

SECTION IV

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 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.

Passage A

Jury nullification occurs when the jury acquits the defendant in a criminal case in disregard of the judge's instructions and contrary to the jury's findings of fact.

- Sometimes a jury's nullification decision is based on mercy for the defendant, sometimes on dislike for the victim. Juries have also sometimes nullified when the defendant engaged in civil disobedience and the jurors agreed with the actions. While instances of jury nullification are probably few, the problems created by the jury's power to nullify are great.

- First, we do not know how the power is used. Because juries are not required to and typically do not explain their verdicts, it is impossible to say how often nullification occurs. This means that we also do not know how often juries use this power for evil ends rather than for good ones.

- Second, juries often have insufficient evidence to make a reasoned nullification decision. Evidence that might inform such a decision, such as a defendant's past brushes with the law, usually is not admitted at trial because it is irrelevant to the technical question of guilt or innocence.

- Third, jurors are not legislators. We have an elected legislature to pass laws and elected or appointed judges to interpret them. The jury is unelected, is unaccountable, and has no obligation to think through the effect an acquittal will have on others.

- Reasonable people can disagree on the proper reach of the criminal laws. Nevertheless, the place for them to disagree is in public, where the reasons for revisions of the laws can be scrutinized and debated.

Passage B

Police and prosecutors have discretion to decide which violations of the law to pursue and which to overlook. Even with such discretion, however, these officials can sometimes be overzealous. In such cases, the jury can act as a safety valve and use its own discretion to decide, for example, that a case is too trivial or the circumstances too extenuating for the case to result in a conviction.

- When a jury nullifies because it does not believe a law should be applied to a particular defendant, the jury can also be viewed as assisting the legislature. Legislatures create general laws both because they cannot foresee every variation that may arise, and because legislators often have competing views about what should be included in legislation and so must settle for broad language if any laws are to be passed.

Similarly, when a jury nullifies because it

- (50) believes a law is unjust, it also performs a useful function vis-à-vis the legislature, namely indicating to the legislature that there may be a problem with the law in question.

- It may happen that a jury will be persuaded to nullify by factors they should ignore, but such instances of nullification are likely to be uncommon. For a jury to agree to nullify means that the case for nullification must be so compelling that all twelve of the jurors, despite their different backgrounds and perspectives, nevertheless agree that nullification is the appropriate course of action.

1. The author of passage B suggests that some laws justify the use of jury nullification because they are too
- (A) complicated
 - (B) antiquated
 - (C) permissive
 - (D) intrusive
 - (E) general
2. The authors of the passages differ in their attitudes towards juries in that the author of passage B is
- (A) less trusting with regard to the motivations behind juries' nullification decisions
 - (B) less skeptical of the capacity of juries to understand the laws they are expected to apply
 - (C) more concerned about the fact that juries rarely provide the reasoning behind their verdicts
 - (D) more confident in the ability of juries to exercise the power to nullify in a just manner
 - (E) more disappointed in the failure of juries to use the power to nullify to effect social change

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. Based on what can be inferred from their titles, the relationship between the documents in which one of the following pairs is most analogous to the relationship between passage A and passage B?
- (A) "Cameras in the Courtroom: A Perversion of Justice?"
"The Pros and Cons of Televising Courtroom Proceedings"
 - (B) "Cameras in the Courtroom: Three Central Issues in the Debate"
"The Unexpected Benefits of Permitting Cameras in Court"
 - (C) "The Inherent Dangers of Permitting Cameras in Court"
"How Televising Courtroom Proceedings Can Assist the Law"
 - (D) "The Troublesome History of Cameras in the Courtroom"
"The Laudable Motives Behind Televised Courtroom Proceedings"
 - (E) "Why Cameras Should Be Banned from the Courtroom"
"The Inevitability of Televised Courtroom Proceedings"
4. The authors of the passages would be most likely to disagree over whether
- (A) juries should be more forthcoming about the reasoning behind their verdicts
 - (B) laws are subject to scrutiny and debate by reasonable people
 - (C) it is likely that elected officials are more biased in their decision making than jurors are
 - (D) it is within the purview of juries not only to apply the law but to interpret it
 - (E) police and prosecutors should have less discretion to decide which violations of the law to pursue

5. Which one of the following is a criticism that the author of passage A would be likely to offer regarding the suggestion in passage B that juries are justified in nullifying when they view a case as too trivial to result in a conviction?
- (A) Prosecutors rarely bring cases to trial that they regard as trivial.
 - (B) Prosecutors are unlikely to present a case in a manner that makes it appear trivial to a jury.
 - (C) The members of a jury are unlikely to be in accord in their evaluation of a case's seriousness.
 - (D) Jurors may not have sufficient expertise to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of a case.
 - (E) Jurors may not be aware of all the reasons why a case was brought against a defendant.
6. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the relationship between the two passages?
- (A) Passage A offers a critique of a power possessed by juries, while passage B argues in support of that power.
 - (B) Passage A denounces a judicial custom, while passage B proposes improvements to that custom.
 - (C) Passage A surveys a range of evidence about jury behavior, while passage B suggests a hypothesis to explain that behavior.
 - (D) Passage A argues that a problem facing legal systems is intractable, while passage B presents a solution to that problem.
 - (E) Passage A raises a question concerning a legal procedure, while passage B attempts to answer that question.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Most sociohistorical interpretations of art view a body of work as the production of a class, generally a dominant or governing class, imposing its ideals. For example, Richard Taruskin writes in his *Oxford*

- (5) *History of Western Music* that one of the defining characteristics of “high art” is that “it is produced by and for political and social elites.” What Taruskin and others fail to clarify, however, is that there are two different ways that art, historically, was “produced by and for political and social elites.”

- (10) The first way was for a member of the elite to engage a well-known artist to produce something for display. For instance, if one commissions a famous architect to design one’s house, that may reflect great credit on one’s taste, even if one finds the house impossible to live in. The second way was to create, or to have created, a work that expressed and mirrored one’s ideals and way of life, like Raphael’s frescoes in the Vatican apartments commissioned by Pope Julius II.

- (20) Sociohistorical critics like Taruskin prefer to deal with art produced the second way, because it enables them to construct a subtle analysis of the way such art embodied the ideology of the elite, whatever the identity of the artist. For this kind of analysis to work, however, it must be the case that the elite had a recognizable identity and displayed some kind of consensus about the world and the way life was to be lived, and it must also be the case that we can eliminate the possibility that artists subverted the ideals of the patron for their own reasons.

- (30) Historically, the two social classes able to commission art were the aristocratic, or governing class, and the well-to-do middle class, what used to be called the bourgeoisie. The taste of the aristocracy and the upper middle class has not always been apt to produce an art that endures. In his characterization of nineteenth-century English culture, cultural critic Matthew Arnold identified the aristocracy as Barbarians, interested largely in fox hunting and gaming, and the middle class as Philistines, obsessed with respectability. As a result, the more talented artists sometimes had to find a place in the margins of the establishment—engaged by a rich patron with eccentric tastes, for example.

- (45) Moreover, a great deal of art that went against the grain of elite values was paid for by the establishment unwillingly and with misgivings. Because some of this art endured, the sociohistorical critic, like Taruskin, must engage in an analogue of Freudian analysis, and claim that in hidden ways such art embodied the ideals of the elite, who were unaware that those ideals are revealed by work of which they overtly disapproved.

7. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Historically, art was primarily commissioned by the governing classes and the well-to-do middle classes, despite the fact that this arrangement was not apt to produce art that endures.
- (B) Sociohistorical interpretations of art that claim that art merely reflects the ideals and values of the elite classes are overly simplistic.
- (C) Historically, patrons of the arts have generally been more interested in what being a patron would do for their reputation than in influencing the development of the arts.
- (D) Sociohistorical critics must engage in a form of Freudian analysis to justify, in light of apparently conflicting evidence, the claim that works of art embody the ideals of the elite.
- (E) There have historically been two distinct ways in which members of the elite classes have had art produced for them.
8. In using the phrase “something for display” (lines 12–13), the author most probably means art that
- (A) allowed the patron to make a political statement to the world
- (B) could be used to attract customers to the patron’s business
- (C) was meant to create an impression that reflected positively on the patron
- (D) was representative of the artist’s broader body of work at the time
- (E) provided the patron with personal satisfaction
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the attitude of Matthew Arnold toward the aristocratic and middle classes can best be described as one of
- (A) respect
- (B) empathy
- (C) indifference
- (D) disappointment
- (E) scorn

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. The passage raises all of the following as complications for the sociohistorical interpretation of art EXCEPT:
- (A) artists who subverted the ideals of patrons for reasons of their own
 - (B) patrons who had eccentric tastes not reflective of the ideals of the elite classes
 - (C) patrons whose taste was unlikely to produce art that endured
 - (D) patrons who bought artwork solely for the purpose of reselling that artwork for a profit
 - (E) patrons who unwillingly bought artwork that conflicted with their values
11. The passage suggests that Taruskin's position commits him to which one of the following views?
- (A) The most talented artists throughout history have been those whose work embodied the ideology of the elite in hidden ways.
 - (B) The most successful artists working today are those whose work reflects the ideology of the elite.
 - (C) If it endures, high art that appears to undermine the ideology of the elite actually supports that ideology in some way.
 - (D) Typically, art that reflects the ideology of the elite is produced by artists who are themselves members of the aristocratic or middle classes.
 - (E) The most talented artists throughout history have been those whose work subverted the ideology of the elite in subtle ways.
12. The primary function of the third paragraph is to
- (A) reject a possible response to the argument made in the first paragraph
 - (B) identify assumptions relied upon by a type of analysis referred to in the first paragraph
 - (C) present an argument that weakens the argument made in the second paragraph
 - (D) offer additional evidence for the conclusion reached in the second paragraph
 - (E) draw a definitive conclusion from the claims made in the second paragraph

13. The author mentions "Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican apartments" (lines 18–19) for which one of the following reasons?
- (A) to provide an example that illustrates the understanding of elitism in art favored by sociohistorical critics
 - (B) to illustrate the influence of religion on the historical development of art
 - (C) to present an example of the most common type of relationship between a patron and an artist
 - (D) to show how an artist can subvert the ideals of the patron
 - (E) to show that there are cases of artist/patron relationships that do not fit the pattern preferred by sociohistorical critics
14. The passage suggests that Matthew Arnold would be most likely to identify which one of the following as the primary reason why, historically, people in the middle class became patrons of the arts?
- (A) a belief in the importance of the arts to society as a whole
 - (B) a dislike for the kind of art typically sponsored by the aristocracy
 - (C) a belief that patronage would ultimately prove profitable
 - (D) a realization that patronage ensures the production of high-quality art
 - (E) a desire to establish a reputation as a patron of the arts

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Hundreds of clay tablets marked in cuneiform have been found in excavations of the Sumerian city of Uruk (in present-day Iraq). Though the tablets date from roughly 3000 B.C., the writing on them uses

(5) relatively few pictographs; instead, numerous abstract symbols are used. The sign for “sheep,” for example, is not an image of a sheep, but rather a circled cross, while the sign for “metal” is a crescent with five lines. Because of its early date, this seemingly sudden

(10) appearance of such abstract writing has long puzzled researchers. At the same time, among prepottery clay artifacts found at archaeological sites along the Jordan and nearby rivers are thousands of small, hand-modeled tokens of fired clay, some dating to before

(15) 4000 B.C. Often ignored by archaeologists—some concluded without evidence that they were amulets or game pieces—the tokens are identified by Denise Schmandt-Besserat in her book *Before Writing* (1992) as overlooked predecessors to the written word.

(20) The earliest of the tokens were simple in form—small cones, spheres, and pyramids—and they were often inscribed. In 1966, a hollow tablet containing several of these tokens was discovered, and more than 100 additional tablets, which are now recognized as

(25) sealed envelopes of clay, have since been found. Later envelopes are also inscribed with impressions of tokens in the outer clay, signaling exactly what each envelope contained. Noting that these inscriptions are clearly traceable to later, known inscriptions of farm

(30) products, Schmandt-Besserat theorizes that the envelopes contained official records of villagers’ contributions to temple-based grain and livestock pools. After 4000 B.C., hundreds of new token forms developed, as a rise in industry boosted the token

(35) system. Many forms are figurative, such as bowls or jars with handles, suggesting that villagers’ crafts were becoming more diversified and sophisticated.

The token system, essentially a system of three-dimensional nouns, was replaced in about 3100 B.C.

(40) by a system of marks on clay tablets. A few centuries later, this latter system was to display the first use of numerals, where simple marks coded the concepts of one, two, and so forth. The eventual evolution of this system into mature writing, Schmandt-Besserat

(45) suggests, can be seen in the following example: At first it took two ovoid tokens to record two jars of oil. A little later, it took two markings on a clay tablet to achieve this—one mark, using the outline of the old token, to record the customary unit measure for oil,

(50) the jarful, and a second mark to convey the numeral: two oil jars. Eventually, it took three signs on the tablet, one for the numeral 2, one for the standard jarful, and a new symbol that denoted oil itself. With

(55) three such signs, an abstract and flexible written form had arrived.

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

- (A) Based on her analysis of inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing tokens dating to roughly 4000 B.C., Schmandt-Besserat concludes that this system of tokens eventually evolved into an abstract written language.
- (B) The discovery of clay tablets bearing inscriptions representing the tokens they contain confirms the belief of Schmandt-Besserat that these tokens served to designate the products given by villagers to their temples.
- (C) Inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing tokens discovered in modern Iraq have provided Schmandt-Besserat with the evidence required to resolve the puzzlement of archaeologists over the sudden appearance of sophisticated crafts.
- (D) The inscriptions found on clay envelopes containing small clay tokens have enabled Schmandt-Besserat to formulate a more detailed picture of the way in which a simple system of three-dimensional nouns evolved into modern languages.
- (E) The discovery of inscription-bearing clay envelopes containing small tokens confirms Schmandt-Besserat’s hypothesis that a language becomes increasingly abstract as the arts and crafts of the people who use the language become more abstract.

16. With which one of the following statements about the society in which the clay tokens were used would Schmandt-Besserat be most likely to agree?

- (A) Society members’ trade and other economic activities were managed by a strong centralized governmental authority.
- (B) Religious rituals were probably less important to the society’s members than agriculture and trade were.
- (C) Society members regarded whatever was produced by any individual as the common property of all.
- (D) The society eventually came to regard the clay tokens as redundant.
- (E) Without a readily available supply of raw clay, the society could not have developed a system of representation that used tokens.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. The passage states that the writing on clay tablets found in Uruk
- (A) was not deciphered by archaeologists until 1992
 - (B) used relatively few pictographic symbols
 - (C) eventually evolved into a more abstract and flexible linguistic system
 - (D) transcribed a language that was commonly spoken along the Jordan and nearby rivers
 - (E) transcribed a language that was much older than archaeologists would have expected
18. According to the passage, the token system
- (A) was eventually abandoned because it was not capable of representing quantity and other abstractions
 - (B) came to designate a broad range of objects as the crafts of the people who used it became more diverse and sophisticated
 - (C) could be understood only because some tokens were inscribed with symbols known to represent agricultural products
 - (D) was originally thought by most archaeologists to have had a primarily religious function
 - (E) became physically unwieldy and cumbersome as its users' agricultural products became more diverse
19. By characterizing certain cuneiform inscriptions on the clay tablets found in Uruk as "abstract" (line 10) the author most likely means that
- (A) the meaning of the inscriptions is obscure and hard for linguists to decipher
 - (B) the inscriptions are meant to represent intangible concepts
 - (C) the inscriptions do not resemble what they designate
 - (D) the inscriptions refer to general categories rather than specific things
 - (E) the terms represented by the inscriptions were more ceremonial in nature than most daily speech was
20. It can be inferred from the discussion of clay tokens in the second paragraph that
- (A) there were many tokens that designated more than one type of item
 - (B) nonagricultural goods and products came to be preferred as contributions to temple-based pools
 - (C) some later tokens were less abstract than some earlier ones
 - (D) the storage and transportation of liquids were among the most important tasks performed by the token system's users
 - (E) the token system was as abstract and flexible as later written languages
21. With which one of the following statements regarding the sign for "sheep" (line 6) would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) It could have been replaced without loss of significance by any other sign that was not already being used for something else.
 - (B) The sign gets its meaning in a radically different way from the way in which the cuneiform sign for "metal" gets its meaning.
 - (C) The way in which it represents its meaning resulted from the fact that sheep are an agricultural commodity rather than a product of human industry.
 - (D) The way in which it represents its meaning was not the subject of scientific scrutiny prior to that given it by Schmandt-Besserat.
 - (E) The abstract nature of the sign reveals a great deal about the political life of the people who used the language expressed by cuneiform writing.
22. Which one of the following, if true, would most call into question Schmandt-Besserat's theory mentioned in lines 28–33?
- (A) The more than 100 clay envelopes discovered at archaeological sites along the Jordan come in many different dimensions, thicknesses, and styles of composition.
 - (B) It was customary for villagers who performed services for another person to receive in return a record of a promise of agricultural products or crafted objects as compensation.
 - (C) The tablets marked in cuneiform dating after 3000 B.C. do not seem to function as records of villagers' contributions to a temple-based pool of goods.
 - (D) There is no archaeological evidence suggesting that the tokens in use from about 4000 B.C. to 3100 B.C. were necessarily meant to be placed in clay envelopes.
 - (E) Villagers were required not only to contribute goods to central pools but also to contribute labor, which was regularly accounted for.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

By 1970 it was well established that ultraviolet light from the sun contributes to skin cancer. Fortunately, much of the sun's most damaging ultraviolet radiation is screened out by a thin, diffuse layer of ozone—a toxic form of oxygen—in the stratosphere, 10 to 25 miles above the earth's surface.

- (5) During the 1970s, however, public policy makers worldwide were alerted to the fragility of the ozone layer through the pioneering research and advocacy of two Nobel Prize-winning scientists, Mario Molina and F. Sherwood Rowland. In the absence of pollutants, stratospheric ozone concentrations should remain stable over time, with natural production and destruction of the gas in rough equilibrium. Molina and Rowland showed how manufactured chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)—highly volatile chemicals, millions of tons of which had been used each year in products such as aerosol sprays and refrigerants—chemically attack and deplete the ozone layer, diminishing its effectiveness as a shield against ultraviolet radiation. Studying two freon gases—types of CFCs—they observed that, when released into the lower atmosphere (troposphere), these gases slowly diffuse upward into the stratosphere. There, subjected to massive ultraviolet radiation, they break down into their constituent elements, including chlorine. The resulting increase in the concentration of chlorine in the stratosphere is devastating to the ozone layer. Chlorine and ozone chemically react in a way that both destroys the ozone and regenerates the chlorine atoms. As a result of this chemical reaction, each chlorine atom could destroy as many as 100,000 ozone molecules before becoming inactive.

- (30) In 1974 the two scientists estimated that the atmosphere contained the accumulation of five years of global CFC production. This meant that, given the rate of diffusion and breakdown of CFCs in the atmosphere, the depletion of the ozone layer would continue for years, if not decades, even if the production and use of CFCs were to cease immediately. Recognizing this as a pressing environmental threat, Molina and Rowland became public advocates for a prompt and proportionate public policy response. As a result, Molina was invited to testify before the U.S. Congress and was later appointed to the U.S. National Science Foundation Committee on Fluorocarbon Technology Assessment.

- (45) Predictably, the work of Molina and Rowland and their advocacy of dramatic policy changes were subjected to attacks by critics, especially scientists with ties to the CFC industry. However, over time their views were corroborated, especially by the discovery of a hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica, and this led to the development of an international agreement (the Montreal Protocol of 1987) to ban the production of ozone-depleting gases. In North America, CFCs were banned in the late 1970s, leading to a transformation in packaging for consumer spray products and the development of more environmentally friendly refrigerant chemicals.

23. The information in the passage most helps to answer which one of the following questions?
- (A) What laboratory experiments were conducted by Molina or Rowland in their research on CFCs?
 - (B) What was the estimated concentration of CFCs in the atmosphere in 1987?
 - (C) In what year did Molina testify before the U.S. Congress?
 - (D) Does any chemical that does not contain chlorine contribute to the destruction of ozone molecules?
 - (E) Which constituent element of CFCs is most damaging to ozone?
24. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusions of Molina and Rowland concerning the long-term effects of CFCs in the stratosphere?
- (A) The hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica continued to grow for years after CFC emissions had almost ceased.
 - (B) Other manufactured chemicals have been found to diffuse upward into the stratosphere when released into the troposphere.
 - (C) Ozone has been shown to react more violently with chlorine than with many other chemicals.
 - (D) Many scientists who in the 1970s were highly critical of the research methods of Molina and Rowland have come to accept the soundness of their methods.
 - (E) Current CFC levels in the troposphere suggest that not all nations currently abide by the Montreal Protocol.
25. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?
- (A) Little or no ozone destruction occurs naturally in the stratosphere unless chlorine is present.
 - (B) Skin cancers occur primarily because of excessive absorption of ultraviolet light.
 - (C) Few chemicals besides CFCs can result in the release of chlorine in the upper atmosphere.
 - (D) Regulating the use of CFCs contributes indirectly to lowering the incidence of skin cancer.
 - (E) The upward flow of CFCs into the stratosphere occurs mainly in Antarctica.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

26. Based on the passage, the information yielded by which one of the following experiments would be most useful in determining whether a particular chemical could replace CFCs without damaging the ozone layer?

- (A) testing to see whether the chemical is capable of reacting with forms of oxygen other than ozone
- (B) testing to see whether the chemical, when released into the lower atmosphere, would react with other chemicals commonly found there
- (C) testing the chemical to determine whether it would chemically react with chlorine
- (D) testing to see what chemical properties the chemical or its constituent elements share with chlorine
- (E) testing the chemical to see if it would break down into its components when subjected to ultraviolet radiation

27. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?

- (A) No refrigerant chemicals other than CFCs had been discovered when Molina and Rowland suggested that CFC production cease.
- (B) Refrigerant chemicals developed as substitutes for CFCs after 1987 release fewer chlorine atoms into the stratosphere than CFCs do.
- (C) CFCs were originally used in refrigeration components because they provided the most energy-efficient means of refrigeration.
- (D) The Montreal Protocol led to the cessation of CFC production in North America.
- (E) Some of the refrigerant chemicals being manufactured today contain chemicals known to be environmentally damaging.

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:

T. L. Cairns and J. P. Jeelson, "Letters" in *Science*. © 1975 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

M. A. A. Clyne, "Destruction of Atmospheric Ozone?" in *Nature*. ©1974 by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

David Damrosch, "World Literature, National Contexts." ©2003 by University of Chicago Press.

Tom Gosiorowski, "Letter to the Editor" in *Fortune Magazine*. ©2008 by TIME Inc.

Andrew D. Leipold, "Jury Nullification: A Perversion of Justice?" in *USA Today*. ©1997 by Society for Advancement of Education.

Benedict A. Leerburger, "Mario Molina" in *Dictionary of Hispanic Biography*. ©1996 by Gale Research Inc.

Nancy S. Marder, "The Myth of the Nullifying Jury" in *Northwestern University Law Review*. ©1999 by Northwestern University School of Law.

Mario J. Molina and F. S. Rowland, "Stratospheric Sink for Chlorofluoromethanes: Chlorine Atom-Catalysed Destruction of Ozone" in *Nature*. ©1974 by Nature Publishing Group.

Philip Morrison, "Three Dimensional Words." ©1992 by Scientific American, Inc.

"On the Trail: Faint Praise of the Week" in *The Economist*. ©2000 by The Economist Newspaper, Ltd.

Charles Rosen, "From the Troubadours to Frank Sinatra." ©2006 by NYREV, Inc.

F. S. Rowland and Mario J. Molina, "Letters" in *Science*. © 1975 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**Wait for the supervisor's instructions before you open the page to the topic.
Please print and sign your name and write the date in the designated spaces below.**

Time: 35 Minutes

General Directions

You will have 35 minutes in which to plan and write an essay on the topic inside. Read the topic and the accompanying directions carefully. You will probably find it best to spend a few minutes considering the topic and organizing your thoughts before you begin writing. In your essay, be sure to develop your ideas fully, leaving time, if possible, to review what you have written. **Do not write on a topic other than the one specified. Writing on a topic of your own choice is not acceptable.**

No special knowledge is required or expected for this writing exercise. Law schools are interested in the reasoning, clarity, organization, language usage, and writing mechanics displayed in your essay. How well you write is more important than how much you write.

Confine your essay to the blocked, lined area on the front and back of the separate Writing Sample Response Sheet. Only that area will be reproduced for law schools. Be sure that your writing is legible.

**Both this topic sheet and your response sheet must be turned in to the testing staff
before you leave the room.**



Topic Code
144171

Print Your Full Name Here		
Last	First	M.I.

Date
/ /

Sign Your Name Here

Scratch Paper
Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAT® Writing Sample Topic

©2016 by Law School Admission Council, Inc. All rights reserved.

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one over the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no "right" or "wrong" choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

An archaeological team has found the site of an ancient marketplace buried by centuries of accumulated soil. The team is deciding whether to excavate the site or scan its structures and artifacts from the surface with electronic instruments. Using the facts below, write an essay in which you argue for one option over the other based on the following two criteria:

- The structures and artifacts located on the site should be preserved from damage and theft.
- Information obtained from the site should be used to inform the country's people about their land's ancient history.

If the site is excavated, transportable artifacts and structures would be shipped to various museums in the country. The museums grant researchers access to their collections. Roughly a third of the country's population visits the museums at least once during their lifetimes. The excavation tools and techniques used would pose some risk to delicate structures and artifacts. The country has the resources to keep the site guarded and secure during the excavation.

If the site is electronically scanned, its artifacts and structures would remain in their original context, untouched. The scans would yield digital graphical reconstructions of the structures and artifacts. The scans would not yield conclusive information concerning the materials with which the structures and artifacts were made. The scanned information would be posted on the Internet for public access. Eighty percent of the country's people have Internet access. The country's national museum has expressed interest in using the scans to reconstruct the structures and layout of the site for exhibit. It is not possible to fully guarantee the security of the site after the scanning is complete. The country has seen few instances of looting of its other historically important sites.

Scratch Paper
Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAC ACCOUNT NO.

**DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

**Begin your essay in the lined area below.
Continue on the back if you need more space.**

[illegible]

[illegible]