



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 50

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## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

28 Questions

**Directions:** Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- One of the most prominent characteristics of the literature by United States citizens of Mexican descent is that it is frequently written in a combination of English and Spanish. By not limiting
- (5) itself to one language, such writing resonates with its authors' bicultural experiences. Their work is largely Mexican in its sensibility, its traditions, and its myths, but its immediate geographical setting is the United States. And though Mexican American literature is
- (10) solidly grounded in Mexican culture, it distinguishes itself from Mexican literature in its content and concerns.

- Many Mexican Americans are only a generation away from the mostly agrarian culture of their
- (15) ancestors, and the work of most Mexican American writers shows evidence of heavy influence from this culture. Their novels are often simple in structure, and some of the common themes in these novels include the struggle to overcome the agricultural
- (20) adversity that caused their families to emigrate, and a feeling of being distanced from the traditions of rural Mexico and yet striving to hold on to them. These themes coexist with ever-present images of the land, which symbolizes the values of the characters'
- (25) culture, such as the spiritual and religious benefits of working the land.

- Much of Mexican writing, on the other hand, has been criticized for being dominated by the prominent literary establishment concentrated in Mexico City.
- (30) Literary reputation and success in Mexico—including the attainment of publicly sponsored positions in the arts—are often bestowed or denied by this literary establishment. Moreover, the work of Mexican writers is often longer in form and marked by greater
- (35) cosmopolitanism and interest in theoretical ideas and arguments than is Mexican American writing. Not surprisingly, the Mexican literary community views Mexican American literature as a variety of "regional" writing. But the apparent simplicity of
- (40) what this community sees as parochial concerns belies the thematic richness of Mexican American writing.

- The work of Mexican American writers can be richly textured in its complex mixture of concerns;
- (45) among other things, their work is distinguished by an overarching concern with the complexities of cultural transition. Many Mexican American writers assert that rather than working to be absorbed into U.S. society, they are engaged in the process of creating a new
- (50) identity. Physically distanced from Mexico and yet convinced of its importance, these writers depict a

new reality by creating "in-between" characters. These characters inhabit a social and cultural milieu which is neither that of Mexico nor that of the U.S.

- (55) And while this new setting reflects the contemporary social realities of both Mexico and the U.S., it also derives a great deal of emotional power from an evocation of a romanticized memory of Mexico. What results is an intermediate cultural borderland in
- (60) which nostalgia and reality are combined in the service of forging a new identity.
1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Mexican American literature is characterized by a strong sense of transition, which is due to its writers' physical distance from Mexico and their clear vision of the future of Mexican culture.
- (B) Unlike Mexican writing, which is largely tied to an urban literary establishment, Mexican American writing is a movement that attempts through its works to develop a literary voice for agrarian workers.
- (C) The work of Mexican American writers reflects Mexican Americans' bicultural experiences, both in its close links with the culture of rural Mexico and in its striving to develop a new identity out of elements of Mexican culture and U.S. culture.
- (D) Mexican American literature, although unique in its content and concerns as well as in its stylistic innovations, has not yet achieved the prominence and reputation of Mexican literature.
- (E) Many Mexican Americans are only a generation away from the culture of their ancestors and because of this, Mexican American literature is distinguished by the presence of powerful spiritual images, which are an organic part of the Mexican American agrarian culture.

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2. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) While Mexican American writers are in the process of shaping their body of literature, one of their goals is to create a literary establishment in the U.S. essentially like the one concentrated in Mexico City.
  - (B) The use of a mixture of both Spanish and English in current Mexican American literature is evidence of a brief transitional period.
  - (C) The use of a romanticized Mexico in Mexican American literature is offensive to writers of the literary establishment of Mexico City, who find the images to be caricatures of their culture.
  - (D) Mexican American literature is noteworthy more for its thematic content than for its narrative structure.
  - (E) Mexican American writers are concerned that the importance of Mexico, currently central to their culture, will be diminished, and that Mexican American literature will be impoverished as a result.
3. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that many Mexican American writers tend to value which one of the following?
- (A) stylistic innovations that distinguish their work from that of Mexican writers
  - (B) recognition from a U.S. literary establishment that is significantly different from that of Mexico
  - (C) an identity that resists absorption by U.S. culture
  - (D) critical acceptance of bilingual forms of literary expression
  - (E) the ability to express in their literature a more complex fabric of concerns than is found in most U.S. literature
4. To which one of the following questions does the passage most clearly provide an answer?
- (A) What is an example of a specific literary work by a Mexican American writer?
  - (B) For what reason are many Mexican American writings concerned with agrarian themes or topics?
  - (C) What is the prevailing view of Mexican American literature among critics in the United States?
  - (D) How has the literature of the United States influenced Mexican American writers?
  - (E) Are the works of Mexican American writers written more in Spanish or in English?
5. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Mexican American literature advocates an agrarian way of life as a remedy for the alienation of modern culture.
  - (B) The Mexican American “in-between” character is an instance of a type found in the literature of immigrant groups in general.
  - (C) A predominant strength of Mexican American writers is that they are not tied to a major literary establishment and so are free to experiment in a way many Mexican writers are not.
  - (D) Writers of “regional” literature find it more difficult to attain reputation and success in Mexico than writers whose work is concerned with more urban themes.
  - (E) History has an importance in Mexican American culture that it does not have in Mexican culture because Mexican Americans have attached greater importance to their ancestry.

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- In many Western societies, modern bankruptcy laws have undergone a shift away from a focus on punishment and toward a focus on bankruptcy as a remedy for individuals and corporations in financial
- (5) trouble—and, perhaps unexpectedly, for their creditors. This shift has coincided with an ever-increasing reliance on declarations of bankruptcy by individuals and corporations with excessive debt, a trend that has drawn widespread criticism. However,
- (10) any measure seeking to make bankruptcy protection less available would run the risk of preventing continued economic activity of financially troubled individuals and institutions. It is for this reason that the temptation to return to a focus on punishment of
- (15) individuals or corporations that become insolvent must be resisted. Modern bankruptcy laws, in serving the needs of an interdependent society, serve the varied interests of the greatest number of citizens.
- The harsh punishment for insolvency in centuries
- (20) past included imprisonment of individuals and dissolution of enterprises, and reflected societies' beliefs that the accumulation of excessive debt resulted either from debtors' unwillingness to meet obligations or from their negligence. Insolvent debtors
- (25) were thought to be breaking sacrosanct social contracts; placing debtors in prison was considered necessary in order to remove from society those who would violate such contracts and thereby defraud creditors. But creditors derive little benefit from
- (30) imprisoned debtors unable to repay even a portion of their debt. And if the entity to be punished is a large enterprise, for example, an auto manufacturer, its dissolution would cause significant unemployment and the disruption of much-needed services.
- (35) Modern bankruptcy law has attempted to address the shortcomings of the punitive approach. Two beliefs underlie this shift: that the public good ought to be paramount in considering the financial insolvency of individuals and corporations; and that
- (40) the public good is better served by allowing debt-heavy corporations to continue to operate, and indebted individuals to continue to earn wages, than by disabling insolvent economic entities. The mechanism for executing these goals is usually a
- (45) court-directed reorganization of debtors' obligations to creditors. Such reorganizations typically comprise debt relief and plans for court-directed transfers of certain assets from debtor to creditor. Certain strictures connected to bankruptcy—such as the fact
- (50) that bankruptcies become matters of public record and are reported to credit bureaus for a number of years—may still serve a punitive function, but not by denying absolution of debts or financial reorganization. Through these mechanisms, today's
- (55) bankruptcy laws are designed primarily to assure continued engagement in productive economic activity, with the ultimate goal of restoring businesses and individuals to a degree of economic health and providing creditors with the best hope of collecting.

6. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The modern trend in bankruptcy law away from punishment and toward the maintenance of economic activity serves the best interests of society and should not be abandoned.
- (B) Bankruptcy laws have evolved in order to meet the needs of creditors, who depend on the continued productive activity of private citizens and profit-making enterprises.
- (C) Modern bankruptcy laws are justified on humanitarian grounds, even though the earlier punitive approach was more economically efficient.
- (D) Punishment for debt no longer holds deterrent value for debtors and is therefore a concept that has been largely abandoned as ineffective.
- (E) Greater economic interdependence has triggered the formation of bankruptcy laws that reflect a convergence of the interests of debtors and creditors.
7. In stating that bankruptcy laws have evolved “perhaps unexpectedly” (line 5) as a remedy for creditors, the author implies that creditors
- (A) are often surprised to receive compensation in bankruptcy courts
- (B) have unintentionally become the chief beneficiaries of bankruptcy laws
- (C) were a consideration, though not a primary one, in the formulation of bankruptcy laws
- (D) are better served than is immediately apparent by laws designed in the first instance to provide a remedy for debtors
- (E) were themselves active in the formulation of modern bankruptcy laws
8. The author's attitude toward the evolution of bankruptcy law can most accurately be described as
- (A) approval of changes that have been made to inefficient laws
- (B) confidence that further changes to today's laws will be unnecessary
- (C) neutrality toward laws that, while helpful to many, remain open to abuse
- (D) skepticism regarding the possibility of solutions to the problem of insolvency
- (E) concern that inefficient laws may have been replaced by legislation too lenient to debtors

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9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) offer a critique of both past and present approaches to insolvency
  - (B) compare the practices of bankruptcy courts of the past with those of bankruptcy courts of the present
  - (C) criticize those who would change the bankruptcy laws of today
  - (D) reexamine today's bankruptcy laws in an effort to point to further improvements
  - (E) explain and defend contemporary bankruptcy laws
10. Which one of the following claims would a defender of the punitive theory of bankruptcy legislation be most likely to have made?
- (A) Debt that has become so great that repayment is impossible is ultimately a moral failing and thus a matter for which the law should provide punitive sanctions.
  - (B) Because insolvency ultimately harms the entire economy, the law should provide a punitive deterrent to insolvency.
  - (C) The insolvency of companies or individuals is tolerable if the debt is the result of risk-taking, profit-seeking ventures that might create considerable economic growth in the long run.
  - (D) The dissolution of a large enterprise is costly to the economy as a whole and should not be allowed, even when that enterprise's insolvency is the result of its own fiscal irresponsibility.
  - (E) The employees of a large bankrupt enterprise should be considered just as negligent as the owner of a bankrupt sole proprietorship.
11. Which one of the following sentences could most logically be appended to the end of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) Only when today's bankruptcy laws are ultimately seen as inadequate on a large scale will bankruptcy legislation return to its original intent.
  - (B) Punishment is no longer the primary goal of bankruptcy law, even if some of its side effects still function punitively.
  - (C) Since leniency serves the public interest in bankruptcy law, it is likely to do so in criminal law as well.
  - (D) Future bankruptcy legislation could include punitive measures, but only if such measures ultimately benefit creditors.
  - (E) Today's bankruptcy laws place the burden of insolvency squarely on the shoulders of creditors, in marked contrast to the antiquated laws that weighed heavily on debtors.
12. The information in the passage most strongly suggests which one of the following about changes in bankruptcy laws?
- (A) Bankruptcy laws always result from gradual changes in philosophy followed by sudden shifts in policy.
  - (B) Changes in bankruptcy law were initiated by the courts and only grudgingly adopted by legislators.
  - (C) The adjustment of bankruptcy laws away from a punitive focus was at first bitterly opposed by creditors.
  - (D) Bankruptcy laws underwent change because the traditional approach proved inadequate and contrary to the needs of society.
  - (E) The shift away from a punitive approach to insolvency was part of a more general trend in society toward rehabilitation and away from retribution.
13. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument against harsh punishment for debtors?
- (A) Extensive study of the economic and legal history of many countries has shown that most individuals who served prison time for bankruptcy subsequently exhibited greater economic responsibility.
  - (B) The bankruptcy of a certain large company has had a significant negative impact on the local economy even though virtually all of the affected employees were able to obtain similar jobs within the community.
  - (C) Once imprisonment was no longer a consequence of insolvency, bankruptcy filings increased dramatically, then leveled off before increasing again during the 1930s.
  - (D) The court-ordered liquidation of a large and insolvent company's assets threw hundreds of people out of work, but the local economy nevertheless demonstrated robust growth in the immediate aftermath.
  - (E) Countries that continue to imprison debtors enjoy greater economic health than do comparable countries that have ceased to do so.

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As the twentieth century draws to a close, we are learning to see the extent to which accounts and definitions of cultures are influenced by human biases and purposes, benevolent in what they include,

- (5) incorporate, and validate, less so in what they exclude and demote. A number of recent studies have argued that the anxieties and agendas of the present exert an extraordinary influence on the national identities we construct from the cultural past. For example, Greek civilization was known originally to have had roots in Egyptian and various other African and Eastern cultures, but some current scholars charge that its identity was revised during the course of the nineteenth century to support an image of European cultural dominance—its African and other cultural influences either actively purged or hidden from view by European scholars. Because ancient Greek writers themselves openly acknowledged their culture's hybrid past, nineteenth-century European commentators habitually passed over these acknowledgments without comment.

Another example is the use of "tradition" to determine national identity. Images of European authority over other cultures were shaped and reinforced during the nineteenth century, through the manufacture and reinterpretation of rituals, ceremonies, and traditions. At a time when many of the institutions that had helped maintain imperial societies were beginning to recede in influence, and when the pressures of administering numerous overseas territories and large new domestic constituencies mounted, the ruling elites of Europe felt the clear need to project their power backward in time, giving it a legitimacy that only longevity could impart. Thus in 1876, Queen Victoria of England was declared empress of India and was celebrated in numerous "traditional" jamborees, as if her rule were not mainly a matter of recent edict but of age-old custom.

- (40) Similar constructions have also been made by native cultures about their precolonial past, as in the case of Algeria during its war of independence from France, when decolonization encouraged Algerians to create idealized images of what they believed their culture to have been prior to French occupation. This strategy is at work in what many revolutionary poets say and write during wars of independence elsewhere, giving their adherents something to revive and admire.

- (50) Though for the most part colonized societies have won their independence, in many cultures the imperial attitudes of uniqueness and superiority underlying colonial conquest remain. There is in all nationally defined cultures an aspiration to sovereignty and dominance that expresses itself in definitions of cultural identity. At the same time, paradoxically, we have never been as aware as we are now of the fact that historical and cultural experiences partake of many social and cultural domains and even cross national boundaries,

despite the claims to the contrary made by purveyors of nationalist dogma. Far from being unitary, monolithic, or autonomous, cultures actually include more "foreign" elements than they consciously exclude.

- (65) they consciously exclude.
14. Which one of the following statements most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Either by ignoring a native culture's own self-understanding or by substituting fabricated traditions and rituals, imperial societies often obscure the heterogeneous cultures of the peoples they colonize.
- (B) Attempts to reconstruct a native, precolonial culture by members of decolonized societies are essentially no different from European colonial creation of traditions and rituals to validate their authority.
- (C) In attempting to impose a monolithic culture on the peoples they colonize, imperial societies adopt artifices very similar to the tactics employed by revisionist historians of ancient Greek culture.
- (D) While most colonized societies have regained their independence, they retain trappings of imperial culture that will need to be discarded if they are to regain the traditions of their past.
- (E) Despite nationalistic creation of images of cultures as unified and monolithic, we now more clearly understand the extent to which cultures are in fact made up of heterogeneous elements.
15. The passage provides information to answer all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- (A) What kinds of influences affect the national identities people construct from their past?
- (B) Why did nineteenth-century European commentators ignore some discussion of Greek culture by ancient Greek writers?
- (C) In what ways did African cultural influence affect the culture of ancient Greece?
- (D) Why was Queen Victoria of England declared empress of India in 1876?
- (E) What is one reason why revolutionary poets speak and write as they do?

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16. The author's attitude toward the studies mentioned in line 6 is most likely
- (A) overall agreement with their conclusion about influences on cultural identity
  - (B) reservation over their preoccupation with colonialism
  - (C) skepticism toward the relevance of the examples they cite
  - (D) concern that they fail to explain ancient Greek culture
  - (E) unqualified disagreement with their insistence that cultures are monolithic
17. The author's use of the word "traditional" in line 37 is intended to indicate that the jamborees
- (A) had been revived after centuries of neglect
  - (B) were legitimized by their historic use in the native culture
  - (C) exemplified the dominance of the imperial culture
  - (D) conferred spurious historical legitimacy upon colonial authority
  - (E) combined historic elements of imperial and native cultures
18. The "purveyors of nationalist dogma" mentioned in line 62 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Colonized nations should not attempt to regain their historical cultures.
  - (B) Imperial cultures should incorporate the traditions of their colonies.
  - (C) The cultural traditions of a nation should remain untainted by outside influences.
  - (D) A country's cultural identity partakes of many social and cultural domains.
  - (E) National histories are created to further aspirations to sovereignty and dominance.
19. Which one of the following would most likely be an example of one of the "rituals, ceremonies, and traditions" mentioned in lines 26–27?
- (A) an annual ceremony held by an institution of the colonizing culture to honor the literary and theatrical achievements of members of the native culture
  - (B) a religious service of the colonizing culture that has been adapted to include elements of the native culture in order to gain converts
  - (C) a traditional play that is part of a colonized nation's original culture, but is highly popular among the leaders of the imperial culture
  - (D) a ritual dance, traditionally used to commemorate the union of two native deities, that is modified to depict the friendship between the colonial and native cultures
  - (E) a traditional village oratory competition in which members of the native culture endeavor to outdo one another in allegorical criticisms of the colonizing culture
20. In the context of the passage, the examples in the second and third paragraphs best exemplify which one of the following generalizations?
- (A) Apparent traditions may be products of artifice.
  - (B) National identity generally requires cultural uniformity.
  - (C) Most colonial cultures are by nature artificial and contrived.
  - (D) Historical and cultural experiences may cross national boundaries.
  - (E) Revolutionary cultures are often more authentic than imperial cultures.
21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) argue for the creation of a global culture made up of elements from many national cultures
  - (B) explain how the desire for cultural uniformity supports imperialist attitudes
  - (C) stress the importance of objectivity in studying the actual sources of cultural identity
  - (D) advance the claim that present concerns motivate the shaping of cultural identities
  - (E) reveal the imperialist motivations of some nineteenth-century scholarship

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One of the foundations of scientific research is that an experimental result is credible only if it can be replicated—only if performing the experiment a second time leads to the same result. But physicists

- (5) John Sommerer and Edward Ott have conceived of a physical system in which even the least change in the starting conditions—no matter how small, inadvertent, or undetectable—can alter results radically. The system is represented by a computer model of a
- (10) mathematical equation describing the motion of a particle placed in a particular type of force field.

Sommerer and Ott based their system on an analogy with the phenomena known as riddled basins of attraction. If two bodies of water bound a large

- (15) landmass and water is spilled somewhere on the land, the water will eventually make its way to one or the other body of water, its destination depending on such factors as where the water is spilled and the geographic features that shape the water's path and
- (20) velocity. The basin of attraction for a body of water is the area of land that, whenever water is spilled on it, always directs the spilled water to that body.

In some geographical formations it is sometimes impossible to predict, not only the exact destination

- (25) of the spilled water, but even which body of water it will end up in. This is because the boundary between one basin of attraction and another is riddled with fractal properties; in other words, the boundary is permeated by an extraordinarily high number of
- (30) physical irregularities such as notches or zigzags. Along such a boundary, the only way to determine where spilled water will flow at any given point is actually to spill it and observe its motion; spilling the water at any immediately adjacent point could give
- (35) the water an entirely different path, velocity, or destination.

In the system posited by the two physicists, this boundary expands to include the whole system: i.e., the entire force field is riddled with fractal properties,

- (40) and it is impossible to predict even the general destination of the particle given its starting point. Sommerer and Ott make a distinction between this type of uncertainty and that known as "chaos"; under chaos, a particle's general destination would be
- (45) predictable but its path and exact destination would not.

There are presumably other such systems because the equation the physicists used to construct the computer model was literally the first one they

- (50) attempted, and the likelihood that they chose the only equation that would lead to an unstable system is small. If other such systems do exist, metaphorical examples of riddled basins of attraction may abound in the failed attempts of scientists to replicate
- (55) previous experimental results—in which case, scientists would be forced to question one of the basic principles that guide their work.

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

- (A) Sommerer and Ott's model suggests that many of the fundamental experimental results of science are unreliable because they are contaminated by riddled basins of attraction.
- (B) Sommerer and Ott's model suggests that scientists who fail to replicate experimental results might be working within physical systems that make replication virtually impossible.
- (C) Sommerer and Ott's model suggests that experimental results can never be truly replicated because the starting conditions of an experiment can never be re-created exactly.
- (D) Sommerer and Ott's model suggests that most of the physical systems studied by scientists are in fact metaphorical examples of riddled basins of attraction.
- (E) Sommerer and Ott's model suggests that an experimental result should not be treated as credible unless that result can be replicated.

23. The discussion of the chaos of physical systems is intended to perform which one of the following functions in the passage?

- (A) emphasize the extraordinarily large number of physical irregularities in a riddled basin of attraction
- (B) emphasize the unusual types of physical irregularities found in Sommerer and Ott's model
- (C) emphasize the large percentage of a riddled basin of attraction that exhibits unpredictability
- (D) emphasize the degree of unpredictability in Sommerer and Ott's model
- (E) emphasize the number of fractal properties in a riddled basin of attraction

24. Given the information in the passage, Sommerer and Ott are most likely to agree with which one of the following?

- (A) It is sometimes impossible to determine whether a particular region exhibits fractal properties.
- (B) It is sometimes impossible to predict even the general destination of a particle placed in a chaotic system.
- (C) It is sometimes impossible to re-create exactly the starting conditions of an experiment.
- (D) It is usually possible to predict the exact path water will travel if it is spilled at a point not on the boundary between two basins of attraction.
- (E) It is usually possible to determine the path by which a particle traveled given information about where it was placed and its eventual destination.

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25. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the work of Sommerer and Ott?
- (A) skeptical of the possibility that numerous unstable systems exist but confident that the existence of numerous unstable systems would call into question one of the foundations of science
  - (B) convinced of the existence of numerous unstable systems and unsure if the existence of numerous unstable systems calls into question one of the foundations of science
  - (C) convinced of the existence of numerous unstable systems and confident that the existence of numerous unstable systems calls into question one of the foundations of science
  - (D) persuaded of the possibility that numerous unstable systems exist and unsure if the existence of numerous unstable systems would call into question one of the foundations of science
  - (E) persuaded of the possibility that numerous unstable systems exist and confident that the existence of numerous unstable systems would call into question one of the foundations of science
26. According to the passage, Sommerer and Ott's model differs from a riddled basin of attraction in which one of the following ways?
- (A) In the model, the behavior of a particle placed at any point in the system is chaotic; in a riddled basin of attraction, only water spilled at some of the points behaves chaotically.
  - (B) In a riddled basin of attraction, the behavior of water spilled at any point is chaotic; in the model, only particles placed at some of the points in the system behave chaotically.
  - (C) In the model, it is impossible to predict the destination of a particle placed at any point in the system; in a riddled basin of attraction, only some points are such that it is impossible to predict the destination of water spilled at each of those points.
  - (D) In a riddled basin of attraction, water spilled at two adjacent points always makes its way to the same destination; in the model, it is possible for particles placed at two adjacent points to travel to different destinations.
  - (E) In the model, two particles placed successively at a given point always travel to the same destination; in a riddled basin of attraction, water spilled at the same point on different occasions may make its way to different destinations.
27. Which one of the following best defines the term "basin of attraction," as that term is used in the passage?
- (A) the set of all points on an area of land for which it is possible to predict the destination, but not the path, of water spilled at that point
  - (B) the set of all points on an area of land for which it is possible to predict both the destination and the path of water spilled at that point
  - (C) the set of all points on an area of land that are free from physical irregularities such as notches and zigzags
  - (D) the set of all points on an area of land for which water spilled at each point will travel to a particular body of water
  - (E) the set of all points on an area of land for which water spilled at each point will travel to the same exact destination
28. Which one of the following is most clearly one of the "metaphorical examples of riddled basins of attraction" mentioned in lines 52–53?
- (A) A scientist is unable to determine if mixing certain chemicals will result in a particular chemical reaction because the reaction cannot be consistently reproduced since sometimes the reaction occurs and other times it does not despite starting conditions that are in fact exactly the same in each experiment.
  - (B) A scientist is unable to determine if mixing certain chemicals will result in a particular chemical reaction because the reaction cannot be consistently reproduced since it is impossible to bring about starting conditions that are in fact exactly the same in each experiment.
  - (C) A scientist is unable to determine if mixing certain chemicals will result in a particular chemical reaction because the reaction cannot be consistently reproduced since it is impossible to produce starting conditions that are even approximately the same from one experiment to the next.
  - (D) A scientist is able to determine that mixing certain chemicals results in a particular chemical reaction because it is possible to consistently reproduce the reaction even though the starting conditions vary significantly from one experiment to the next.
  - (E) A scientist is able to determine that mixing certain chemicals results in a particular chemical reaction because it is possible to consistently reproduce the reaction despite the fact that the amount of time it takes for the reaction to occur varies significantly depending on the starting conditions of the experiment.

S T O P

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

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

**Directions:** The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. Extract from lease: The tenant should record all preexisting damage on the preexisting damage list, because the tenant need not pay for preexisting damage recorded there. The tenant must pay for damage that was not recorded on the preexisting damage list, except for any damage caused by a circumstance beyond the tenant's control.

In which one of the following instances does the extract from the lease most strongly support the view that the tenant is not required to pay for the damage?

- (A) a hole in the wall that was not recorded on the preexisting damage list and that was the result of an event within the tenant's control
- (B) a crack in a window caused by a factor beyond the tenant's control and not recorded on the preexisting damage list
- (C) a tear in the linoleum that was not preexisting but that was caused by one of the tenant's children
- (D) a missing light fixture that was present when the tenant moved in but was later removed by the tenant
- (E) paint splatters on the carpet that should have been recorded on the preexisting damage list but were not

2. Randy: After Mega Cable Television Company refused to carry the competing Azco News Service alongside its own news channels, the mayor used her influence to get Azco time on a community channel, demonstrating her concern for keeping a diversity of news programming in the city.

Marion: The mayor's action is fully explained by cruder motives: she's rewarding Azco's owner, a political supporter of hers.

Of the following, which one, if true, is the logically strongest counter Randy can make to Marion's objection?

- (A) The owner of Azco supported the mayor simply because he liked her political agenda, and not for any expected reward.
- (B) The mayor also used her influence to get time on a community channel for another news service, whose owner supported the mayor's opponent in the last election.
- (C) Azco's news coverage of the mayor has never been judged to be biased by an impartial, independent organization.
- (D) The many people whose jobs depend on Azco's continued presence on a community channel are a potential source of political support for the mayor.
- (E) The number of people who watch Mega Cable Television Company's programming has decreased during the mayor's term.

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3. On the first day of trout season a team of biologists went with local trout anglers to the Macawber River. Each angler who caught at least 2 trout chose exactly 2 of these trout for the biologists to weigh. A total of 90 fish were weighed. The measurements show that at the beginning of this season the average trout in the Macawber River weighed approximately 1.6 kilograms.

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

- (A) makes a generalization from a sample that is unlikely to be representative
  - (B) relies on evidence that is anecdotal rather than scientific
  - (C) ignores the variations in weight that are likely to occur over the whole season
  - (D) fails to take into account measurements from the same time in previous seasons
  - (E) does not consider whether any fish other than trout were caught
4. A strong correlation exists between what people value and the way they act. For example, those who value wealth tend to choose higher-paying jobs in undesirable locations over lower-paying jobs in desirable locations. Thus, knowing what people value can help one predict their actions.

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

- (A) Knowing how people behave allows one to infer what they value.
- (B) People's claims concerning what they value are symptomatic of their actions.
- (C) No two people who value different things act the same way in identical circumstances.
- (D) People who value wealth tend to allow their desire for it to outweigh other concerns.
- (E) What people value can be a reliable indicator of how they will act.

5. An analysis of the number and severity of health problems among the population of a certain community showed that elderly people who were born in the community and resided there all their lives had significantly worse health than elderly people who had moved there within the past five years.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the difference in health between these two groups EXCEPT:

- (A) People who have the means to relocate tend to be in better-than-average health.
  - (B) Although most people who have moved into the community are young, most people who have lived in the community all their lives are elderly.
  - (C) The quality of health care available to the community is lower than that for the rest of the country.
  - (D) Changes in one's environment tend to have a beneficial effect on one's health.
  - (E) People in good health are more likely to move to new communities than are people in poor health.
6. Classical Roman architecture is beautiful, primarily because of its use of rounded arches and its symmetry. Postmodern architecture is dramatic, primarily because of its creative use both of materials and of the surrounding environment. An architectural style that combines elements of both classical Roman and postmodern architecture would therefore be both beautiful and dramatic.
- The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that it
- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that for an architectural style to have certain qualities, its components must have those qualities
  - (B) fails to justify its presumption that because postmodern architecture is dramatic, that is its most salient feature
  - (C) neglects to consider that an architectural style combining elements of two other architectural styles may lack certain qualities of one or both of those styles
  - (D) neglects to specify how the drama of an architectural style contributes to its beauty
  - (E) ignores the possibility that there are other architectural styles whose defining qualities include both drama and beauty



7. After being subjected to clinical tests like those used to evaluate the effectiveness of prescription drugs, a popular nonprescription herbal remedy was found to be as effective in treating painful joints as is a certain prescription drug that has been used successfully to treat this condition. The manufacturer of the herbal remedy cited the test results as proof that chemical agents are unnecessary for the successful treatment of painful joints.

The test results would provide the proof that the manufacturer claims they do if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) People are likely to switch from using prescription drugs to using herbal remedies if the herbal remedies are found to be as effective as the prescription drugs.
  - (B) The herbal remedy contains no chemical agents that are effective in treating painful joints.
  - (C) None of the people who participated in the test of the prescription drug had ever tried using an herbal remedy to treat painful joints.
  - (D) The researchers who analyzed the results of the clinical testing of the herbal remedy had also analyzed the results of the clinical testing of the prescription drug.
  - (E) The prescription drug treats the discomfort associated with painful joints without eliminating the cause of that condition.
8. When companies' profits would otherwise be reduced by an increase in the minimum wage (a wage rate set by the government as the lowest that companies are allowed to pay), the companies often reduce the number of workers they employ. Yet a recent increase in the minimum wage did not result in job cutbacks in the fast-food industry, where most workers are paid the minimum wage.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the increase in the minimum wage did not affect the number of jobs in the fast-food industry?

- (A) After the recent increase in the minimum wage, decreased job turnover in the fast-food industry allowed employers of fast-food workers to save enough on recruiting costs to cover the cost of the wage increase.
- (B) If, in any industry, an increase in the minimum wage leads to the elimination of many jobs that pay the minimum wage, then higher-paying supervisory positions will also be eliminated in that industry.
- (C) With respect to its response to increases in the minimum wage, the fast-food industry does not differ significantly from other industries that employ many workers at the minimum wage.
- (D) A few employees in the fast-food industry were already earning more than the new, higher minimum wage before the new minimum wage was established.
- (E) Sales of fast food to workers who are paid the minimum wage did not increase following the recent change in the minimum wage.

9. One should always capitalize the main words and the first and last words of a title. But one should never capitalize articles, or prepositions and conjunctions with fewer than five letters, when they occur in the middle of a title.

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

- (A) If a word that is a preposition or conjunction should be capitalized, then it is the first or last word of the title.
  - (B) If a word in the middle of a title should be capitalized, then that word is neither an article nor a conjunction shorter than five letters.
  - (C) All prepositions and conjunctions with fewer than five letters should be uncapitalized in titles.
  - (D) If a word is neither a main word nor a first or last word of a title, then it should not be capitalized.
  - (E) Prepositions and conjunctions with five or more letters should be capitalized in any text.
10. Letter to the editor: Recently, the city council passed an ordinance that prohibits loitering at the local shopping mall. The council's declared goal was to eliminate overcrowding and alleviate pedestrian congestion, thereby improving the mall's business and restoring its family-oriented image. But despite these claims, reducing overcrowding and congestion cannot be the actual goals of this measure, because even when fully implemented, the ordinance would not accomplish them.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the argument's reasoning?

- (A) The argument ignores the possibility that an action may achieve its secondary goals even if it does not achieve its primary goals.
- (B) The argument takes for granted that something cannot be the goal of an action performed unless the action will in fact achieve that goal.
- (C) The argument dismisses a claim because of its source rather than because of its content.
- (D) The argument takes for granted that an action that does not accomplish its stated goals will not have any beneficial effects.
- (E) The argument treats a condition that is necessary for achieving an action's stated goals as if this condition were sufficient for achieving these goals.

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11. Cynthia: Corporations amply fund research that generates marketable new technologies. But the fundamental goal of science is to achieve a comprehensive knowledge of the workings of the universe. The government should help fund those basic scientific research projects that seek to further our theoretical knowledge of nature.

Luis: The basic goal of government support of scientific research is to generate technological advances that will benefit society as a whole. So only research that is expected to yield practical applications in fields such as agriculture and medicine ought to be funded.

Cynthia's and Luis's statements provide the most support for the contention that they would disagree with each other about the truth of which one of the following statements?

- (A) The government should help fund pure theoretical research because such research might have unforeseen practical applications in fields such as agriculture and medicine.
  - (B) A proposed study of the effects of chemical fertilizers on crops, for the purpose of developing more-resistant and higher-yielding breeds, should not receive government funding.
  - (C) Although some research projects in theoretical science yield practical benefits, most do not, and so no research projects in theoretical science should be funded by the government.
  - (D) Research for the sole purpose of developing new technologies ought to be financed exclusively by corporations.
  - (E) Knowledge gained through basic scientific research need not be expected to lead to new and useful technologies in order for the research to merit government funding.
12. One can never tell whether another person is acting from an ulterior motive; therefore, it is impossible to tell whether someone's action is moral, and so one should evaluate the consequences of an action rather than its morality.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the reasoning above?

- (A) The intention of an action is indispensable for an evaluation of its morality.
- (B) The assigning of praise and blame is what is most important in the assessment of the value of human actions.
- (C) One can sometimes know one's own motives for a particular action.
- (D) There can be good actions that are not performed by a good person.
- (E) One cannot know whether someone acted morally in a particular situation unless one knows what consequences that person's actions had.

13. Fossil-fuel producers say that it would be prohibitively expensive to reduce levels of carbon dioxide emitted by the use of fossil fuels enough to halt global warming. This claim is probably false. Several years ago, the chemical industry said that finding an economical alternative to the chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) destroying the ozone layer would be impossible. Yet once the industry was forced, by international agreements, to find substitutes for CFCs, it managed to phase them out completely well before the mandated deadline, in many cases at a profit.

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

- (A) In the time since the chemical industry phased out CFCs, the destruction of the ozone layer by CFCs has virtually halted, but the levels of carbon dioxide emitted by the use of fossil fuels have continued to increase.
- (B) In some countries, the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the use of fossil fuels has already been reduced without prohibitive expense, but at some cost in convenience to the users of such fuels.
- (C) The use of CFCs never contributed as greatly to the destruction of the ozone layer as the carbon dioxide emitted by the use of fossil fuels currently contributes to global warming.
- (D) There are ways of reducing carbon dioxide emissions that could halt global warming without hurting profits of fossil-fuel producers significantly more than phasing out CFCs hurt those of the chemical industry.
- (E) If international agreements forced fossil-fuel producers to find ways to reduce carbon dioxide emissions enough to halt global warming, the fossil-fuel producers could find substitutes for fossil fuels.

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14. If legislators are to enact laws that benefit constituents, they must be sure to consider what the consequences of enacting a proposed law will actually be. Contemporary legislatures fail to enact laws that benefit constituents. Concerned primarily with advancing their own political careers, legislators present legislation in polemical terms; this arouses in their colleagues either repugnance or enthusiasm for the legislation.

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

- (A) Legislation will not benefit constituents unless legislators become less concerned with their own careers.
  - (B) Legislatures that enact laws that benefit constituents are successful legislatures.
  - (C) The passage of laws cannot benefit constituents unless constituents generally adhere to those laws.
  - (D) Legislators considering a proposed law for which they have repugnance or enthusiasm do not consider the consequences that it will actually have.
  - (E) The inability of legislators to consider the actual consequences of enacting a proposed law is due to their strong feelings about that law.
15. Anderson maintains that travel writing has diminished in quality over the last few decades. Although travel writing has changed in this time, Anderson is too harsh on contemporary travel writers. Today, when the general public is better traveled than in the past, travel writers face a challenge far greater than that of their predecessors: they must not only show their readers a place but also make them see it anew. That the genre has not only survived but also flourished shows the talent of today's practitioners.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the statement that the general public is better traveled today than in the past?

- (A) It is claimed to be a result of good travel writing.
- (B) It is cited as evidence that contemporary travel writing is intended for a wider readership.
- (C) It is part of a purported explanation of why readers are disappointed with today's travel writers.
- (D) It is cited as a reason that travel writing flourishes more today than it has in the past.
- (E) It is cited as a condition that has transformed the task of the travel writer.

16. Among multiparty democracies, those with the fewest parties will have the most-productive legislatures. The fewer the number of parties in a democracy, the more issues each must take a stand on. A political party that must take stands on a wide variety of issues has to prioritize those issues; this promotes a tendency to compromise.

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

- (A) The more political parties a nation has, the more likely it is that there will be disagreements within parties.
- (B) The fewer the number of a nation's political parties, the more important it is that those parties can compromise with each other.
- (C) The tendency to compromise makes the legislative process more productive.
- (D) The legislatures of nondemocracies are less productive than are those of democracies.
- (E) Legislators in a multiparty democracy never all agree on important issues.

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17. Warm air tends to be humid, and as humidity of air increases, the amount of rainfall also increases. So, the fact that rainfall totals for most continents have been increasing over the past five years is strong evidence that the air temperature is increasing as well.

Which one of the following has a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to the flawed pattern of reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) Food that is fresh tends to be nutritious, and the more nutritious one's diet the healthier one is. People today are generally healthier than people were a century ago. So it is likely that people today eat food that is fresher than the food people ate a century ago.
- (B) Your refusal to make public your personal finances indicates some sort of financial impropriety on your part, for people who do not reveal their personal finances generally are hiding some sort of financial impropriety.
- (C) People tend not to want to travel on mass transit when they are carrying bags and packages, and the more bags and packages one carries, the more awkward travel on mass transit becomes. Therefore, people who carry bags and packages tend to use automobiles rather than mass transit.
- (D) Statistics show that people are generally living longer and healthier lives than ever before. However, more people are overweight and fewer people exercise than ever before. Therefore, being lean and physically fit is essential neither to long life nor to good health.
- (E) People tend to watch only those television programs that they enjoy and appreciate. Since there are more television viewers today than there were ten years ago, it must be the case that viewers today are satisfied with at least some of the programs shown on television.

18. Asked by researchers to sort objects by shape, most toddlers in a large study had no trouble doing so. When subsequently told to sort by color, the toddlers seemed to have difficulty following the new rule and almost invariably persisted with their first approach. The researchers suggest such failures to adapt to new rules often result from insufficient development of the prefrontal cortex in toddlers. The cortex is essential for functions like adapting to new rules, yet is slow to mature, continuing to develop right into adolescence.

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

- (A) Toddlers unable to sort objects by color tend to have a less developed prefrontal cortex than other children of the same age.
  - (B) Only adolescents and adults can solve problems that require adapting to new rules.
  - (C) Certain kinds of behavior on the part of toddlers may not be willfully disobedient.
  - (D) The maturing of the prefrontal cortex is more important than upbringing in causing the development of adaptive behavior.
  - (E) Skill at adapting to new situations is roughly proportional to the level of development of the prefrontal cortex.
19. Dietitian: It is true that nutrients are most effective when provided by natural foods rather than artificial supplements. While it is also true that fat in one's diet is generally unhealthy, eating raw carrots (which are rich in beta carotene) by themselves is nonetheless not an effective means of obtaining vitamin A, since the body cannot transform beta carotene into vitamin A unless it is consumed with at least some fat.
- The statement that fat in one's diet is generally unhealthy plays which one of the following roles in the dietitian's argument?
- (A) It is mentioned as a reason for adopting a dietary practice that the dietitian provides a reason for not carrying to the extreme.
  - (B) It is mentioned as the reason that is least often cited by those who recommend a dietary practice the dietitian disfavors.
  - (C) It is mentioned as a generally accepted hypothesis that the dietitian attempts to undermine completely.
  - (D) It is attacked as inadequate evidence for the claim that nutrients are most effective when provided by natural foods rather than artificial supplements.
  - (E) It is cited as a bad reason for adopting a dietary habit that the dietitian recommends.

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20. Industrial engineer: Some people have suggested that the problem of global warming should be addressed by pumping some of the carbon dioxide produced by the burning of fossil fuels into the deep ocean. Many environmentalists worry that this strategy would simply exchange one form of pollution for an equally destructive form. This worry is unfounded, however; much of the carbon dioxide now released into the atmosphere eventually ends up in the ocean anyway, where it does not cause environmental disturbances as destructive as global warming.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the industrial engineer's argument as a whole?

- (A) Global warming from the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere could be reduced by pumping some of that carbon dioxide into the deep ocean.
  - (B) Environmentalists worry that the strategy of pumping carbon dioxide into the deep ocean to reduce global warming would simply exchange one form of pollution for another, equally destructive one.
  - (C) Worrying that pumping carbon dioxide into the deep ocean to reduce global warming would simply exchange one form of pollution for another, equally destructive, form is unfounded.
  - (D) Much of the carbon dioxide now released into the atmosphere ends up in the ocean where it does not cause environmental disturbances as destructive as global warming.
  - (E) To reduce global warming, the strategy of pumping into the deep ocean at least some of the carbon dioxide now released into the atmosphere should be considered.
21. Several people came down with an illness caused by a type of bacteria in seafood. Health officials traced the history of each person who became ill to the same restaurant and date. Careful testing showed that most people who ate seafood at the restaurant on that date had not come in contact with the bacteria in question. Despite this finding, health officials remained confident that contaminated seafood from this restaurant caused the cases of illness.

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

- (A) Most people are immune to the effects of the bacteria in question.
- (B) Those made ill by the bacteria had all been served by a waiter who subsequently became ill.
- (C) All and only those who ate contaminated seafood at the restaurant on that date were allergic to the monosodium glutamate in a sauce that they used.
- (D) The restaurant in question had recently been given a warning about violations of health regulations.
- (E) All and only those who ate a particular seafood dish at the restaurant contracted the illness.

22. Economist: Real wages in this country will increase significantly only if productivity increases notably. Thus, it is unlikely that real wages will increase significantly in the near future, since this country's businesses are currently investing very little in new technology and this pattern is likely to continue for at least several more years.

Which one of the following, if assumed about the economist's country, allows the economist's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) Neither real wages nor productivity have increased in the last several years.
- (B) Real wages will increase notably if a significant number of workers acquire the skills necessary to use new technology.
- (C) Sooner or later real wages will increase significantly.
- (D) Productivity will not increase if businesses do not make a substantial investment in new technology.
- (E) The new technology in which businesses are currently investing is not contributing to an increase in productivity.

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23. In scientific journals, authors and reviewers have praised companies in which they have substantial investments. These scientists, with their potential conflict of interest, call into question the integrity of scientific inquiry, so there should be full public disclosure of scientific authors' commercial holdings.

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

- (A) Managers within any corporation should not make investments in the companies for which they work.
- (B) Claims about the effectiveness of pharmaceuticals should be based on scientific studies.
- (C) People with access to otherwise private information regarding the value of stocks should not be allowed to sell or purchase those stocks.
- (D) Magazine publishers should not be allowed to invest in the companies that advertise in their magazines.
- (E) Financial advisers should inform their clients about any incentives the advisers receive for promoting investments in particular companies.

24. Columnist: The amount of acidic pollutants released into the air has decreased throughout the world over the last several decades. We can expect, then, an overall decrease in the negative environmental effects of acid rain, which is caused by these acidic pollutants.

Each of the following, if true, would weaken the columnist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Some ecosystems have developed sophisticated mechanisms that reduce the negative effects of increased levels of acids in the environment.
- (B) The amount of acid-neutralizing buffers released into the air has decreased in recent years.
- (C) The current decrease in acidic pollutants is expected to end soon, as more countries turn to coal for the generation of electricity.
- (D) The effects of acid rain are cumulative and largely independent of current acid rain levels.
- (E) The soils of many ecosystems exposed to acid rain have been exhausted of minerals that help protect them from acid rain's harmful effects.

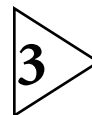
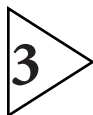
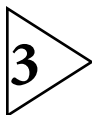
25. Columnist: It is sometimes claimed that the only factors relevant to determining moral guilt or innocence are the intentions of the person performing an action. However, external circumstances often play a crucial role in our moral judgment of an action. For example, a cook at a restaurant who absentmindedly put an ingredient in the stew that is not usually in the stew would ordinarily be regarded as forgetful, not immoral. If, however, someone eating at the restaurant happens to be severely allergic to that ingredient, eats the stew, and dies, many people would judge the cook to be guilty of serious moral negligence.

Which one of the following propositions is best illustrated by the columnist's statements?

- (A) It is sometimes fair to judge the morality of others' actions even without considering all of the circumstances under which those actions were performed.
- (B) We sometimes judge unfairly the morality of other people's actions.
- (C) We should judge all negligent people to be equally morally blameworthy, regardless of the outcomes of their actions.
- (D) People are sometimes held morally blameworthy as a result of circumstances some of which were outside their intentional control.
- (E) The intentions of the person performing an action are rarely a decisive factor in making moral judgments about that action.

## S T O P

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



## SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

22 Questions

**Directions:** Each group of questions in this section is based on a set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. Choose the response that most accurately and completely answers each question and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–5

At each of six consecutive stops—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—that a traveler must make in that order as part of a trip, she can choose one from among exactly four airlines—L, M, N, and O—on which to continue. Her choices must conform to the following constraints:

Whichever airline she chooses at a stop, she chooses one of the other airlines at the next stop.

She chooses the same airline at stop 1 as she does at stop 6.

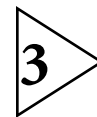
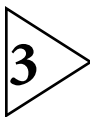
She chooses the same airline at stop 2 as she does at stop 4.

Whenever she chooses either L or M at a stop, she does not choose N at the next stop.

At stop 5, she chooses N or O.

1. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the airlines the traveler chooses at each stop, in order from 1 through 6?
  - (A) L, M, M, L, O, L
  - (B) M, L, O, M, O, M
  - (C) M, N, O, N, O, M
  - (D) M, O, N, O, N, M
  - (E) O, M, L, M, O, N
2. If the traveler chooses N at stop 5, which one of the following could be an accurate list of the airlines she chooses at stops 1, 2, and 3, respectively?
  - (A) L, M, N
  - (B) L, O, N
  - (C) M, L, N
  - (D) M, L, O
  - (E) N, O, N
3. If the only airlines the traveler chooses for the trip are M, N, and O, and she chooses O at stop 5, then the airlines she chooses at stops 1, 2, and 3, must be, respectively,
  - (A) M, O, and N
  - (B) M, N, and O
  - (C) N, M, and O
  - (D) N, O, and M
  - (E) O, M, and N
4. Which one of the following CANNOT be an accurate list of the airlines the traveler chooses at stops 1 and 2, respectively?
  - (A) L, M
  - (B) L, O
  - (C) M, L
  - (D) M, O
  - (E) O, N
5. If the traveler chooses O at stop 2, which one of the following could be an accurate list of the airlines she chooses at stops 5 and 6, respectively?
  - (A) M, N
  - (B) N, L
  - (C) N, O
  - (D) O, L
  - (E) O, N

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Questions 6–11

The members of a five-person committee will be selected from among three parents—F, G, and H—three students—K, L, and M—and four teachers—U, W, X, and Z. The selection of committee members will meet the following conditions:

- The committee must include exactly one student.
- F and H cannot both be selected.
- M and Z cannot both be selected.
- U and W cannot both be selected.
- F cannot be selected unless Z is also selected.
- W cannot be selected unless H is also selected.

6. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of committee members?
  - (A) F, G, K, L, Z
  - (B) F, G, K, U, X
  - (C) G, K, W, X, Z
  - (D) H, K, U, W, X
  - (E) H, L, W, X, Z
7. If W and Z are selected, which one of the following is a pair of people who could also be selected?
  - (A) U and X
  - (B) K and L
  - (C) G and M
  - (D) G and K
  - (E) F and G
8. Which one of the following is a pair of people who CANNOT both be selected?
  - (A) F and G
  - (B) F and M
  - (C) G and K
  - (D) H and L
  - (E) M and U

9. If W is selected, then any one of the following could also be selected EXCEPT:

- (A) F
- (B) G
- (C) L
- (D) M
- (E) Z

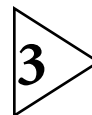
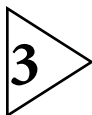
10. If the committee is to include exactly one parent, which one of the following is a person who must also be selected?

- (A) K
- (B) L
- (C) M
- (D) U
- (E) X

11. If M is selected, then the committee must also include both

- (A) F and G
- (B) G and H
- (C) H and K
- (D) K and U
- (E) U and X

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Questions 12–17

Within a five-year period from 1991 to 1995, each of three friends—Ramon, Sue, and Taylor—graduated. In that period, each bought his or her first car. The graduations and car purchases must be consistent with the following:

Ramon graduated in some year before the year in which Taylor graduated.

Taylor graduated in some year before the year in which he bought his first car.

Sue bought her first car in some year before the year in which she graduated.

Ramon and Sue graduated in the same year as each other.

At least one of the friends graduated in 1993.

12. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of each friend and the year in which she or he graduated?

- (A) Ramon: 1991; Sue: 1991; Taylor: 1993
- (B) Ramon: 1992; Sue: 1992; Taylor: 1993
- (C) Ramon: 1992; Sue: 1993; Taylor: 1994
- (D) Ramon: 1993; Sue: 1993; Taylor: 1992
- (E) Ramon: 1993; Sue: 1993; Taylor: 1995

13. Which one of the following could have taken place in 1995?

- (A) Ramon graduated.
- (B) Ramon bought his first car.
- (C) Sue graduated.
- (D) Sue bought her first car.
- (E) Taylor graduated.

14. Which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Two of the friends each bought his or her first car in 1991.
- (B) Two of the friends each bought his or her first car in 1992.
- (C) Two of the friends each bought his or her first car in 1993.
- (D) Two of the friends each bought his or her first car in 1994.
- (E) Two of the friends each bought his or her first car in 1995.

15. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) None of the three friends graduated in 1991.
- (B) None of the three friends graduated in 1992.
- (C) None of the three friends bought his or her first car in 1993.
- (D) None of the three friends graduated in 1994.
- (E) None of the three friends bought his or her first car in 1995.

16. If Taylor graduated in the same year that Ramon bought his first car, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

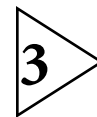
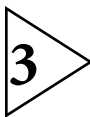
- (A) Sue bought her first car in 1991.
- (B) Ramon graduated in 1992.
- (C) Taylor graduated in 1993.
- (D) Taylor bought his first car in 1994.
- (E) Ramon bought his first car in 1995.

17. If Sue graduated in 1993, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Sue bought her first car in 1991.
- (B) Ramon bought his first car in 1992.
- (C) Ramon bought his first car in 1993.
- (D) Taylor bought his first car in 1994.
- (E) Taylor bought his first car in 1995.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





### Questions 18–22

A child eating alphabet soup notices that the only letters left in her bowl are one each of these six letters: T, U, W, X, Y, and Z. She plays a game with the remaining letters, eating them in the next three spoonfuls in accord with certain rules. Each of the six letters must be in exactly one of the next three spoonfuls, and each of the spoonfuls must have at least one and at most three of the letters. In addition, she obeys the following restrictions:

The U is in a later spoonful than the T.

The U is not in a later spoonful than the X.

The Y is in a later spoonful than the W.

The U is in the same spoonful as either the Y or the Z, but not both.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the spoonfuls and the letters in each of them?
  - (A) first: Y  
second: T, W  
third: U, X, Z
  - (B) first: T, W  
second: U, X, Y  
third: Z
  - (C) first: T  
second: U, Z  
third: W, X, Y
  - (D) first: T, U, Z  
second: W  
third: X, Y
  - (E) first: W  
second: T, X, Z  
third: U, Y
19. If the Y is the only letter in one of the spoonfuls, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) The Y is in the first spoonful.
  - (B) The Z is in the first spoonful.
  - (C) The T is in the second spoonful.
  - (D) The X is in the second spoonful.
  - (E) The W is in the third spoonful.
20. If the Z is in the first spoonful, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) The T is in the second spoonful.
  - (B) The U is in the third spoonful.
  - (C) The W is in the first spoonful.
  - (D) The W is in the second spoonful.
  - (E) The X is in the third spoonful.
21. Which one of the following is a complete list of letters, any one of which could be the only letter in the first spoonful?
  - (A) T
  - (B) T, W
  - (C) T, X
  - (D) T, W, Z
  - (E) T, X, W, Z
22. If the T is in the second spoonful, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Exactly two letters are in the first spoonful.
  - (B) Exactly three letters are in the first spoonful.
  - (C) Exactly three letters are in the second spoonful.
  - (D) Exactly one letter is in the third spoonful.
  - (E) Exactly two letters are in the third spoonful.

S T O P

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

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

**Directions:** The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. You should not make assumptions that are by commonsense standards implausible, superfluous, or incompatible with the passage. After you have chosen the best answer, blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. Students in a first-year undergraduate course were divided into two groups. All the students in both groups were given newspaper articles identical in every respect, except for the headline, which was different for each group. When the students were later asked questions about the contents of the article, the answers given by the two groups were markedly different, though within each group the answers were similar.

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

- (A) Readers base their impressions of what is in a newspaper on headlines alone.
  - (B) Newspaper headlines hamper a reader's ability to comprehend the corresponding articles.
  - (C) Careless reading is more common among first-year undergraduates than among more senior students.
  - (D) Newspaper headlines tend to be highly misleading.
  - (E) Newspaper headlines influence a reader's interpretation of the corresponding articles.
2. All works of art are beautiful and have something to teach us. Thus, since the natural world as a whole is both beautiful and instructive, it is a work of art.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) uses the inherently vague term "beautiful" without providing an explicit definition of that term
- (B) attempts to establish an evaluative conclusion solely on the basis of claims about factual matters
- (C) concludes, simply because an object possesses two qualities that are each common to all works of art, that the object is a work of art
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that only objects that are beautiful are instructive
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that there are many things that are both beautiful and instructive but are not part of the natural world

3. When Copernicus changed the way we think about the solar system, he did so not by discovering new information, but by looking differently at information already available. Edward Jenner's discovery of a smallpox vaccine occurred when he shifted his focus to disease prevention from the then more common emphasis on cure. History is replete with breakthroughs of this sort.

The examples provided above illustrate which one of the following?

- (A) Many valuable intellectual accomplishments occur by chance.
  - (B) Shifting from earlier modes of thought can result in important advances.
  - (C) The ability to look at information from a different point of view is rare.
  - (D) Understanding is advanced less often by better organization of available information than it is by the accumulation of new information.
  - (E) Dramatic intellectual breakthroughs are more easily accomplished in fields in which the amount of information available is relatively small.
4. Politician: Suppose censorship is wrong in itself, as modern liberals tend to believe. Then an actor's refusing a part in a film because the film glamorizes a point of view abhorrent to the actor would be morally wrong. But this conclusion is absurd. It follows that censorship is not, after all, wrong in itself.

The reasoning in the politician's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that this argument

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that actors would subscribe to any tenet of modern liberalism
- (B) uses the term "liberal" in order to discredit opponents' point of view
- (C) takes for granted that there is a moral obligation to practice one's profession
- (D) draws a conclusion that is inconsistent with a premise it accepts
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that declining a film role constitutes censorship in the relevant sense

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5. Motor oil serves to lubricate engines and thus retard engine wear. A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of various brands of motor oil by using them in taxicabs over a 6,000-mile test period. All the oils did equally well in retarding wear on pistons and cylinders, the relevant parts of the engine. Hence, cheaper brands of oil are the best buys.

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

- (A) Cheaper brands of motor oil are often used by knowledgeable automobile mechanics for their own cars.
  - (B) Tests other than of the ability to reduce engine wear also can reliably gauge the quality of motor oil.
  - (C) The lubricating properties of all motor oils deteriorate over time, and the rate of deterioration is accelerated by heat.
  - (D) The engines of some individual cars that have had their oil changed every 3,000 miles, using only a certain brand of oil, have lasted an extraordinarily long time.
  - (E) Ability to retard engine wear is not the only property of motor oil important to the running of an engine.
6. Elena: The best form of government is one that fosters the belief among its citizens that they have a say in how the government is run. Thus, democracy is the best form of government.
- Marsha: But there are many forms of government under which citizens can be manipulated into believing they have a say when they don't.
- Marsha's claim that it is possible for governments to manipulate people into thinking that they have a say when they do not is used to
- (A) concur with Elena's claim that democracy is the best form of government
  - (B) support Marsha's unstated conclusion that the best form of government is one that appears to be democratic but really is not
  - (C) suggest that the premise Elena uses to support her conclusion could be used to support a conflicting conclusion
  - (D) support Marsha's unstated conclusion that most people seek only the appearance of democracy rather than democracy itself
  - (E) reject Elena's conclusion that the best form of government is democracy

7. Researcher: The use of the newest drug in treating this disease should be discontinued. The treatment usually wreaks havoc with the normal functioning of the human body, causing severe side effects such as total loss of hair, debilitating nausea, and intense pain in the joints.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument

- (A) fails to specify what is meant by "normal functioning of the human body"
  - (B) fails to consider the consequences of not administering the treatment
  - (C) presumes that every patient with the disease is treated with the drug
  - (D) does not consider the length of time needed for the treatment to begin taking effect
  - (E) does not acknowledge that the effects of the treatment may not be of the same severity in all cases
8. Otis: Aristotle's principle of justice says that we should treat relevantly similar cases similarly. Therefore, it is wrong for a dentist to schedule an after-hours appointment to suit a family friend but refuse to do it for anyone else.
- Tyra: I accept Aristotle's principle of justice, but it's human nature to want to do special favors for friends. Indeed, that's what friends are—those for whom you would do special favors. It's not unjust for dentists to do that.
- It can be inferred on the basis of their statements that Otis and Tyra disagree about whether
- (A) Aristotle's principle of justice is widely applicable
  - (B) situations involving friends and situations involving others should be considered relevantly similar cases
  - (C) human nature makes it impossible to treat relevantly similar cases similarly
  - (D) dentists should be willing to schedule an after-hours appointment for anyone who asks
  - (E) Aristotle recognizes that friendship sometimes morally outweighs justice

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9. Typically, people who have diets high in saturated fat have an increased risk of heart disease. Those who replace saturated fat in their diets with unsaturated fat decrease their risk of heart disease. Therefore, people who eat a lot of saturated fat can lower their risk of heart disease by increasing their intake of unsaturated fat.

Which one of the following, if assumed, most helps to justify the reasoning above?

- (A) People who add unsaturated fat to their diets will eat less food that is high in saturated fat.
  - (B) Adding unsaturated fat to a diet brings health benefits other than a reduced risk of heart disease.
  - (C) Diet is the most important factor in a person's risk of heart disease.
  - (D) Taking steps to prevent heart disease is one of the most effective ways of increasing life expectancy.
  - (E) It is difficult to move from a diet that is high in saturated fat to a diet that includes very little fat.
10. Only people who are willing to compromise should undergo mediation to resolve their conflicts. Actual litigation should be pursued only when one is sure that one's position is correct. People whose conflicts are based on ideology are unwilling to compromise.

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

- (A) People who do not undergo mediation to resolve their conflicts should be sure that their positions are correct.
- (B) People whose conflicts are not based on ideology should attempt to resolve their conflicts by means of litigation.
- (C) People whose conflicts are based on ideology are not always sure that their positions are correct.
- (D) People who are sure of the correctness of their positions are not people who should undergo mediation to resolve their conflicts.
- (E) People whose conflicts are based on ideology are not people who should undergo mediation to resolve their conflicts.

11. Scientists have long thought that omega-3 fatty acids in fish oil tend to lower blood cholesterol and strongly suspected that a diet that includes a modest amount of fish would provide substantial health benefits. Now these views have acquired strong support from a recent study showing that middle-aged people who eat fish twice a week are nearly 30 percent less likely to develop heart disease than are those who do not eat fish.

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

- (A) The test subjects in the recent study who did not eat fish were not vegetarians.
- (B) The test subjects in the recent study who ate fish twice a week did not have a diet that was otherwise conducive to the development of heart disease.
- (C) The test subjects in the recent study who did not eat fish were significantly more likely to eat red meat several times per week than were those who did eat fish.
- (D) The test subjects in the recent study who ate fish twice a week were not significantly more likely than those who did not to engage regularly in activities known to augment cardiorespiratory health.
- (E) The test subjects in the recent study who ate fish twice a week were no more likely than those who did not to have sedentary occupations.

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12. Researcher: A number of studies have suggested that, on average, clients in short-term psychotherapy show similar levels of improvement regardless of the kind of psychotherapy they receive. So any client improvement in short-term psychotherapy must be the result of some aspect or aspects of therapy that are common to all psychotherapies—for example, the presence of someone who listens and gives attention to the client.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the researcher's argument?

- (A) The methods by which the studies measured whether clients improved primarily concerned immediate symptom relief and failed to address other important kinds of improvement.
- (B) On average, clients improve more dramatically when they receive long-term psychotherapy, a year or longer in duration, than when clients receive short-term psychotherapy.
- (C) The studies found that psychotherapy by a trained counselor does not result in any greater improvement, on average, among clients than does simple counseling by an untrained layperson.
- (D) The specific techniques and interventions used by therapists practicing different kinds of psychotherapy differ dramatically.
- (E) More-experienced therapists tend to use a wider range of techniques and interventions in psychotherapy than do inexperienced therapists.

13. Journalists sometimes use historical photographs to illustrate articles about current events. But this recycling of old photographs overstates the similarities between past and present, and thereby denies the individual significance of those current events. Hence, the use of historical photographs in this manner by journalists distorts public understanding of the present by presenting current events as mere repetitions of historical incidents.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the conclusion of the argument to be properly inferred?

- (A) Any practice by which journalists present current events as mere repetitions of historical incidents overstates the similarities between past and present.
- (B) If the work of a journalist overstates the similarities between past and present, then it distorts public understanding of the present by presenting current events as mere repetitions of historical incidents.
- (C) If a journalistic practice distorts public understanding of the present by overstating the similarities between past and present, then it denies the individual significance of any articles about current events.
- (D) No article about a current event treats that event as merely a repetition of historical incidents unless it uses historical photographs to illustrate that article.
- (E) If journalists believe current events to be mere repetitions of historical incidents, then public understanding of the present will be distorted.

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14. If Juan went to the party, it is highly unlikely that Maria would have enjoyed the party. But in fact it turned out that Maria did enjoy the party; therefore, it is highly unlikely that Juan was at the party.

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

- (A) According to the newspaper, all eight teams in the soccer tournament have an equal chance of winning it. If so, then we will probably lose our goalie, since if we do lose our goalie we will probably not win the tournament.
- (B) Kapinski, our new neighbor, is probably friendly, for Kapinski sells insurance and most people who sell insurance are friendly.
- (C) If the lottery were fair, the person who won the lottery would not have been likely to win it. Thus, since this person would have been likely to win the lottery if it were unfair, the lottery was probably unfair.
- (D) If Clarissa missed the bus today, it is quite unlikely that she would have gotten to work on time. So, it is quite unlikely that Clarissa missed the bus, since she actually was at work on time today.
- (E) This year's election will probably be fair. But Popov probably will not win unless the election is unfair. So, Popov will not win the election.

15. Sonya: Anyone who lives without constant awareness of the fragility and precariousness of human life has a mind clouded by illusion. Yet those people who are perpetually cognizant of the fragility and precariousness of human life surely taint their emotional outlook on existence.

Sonya's statements, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) Anyone who places a higher priority on maintaining a positive emotional outlook than on dispelling illusion will be completely unaware of the fragility and precariousness of human life.
- (B) Either no one has a tainted emotional outlook on existence, or no one has a mind clouded by illusion.
- (C) It is impossible for anyone to live without some degree of self-deception.
- (D) Everyone whose emotional outlook on existence is untainted has a mind clouded by illusion.
- (E) It is better to be aware of the fragility and precariousness of human life than to have an untainted emotional outlook on existence.

16. In a study, shoppers who shopped in a grocery store without a shopping list and bought only items that were on sale for half price or less spent far more money on a comparable number of items than did shoppers in the same store who used a list and bought no sale items.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the apparent paradox in the study's results?

- (A) Only the shoppers who used a list used a shopping cart.
  - (B) The shoppers who did not use lists bought many unnecessary items.
  - (C) Usually, only the most expensive items go on sale in grocery stores.
  - (D) The grocery store in the study carries many expensive items that few other grocery stores carry.
  - (E) The grocery store in the study places relatively few items on sale.
17. A group of mountain climbers was studied to determine how they were affected by diminished oxygen in the air at high altitudes. As they climbed past 6,100 meters above sea level, the climbers slurred words, took longer to understand simple sentences, and demonstrated poor judgment. This combination of worsened performances disproves the theory that the area of the brain controlling speech is distinct from that controlling other functions.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it overlooks the possibility that

- (A) the climbers' performance in speech, comprehension, and reasoning was impaired because oxygen deprivation affected their entire brains
- (B) the climbers' performance in speech, comprehension, and reasoning was better than average before they were studied
- (C) the climbers showed different levels of impairment in their performance in speech, comprehension, and reasoning
- (D) some of the effects described were apparent just before the climbers reached 6,100 meters
- (E) many of the climbers had engaged in special training before the climb because they wanted to improve the efficiency with which their bodies use oxygen

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18. It was once thought that pesticide TSX-400 was extremely harmful to the environment but that pesticides Envirochem and Zanar were environmentally harmless. TSX-400 was banned; Envirochem and Zanar were not. However, according to recent studies, Envirochem and Zanar each cause greater environmental harm than does TSX-400. If these studies are accurate, then either Envirochem and Zanar should be banned or TSX-400 should be legalized.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the argumentation?

- (A) Two pesticides should not both be legal if one is measurably more harmful to the environment than the other is.
- (B) Two pesticides should both be legal only if neither is harmful to the environment.
- (C) Two pesticides should both be illegal only if both are harmful to the environment.
- (D) One pesticide should be legal and another illegal only if the former is less harmful to the environment than is the latter.
- (E) One pesticide should be legal and another illegal if the former is harmless to the environment and the latter is harmful to it.

19. Recent studies have demonstrated that smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to develop heart disease. Other studies have established that smokers are more likely than others to drink caffeinated beverages. Therefore, even though drinking caffeinated beverages is not thought to be a cause of heart disease, there is a positive correlation between drinking caffeinated beverages and the development of heart disease.

The argument's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument fails to take into account the possibility that

- (A) smokers who drink caffeinated beverages are less likely to develop heart disease than are smokers who do not drink caffeinated beverages
- (B) something else, such as dietary fat intake, may be a more important factor in the development of heart disease than are the factors cited in the argument
- (C) drinking caffeinated beverages is more strongly correlated with the development of heart disease than is smoking
- (D) it is only among people who have a hereditary predisposition to heart disease that caffeine consumption is positively correlated with the development of heart disease
- (E) there is a common cause of both the development of heart disease and behaviors such as drinking caffeinated beverages and smoking

20. The layouts of supermarkets are not accidental: they are part of a plan designed to make customers walk all the way to the back of the store just to pick up a loaf of bread, passing tempting displays the whole way. But supermarkets can alienate customers by placing popular items in the rear; surveys list inconvenience as shoppers' top reason for disliking supermarkets.

Which one of the following propositions does the passage most precisely illustrate?

- (A) Supermarkets should focus on customers who want to purchase many items in a single trip.
- (B) Alienation of customers is not good for business.
- (C) Even well-thought-out plans can fail.
- (D) Distracting customers is not good for business.
- (E) Manipulation of people can have unwelcome consequences.

21. Doctor: Medication to reduce blood pressure often has unhealthy side effects. However, lifestyle changes such as exercising more and avoiding fatty foods reduce blood pressure just as effectively as taking medication does. Therefore, it is healthier to rely on these lifestyle changes than on medication to reduce blood pressure.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the doctor's argument requires?

- (A) Other than medication, the only way to reduce blood pressure is by making lifestyle changes such as exercising more and avoiding fatty foods.
- (B) If it is healthier to rely on a lifestyle change than on medication to reduce blood pressure, then that lifestyle change reduces blood pressure at least as effectively as medication does.
- (C) The side effects, if any, of exercising more and avoiding fatty foods in order to reduce blood pressure are less unhealthy than those of taking medication to reduce blood pressure.
- (D) If an alternative to medication relieves a medical condition just as effectively as medication does, then it is always healthier to rely on that alternative than on medication to relieve that medical condition.
- (E) If two different methods of treating a medical condition have similar side effects, then it is healthier to rely on the more effective method.

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22. Columnist: Several recent studies show, and insurance statistics confirm, that more pedestrians are killed every year in North American cities when crossing with the light than when crossing against it. Crossing against the light in North American cities is therefore less dangerous than crossing with the light.

The columnist's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) relies on sources that are likely to be biased in their reporting
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that because two things are correlated there must be a causal relationship between them
- (C) does not adequately consider the possibility that a correlation between two events may be explained by a common cause
- (D) ignores the possibility that the effects of the types of actions considered might be quite different in environments other than the ones studied
- (E) ignores possible differences in the frequency of the two actions whose risk is being assessed

23. Many scientific studies have suggested that taking melatonin tablets can induce sleep. But this does not mean that melatonin is helpful in treating insomnia. Most of the studies examined only people without insomnia, and in many of the studies, only a few of the subjects given melatonin appeared to be significantly affected by it.

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

- (A) A weaker correlation between taking melatonin and the inducement of sleep was found in the studies that included people with insomnia than in the studies that did not.
- (B) None of the studies that suggested that taking melatonin tablets can induce sleep examined a fully representative sample of the human population.
- (C) In the studies that included subjects with insomnia, only subjects without insomnia were significantly affected by doses of melatonin.
- (D) Several people who were in control groups and only given placebos claimed that the tablets induced sleep.
- (E) If melatonin were helpful in treating insomnia, then every person with insomnia who took doses of melatonin would appear to be significantly affected by it.

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24. The asteroid that hit the Yucatán Peninsula 65 million years ago caused both long-term climatic change and a tremendous firestorm that swept across North America. We cannot show that it was this fire that caused the extinction of the triceratops, a North American dinosaur in existence at the time of the impact of the asteroid. Nor can we show that the triceratops became extinct due to the climatic changes resulting from the asteroid's impact. Hence, we cannot attribute the triceratops's extinction to the asteroid's impact.

Which one of the following has flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) I know that one cannot move this piano unless one can lift at least 150 kilograms. I doubt that either Leon or Pam can lift 150 kilograms alone. So I doubt that either Leon or Pam can move this piano alone. Thus, I doubt that Leon and Pam can move this piano together.
- (B) Since we are quite sure that Cheng and Lin are the only candidates in the mayoral election, we can be quite sure that either Cheng or Lin will win the election. Therefore, either we know that Cheng will win or we know that Lin will win.
- (C) It has not been conclusively proven that the accident was caused by John's driving at excessive speeds. Nor has it been conclusively proven that the accident was the result of John's weaving out of his lane. Hence, it has been conclusively proven that the cause of the accident was neither John's driving at excessive speeds nor John's weaving out of his lane.
- (D) The flooding in the basement caused damage to the furnace and also caused a short in the electrical system. Fire investigators could not show that the damage to the furnace caused the fire that resulted shortly after the flooding, nor could they show that the fire was caused by the short in the electrical system. Therefore, we cannot claim that the flooding in the basement caused the fire.
- (E) We have good reason to believe that the cause of the flooding along the coast was the unusually high tides. We also have good reason to believe that the cause of the unusually high tides was either the sun or the moon. So it is reasonable to maintain that the cause of the flooding was either the sun or the moon.

25. Economist: Although obviously cuts in personal income tax rates for the upper income brackets disproportionately benefit the wealthy, across-the-board cuts for all brackets tend to have a similar effect. Personal income tax rates are progressive (i.e., graduated), and if total revenue remains constant, then across-the-board cuts in these taxes require increasing the amount of revenue generated through nonprogressive taxes, thereby favoring the wealthy. Yet if nonprogressive taxes are not increased to compensate for the cuts, then the budget deficit will increase, requiring more government borrowing and driving up interest rates. This favors those who have money to lend, once again benefiting primarily the wealthy.

Which one of the following statements most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the economist's argument?

- (A) Cuts in personal income tax rates for upper income brackets benefit the wealthy more than they benefit others.
- (B) Across-the-board cuts in personal income tax rates do not generate enough additional economic activity to prevent a net loss of revenue.
- (C) It is the wealthy who are favored by generating a high amount of revenue through nonprogressive taxes.
- (D) It is primarily the wealthy who benefit from increases in the budget deficit, which drive up interest rates.
- (E) Across-the-board personal income tax rate cuts generally benefit the wealthy more than they benefit others.

S T O P

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

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

Elise Hancock, "Unpredictable Outcomes Could Be 'Poison' to Science." ©1994 by The Johns Hopkins University.

"Motor Oil: What's Best for Your Car?" ©1996 by Consumer Reports.

Angela Pirist, "Why Tots Can't Play by the Rules." © 1996 by Sussex Publishers Inc.

Martha Robles, "An Historical Adventure: Notes on Chicano Literature." © 1992 by TriQuarterly.

Edward W. Said, *Culture and Imperialism*. © 1993 by Edward W. Said.

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

**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 and against 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.

Calvin, the hiring manager for Ocean Blue Cruise Line, is seeking a permanent chef for a cruise ship. In the meantime, he has found someone who can commit to a three-month contract and someone else who can commit to a six-month contract. Calvin has decided that Ocean Blue should enter into one of the limited-term contracts. Write an essay in which you argue for choosing one chef over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- Ocean Blue would like to hire a chef who can take over management of the large galley staff.
- Ocean Blue would like to hire a permanent chef as soon as possible.

Marie, who has served as executive chef in a large resort kitchen for the past three years, is available for a three-month contract, with no possibility of her staying on permanently. She has earned a strong reputation for competence in kitchen organization and management. Her objective, should she be offered the contract, is to reorganize and streamline the galley operations to sustain a degree of efficiency and productivity even after she leaves. Because Marie is also affiliated with a cooking school, Calvin would have the opportunity to establish contacts that might lead to the permanent hire he desires to make.

Jared is available to take on a six-month contract. Early in his career, he served as an assistant pastry chef on a cruise ship in a nonmanagement role. He has since had a very successful fourteen-year career managing a small catering company, in which he was responsible for staffing, food planning, and quality control, but he has never managed a staff as large as the ship’s galley staff and would have to learn on his feet. While the contract with Jared offers Ocean Blue a greater period of stability and security than the shorter three-month contract does, it takes the cruise line off the market for hiring a permanent employee for twice as long. However, Jared has indicated that he would probably be willing to accept the permanent position at the end of the contract.

### Scratch Paper

**Do not write your essay in this space.**



[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS:**

1. Use the Answer Key on the next page to check your answers.
2. Use the Scoring Worksheet below to compute your raw score.
3. Use the Score Conversion Chart to convert your raw score into the 120–180 scale.

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

1. Enter the number of questions you answered correctly in each section

NUMBER  
CORRECT

SECTION I..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION II..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION III..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION IV..... \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the sum here: \_\_\_\_\_ THIS IS YOUR  
RAW SCORE.

**CONVERSION CHART**

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score  
LSAT Prep Test 50**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	100
179	97	97
178	—*	—*
177	96	96
176	95	95
175	94	94
174	—*	—*
173	93	93
172	92	92
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	88	88
167	86	87
166	85	85
165	84	84
164	83	83
163	81	82
162	80	80
161	78	79
160	77	77
159	75	76
158	73	74
157	72	72
156	70	71
155	68	69
154	66	67
153	64	65
152	63	63
151	61	62
150	59	60
149	57	58
148	55	56
147	53	54
146	52	52
145	50	51
144	48	49
143	46	47
142	45	45
141	43	44
140	41	42
139	40	40
138	38	39
137	36	37
136	35	35
135	33	34
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	27	28
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	23	24
127	22	22
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	18	19
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	15	15
120	0	14

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



## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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



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