

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

27 Questions

Directions: Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of 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, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

Most writings on the subject of motion pictures, including those scrutinizing the structural characteristics, aesthetic qualities, and effects of motion pictures on audiences, have traditionally been

- (5) relatively abstract and have not considered what a film's audiences actually see. In fact, various external factors intervene between the filmmaker's intent and the audience's experience, often altering the qualities of a film and, consequently, the viewer's perception of it.
- (10) In the process of distribution, a film can be mutilated in many ways. The damage is most obvious when films in one language are shown to audiences that speak a different language. Subtitling may be simply incompetent, full of mistakes, or used for actual
- (15) censorship. Dubbing—a significantly more profound intervention—can be even more damaging. Some films are reedited to render them “more understandable” by their target audiences, while others are given new titles rather than translations of their original titles, a practice
- (20) that often creates false expectations and distorts the work's intent.

When a film is shown on television or video, it suffers the most extensive deformations. In addition to causing a loss of image size and definition, current

- (25) mass-market television and video technology is harmful in other ways. These intrusions include advertisements that break the intended continuity, the superimposition of images—such as station identifications and weather bulletins—over parts of the picture, and spoken
- (30) announcements over parts of the soundtrack considered by programmers to be “unimportant.” Some alterations, such as a subtle increase in the projection speed of a televised movie to obtain more commercial time, are almost imperceptible but nonetheless detrimental to the
- (35) integrity of a film.

It seems that audiences and even most film critics have tacitly accepted this situation—they rarely speak about it. This may be partly because of the special nature of film. In many other arts it is obvious that

- (40) reproductions of a work are not the work itself, and they are not treated as such. However, the very nature of film makes it an exactly reproducible art form; under ideal conditions, each print is not merely a reproduction but is in fact another instance of the work itself. But we
- (45) tend to overlook how rarely the ideal conditions apply, and this is disturbing for two reasons. First, professional analysis, interpretation, and evaluation may be unfair to filmmakers when—as is surprisingly often the case—they are based on a version that has already been
- (50) seriously altered. Second, when critics' comments are

based on original, uncompromised versions of the films, they may raise false expectations with regard to the more or less faulty versions that are often available to viewers.

1. In the passage, the author primarily attempts to
- (A) provide evidence against a claim that is often made in the criticism of a particular art form
- (B) establish that changing the materials used in a particular art form would enhance public appreciation of that art form
- (C) refute a commonly held view regarding the detrimental effects of criticism on a particular art form
- (D) describe a problem that is generally overlooked in the criticism of a particular art form
- (E) explain why a particular art form is the target of negative criticism
2. The author distinguishes film from at least some other art forms with regard to the
- (A) extent of public reliance on professional analyses and evaluations
- (B) possibility of creating multiple instances of the same artwork
- (C) susceptibility of the artwork to damage through environmental factors and aging
- (D) degree of control that a work's creator has over the conditions of its public presentation
- (E) complexity of the methods used to provide public access to artwork

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3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Films should be projected at precisely the speed at which they were designed to be projected.
 - (B) Filmmakers should accept the fact that criticisms are often directed against distributors rather than against filmmakers.
 - (C) Film critics should acknowledge that mutilations of films during distribution and public exhibition are inevitable.
 - (D) Film commentaries should not be concerned with audience reactions to films.
 - (E) Films should be viewed only in relatively large, darkened theaters.
4. Which one of the following would, if true, most strengthen the author's argument concerning any modification of a film for distribution?
- (A) Almost all filmmakers whose work critics respect approve of the distribution of altered versions of their films.
 - (B) Mass-market television and video technology has recently improved in its ability to present films in ways that conform to the intentions of filmmakers.
 - (C) Many professional commentaries on nonfilm artworks are based on aged, mutilated, or otherwise altered versions of those works.
 - (D) Almost all viewers of films are unaware of the professional commentaries that are written about those films.
 - (E) In almost every film that has a soundtrack, all parts of the soundtrack are designed by the filmmaker to contribute significantly to the film's artistic value.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which one of the following statements about films?
- (A) When shown on television—even without having been reedited and without any commercial breaks or superimposed messages—films can be artistically compromised to some extent.
 - (B) Films are considered by many art critics to be of questionable significance as a topic of serious scholarly analysis, interpretation, and evaluation.
 - (C) Because of technical limitations involved in the process of reproducing films, no reproduction of any one film can be strictly classified as the work that the filmmaker intended.
 - (D) Even when they are distributed in uncompromised versions, films elicit variable responses from viewers, and thus they can rarely be expected to have the aesthetic impact that the filmmakers intend.
 - (E) Most films do not meet the standards set by writings that analyze their structural and aesthetic qualities.
6. Suppose that a Russian company is planning to distribute to Russian-speaking audiences a film that was produced in Italy with dialogue originally spoken only in Italian. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following recommendations regarding the film?
- (A) The company should attempt to translate the film's title into Russian but should also make explanatory material available for audiences that know no Italian.
 - (B) The company should first make the film available only to critics who understand Italian and afterwards should release it to the general public.
 - (C) The film should be subtitled in Russian, but only if the translation is strictly faithful to the original.
 - (D) The version of the film that Russian-speaking audiences see should not include subtitles.
 - (E) The film should be very cautiously restructured, as needed, to make the filmmaker's intentions clearer to Russian-speaking audiences.

A recent worldwide decline of ocean fishery stocks has stimulated rapid growth in cultivated production of fish and shellfish, usually known as fish farming. Between 1987 and 1997, for example, global

- (5) fish production from farming doubled. Fish farming produces a quarter of all fish and shellfish eaten by humans, and, as global population increases, fish farming will probably become even more important in supplying human protein needs. Some experts
- (10) even argue that in addition to helping to compensate for the decline in ocean harvests, fish farming will restore wild populations by relieving pressure on ocean fisheries. There is, however, little if any evidence that fish farming will restore ocean fishery stocks.
- (15) The complexity of production systems leads to an underlying paradox: fish farming is a possible solution, but also a potential contributing factor, to the continued decline of ocean fishery stocks worldwide.

- In the first place, the more intensive forms of fish
- (20) farming, oriented toward high-volume production, threaten the sustainability of ocean fisheries through water pollution and ecological disruption. Intensive fish farming usually involves the enclosure of fish in a secure system; population densities are typically high,
- (25) resulting in the generation of large amounts of waste and increased potential for the spread of pathogens. Habitat destruction through the spread of untreated waste, the escape of species not native to the farm's region, or contamination by new pathogens can all
- (30) ensue, seriously damaging ocean and coastal resources and, ultimately, wild fishery stocks.

- Even more important, intensive farming of many species of fish requires large inputs of fish meal and fish oil in order to supply fatty acids that vegetable matter
- (35) lacks or essential amino acids that it inadequately supplies, like lysine and methionine. For the ten species of fish most commonly farmed, an average of 1.9 kilograms of wild fish is required for every kilogram of fish produced. Of the ten species, only three—catfish,
- (40) milkfish, and carp—require less fish input than is eventually harvested, while the farming of carnivorous species like salmon has a very high input-to-output ratio. Although some defenders of fish farming contend that predatory carnivores in the wild consume even
- (45) more fish than they would on a farm, farming of such carnivorous species requires up to 5 kilograms of wild fish for every kilogram of fish produced.

Expanding farm production does have the potential to alleviate some of the pressure on wild fishery stocks.

- (50) For example, increasing the farm production of fish like salmon can reduce prices, deterring investment in fishing fleets and, over time, reducing fishing efforts. Similarly, other farmed fish like tilapia and channel catfish provide alternatives to ocean fish like cod and
- (55) haddock. Nonetheless, even these benefits may in the end be lost because niche markets have started to develop for several species of wild-caught fish, causing their catch rates to remain high even as the production of viable farmed substitutes has increased.

7. Which one of the following most accurately describes the main point of the passage?
- (A) The recent decline of ocean fishery stocks was caused by damage to ocean habitats resulting from fish farming.
- (B) Fish farming has some potential both for increasing global fish supplies and for threatening those very supplies.
- (C) Fish farming is destined to supply ever-larger percentages of human protein needs.
- (D) The high catch rates for several types of wild-caught fish overshadow the advances made by fish farming.
- (E) Because of their diet, carnivorous fish are more expensive and difficult to farm than noncarnivorous fish.
8. There is information in the passage sufficient to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) How does the escape of species not native to a farm's region result in habitat destruction?
- (B) What sort of shellfish is most commonly raised on fish farms?
- (C) Approximately how many kilograms of fish, on average, does a wild salmon consume during its lifetime?
- (D) What proportion of the fish and shellfish eaten by humans is produced on fish farms?
- (E) How long does it take for niche markets for wild-caught fish to have an appreciable effect on wild populations?
9. Which one of the following is closest to the meaning of the phrase "relieving pressure on ocean fisheries" as used in the middle of the first paragraph?
- (A) making up for the scarcity of wild-caught fish
- (B) supplementing the incomes of people who make a living from ocean fishing
- (C) causing fewer wild fish to be caught
- (D) reducing the amount of income to be earned from ocean fishing
- (E) reducing overall demand for fish and fish products

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10. The information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) Any further decline in ocean fishery stocks would not be caused entirely by human activities.
 - (B) The best way to reduce the price of wild-caught fish is to put a farmed variety of the same species on the market.
 - (C) If fish farming does not continue to increase, then it is unlikely that worldwide human protein needs can be met.
 - (D) Most consumers do not perceive a difference in taste between wild-caught and farmed varieties of the same species of fish.
 - (E) The use of wild fish to meet the nutritional needs of farmed fish could result in the overfishing of worldwide fish stocks.
11. The views put forward in the passage conform most closely to which one of the following principles governing new methods of food production?
- (A) They should be employed only if they do not result in major changes in consumer demand for foods produced using traditional methods.
 - (B) They should be employed if they are economically more efficient than existing methods and their use will not result in business failures or loss of jobs.
 - (C) They should not be employed if they will ultimately result in a net decrease in food of the type produced.
 - (D) They should be employed if they promote diversification in the types of foods available for human consumption and help to bring about environmental improvement.
 - (E) They should be employed only if they replace other methods that have undesirable ecological effects.
12. The statements in the passage provide the most support for the view that the author believes which one of the following?
- (A) Most farmed fish are carnivorous.
 - (B) Farmed and wild fish consume the same foods.
 - (C) Pollution is currently more damaging to wild fish populations than is overfishing.
 - (D) Market forces can either encourage or discourage overfishing of ocean fisheries.
 - (E) The market for wild-caught fish is likely to remain a small one.
13. The information in the passage most strongly supports which one of the following statements?
- (A) Wild fish require different nutrients than farmed fish do.
 - (B) It is more profitable to farm species such as catfish, milkfish, and carp than to farm species such as salmon.
 - (C) The farming of tilapia and channel catfish produces as much environmental damage as the farming of cod and haddock.
 - (D) A growing number of consumers are choosing wild-caught fish of certain species in preference to farmed fish.
 - (E) Noncarnivorous fish in the wild typically do not consume more food than their farmed counterparts do.
14. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding pollution caused by fish farming?
- (A) Such pollution is problematic primarily because of the genetic mutations it would cause in wild fish that live near fish farms.
 - (B) Such pollution contributes to coastal degradation more than any other type of pollution.
 - (C) Such pollution is less likely to occur if fish farming enterprises do not pursue intensive production methods.
 - (D) Such pollution cannot be prevented by fish farmers alone without the involvement of government agencies.
 - (E) Such pollution is, however harmful, unlikely to prevent fish farming from eventually relieving the pressure on wild fishery stocks.

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Criminal courts frequently rely on accomplice witnesses (witnesses who testify regarding the role of an alleged co-conspirator in a crime) and jailhouse informants (witnesses who provide testimony based on information obtained while incarcerated) for prosecutorial information. Typically the testimony provided by such cooperating witnesses includes information garnered through the witnesses' conversations with the accused, which can include a purported confession to the crime.

- (10) Information from a cooperating witness is often provided in exchange for a reduced sentence or some other incentive. This kind of inducement creates a situation that is highly conducive to evidence fabrication on the part of the cooperating witness. In fact, one recent study concluded that lying informants are rarely prosecuted and therefore have much to gain and little to lose by testifying falsely.

- (20) While courts have recognized the unreliable nature of evidence obtained through bartered testimony, they have held that safeguards are in place to adequately protect the accused against a conviction based on false testimony. These safeguards allow effective cross-examination of a cooperating witness and enable the jury to consider a witness's motivations. However, these safeguards do not always provide protection. There are cases in which prosecutors merely imply to cooperating witnesses that they will receive an incentive in exchange for testimony. In such cases, the exchange between prosecution and witness does not have to be disclosed to the jury.

- (30) In addition, psychological research on confession testimony—confessions obtained by investigators directly from the accused—reveal further problems with bartered testimony. This research indicates that jurors give undue weight to confession evidence when rendering guilt decisions. This effect is especially notable in cases where jurors are aware that a defendant has been offered an incentive in exchange for a confession. This is particularly relevant here because if people have difficulty realizing the effect that an incentive can have on a defendant's behavior, they may also fail to realize the effect that an incentive may have on a cooperating witness's behavior.

- (40) A common psychological phenomenon may account for jurors' superficial examination of confession evidence. Studies show that people tend to explain the behavior of others in terms of internal dispositions or attitudes as opposed to external, situational factors. In one study, regardless of whether confession evidence was obtained via negative pressure (threats of worse treatment and/or harsher punishment) or positive pressure (promises of better treatment and/or leniency), mock jurors viewed a confession as evidence that the defendant committed the crime because "only a guilty person would confess to such a crime." The same logic can be applied to the testimony of cooperating

- witnesses: jurors may presuppose that accomplice witnesses and jailhouse informants offer their testimony as atonement rather than deducing that external factors made it expedient to give the testimony.

15. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Evidence obtained through coercion, whether that coercion results from positive pressure or negative pressure, can never be regarded as reliable.
 - (B) Numerous considerations suggest that the courts' reliance on the testimony of accomplice witnesses and jailhouse informants may result in convictions based on false testimony.
 - (C) Studies show that jurors give undue weight to confession testimony, a fact that may be explained by people's general tendency to ignore situational factors in explaining the behavior of others.
 - (D) Traditional legal arguments offered in support of permitting the testimony of accomplice witnesses and jailhouse informants are based on a set of assumptions that numerous studies cast doubt on.
 - (E) There is substantial evidence to indicate that the testimony of accomplice witnesses and jailhouse informants is heavily influenced by incentives offered by the prosecution.
16. Which one of the following questions is explicitly addressed in the passage?
- (A) Do jurors give the same weight to confession evidence provided by a cooperating witness as they do to confession evidence provided directly by the defendant?
 - (B) To what extent are prosecutors and investigators limited in their ability to offer incentives to accomplice witnesses and jailhouse informants in exchange for testimony?
 - (C) Is the bartered testimony of an accomplice witness any more or less reliable than the bartered testimony of a jailhouse informant?
 - (D) How common is the prosecution of cooperating witnesses who knowingly provide false testimony?
 - (E) To what extent do jurors vary in their ability to discern when a witness is lying?

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17. The author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the courts' reliance on the testimony of cooperating witnesses?
- (A) It encourages unacceptably harsh treatment of prisoners by investigators and prison officials.
 - (B) It fails to recognize that cooperating witnesses may fear retaliation from defendants they testify against.
 - (C) It frequently places an unfair burden on jurors.
 - (D) It is justified only in cases in which the prosecution has little other evidence against a defendant.
 - (E) It likely leads to some convicted criminals' receiving sentence reductions that are unwarranted.
18. According to the third paragraph, current safeguards may be inadequate to protect a defendant from a cooperating witness's fabricated testimony because
- (A) current safeguards are designed to protect the rights of witnesses rather than the rights of defendants
 - (B) current safeguards fail to recognize the unreliable nature of testimony that is obtained via coercion
 - (C) juries may not be made aware that a cooperating witness expects to receive an incentive from the prosecution in exchange for testimony
 - (D) jurors tend to view the testimony of cooperating witnesses as more reliable than the testimony of defendants
 - (E) prosecutors are typically not penalized for offering incentives to cooperating witnesses in exchange for testimony
19. In using the phrase "jurors' superficial examination of confession evidence" (first sentence of the final paragraph), the author most likely means to refer to jurors'
- (A) failure to properly take into account the factors that may lead an individual to give confession evidence
 - (B) failure to distinguish between confession evidence offered by a defendant and confession evidence offered by a cooperating witness
 - (C) lack of the expertise necessary to accurately evaluate confession evidence
 - (D) unwillingness to assess the veracity of a witness who offers confession evidence
 - (E) tendency to disregard confession evidence when it conflicts with other evidence presented at trial
20. The author mentions the research on confession testimony (fourth paragraph) primarily in order to
- (A) reveal a potential problem for the author's analysis
 - (B) make an unfavorable comparison to a study cited earlier in the passage
 - (C) justify a conclusion regarding jurors' treatment of evidence provided by cooperating witnesses
 - (D) question the relevance of jury decision-making processes to the issue of the courts' reliance on the testimony of cooperating witnesses
 - (E) contrast the way in which jurors evaluate evidence provided by a defendant with the way jurors evaluate evidence provided by a cooperating witness
21. Which one of the following most accurately describes how the final paragraph functions in the passage?
- (A) It attempts to explain a phenomenon discussed in the previous paragraph.
 - (B) It attempts to call into question a claim made in the previous paragraph.
 - (C) It summarizes the problems discussed in the previous two paragraphs.
 - (D) It outlines potential solutions to the problems discussed in the previous four paragraphs.
 - (E) It expands upon a proposal made in the first paragraph.

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Passage A is adapted from a book by a music historian, and passage B from an anthropology journal.

Passage A

- Many commentators have described the blues musician of the United States as an extension of the griot of West Africa, yet one could hardly find two performers with less in common from a sociological perspective. Griots were the historians of their communities, representatives of time-honored traditions, the preservers of lore and cultural identity. They took these traditions and transformed them into song, and as a result often enjoyed great status in their communities. In societies that lacked libraries and museums, official documents and archives, the griot's song filled many of the roles that these institutions serve in other societies.

- The blues musician, in contrast, honed a music of personal expression, often reflecting a lack of connection to the broader streams of society, evoking feelings of alienation and anomie. Slavery caused this terrible disjunction. Slavery destroyed in large part the traditional social fabric, the communal values, the historical continuities that made the griot's art possible. Blues music was, in many ways, a response to this deprivation.

- And here we encounter the fundamental tragedy of the blues and one of the sources of its unparalleled symbolic power. For the music sings of small, everyday details of individual lives. But behind this facade always sits a larger reality, invariably unspoken, but no less present for this silence. Separated from the social institutions that gave life its meaning and resonance within their traditional societies, African Americans struggled to find substitutes for what was lost within the smaller cosmos of their personal relationships and daily life. Blues music reflected this dynamic, gave it powerful poetic expression. From this perspective, the perennial themes of blues music—heartache and hardships—capture in a personal dimension the larger social truth.

Passage B

- Fifteenth-century Portuguese explorers observed a stratified social hierarchy in the Wolof culture of Senegal, with a high-status noble sector (géer) and low-status caste groups (ñeeño). Wolof elites of the day ranked ñeeño in six subcastes, the lowest of which was griot.

- Griots alone specialized in the spoken word. Raising one's voice in public was considered inappropriate for socially prominent people, but griots, considered unmarried outside their caste, shouted and sang their patrons' praises to crowds of people, often with a drum, and always with great eloquence. At community gatherings, griots accompanied their patrons, with whom they had usually inherited a close relationship through generations of service. Reciting vivid histories about the brave deeds of their patrons' family ancestors and singing praises about their exemplary work and daily conduct, griots used

- their music to sway public opinion in favor of their patrons. Their songs invoked specific public values and described their patrons' adherence to them, making the griot a blend of community historian, storyteller, spokesperson, and ultimately, guardian of norms and culture. Despite the griots' public loudness, these performances and the prestige they brought their patrons required griots to be sensitive to Wolof community values and conceptions of correct social conduct.

22. Which one of the following is a principal purpose of each passage?
- (A) to explain how a musical tradition can replace official institutions
 - (B) to reveal the paradoxical nature of the relationship between a culture's values and the artists who help perpetuate those values
 - (C) to compare two closely related musical traditions
 - (D) to explore the relationship between the social standing of a group of musicians and the music they produce
 - (E) to criticize a characterization of a particular culture
23. Based on the information in passage A about blues and the information in passage B about the music of Wolof griots, which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred?
- (A) Both types of music were drawn from feelings of alienation within a social structure.
 - (B) Each type of music was created in response to a cultural loss.
 - (C) Both types of music served to preserve the traditions of their societies.
 - (D) Both types of music were derived from earlier African musical traditions.
 - (E) Each type of music is characterized by subject matter that is typically drawn from a circumscribed set of themes.

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24. The attitude displayed in passage A toward blues musicians and the attitude displayed in passage B toward griots can both be characterized as
- (A) admiration for the musicians' ability to represent personal struggle symbolically
 - (B) unease about the musicians' role in preserving a social structure
 - (C) envy of the musicians' artistic contributions
 - (D) approval of the musicians' role as community historians
 - (E) respect for the musicians' artistry
25. Passage B indicates that which one of the following claims made in passage A about griots was not true of griots in fifteenth-century Wolof culture?
- (A) They were representatives of time-honored traditions.
 - (B) They preserved the cultural identity of their societies.
 - (C) They often enjoyed great status in their communities.
 - (D) They served a function analogous to that served by libraries in other societies.
 - (E) Their art was made possible by the communal values of their societies.
26. Passage B suggests that which one of the following was true of fifteenth-century Wolof society?
- (A) The society's sense of shared communal values was beginning to unravel.
 - (B) Public shouting and loud singing were acceptable only among lower social classes.
 - (C) People who served as guardians of societal norms and culture generally enjoyed high social status.
 - (D) Powerful nobles relied on numerous methods to preserve their social status.
 - (E) Only members of the highest social class had a conception of correct social conduct.
27. A difference in the way in which the two passages use the term "griot" is that
- (A) passage A uses the term to refer to both musicians and other performers whereas passage B uses the term to refer only to musicians
 - (B) passage A uses the term only to refer to a type of musician whereas passage B also uses the term to refer to a social class
 - (C) passage A uses the term to refer to both contemporary and historical musicians whereas passage B uses the term to refer only to historical musicians
 - (D) passage B uses the term to refer to musicians who perform only at community gatherings whereas passage A uses the term to refer to musicians who also perform for small groups
 - (E) passage B uses the term to refer only to musicians employed by nobles whereas passage A uses the term to refer to musicians who have a variety of employment arrangements

STOP

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: Each question in this section is based on the reasoning presented in a brief passage. In answering the questions, you should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question and mark that response on your answer sheet.

1. In situations where it is difficult to make informed decisions about products, consumers should be provided with the relevant information. The difficulty of determining whether a food product contained nutritious ingredients was resolved by requiring food manufacturers to print nutritional information on their products' packaging. Similarly, many consumers are interested in conserving energy, and since there is no easy way for consumers to determine how much energy was required to manufacture a product, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) consumers who are informed of the amount of energy used to produce a product should choose energy efficient products
- (B) manufacturers should use less energy while producing products
- (C) providing consumers with information about the energy used to produce a product would reduce the impact of fossil fuels on our lives and economy
- (D) consumers should demand products that require less energy to produce
- (E) manufacturers should be required to label their products with information about the amount of energy used to produce those products

2. Biologist: Some small animals will instinctively go limp, "playing dead" when caught by a predator. But it is hard to see how playing dead can have survival value in this situation. The predator means to eat the animal just the same, whether or not it plays dead.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to resolve the apparent paradox described by the biologist?

- (A) Many small animal species will play dead when surprised by a loud noise or unexpected movement.
- (B) Predators often leave their food in a hiding place rather than eating it immediately.
- (C) A small animal is more likely to play dead when caught by a predator if the predator species is common in the area.
- (D) Most predators prey upon a variety of species, not all of which play dead when caught.
- (E) Many small animal species that do not play dead are capable of fighting off predators.

3. Food columnist: Only 2 percent of imported seafood is subjected to health safety inspections. So if you want to increase the likelihood that the seafood you buy will be safe to eat, you should buy only domestic seafood.

The answer to which one of the following questions would most help in evaluating the food columnist's argument?

- (A) Do the health safety inspections detect all health risks present in the seafood that is inspected?
- (B) What kinds of health risks can seafood pose?
- (C) What percentage of imported food other than seafood is subjected to health safety inspections?
- (D) What percentage of domestic food other than seafood is subjected to health safety inspections?
- (E) What percentage of domestic seafood is subjected to health safety inspections?

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4. Dog owner: In general, large dogs need less intensive exercise than smaller dogs to stay fit. A dog that is not exercised at the level of intensity it needs is more apt to be troublesome than one that is. So for any apartment dweller who has limited time to give a dog exercise but who wants to have a dog, a large dog is less likely to be troublesome than a small one.

Which one of the following is an assumption the dog owner's argument requires?

- (A) An apartment dweller who has limited time to exercise a dog is unlikely to want to own a dog.
 - (B) Providing a dog with more intensive exercise requires more time than providing a dog with less intensive exercise.
 - (C) At least some apartment dwellers who have limited time to exercise a dog should not own a dog.
 - (D) Of dogs owned by apartment dwellers, those that live in large apartments are less likely to be troublesome than those that live in small apartments.
 - (E) In general, the more often a dog gets exercise, the more likely it is that the dog will stay fit.
5. One theory concerning the importance of vitamin C in the human diet holds that vitamin C plays a crucial role in the production and maintenance of the body's supply of collagen, an important protein occurring almost exclusively in connective tissue and bones. For this reason, some doctors believe that vitamin C can be useful in treating the symptoms of some common illnesses.

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

- (A) Some doctors believe that there are illnesses that affect the state of connective tissue or bones.
- (B) Some doctors believe that vitamin C is the only substance that produces and maintains collagen.
- (C) Some doctors believe that strengthening connective tissue and bones increases the body's ability to use certain vitamins.
- (D) Some doctors believe that use of vitamin C is the most effective treatment for certain common illnesses.
- (E) Some doctors believe that any illness that can be ameliorated with vitamin C causes deterioration of connective tissue and bones.

6. Principle: If someone makes an error, it is unethical for a coworker to use that error to his or her own advantage.

Application: Because Mark used his coworker Rashmi's clients' e-mail addresses to advance his own career, his action was unethical.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to justify the above application of the principle?

- (A) Mark had the e-mail addresses of Rashmi's clients only because he had copied them from Rashmi's directory while she was at lunch.
- (B) A coworker of Rashmi and Mark had access to Rashmi's clients' e-mail addresses and shared them with Mark.
- (C) Rashmi offered to help Mark develop a client base by sharing her own clients' e-mail addresses with him.
- (D) Mark had access to Rashmi's clients' e-mail addresses only because she unintentionally left them visible in an e-mail that she sent to both Mark and her clients.
- (E) Mark happened upon a list of many of the e-mail addresses of Rashmi's clients while conducting market research.

7. Kevin: My barber shop sells an herbal supplement that, according to my barber, helps prevent baldness because it contains an enzyme that blocks the formation of a chemical compound that causes people to lose hair.

Sabine: That's simply not true. The fact is, your barber makes money by convincing people to buy that product.

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

- (A) discounts scientifically plausible evidence merely because the person offering it is not a scientist
- (B) takes for granted that a product will be harmful if it is sold on the basis of an unsubstantiated claim
- (C) rejects an explanation without proposing an alternative explanation
- (D) draws a conclusion about someone's motives for making a particular claim without providing evidence that any such claim was actually made
- (E) rejects a claim merely because the person making the claim stands to benefit by doing so

8. Analyst: When Johnson attacked his opponent by quoting her out of context, his campaign defended this attack by claiming that the quote was even more politically damaging to her in context. But those who run his campaign clearly do not believe this. They have since had plenty of chances to refer to the quote in its proper context but continue to quote it out of context.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most strongly supports the analyst's reasoning above?

- (A) In criticizing an opponent, political campaigns will pursue the line of attack they believe to be most politically damaging.
 - (B) In criticizing an opponent, political campaigns do not use techniques that they would find objectionable if used against their candidate.
 - (C) In criticizing an opponent, political campaigns are expected by voters to make sure that the quotes to which these campaigns refer are not taken out of context.
 - (D) In criticizing an opponent, political campaigns will not be strongly criticized as long as the words attributed to their opponent were actually said by their opponent.
 - (E) In criticizing an opponent, political campaigns will avoid using techniques that leave their candidate open to effective counterattacks.
9. Ellen: A group of economists and ecologists recently estimated the economic value of Earth's biosphere's "essential services," such as climate regulation, food, and water supplies, at \$33 trillion annually. We should therefore make protection of the biosphere a high priority.

Santiago: I'm uncomfortable with the idea of calculating the biosphere's dollar value in order to justify protecting it. Such an approach implies that the biosphere's most important value lies in the "services" it provides us.

On the basis of their dialogue, it can most reasonably be concluded that Ellen and Santiago disagree over the truth of which one of the following statements?

- (A) Estimating the dollar value of the biosphere's essential services is an appropriate way of providing a rationale for making protection of the biosphere a high priority.
- (B) The biosphere's most important value lies in something other than the services it provides to human beings.
- (C) Calculating the dollar value of the biosphere's essential services is the most effective way to ensure that protecting the biosphere is treated as a matter of urgency.
- (D) The idea that the dollar value of the biosphere's essential services can be accurately calculated is unrealistic.
- (E) Calculating the dollar value of the biosphere's essential services implies that the biosphere's most important value lies in the services it provides to human beings.

10. Researchers have found that most people's bodies make an enzyme, CYP2A6, that plays a crucial role in eliminating nicotine, the addictive drug in cigarettes, from the body. Smokers whose bodies make the most common form of this enzyme tend to smoke more than those whose bodies make some other form of it. Why? Well, the faster nicotine is eliminated from one's body, the sooner one will crave another cigarette, and _____.

Which one of the following, if true, most effectively completes the explanation above?

- (A) the most common form of CYP2A6 is the one that most rapidly eliminates nicotine from the body
 - (B) most people whose bodies make the rarest form of CYP2A6 do not smoke at all
 - (C) if one's body does not make CYP2A6, nicotine will still be eliminated, although very slowly
 - (D) the greater the quantity of CYP2A6 that one's body makes, the faster nicotine will be eliminated
 - (E) helping to eliminate nicotine is not the only function that CYP2A6 serves
11. Unlike other mechanical devices, the clock did not evolve from the simple to the complex. The earliest clocks were also the most complicated. This is because early clocks were used primarily to predict astronomical phenomena, though the mechanisms they used for this purpose incidentally enabled one to keep track of time. Gradually the timekeeping functions became more important and the astronomical ones diminished.

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

- (A) Present-day clocks are of no use in the prediction of astronomical phenomena.
- (B) The mechanisms used to predict astronomical phenomena in at least some clocks were more complicated than most more recent mechanisms used for this function.
- (C) Clocks used only for keeping time do not differ appreciably in their mechanical complexity.
- (D) The mechanisms that the earliest clocks used to predict astronomical phenomena were more complicated than the mechanisms used for timekeeping functions in some more recent clocks.
- (E) Interest in predicting astronomical phenomena has declined steadily since the invention of the first mechanical clocks.

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12. Regina: The additional revenue obtained from leasing government-owned toll bridges to private investors will be allocated to the transportation budget, so the leases will not be used to reduce shortfalls in other budget areas.

Amal: But allocating new revenue to transportation will free up existing transportation funds for use in other areas. Thus, the new revenue will nonetheless help reduce budget shortfalls in other areas.

Regina and Amal disagree over whether

- (A) there will be shortfalls in budget areas other than transportation
- (B) the amount of money currently allocated to transportation is adequate
- (C) new revenue from leasing government-owned toll bridges should be allocated to transportation
- (D) new revenue allocated to transportation will result in existing transportation funds being reallocated to other areas
- (E) leasing government-owned toll bridges to private investors will be financially beneficial to the government

13. The use of ordinary dictionaries in interpreting the law is justified in the same way that chemists use the periodic table. The periodic table is a convenient source of agreed-upon background information that can be usefully applied to the problem on which a chemist is working. In the same way, ordinary dictionaries can be useful to a legal interpreter in resolving terminological issues.

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

- (A) The periodic table lists the properties of the elements, and presents them in a pattern to represent relations between them, while an ordinary dictionary mostly just gives an alphabetical ordering to the words it defines.
- (B) There is wide agreement about the data on the periodic table, while disagreements between the definitions in different ordinary dictionaries are likely to be relevant to legal interpretation.
- (C) The use of a periodic table as a reference source actually came much later in history than the use of ordinary dictionaries to describe the meanings of words.
- (D) The periodic table contains only a relatively small amount of information that could, in theory, be memorized, while the information in an ordinary dictionary is likely to be too large for any one person to know all at once.
- (E) The periodic table is used primarily by chemists, while ordinary dictionaries are not used primarily by legal scholars and legal interpreters.

14. Biologists are mistaken in thinking that the fossil record provides direct evidence of the course of human evolution. Fossils cannot be interpreted objectively: the physical characteristics by which they are classified invariably reflect the models the paleontologists wish to test. For example, classifying a pelvis as human because it supported an upright posture requires taking for granted that bipedalism distinguished early hominids from apes.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the overall conclusion of the argument?

- (A) No early apes had pelvises that would support an upright posture.
- (B) The claims made by evolutionary theorists cannot be objectively tested.
- (C) The fossil remains of some early hominids are difficult to distinguish from those of apes.
- (D) The fossil record does not directly reveal the course of human evolution.
- (E) Paleontologists' classifications of fossils are always influenced by the theories that these scientists are testing.

15. The better we understand the behavior and ecological niche of an endangered species, the better chance we have of saving it. And the more individuals of a species we study, the better we understand it. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most reasonably completes the argument?

- (A) many endangered species will become extinct before we have the knowledge that is necessary to save them
- (B) continued reduction of wildlife habitat will make the preservation of many endangered species impossible
- (C) knowledge that contributes to saving endangered species becomes harder to get as species become more endangered
- (D) to save endangered species it is more important to acquire the right kind of knowledge than to take action
- (E) the impact of human study of endangered species is sometimes more harmful than beneficial

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16. Art may make the world more beautiful, but one should choose a career in some profession other than art. Whether and how much artists get paid is determined by subjective evaluations by viewers or audiences of their work. It is unacceptable for one's pay to be determined by subjective evaluations of one's work.

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

- (A) takes for granted that people should choose careers solely on the basis of how much they pay
 - (B) takes for granted that a work of art will be considered beautiful either by everyone or by no one
 - (C) overlooks the possibility that one's pay in any profession involves a certain degree of subjective evaluation
 - (D) overlooks the possibility that some artists are paid very well
 - (E) treats a criterion that must be satisfied in order for a career choice to be a good one as a criterion that will ensure that a career choice is a good one
17. Critic: Vampires have traditionally been symbols of pure evil. Recently there has been a trend in entertainment of humanizing vampires. This is unfortunate. The overall trend in entertainment toward moral complexity is a good thing. But evil exists in the world, and the vampire myth is one of the most powerful representations of that.

The claim that the overall trend in entertainment toward moral complexity is a good thing plays which one of the following roles in the critic's argument?

- (A) It states a principle used to support the conclusion of the argument.
- (B) It places limits on how broadly the conclusion of the argument should be generalized.
- (C) It justifies the need for the argument's being given.
- (D) It provides a hypothesis that is rejected in the conclusion of the argument.
- (E) It is the conclusion of the argument.

18. Some killer whales eat fish exclusively, but others also eat seals. Different groups of killer whales "chatter" in distinct dialects, and the dialects of seal-eating killer whales are recognizably different from those of killer whales that do not eat seals. Harbor seals use their ability to distinguish between different killer-whale dialects to avoid seal-eating killer whales. Marine biologists hypothesize that young harbor seals start with an aversion to all killer whales but then learn to ignore those that do not eat seals.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the biologists' hypothesis?

- (A) Killer whales that eat seals also eat other marine mammals that are similar in size to seals.
- (B) Unlike harbor seals, which can hear killer-whale chatter even at great distances, most fish cannot hear that chatter, even close at hand.
- (C) When mature harbor seals first listen to the recorded chatter of killer whales that eat only fish but whose dialect is unfamiliar, the seals rapidly swim away from the sound.
- (D) Young harbor seals show no natural aversion to any seal predators other than killer whales.
- (E) If a fish-eating killer whale mistakenly attacks a harbor seal, that seal, if it survives, will subsequently avoid all killer whales that chatter in the attacker's dialect, but other harbor seals will not.

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19. Trainer: An athlete developed lower back pain after a strenuous athletic competition. For several days, she tried to overcome the pain by daily stretching, but the pain continued. Then, on the advice of a friend, she used a heating pad. Within a few days the pain was gone. This shows that the use of heating pads is generally more effective at relieving lower back pain than stretching is.

The trainer's argument is vulnerable to criticism on each of the following grounds EXCEPT:

- (A) It fails to consider that even if the use of heating pads is more effective at relieving lower back pain than stretching is, it may be much less effective at helping to heal the underlying injury responsible for the pain.
- (B) It fails to consider the fact that lower back pain resulting from athletic competitions often disappears after several days regardless of any attempts to relieve it.
- (C) It fails to consider that the athlete's experience regarding the effectiveness of different methods of relieving lower back pain may not have been representative of that of the general population.
- (D) It overlooks the possibility that the effectiveness of different methods of relieving lower back pain may vary substantially depending on the underlying cause of the lower back pain.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that there might be ways of stretching that are much more effective at relieving lower back pain than were the ways the athlete tried.

20. Some literary theorists argue that since literary works are expressions of ideology, it is naive to view them as embodying a distinct aesthetic value to a greater or lesser degree. But these theorists evaluate particular literary works as being ideological expressions that are more or less interesting and successful. Therefore, these theorists succumb to the view they wish to undermine.

The claim that the literary theorists evaluate particular literary works as being ideological expressions that are more or less interesting and successful plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is presented as evidence for the conclusion that it is naive to view literary works as embodying a distinct aesthetic value to a greater or lesser degree.
- (B) It is presented as evidence against the claim that it is naive to view literary works as embodying a distinct aesthetic value to a greater or lesser degree.
- (C) It is a conclusion for which the claim that it is naive to maintain that literary works embody a distinct aesthetic value to a greater or lesser degree is offered as evidence.
- (D) It is presented as evidence for the conclusion that the literary theorists succumb to the view they wish to undermine.
- (E) It is presented as evidence against the claim that literary works are expressions of ideology.

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21. City official: Landowners must clear the snow from the sidewalks along the edge of their property by 24 hours after the end of a snowstorm. The city has the right to clear any sidewalk that is still covered more than 24 hours after a snowstorm's end, and whenever it does so, it will bill the landowner for the service. All landowners whose sidewalks have not been cleared within 48 hours of the end of a snowstorm will receive citations, which always result in fines unless the landowners can demonstrate extenuating circumstances.

If all of the official's statements are true, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) If the city clears a sidewalk of snow 50 hours after the end of a snowstorm, the owner will be billed for the service and will receive a citation.
 - (B) All landowners who fail to clear their sidewalks by 24 hours after the end of a snowstorm will be billed by the city for snow removal.
 - (C) All sidewalks in the city will be cleared of snow within 50 hours of the end of a snowstorm.
 - (D) Nearly all landowners who do not clear their sidewalks within 48 hours after the end of a snowstorm will be fined.
 - (E) Landowners who can demonstrate extenuating circumstances will not be billed by the city for snow removal service.
22. Critic: Almost all of the paintings from our city's art movement share two characteristics: bold brushwork and a sharp contrast of light and shadow. The only ones that do not share these characteristics are abstract paintings, which—because they are nonrepresentational—do not depict light or shadow. However, the most famous painting from our city—*Blue Irises*—cannot be considered part of the city's art movement. For while this painting displays bold brushwork, it does not exhibit a sharp contrast of light and shadow.

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

- (A) In spite of its title, *Blue Irises* is nonrepresentational.
- (B) *Blue Irises* does not depict any shadows at all.
- (C) *Blue Irises* is not an abstract painting.
- (D) All of the nonrepresentational paintings ever produced in the critic's city display bold brushwork.
- (E) All of the paintings from the critic's city with a sharp contrast of light and shadow emerged from the city's art movement.

23. Critic: Journalists should have reasonable knowledge of statistics. If not, they can make errors that misinform the public. For example, based on a clearly flawed interpretation of polling data, one journalist erroneously reported that a certain candidate would win an election.

The pattern of reasoning in the critic's argument is most similar to that in which one of the following arguments?

- (A) Before being issued a driver's license, an applicant should demonstrate an understanding of the environmental effects of driving a fossil fuel-powered car and be aware of the steps that drivers can take to lessen that impact. Otherwise, there will be an unlimited increase in the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere.
- (B) All elementary schools should have recess time. Otherwise, children can incur health risks due to insufficient exercise. As a case in point, in a school that had eliminated recess in favor of increased academic hours, the students were less physically fit than before the elimination of recess.
- (C) International travelers should have to be processed through border security at each frontier they cross. The inconvenience this might cause is something travelers must tolerate. Otherwise, safety would be sacrificed for mere convenience.
- (D) All public officials should study ethics prior to or while holding their official position. The study of ethics would enable officials to anticipate the moral pitfalls that characterize public service as well as to withstand the tendency to use public service for private gain.
- (E) Toy manufacturers should be required to record the place and date a toy was made on the toy itself. Otherwise, if the information is recorded on the package only, the purchaser can easily discard the package, thus losing this information, which would make it impossible to respond to manufacturer recalls.

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24. Editorialist: Landis, one of this city's top elected officials, recently spent \$10,000 to redecorate his office. Many people believe that if Landis used city funds, then he misused public money, thereby violating his official duties. But Landis is guilty of such violation regardless of the money's source. Spending \$10,000 so frivolously is clearly immoral when so many people in our city live in poverty.

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

- (A) The money Landis used was not his own money.
 - (B) It is immoral to spend money on luxury items when there are people who lack basic necessities.
 - (C) Landis knew about or participated in the decision to redecorate his office.
 - (D) Every public official has an official duty never to perform immoral actions.
 - (E) Had Landis not spent the money redecorating the office, it would have been used to help alleviate poverty in the city.
25. Katelin says that we will be hit by a major snowstorm tomorrow. So she probably believes that tomorrow's antique car show will be canceled, for it will certainly not be held if we are hit by a major snowstorm.

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

- (A) Jorge says that given today's pollution levels, many species of migratory birds will become extinct. Thus, he probably believes that the extinctions will occur, since it is widely known that pollution might not be reduced at all.
- (B) Bo says that the soil in his backyard is poorly drained, and since raspberry bushes will not grow well in soil that is poorly drained, Bo probably believes that raspberry bushes will not grow well in his backyard.
- (C) Wanda says that no form of coercive force is ever justified. Thus, since most people who say this believe that government should be abolished, Wanda probably believes that government should be abolished.
- (D) My chemistry professor says that most chemists are good at math. So, my chemistry professor might believe that most chemists are good at chess, since most people who are good at math are also good at chess.
- (E) Dr. Bowder says that eating garlic increases one's alertness. So, since she knows that whatever improves one's circulation increases one's alertness, Dr. Bowder probably believes that eating garlic increases one's circulation.

26. People should patronize businesses that meet high ethical standards, and the news media should help them to patronize those businesses. Therefore, when a business performs a notably ethical action, the news media should publicize that fact, for hearing of a business's ethical conduct is often enough to motivate people to patronize that business.

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

- (A) Some businesses that have high ethical standards do not actually meet those standards.
- (B) Meeting high ethical standards is primarily a matter of refraining from unethical behavior.
- (C) It is relatively easy for a business to meet its ethical standards if it does not set them very high.
- (D) The news media is more likely to publicize a business's unethical conduct than it is to publicize a business's ethical conduct.
- (E) Some businesses that meet high ethical standards would not do so if they could not remain profitable while meeting those standards.

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.