atomic processes
  - (C) reasoned skepticism of Planck's lack of scientific justification for his hypothesis
  - (D) legitimate concern that the hypothesis would have been abandoned without the further studies of Einstein and others
  - (E) scholarly interest in a step that led to a more accurate picture of atomic processes
21. The passage provides information that answers each of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) What did Planck's hypothesis about atomic processes try to account for?
  - (B) What led to the scientific community's acceptance of Planck's ideas?
  - (C) Roughly when did the blackbody radiation experiments take place?
  - (D) What contributions did Planck make to classical wave theory?
  - (E) What type of experiment led Einstein to formulate a theory regarding the composition of radiation?
22. The primary function of the first two paragraphs of the passage is to
- (A) describe the process by which one theory's assumption was dismantled by a competing theory
  - (B) introduce a central assumption of a scientific theory and the experimental evidence that led to the overthrowing of that theory
  - (C) explain two competing theories that are based on the same experimental evidence
  - (D) describe the process of retesting a theory in light of ambiguous experimental results
  - (E) provide the basis for an argument intended to dismiss a new theory
23. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) discussing the value of speculation in a scientific discipline
  - (B) summarizing the reasons for the rejection of an established theory by the scientific community
  - (C) describing the role that experimental research plays in a scientific discipline
  - (D) examining a critical stage in the evolution of theories concerning the nature of a physical phenomenon
  - (E) comparing the various assumptions that lie at the foundation of a scientific discipline

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The following passage was written in the mid-1990s.

Users of the Internet—the worldwide network of interconnected computer systems—envision it as a way for people to have free access to information via their personal computers. Most Internet communication

(5) consists of sending electronic mail or exchanging ideas on electronic bulletin boards; however, a growing number of transmissions are of copyrighted works—books, photographs, videos and films, and sound recordings. In Canada, as elsewhere, the goals of

(10) Internet users have begun to conflict with reality as copyright holders look for ways to protect their material from unauthorized and uncompensated distribution.

Copyright experts say that Canadian copyright law,

(15) which was revised in 1987 to cover works such as choreography and photography, has not kept pace with technology—specifically with digitalization, the conversion of data into a series of digits that are transmitted as electronic signals over computer

(20) networks. Digitalization makes it possible to create an unlimited number of copies of a book, recording, or movie and distribute them to millions of people around the world. Current law prohibits unauthorized parties from reproducing a work or any substantial part of it in

(25) any material form (e.g., photocopies of books or pirated audiotapes), but because digitalization merely transforms the work into electronic signals in a computer's memory, it is not clear whether digitalization constitutes a material reproduction—and

(30) so unauthorized digitalization is not yet technically a crime.

Some experts propose simply adding unauthorized digitalization to the list of activities proscribed under current law, to make it clear that copyright holders own

(35) electronic reproduction rights just as they own rights to other types of reproduction. But criminalizing digitalization raises a host of questions. For example, given that digitalization allows the multiple recipients of a transmission to re-create copies of a work, would

(40) only the act of digitalization itself be criminal, or should each copy made from the transmission be considered a separate instance of piracy—even though those who made the copies never had access to the original? In addition, laws against digitalization might

(45) be virtually unenforceable given that an estimated 20 million people around the world have access to the Internet, and that copying and distributing material is a relatively simple process. Furthermore, even an expanded law might not cover the majority of

(50) transmissions, given the vast numbers of users who are academics and the fact that current copyright law allows generous exemptions for those engaged in private study or research. But even if the law is revised to contain a more sophisticated treatment of

(55) digitalization, most experts think it will be hard to resolve the clash between the Internet community, which is accustomed to treating information as raw material available for everyone to use, and the publishing community, which is accustomed to treating

(60) it as a commodity owned by its creator.

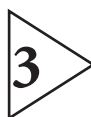
24. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Despite the widely recognized need to revise Canadian copyright law to protect works from unauthorized reproduction and distribution over the Internet, users of the Internet have mounted many legal challenges to the criminalizing of digitalization.
- (B) Although the necessity of revising Canadian copyright law to protect works from unauthorized reproduction and distribution over the Internet is widely recognized, effective criminalizing of digitalization is likely to prove highly complicated.
- (C) While the unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works over the Internet is not yet a crime, legal experts believe it is only a matter of time before Canadian copyright law is amended to prohibit unauthorized digitalization.
- (D) Despite the fact that current Canadian copyright law does not cover digitalization, the unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works over the Internet clearly ought to be considered a crime.
- (E) Although legal experts in Canada disagree about the most effective way to punish the unauthorized reproduction and distribution of copyrighted works over the Internet, they nonetheless agree that such digitalization should clearly be a punishable crime.

25. Given the author's argument, which one of the following additions to current Canadian copyright law would most likely be an agreeable compromise to both the Internet community and the publishing community?

- (A) Digitalization of copyrighted works is permitted to Internet users who pay a small fee to copyright holders.
- (B) Digitalization of copyrighted works is prohibited to Internet users who are not academics.
- (C) Digitalization of copyrighted works is permitted to all Internet users without restriction.
- (D) Digitalization of copyrighted works is prohibited to all Internet users without exception.
- (E) Digitalization of copyrighted works is permitted to Internet users engaged in research.

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26. The discussion in the second paragraph is intended primarily to explain which one of the following?
- (A) how copyright infringement of protected works is punished under current Canadian copyright law
  - (B) why current Canadian copyright law is not easily applicable to digitalization
  - (C) how the Internet has caused copyright holders to look for new forms of legal protection
  - (D) why copyright experts propose protecting copyrighted works from unauthorized digitalization
  - (E) how unauthorized reproductions of copyrighted works are transmitted over the Internet
27. The passage supports each of the following inferences EXCEPT:
- (A) It is unlikely that every instance of digitalization could be detected under a copyright law revised to criminalize digitalization.
  - (B) Criminalizing unauthorized digitalization appears to be consistent with the publishing community's treatment of information as an owned commodity.
  - (C) When copyright law is revised to cover digitalization, the revised law will include a prohibition on making copies from an unauthorized digitalization of a copyrighted work.
  - (D) The number of instances of unauthorized digitalization would likely rise if digitalization technology were made even easier to use.
  - (E) Under current law, many academics are allowed to make copies of copyrighted works as long as they are used only for private research.
28. Which one of the following views can most reasonably be attributed to the experts cited in line 32?
- (A) Unauthorized digitalization of a copyrighted work should be considered a crime except when it is done for purposes of private study or research.
  - (B) Unauthorized digitalization of a copyrighted work should be considered a crime even when it is done for purposes of private study or research.
  - (C) Making a copy of a copyrighted work from an unauthorized digitalization of the work should not be considered a crime.
  - (D) Making a copy of a copyrighted work from an unauthorized digitalization of the work should be punished, but not as severely as making the original digitalization.
  - (E) Making a copy of a copyrighted work from an unauthorized digitalization of the work should be punished just as severely as making the original digitalization.

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

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. A study comparing infant care revealed that the amount of stimulation babies receive affects their sleep. At six months of age, the babies in the study with a less stimulating daytime routine slept an average of two hours more per day than those with a more stimulating routine. Since sleep plays a very important role in a child's development, parents would be wise to reduce the amount of stimulation their babies receive.

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

- (A) Babies' muscular coordination is unaffected by the amount of stimulation they receive.
- (B) Babies with less stimulating routines usually get extra sleep during the day.
- (C) Studies showed no correlation between stimulation and amount of sleep for children three years of age or older.
- (D) The babies who had a less stimulating routine gained weight at an average rate.
- (E) The stimulation that babies receive helps them to develop intellectually.

Questions 2–3

Tom: Critics of recent high court decisions claim that judges' willingness to abide by earlier decisions is necessary to avoid legal chaos. Since high courts of the past often repudiated legal precedents and no harm to the legal system ensued, these critics' objections must be politically motivated and ought to be ignored.

Mary: High courts have repudiated precedents in the past, but they were careful to do so only when the previous rulings were old and had clearly become outdated. The recently overturned rulings were themselves recent. Overturning any recent legal ruling diminishes the law, which comes to be viewed as unstable and capricious.

2. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the point at issue between Tom and Mary?
- (A) whether the overturning of recent high court precedents will harm the legal system
  - (B) whether the overturning of recent high court precedents was politically motivated
  - (C) whether critics of recent high court decisions in fact advanced the claim Tom cites
  - (D) whether a precedent that is clearly outdated is in need of being overturned
  - (E) whether judicial decisions that seem progressive at first can quickly become outdated
3. Mary responds to Tom's argument in which one of the following ways?
- (A) She questions Tom's claim about the effects of reversals by high courts of the past.
  - (B) She agrees to Tom's evaluation of certain critics' motives, but introduces evidence to show that it is usually difficult to discern such motives in practice.
  - (C) She defends a practice against Tom's criticisms by citing evidence to show that it has usually been resorted to only after due deliberation.
  - (D) She points out that Tom's conclusion rests on an assumption that is contradicted by the evidence Tom presents.
  - (E) She introduces a distinction between two kinds of situations in which precedents are overturned, in order to argue for a difference that Tom fails to take into account.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. Among North American school-age children, there is a strong positive correlation between obesity and the amount of television watched. Therefore, with the arrival of interactive television, obesity among North American school-age children will increase.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) a sedentary lifestyle is among the most important causes of childhood obesity
  - (B) obesity among North American school-age children increased as cable television became widely available
  - (C) genetics makes no significant contribution to obesity
  - (D) North American school-age children will increase their television viewing with the arrival of interactive television
  - (E) within a decade of its introduction, interactive television will be almost universally available
5. Lactose, a sugar found in milk, aids in the absorption of calcium, which in turn is required for bone repair. In addition to there being shortages of milk in tropical areas, inhabitants of these areas lose the ability to absorb lactose, unlike people from nontropical areas. Yet inhabitants of tropical areas have no more problems with bone repair than do people who inhabit nontropical areas.

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

- (A) People living in tropical areas periodically take tablets containing lactose when there are shortages of milk.
- (B) Milk consumption has fallen in both tropical and nontropical areas.
- (C) The abundant sunlight in tropical areas causes the human body to produce vitamin D naturally, which aids in the absorption of calcium.
- (D) Consumption of dairy products other than milk has risen slightly in tropical areas.
- (E) The extent to which people living in tropical areas lose the ability to absorb lactose depends on a genetic predisposition.

6. A politician can neither be reelected nor avoid censure by his or her colleagues if that politician is known to be involved in any serious scandals. Several prominent politicians have just now been shown to be involved in a conspiracy that turned into a serious scandal. These politicians will therefore not be reelected.

If the statements above are all true, which one of the following statements must also be true?

- (A) The prominent politicians cannot escape censure by their colleagues.
- (B) If there had been no scandal, the prominent politicians would be reelected.
- (C) No politician is censured unless he or she is known to be involved in a serious scandal.
- (D) The prominent politicians initially benefited from the conspiracy that caused the scandal.
- (E) Some politicians who are involved in scandalous conspiracies avoid detection and censure.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

## Questions 7–8

Jorge: You won't be able to write well about the rock music of the 1960s, since you were just an infant then. Rock music of the 1960s was created by and for people who were then in their teens and early twenties.

Ruth: Your reasoning is absurd. There are living writers who write well about ancient Roman culture, even though those writers are obviously not a part of ancient Roman culture. Why should my youth alone prevent me from writing well about the music of a period as recent as the 1960s?

7. Which one of the following most accurately represents what is at issue between Jorge and Ruth?
- (A) whether only those people who were in their teens or early twenties during the 1960s can be qualified to write about the rock music of that period
  - (B) whether people who were in their teens or early twenties during the 1960s can write well about the rock music of that period
  - (C) whether only people who are past their early twenties can write well about ancient cultures
  - (D) whether people who are not now in their teens or early twenties can write well about the rock music of the 1960s
  - (E) whether Ruth's ideas about the rock music of the 1960s are likely to appeal to people who were in their teens or early twenties during that period
8. Ruth responds to Jorge's criticism by
- (A) challenging his claim that she was not in her teens or early twenties during the 1960s
  - (B) clarifying a definition of popular culture that is left implicit in Jorge's argument
  - (C) using the example of classical culture in order to legitimize contemporary culture as an object worthy of serious consideration
  - (D) offering an analogy to counter an unstated assumption of Jorge's argument
  - (E) casting doubt on her opponent's qualification to make judgments about popular culture

9. In each of the last ten years, there have been few complaints to law enforcement agencies of telemarketing fraud. Yet, in the last ten years, fraudulent telemarketing schemes have become a more and more serious problem, bilking victims out of millions of dollars annually.

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

- (A) Telemarketers convicted of fraud tend to be punished more severely than other people convicted of nonviolent crimes.
  - (B) Most complaints of telemarketing fraud that authorities investigate involve the use of credit cards, which makes it extremely difficult for law enforcement agencies to track down the perpetrators.
  - (C) Some fraudulent telemarketers have concocted phony investment schemes which make it unlikely that victims will detect the fraud until a year or two after the fact, by which time their swindlers are long gone.
  - (D) Fraudulent telemarketers typically base their operations outside the legal jurisdiction inhabited by the people they solicit, so they must be prosecuted in higher courts.
  - (E) The majority of those who have been defrauded by telemarketers have been inclined not to seek any legal remedy, out of embarrassment at being duped.
10. The wholesale price of one bottle of Veritas Vineyards wine, always a profitable brand, is the same today as it was in 1991. The winegrower's profit is equal to the wholesale price minus the costs of producing the bottled wine, which include the cost to the winegrower of the glass bottles themselves and of the corks. Between 1991 and the present, all of the costs to the winegrower of producing a bottle of Veritas Vineyards wine have remained constant, except that of the corks, which cost nearly twice as much today as they did in 1991.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true on the basis of them?
- (A) The number of bottles of Veritas Vineyards wine sold has remained unchanged between 1991 and the present.
  - (B) Each bottle of Veritas Vineyards wine that is sold today brings the winegrower less profit than did each bottle sold in 1991.
  - (C) The cost to the cork maker of producing the corks used in bottles of Veritas Vineyards wine has increased since 1991.
  - (D) The aggregate profit generated by the winegrower's sales of Veritas Vineyards wine this year is smaller than the aggregate profit generated in 1991.
  - (E) The cost of each cork used in bottling Veritas Vineyards wine is currently greater than the cost of each glass bottle itself.

11. Letter to the editor: According to your last edition's anonymous article, we should all be required to carry identification cards and show them on demand. This opinion is wrong. After all, the writers of the article should not have asserted that the right to remain anonymous was trivial, unless they were prepared to put their names to that assertion.

The reasoning above is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) criticizes the editor rather than the writers of the article
  - (B) diverts attention from the content of the article by focusing on the writers' actions
  - (C) commits the same error in reasoning that it accuses the writers of committing
  - (D) attacks the integrity of the writers without knowing anything about them
  - (E) confuses two meanings of the term "anonymous"
12. The higher a dam, the more exposed it is to forces that can cause it to collapse. Of the world's hundreds of arch dams, more than half are over 100 meters high. Yet all six of the arch dam collapses that have occurred during the past 40 years have occurred in arch dams under 100 meters high.
- Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox?
- (A) The higher a dam must be, the greater the likelihood that it will be built as an arch dam.
  - (B) Arch dams are generally more complicated and more costly to construct than other types of dams of comparable size.
  - (C) The larger the structure, the more careful the attention it received in design and construction.
  - (D) The basic engineering principles behind the design and construction of arch dams have been known for more than 100 years.
  - (E) Arch dams under 100 meters high are less subject to collapse than are dams of other types also under 100 meters high.

13. Nearly every criminal trial includes eyewitness testimony, and cognitive psychologists have hypothesized that misidentification by eyewitnesses is a common reason for mistaken convictions in criminal trials.

Each of the following, if true, supports the cognitive psychologists' hypothesis EXCEPT:

- (A) Eyewitnesses' reports are the most common reason for conviction.
  - (B) In most crimes, eyewitnesses have seen the perpetrator only briefly, and people are generally poor at remembering the faces of people they have seen only briefly.
  - (C) The shock of witnessing a crime makes it likely that a witness's memory of the perpetrator's face will be distorted.
  - (D) Judges often instruct juries about those circumstances under which testimony of eyewitnesses is fallible.
  - (E) Jurors are very likely to believe eyewitnesses who appear confident, and unreliable witnesses usually appear very confident.
14. The mathematics of the scientific theory known as "complexity" describes those phenomena that are not quite stable and not quite chaotic. For example, the mathematics of complexity can be used to describe sand dunes: although sand dunes generally retain their shape, the addition of a tiny amount of sand can cause a landslide. Certain scientists have concluded that there is good evidence that complexity is correct. After entering complexity-based mathematical models of real-world phenomena in computers, they found that the computerized mathematical models evolve much like the real-world phenomena actually evolve.
- Which one of the following principles, if valid, most justifies the scientists' conclusion?
- (A) If computerized models based on a theory behave like their real-world counterparts behave, then that theory is probably correct.
  - (B) If a scientific theory is correct, then computerized mathematical models based on that theory behave like their real-world counterparts.
  - (C) If actual phenomena can be pictured as computerized models, computers themselves will eventually discover the mathematics of the correct theory explaining those phenomena.
  - (D) If they evolve exactly like real-world phenomena, computer models are neither purely stable nor purely chaotic, which is what complexity predicts.
  - (E) If computers verify that there are mathematical errors in the calculations of scientists, then the theories of those scientists are probably incorrect.

15. Ruth: To become a politician, a person should be required to have a diversity of experience. The more diverse one's experience, the more one will understand the need for compromise.

Stephanie: To be worthy of public trust, it is not enough, as you suggest, that one simply have varied experience. Such a person would not necessarily be worthy of public trust.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the reasoning in Stephanie's response to Ruth's statements?

- (A) The response simply asserts a point of view opposite to Ruth's without giving reasons for it.
  - (B) The response fails to provide evidence for its assumption that experience is not beneficial to the practice of politics.
  - (C) The response attributes to Ruth a view that is more vulnerable to criticism than any she actually expresses.
  - (D) The response fails to make a needed distinction between personal experience and relevant professional experience.
  - (E) The response fails to provide evidence for its assumption that flexibility is unimportant in the practice of politics.
16. Cézanne's art inspired the next generation of artists, twentieth-century modernist creators of abstract art. While most experts rank Cézanne as an early modernist, a small few reject this idea. Françoise Cachin, for example, bluntly states that such an ascription is "overplayed," and says that Cézanne's work is "too often observed from a modern point of view."

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

- (A) Cézanne's work is highly controversial.
- (B) Cézanne was an early creator of abstract art.
- (C) Cézanne's work helped to develop modernism.
- (D) Modern art owes less to Cézanne than many experts believe.
- (E) Cézanne's work tends to be misinterpreted as modernist.

17. Ecologist: Forest fires, the vast majority of which are started by lightning, are not only a natural phenomenon to which all forest ecosystems are well adapted, but are required for many forests to flourish. Forest fires facilitate the opening and spreading of seed pods, prevent an overabundance of insects, and promote the diversity of forests by preventing certain varieties of aggressive weeds from dominating other species. In view of this, systematic attempts by human beings to prevent or control forest fires are ill-advised and shortsighted; forest fires should be left alone and allowed to burn themselves out naturally.

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

- (A) Human intervention in natural processes tends to reduce the biological diversity of ecosystems.
  - (B) Protection of forests and their ecosystems is the only legitimate reason for attempting to prevent or control forest fires.
  - (C) Forest fires begun by careless campers should be the target of human fire control efforts.
  - (D) Humans tend to view forests as well as other ecosystems as instruments for the satisfaction of human needs.
  - (E) If the health of an ecosystem is threatened by insects or other predators, human beings should not intervene to block that threat.
18. Foster: Many species of extremely large North American mammals became extinct during the last ice age, which was also the time of the first human migration to North America. These species could not survive the dramatic changes wrought by this human migration.
- Fisch: Those extinctions were caused by the dramatic shift to a harsher climate. The climate changed so rapidly that the species could not adapt.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens Fisch's argument?
- (A) Similar species living in parts of the world where there were dramatic changes in climate did not become extinct.
  - (B) Most of the mammals that survived in North America migrated from Asia at the same time as the humans migrated.
  - (C) Human migration to other previously isolated areas has resulted in mammal species becoming extinct.
  - (D) Archaeological evidence reveals that the human migrants had a number of different kinds of large weapons.
  - (E) The huge size of the mammals made it difficult for them to migrate the great distances to milder environments.

19. It is obvious that one ought to have a will stating how one wishes one's estate to be distributed. This can easily be seen from the fact that, according to current laws, in the absence of a legal will distant relatives whom one has never even met have a greater legal right to one's estate than one's beloved friends do.

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

- (A) No one wants his or her estate to go to someone he or she has never met.
  - (B) One's estate should go only to a person who is deserving.
  - (C) Distributions of estates under current inheritance laws are unjust.
  - (D) People are generally not indifferent about how their estates are distributed.
  - (E) One's beloved friends have a greater legal right to one's estate than one's distant relatives do.
20. Some people believe that good health is due to luck. However, studies from many countries indicate a strong correlation between good health and high educational levels. Thus research supports the view that good health is largely the result of making informed lifestyle choices.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that only highly educated people make informed lifestyle choices
- (B) overlooks the possibility that people who make informed lifestyle choices may nonetheless suffer from inherited diseases
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that informed lifestyle choices are available to everyone
- (D) overlooks the possibility that the same thing may causally contribute both to education and to good health
- (E) does not acknowledge that some people who fail to make informed lifestyle choices are in good health

21. In a small town, every complaint filed about a plumber's work was filed against Moore, who has a relatively small business. So there is good evidence that Moore is a poor plumber who cannot be counted on to do a good job.

The argument is questionable because it fails to consider

- (A) the interests of Moore's customers who have not filed complaints
- (B) that there may be few if any other plumbers working in Moore's town
- (C) whether Moore's business is too small to warrant the kind of generalization drawn
- (D) the number of complaints filed in Moore's town about tradespeople other than plumbers
- (E) whether each person who was dissatisfied with Moore's work filed a complaint against Moore

22. Drama critic: Audiences will enjoy Warner's latest play, about the disintegration of a family, because of the superb acting. The chemistry between the actors could not be more intense, and Ziegler, who plays the child, captures convincingly the guilt and despair experienced as the family members grow more estranged from each other.

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

- (A) Generally, audiences enjoy romantic comedies but find tragedies upsetting.
- (B) The company staging the play has an unbroken history of dull performances.
- (C) Insiders with the company staging the play have condemned Ziegler's performance as unexciting.
- (D) The plot of the play is similar in some respects to plots of Warner's other works.
- (E) Audiences usually find drama critics' reviews unreliable.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Editorial: Given the law of supply and demand, maximum total utility is assured only in a pure free market economy, although other types of economies might be able to achieve it. Obviously, then, a country that has a highly controlled economy, and is not trying to bring about a pure free market economy, is not acting in the way that is most likely to bring about maximum total utility.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that any country that does not have a pure free market economy has a highly controlled economy
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that the way in which utility is distributed is less important than the total amount of utility
- (C) fails to consider that the way most likely to achieve a particular end may not be the only way to achieve that end
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that trying to bring about a condition that will ensure the achievement of an end must always be the way most likely to achieve that end
- (E) ignores the possibility that a pure free market economy will have serious drawbacks that outweigh the benefits of maximum total utility

24. A park's user fees are employed to maintain the park. When fewer people use the park, it suffers less wear. Thus raising user fees improves park maintenance even if the number of people who stop using the park because of higher fees is great enough to reduce the revenues devoted to maintenance.

Which one of the following conforms most closely to the principle illustrated by the statements above?

- (A) To increase its market share, a car company improves the service warranty it provides to those who purchase a new car. Making good on the warranties proves expensive enough that the company's profits decrease even though its market share increases.
- (B) A grocery store's overall revenues increase even though it no longer remains open 24 hours daily. The manager theorizes that customers find the store more pleasant because it can be cleaned well during the hours it is closed.
- (C) Road taxes are raised to encourage more people to use mass transit. But since the fee paid by each commuter does not equal the cost of providing transit for that commuter, a mass transit service will deteriorate even as it takes in more money.
- (D) By spending more on zoo maintenance, a city increases the number of zoo patrons. The extra revenue generated by the sale of memorabilia more than makes up for the extra costs of maintenance.
- (E) Library fees have been increased to raise money for book repair. Since the library now has fewer patrons, the books are in better repair even though the number of library patrons has decreased to such an extent that the money available for book repair has decreased.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



25. Political commentator: Voters tend to elect the candidate whose visual image most evokes positive feelings. Thus, laws designed to increase the fairness of elections should not allow one candidate to buy significantly more media exposure than any rival candidates can afford.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the political commentator's argument depends?

- (A) Elections are unfair only if at least one of the candidates has more resources than any rival candidate has.
- (B) People have positive feelings toward election candidates only when they find the candidates' visual images familiar.
- (C) The tendency of a candidate's visual image to evoke positive feelings in voters at least sometimes increases as media exposure increases.
- (D) Candidates invariably buy as much media exposure as they can afford and campaign laws allow.
- (E) Any candidate whose visual image does not evoke many positive feelings in voters will not be elected.

26. Commentator: Because of teacher hiring freezes, the quality of education in that country will not improve. Thus, it will surely deteriorate.

The flawed reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to that in the commentator's argument?

- (A) Because Raoul is a vegetarian, he will not have the pepperoni pizza for lunch. It follows that he will have the cheese pizza.
- (B) Given that over 250 years of attempts to prove the Goldbach conjecture have failed, it will probably never be proved. Hence, it is more likely to be disproved than proved.
- (C) Since funding levels for social programs are being frozen, our society will not become more harmonious. Thus, it may become more discordant.
- (D) Since there is a storm moving in, the outside temperature cannot rise this afternoon. Therefore, it must fall.
- (E) The starter in Mary's car gave out weeks ago, and so it is impossible for the car to start. Therefore, it will not start.

## S T O P

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

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

Leslie Judd Ahlander, "Mexico's Muralists and the New York School." © 1979 by The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

Barbara Kantrowitz, Andrew Cohen, and Melinda Liu, "My Info is NOT Your Info." © 1994 by Newsweek, Inc.

Thomas S. Kuhn, *Black-Body Theory and the Quantum Discontinuity 1894–1912*. © 1978 by Oxford University Press, Inc..

Marina Tatar, *Off with Their Heads!: Fairy Tales and the Culture of Childhood*. © 1992 by Princeton University Press.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Susan, an archaeologist, has the opportunity to participate in one of two archaeological digs and must choose between the two. Write an argument for the archaeologist's choosing one option over the other, keeping in mind the following goals:

- The archaeologist wants to achieve prominence in her field.
- The archaeologist wants to have autonomy in her work.

The first excavation is in an area of known archaeological significance abroad, and although it is not certain that the dig will yield anything for the archaeologist, if it does yield something it is likely to be an important find. This archaeological zone receives more than a million tourists a year who are attracted by its historic importance and architectural grandeur, and even at this late date exciting discoveries can still be made. The dig is already well underway and the archaeologist's role would be limited to serving as a member of the excavation team, though she would have almost complete control over the part of the excavation to which she is assigned. There would be several prominent archaeologists at the site with whom she would be able to collaborate.

The second excavation is at a local site, where she would serve as site director. The dig is sure to produce finds, but they would probably be less important than the finds that the first dig could yield. She would be the sole professional at the site, overseeing volunteers and students, with the responsibility of directing the project from start to finish. The archaeologist would have the freedom to structure the dig in the way that suited her best, although her work would be subject to occasional review and approval by officials from the agency that is funding the dig. The end of the excavation would not by any means be the end of the archaeological investigation; afterward, the archaeologist would be able to analyze the collected finds, the plans, and all the deposit information recorded during the fieldwork for publication in a professional journal.

[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 XXXIX**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	89	90
170	88	88
169	86	87
168	85	85
167	83	84
166	82	82
165	80	81
164	78	79
163	77	77
162	75	76
161	73	74
160	71	72
159	70	70
158	68	69
157	66	67
156	65	65
155	63	64
154	61	62
153	60	60
152	58	59
151	56	57
150	55	55
149	53	54
148	51	52
147	50	50
146	48	49
145	47	47
144	45	46
143	44	44
142	42	43
141	41	41
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133	30	30
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130	26	26
129	24	25
128	23	23
127	22	22
126	21	21
125	19	20
124	18	18
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	15	15
120	0	14

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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



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