

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

22 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

There are exactly six groups in this year's Civic Parade: firefighters, gymnasts, jugglers, musicians, puppeteers, and veterans. Each group marches as a unit; the groups are ordered from first, at the front of the parade, to sixth, at the back. The following conditions apply:

At least two groups march behind the puppeteers but ahead of the musicians.

Exactly one group marches behind the firefighters but ahead of the veterans.

The gymnasts are the first, third, or fifth group.

1. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the groups in the Civic Parade in order from first to last?
 - (A) firefighters, puppeteers, veterans, musicians, gymnasts, jugglers
 - (B) gymnasts, puppeteers, jugglers, musicians, firefighters, veterans
 - (C) veterans, puppeteers, firefighters, gymnasts, jugglers, musicians
 - (D) jugglers, puppeteers, gymnasts, firefighters, musicians, veterans
 - (E) musicians, veterans, jugglers, firefighters, gymnasts, puppeteers
2. If the gymnasts march immediately ahead of the veterans, then which one of the following could be the fourth group?
 - (A) gymnasts
 - (B) jugglers
 - (C) musicians
 - (D) puppeteers
 - (E) veterans
3. If the veterans march immediately behind the puppeteers, then which one of the following could be the second group?
 - (A) firefighters
 - (B) gymnasts
 - (C) jugglers
 - (D) musicians
 - (E) veterans
4. If the jugglers are the fifth group, then which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The puppeteers are the first group.
 - (B) The firefighters are the first group.
 - (C) The veterans are the second group.
 - (D) The gymnasts are the third group.
 - (E) The musicians are the sixth group.
5. Which one of the following groups CANNOT march immediately behind the gymnasts?
 - (A) firefighters
 - (B) jugglers
 - (C) musicians
 - (D) puppeteers
 - (E) veterans

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Questions 6–12

A rowing team uses a boat with exactly six seats arranged in single file and numbered sequentially 1 through 6, from the front of the boat to the back. Six athletes—Lee, Miller, Ovitz, Singh, Valerio, and Zita—each row at exactly one of the seats. The following restrictions must apply:

Miller rows closer to the front than Singh.
Singh rows closer to the front than both Lee and Valerio.
Valerio and Zita each row closer to the front than Ovitz.

6. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of athletes to seats?
(A) Miller: seat 1; Valerio: seat 5; Lee: seat 6
(B) Singh: seat 3; Valerio: seat 4; Zita: seat 5
(C) Miller: seat 1; Valerio: seat 3; Lee: seat 6
(D) Lee: seat 3; Valerio: seat 4; Ovitz: seat 5
(E) Zita: seat 2; Valerio: seat 3; Ovitz: seat 6
7. If Valerio rows at seat 5, then which one of the following must be true?
(A) Miller rows at seat 1.
(B) Singh rows at seat 2.
(C) Zita rows at seat 3.
(D) Lee rows at seat 4.
(E) Ovitz rows at seat 6.
8. If Lee rows at seat 3, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
(A) Zita rows immediately behind Valerio.
(B) Ovitz rows immediately behind Valerio.
(C) Ovitz rows immediately behind Zita.
(D) Valerio rows immediately behind Lee.
(E) Singh rows immediately behind Zita.
9. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
(A) Ovitz rows closer to the front than Singh.
(B) Zita rows closer to the front than Miller.
(C) Lee rows closer to the front than Valerio.
(D) Singh rows closer to the front than Zita.
(E) Valerio rows closer to the front than Lee.

10. Exactly how many different seats could be the seat occupied by Zita?
(A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five
(E) six
11. If Valerio rows closer to the front than Zita, then which one of the following must be true?
(A) Miller rows immediately in front of Singh.
(B) Lee rows immediately in front of Valerio.
(C) Zita rows immediately in front of Ovitz.
(D) Singh rows immediately in front of Lee.
(E) Singh rows immediately in front of Valerio.
12. Suppose the restriction that Miller rows closer to the front than Singh is replaced by the restriction that Singh rows closer to the front than Miller. If the other two restrictions remain in effect, then each of the following could be an accurate matching of athletes to seats EXCEPT:
(A) Singh: seat 1; Zita: seat 2; Miller: seat 6
(B) Singh: seat 1; Valerio: seat 3; Ovitz: seat 5
(C) Singh: seat 3; Lee: seat 4; Valerio: seat 5
(D) Valerio: seat 3; Miller: seat 4; Lee: seat 5
(E) Valerio: seat 4; Miller: seat 5; Ovitz: seat 6

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Questions 13–17

Exactly six of an artist's paintings, entitled *Quarterion*, *Redemption*, *Sipapu*, *Tesseract*, *Vale*, and *Zelkova*, are sold at auction. Three of the paintings are sold to a museum, and three are sold to a private collector. Two of the paintings are from the artist's first (earliest) period, two are from her second period, and two are from her third (most recent) period. The private collector and the museum each buy one painting from each period. The following conditions hold:

Sipapu, which is sold to the private collector, is from an earlier period than *Zelkova*, which is sold to the museum.

Quarterion is not from an earlier period than *Tesseract*.

Vale is from the artist's second period.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the paintings bought by the museum and the private collector, listed in order of the paintings' periods, from first to third?
- (A) museum: *Quarterion*, *Vale*, *Zelkova* private collector: *Redemption*, *Sipapu*, *Tesseract*
 (B) museum: *Redemption*, *Zelkova*, *Quarterion* private collector: *Sipapu*, *Vale*, *Tesseract*
 (C) museum: *Sipapu*, *Zelkova*, *Quarterion* private collector: *Tesseract*, *Vale*, *Redemption*
 (D) museum: *Tesseract*, *Quarterion*, *Zelkova* private collector: *Sipapu*, *Redemption*, *Vale*
 (E) museum: *Zelkova*, *Tesseract*, *Redemption* private collector: *Sipapu*, *Vale*, *Quarterion*
14. If *Sipapu* is from the artist's second period, which one of the following could be two of the three paintings bought by the private collector?
- (A) *Quarterion* and *Zelkova*
 (B) *Redemption* and *Tesseract*
 (C) *Redemption* and *Vale*
 (D) *Redemption* and *Zelkova*
 (E) *Tesseract* and *Zelkova*

15. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the paintings, any one of which could be the painting from the artist's first period that is sold to the private collector?
- (A) *Quarterion*, *Redemption*
 (B) *Redemption*, *Sipapu*
 (C) *Quarterion*, *Sipapu*, *Tesseract*
 (D) *Quarterion*, *Redemption*, *Sipapu*, *Tesseract*
 (E) *Redemption*, *Sipapu*, *Tesseract*, *Zelkova*
16. If *Sipapu* is from the artist's second period, then which one of the following paintings could be from the period immediately preceding *Quarterion*'s period and be sold to the same buyer as *Quarterion*?
- (A) *Redemption*
 (B) *Sipapu*
 (C) *Tesseract*
 (D) *Vale*
 (E) *Zelkova*
17. If *Zelkova* is sold to the same buyer as *Tesseract* and is from the period immediately preceding *Tesseract*'s period, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) *Quarterion* is sold to the museum.
 (B) *Quarterion* is from the artist's third period.
 (C) *Redemption* is sold to the private collector.
 (D) *Redemption* is from the artist's third period.
 (E) *Redemption* is sold to the same buyer as *Vale*.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 18–22

Each of exactly six lunch trucks sells a different one of six kinds of food: falafel, hot dogs, ice cream, pitas, salad, or tacos. Each truck serves one or more of exactly three office buildings: X, Y, or Z. The following conditions apply:

The falafel truck, the hot dog truck, and exactly one other truck each serve Y.

The falafel truck serves exactly two of the office buildings.

The ice cream truck serves more of the office buildings than the salad truck.

The taco truck does not serve Y.

The falafel truck does not serve any office building that the pita truck serves.

The taco truck serves two office buildings that are also served by the ice cream truck.

18. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of each of the office buildings that the falafel truck serves?
- (A) X
(B) X, Z
(C) X, Y, Z
(D) Y, Z
(E) Z
19. For which one of the following pairs of trucks must it be the case that at least one of the office buildings is served by both of the trucks?
- (A) the hot dog truck and the pita truck
(B) the hot dog truck and the taco truck
(C) the ice cream truck and the pita truck
(D) the ice cream truck and the salad truck
(E) the salad truck and the taco truck
20. If the ice cream truck serves fewer of the office buildings than the hot dog truck, then which one of the following is a pair of lunch trucks that must serve exactly the same buildings as each other?
- (A) the falafel truck and the hot dog truck
(B) the falafel truck and the salad truck
(C) the ice cream truck and the pita truck
(D) the ice cream truck and the salad truck
(E) the ice cream truck and the taco truck
21. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the lunch trucks, each of which serves all three of the office buildings?
- (A) the hot dog truck, the ice cream truck
(B) the hot dog truck, the salad truck
(C) the ice cream truck, the taco truck
(D) the hot dog truck, the ice cream truck, the pita truck
(E) the ice cream truck, the pita truck, the salad truck
22. Which one of the following lunch trucks CANNOT serve both X and Z?
- (A) the hot dog truck
(B) the ice cream truck
(C) the pita truck
(D) the salad truck
(E) the taco truck

S T O P

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

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

Wilfred L. Guerin et al., *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*. ©1966, 1979 by Wilfred L. Guerin, Earle Labor, Lee Morgan, and John R. Willingham.

Miwa Nishimura, "Japanese/English Code-Switching: Syntax and Pragmatics." © 1995 by Miwa Nishimura.

Michael A. Olivas, "The Political Economy of Immigration, Intellectual Property, and Racial Harassment: Case Studies of the Implementation of Legal Change on Campus." © 1992 by the Ohio State University Press.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Alma owns a small art gallery that is situated in the middle of a busy commercial district. She is considering two different approaches to adding to the inventory of pieces she offers for sale. Write an essay in which you argue for one plan over the other, keeping in mind the following goals:

- Alma would like to specialize in locally produced artwork.
- The new items should attract new customers.

In the first plan, Alma would introduce a line of metalwork sculptures, made available through a regional consortium of artists, to fill a gap in her inventory for small, affordable gift items. Initially, the items would bring in new business from existing foot traffic and from those browsing or shopping during the lunch hour. Should these pieces do well, she would then bring in additional small-scale artwork in the hopes of establishing herself more firmly in the market for smaller pieces. Although Alma would be able to cater to a wider customer base, she would have competition from several stores in the area that also offer small gift items, although none specializes in the original artwork of local artists.

In the second plan, Alma would take advantage of an opportunity to become the sole representative for the artwork in the estate of a deceased painter whose works are now being valued at ever increasing amounts. The painter lived most of his life in the area, but his later works, making up most of the paintings in the estate, were actually painted elsewhere. By becoming the sole representative for the painter's work, she would acquire a limited collection of paintings for which there is a well-established niche market. The art gallery presently has only a small number of very expensive pieces, but attracting this small, specialized clientele would give Alma an established audience for other high-end works she might acquire in the future.

[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 43**

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

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