

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

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

1. **Moralist:** TV talk shows are contributing to the moral decline in our country. By constantly being shown the least moral people in our society, viewers begin to think that such people are the norm, and that there is something wrong with being morally upright.

TV talk show host: Well, if there is such a decline, it's not because of TV talk shows: we simply show people what they want to see. What can be wrong with letting the viewers decide? Furthermore, if restrictions were put on my show, that would amount to censorship, which is wrong.

The moralist's and the TV talk show host's statements provide the most support for holding that they disagree about whether

- (A) TV talk shows should be censored
 - (B) people's moral standards have changed
 - (C) TV talk shows influence people's conception of what is the norm
 - (D) TV talk shows, by presenting immoral guests, are causing a moral decline
 - (E) it is wrong not to let the viewers decide what they want to see
2. For the last three years, entomologists have been searching for a parasite to help control a whitefly that has recently become a serious crop pest. Believing this new pest to be a variety of sweet-potato whitefly, the entomologists confined their search to parasites of the sweet-potato whitefly. Genetic research now shows the new pest to be a distinct species, the silverleaf whitefly. Therefore, the search for a parasite has so far been wasted effort.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
- (A) All varieties of the sweet-potato whitefly are serious crop pests.
 - (B) If a crop pest has a parasite, that parasite can always be used to control that pest.
 - (C) The chances of successfully identifying a useful parasite of the new pest have increased since the proper identification of the pest.
 - (D) No parasite of the sweet-potato whitefly is also a parasite of the silverleaf whitefly.
 - (E) In the last three years, the entomologists found no parasites of the sweet-potato whitefly.

3. **Announcement for a television program:** Are female physicians more sensitive than male physicians to the needs of women patients? To get the answer, we'll ask physicians of both sexes this question. Tune in tomorrow.

Which one of the following, if true, identifies a flaw in the plan for the program?

- (A) Physicians are in general unwilling to describe the treatment style of other physicians.
- (B) There still are fewer women than men who are physicians, so a patient might not have the opportunity to choose a woman as a physician.
- (C) Those who are best able to provide answers to the question are patients, rather than physicians.
- (D) Since medical research is often performed on men, not all results are fully applicable to women as patients.
- (E) Women as patients are now beginning to take a more active role in managing their care and making sure that they understand the medical alternatives.

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4. Doctor: The practice of using this therapy to treat the illness cannot be adequately supported by the claim that any therapy for treating the illness is more effective than no therapy at all. What must also be taken into account is that this therapy is expensive and complicated.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the doctor's argument?

- (A) The therapy is more effective than no treatment at all for the illness.
 - (B) The therapy is more effective than other forms of treatment for the illness.
 - (C) The therapy is more expensive and complicated than other forms of treatment for the illness.
 - (D) The therapy should not be used to treat the illness unless it is either effective or inexpensive.
 - (E) The therapy's possible effectiveness in treating the illness is not sufficient justification for using it.
5. Television executives recently announced that advertising time on television will cost 10 to 15 percent more next fall than it cost last fall. The executives argued that in spite of this increase, advertisers will continue to profit from television advertising, and so advertising time will be no harder to sell next fall than it was last fall.

Which one of the following, if true, would most support the television executives' argument?

- (A) Most costs of production and distribution of products typically advertised on television are expected to rise 3 to 7 percent in the next year.
- (B) The system for rating the size of the audience watching any given television advertisement will change next fall.
- (C) Next fall advertising time on television will no longer be available in blocks smaller than 30 seconds.
- (D) The amount of television advertising time purchased by providers of services is increasing, while the amount of such time purchased by providers of products is decreasing.
- (E) A recent survey has shown that the average number of hours people spend watching television is increasing at the rate of 2 percent every two months.

6. It is proposed to allow the sale, without prescription, of a medication that physicians currently prescribe to treat the common ear inflammation called "swimmer's ear." The principal objection is that most people lack the expertise for proper self-diagnosis and might not seek medical help for more serious conditions in the mistaken belief that they have swimmer's ear. Yet in a recent study, of 1,000 people who suspected that they had swimmer's ear, 84 percent had made a correct diagnosis—a slightly better accuracy rate than physicians have in diagnosing swimmer's ear. Thus, clearly, most people can diagnose swimmer's ear in themselves without ever having to consult a physician.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the conclusion?

- (A) Cases in which swimmer's ear progresses to more serious infections are very rare.
- (B) Most of those who suspected incorrectly that they had swimmer's ear also believed that they had other ailments that in fact they did not have.
- (C) Most of the people who diagnosed themselves correctly had been treated by a physician for prior occurrence of swimmer's ear.
- (D) Physicians who specialize in ear diseases are generally able to provide more accurate diagnoses than those provided by general practitioners.
- (E) For many people who develop swimmer's ear, the condition disappears without medical or pharmaceutical intervention.

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7. Social critic: The whole debate over the legal right of rock singers to utter violent lyrics misses the point. Legally, there is very little that may not be said. But not everything that may legally be said, ought to be said. Granted, violence predates the rise in popularity of such music. Yet words also have the power to change the way we see and the way we act.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?

- (A) If rock music that contains violent lyrics is morally wrong, then it should be illegal.
 - (B) The law should be changed so that the government is mandated to censor rock music that contains violent lyrics.
 - (C) Violent rock song lyrics do not incite violence, they merely reflect the violence in society.
 - (D) If rock musicians voluntarily censor their violent lyrics, this may help to reduce violence in society.
 - (E) Stopping the production of rock music that contains violent lyrics would eliminate much of the violence within society.
8. For all species of higher animals, reproduction requires the production of eggs but not necessarily the production of sperm. There are some species whose members are all female; the eggs produced by a rare female-only species of salamander hatch without fertilization. This has the drawback that all offspring have genetic codes nearly identical to that of the single parent, making the species less adaptive than species containing both male and female members.

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

- (A) There are some species of salamanders that have both male and female members.
- (B) There are some species of higher animals none of whose members produce eggs.
- (C) There is a significant number of female-only species of higher animals.
- (D) Some species of higher animals containing both female and male members are not very adaptive.
- (E) Some offspring of species of higher animals containing both female and male members have genetic codes more similar to one parent than to the other parent.

9. As part of a survey, approximately 10,000 randomly selected individuals were telephoned and asked a number of questions about their income and savings. Those conducting the survey observed that the older the person being queried, the more likely it was that he or she would refuse to answer any of the questions. This finding clearly demonstrates that, in general, people are more willing when they are younger than when they are older to reveal personal financial information to strangers over the telephone.

The argument above is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A) offers no evidence that the individuals queried would have responded differently had they been asked the same questions in years prior to the survey
- (B) fails to specify the exact number of people who were telephoned as part of the survey
- (C) assumes without warrant that age is the main determinant of personal income and savings levels
- (D) assumes from the outset what it purports to establish on the basis of a body of statistical evidence
- (E) provides no reason to believe that what is true of a given age group in general is also true of all individuals within that age group

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10. If something would have been justifiably regretted if it had occurred, then it is something that one should not have desired in the first place. It follows that many forgone pleasures should not have been desired in the first place.

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

- (A) One should never regret one's pleasures.
 - (B) Forgone pleasures that were not desired would not have been justifiably regretted.
 - (C) Everything that one desires and then regrets not having is a forgone pleasure.
 - (D) Many forgone pleasures would have been justifiably regretted.
 - (E) Nothing that one should not have desired in the first place fails to be a pleasure.
11. Several thousand years ago, people in what is now North America began to grow corn, which grows faster and produces more food per unit of land than do the grains these people had grown previously. Corn is less nutritious than those other grains, however, and soon after these people established corn as their staple grain crop, they began having nutrition-related health problems. Yet the people continued to grow corn as their staple grain, although they could have returned to growing the more nutritious grains.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the people mentioned continued to grow corn as their staple grain crop?

- (A) The variety of corn that the people relied on as their staple grain produced more food than did the ancestors of that variety.
- (B) Modern varieties of corn are more nutritious than were the varieties grown by people in North America several thousand years ago.
- (C) The people did not domesticate large animals for meat or milk, either of which could supply nutrients not provided by corn.
- (D) Some grain crops that could have been planted instead of corn required less fertile soil in order to flourish than corn required.
- (E) The people discovered some years after adopting corn as their staple grain that a diet that supplemented corn with certain readily available nongrain foods significantly improved their health.

12. Some biologists believe that the capacity for flight first developed in marine reptiles, claiming that feathers are clearly developed from scales. Other biologists rightly reject this suggestion, pointing out that bats have no scales and that nonmarine reptiles also have scales. Those who believe that flight first developed in tree-dwelling reptiles reject the claim that the limbs of land-dwelling reptiles might have developed into wings. They insist that it is more likely that tree-dwelling reptiles developed wings to assist their leaps from branch to branch.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the passage by the claim that nonmarine reptiles have scales?

- (A) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in marine reptiles.
- (B) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in land-dwelling animals.
- (C) It is cited as evidence against the claim that the capacity for flight first developed in tree-dwelling reptiles.
- (D) It weakens the claim that tree-dwelling reptiles were the first kind of reptile to develop the capacity for flight.
- (E) It corroborates the observation that some mammals without scales, such as bats, developed the capacity to fly.

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13. Studies have shown that, contrary to popular belief, middle-aged people have more fear of dying than do elderly people.

Each of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the phenomenon shown by the studies EXCEPT:

- (A) The longer one lives, the more likely it is that one has come to terms with dying.
 - (B) Middle-aged people have more people dependent upon them than people of any other age group.
 - (C) Many people who suffer from depression first become depressed in middle age.
 - (D) The longer one lives, the more imperturbable one becomes.
 - (E) Middle-aged people have a more acute sense of their own mortality than do people of any other age group.
14. Historian: Leibniz, the seventeenth-century philosopher, published his version of calculus before Newton did. But then Newton revealed his private notebooks, which showed he had been using these ideas for at least a decade before Leibniz's publication. Newton also claimed that he had disclosed these ideas to Leibniz in a letter shortly before Leibniz's publication. Yet close examination of the letter shows that Newton's few cryptic remarks did not reveal anything important about calculus. Thus, Leibniz and Newton each independently discovered calculus.

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

- (A) Leibniz did not tell anyone about calculus prior to publishing his version of it.
- (B) No third person independently discovered calculus prior to Newton and Leibniz.
- (C) Newton believed that Leibniz was able to learn something important about calculus from his letter to him.
- (D) Neither Newton or Leibniz knew that the other had developed a version of calculus prior to Leibniz's publication.
- (E) Neither Newton nor Leibniz learned crucial details about calculus from some third source.

15. For a ten-month period, the total monthly sales of new cars within the country of Calistan remained constant. During this period the monthly sales of new cars manufactured by Marvel Automobile Company doubled, and its share of the new car market within Calistan increased correspondingly. At the end of this period, emission standards were imposed on new cars sold within Calistan. During the three months following this imposition, Marvel Automobile Company's share of the Calistan market declined substantially even though its monthly sales within Calistan remained constant at the level reached in the last month of the ten-month period.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) The total monthly sales within Calistan of new cars by companies other than Marvel Automobile Company decreased over the three months following the imposition of the emission standards.
- (B) Over the three months before the imposition of the emission standards, the combined market share of companies other than Marvel Automobile Company selling new cars in Calistan decreased.
- (C) If the emission standards had not been imposed, Marvel Automobile Company would have lost an even larger share of the number of new cars sold in Calistan than, in fact, it did.
- (D) A decrease in the total monthly sales of new cars within Calistan will occur if the emission standards remain in effect.
- (E) Since the imposition of the emission standards, Marvel Automobile Company's average profit on each new car sold within Calistan has increased.

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Questions 16–17

Because addictive drugs are physically harmful, their use by athletes is never justified. Purists, however, claim that taking massive doses of even such nonaddictive drugs as aspirin and vitamins before competing should also be prohibited because they are unnatural. This is ridiculous; almost everything in sports is unnatural, from high-tech running shoes to padded boxing gloves to highly-specialized bodybuilding machines. Yet, none of these is prohibited on the basis of its being unnatural. Furthermore, we should be attending to far more serious problems that plague modern sports and result in unnecessary deaths and injuries. Therefore, the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes should not be prohibited.

16. Which one of the following statements, if true, would be the strongest challenge to the author's conclusion?
- (A) Massive doses of aspirin and vitamins enhance athletic performance.
 - (B) Addictive drugs are just as unnatural as nonaddictive drugs like aspirin and vitamins.
 - (C) Unnecessary deaths and injuries occur in other walks of life besides modern sports.
 - (D) There would be more unnecessary deaths and injuries if it were not for running shoes, boxing gloves, and bodybuilding machines.
 - (E) Taking massive doses of aspirin or vitamins can be physically harmful.
17. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage above?
- (A) The fact that something is unnatural is not a sufficient reason for banning it.
 - (B) There is nothing unnatural about the use of nonaddictive drugs by athletes.
 - (C) The use of addictive drugs by athletes should be prohibited because addictive drugs are unnatural.
 - (D) Some of the unnecessary deaths and injuries in modern sports are caused by the use of addictive drugs by athletes.
 - (E) The use of addictive drugs by athletes is a less serious problem than are unnecessary injuries.

18. Not all works of art represent something, but some do, and their doing so is relevant to our aesthetic experience of them; representation is therefore an aesthetically relevant property. Whether a work of art possesses this property is dependent upon context. Yet there are no clear criteria for determining whether context-dependent properties are present in an object, so there cannot be any clear criteria for determining whether an object qualifies as art.

The reasoning above is questionable because it fails to exclude the possibility that

- (A) because some works of art are nonrepresentational, there is no way of judging our aesthetic experience of them
 - (B) an object may have some aesthetic properties and not be a work of art
 - (C) aesthetically relevant properties other than representation can determine whether an object is a work of art
 - (D) some works of art may have properties that are not relevant to our aesthetic experience of them
 - (E) some objects that represent things other than themselves are not works of art
19. If the flowers Drew received today had been sent by someone who knows Drew well, that person would have known that Drew prefers violets to roses. Yet Drew received roses. On the other hand, if the flowers had been sent by someone who does not know Drew well, then that person would have sent a signed card with the flowers. Yet Drew received no card. Therefore, the florist must have made some sort of mistake: either Drew was supposed to receive violets, or a card, or these flowers were intended for someone else.
- Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) Most people send roses when they send flowers.
 - (B) Some people send flowers for a reason other than the desire to please.
 - (C) Someone who does not know Drew well would be unlikely to send Drew flowers.
 - (D) The florist has never delivered the wrong flowers to Drew before.
 - (E) Some people who know Drew well have sent Drew cards along with flowers.

20. One of the most vexing problems in historiography is dating an event when the usual sources offer conflicting chronologies of the event. Historians should attempt to minimize the number of competing sources, perhaps by eliminating the less credible ones. Once this is achieved and several sources are left, as often happens, historians may try, though on occasion unsuccessfully, to determine independently of the usual sources which date is more likely to be right.

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

- (A) We have no plausible chronology of most of the events for which attempts have been made by historians to determine the right date.
- (B) Some of the events for which there are conflicting chronologies and for which attempts have been made by historians to determine the right date cannot be dated reliably by historians.
- (C) Attaching a reliable date to any event requires determining which of several conflicting chronologies is most likely to be true.
- (D) Determining independently of the usual sources which of several conflicting chronologies is more likely to be right is an ineffective way of dating events.
- (E) The soundest approach to dating an event for which the usual sources give conflicting chronologies is to undermine the credibility of as many of these sources as possible.

21. Bank deposits are credited on the date of the transaction only when they are made before 3 P.M. Alicia knows that the bank deposit was made before 3 P.M. So, Alicia knows that the bank deposit was credited on the date of the transaction.

Which one of the following exhibits both of the logical flaws exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) Journalists are the only ones who will be permitted to ask questions at the press conference. Since Marjorie is a journalist, she will be permitted to ask questions.
- (B) We know that Patrice works only on Thursday. Today is Thursday, so it follows that Patrice is working today.
- (C) It is clear that George knows he will be promoted to shift supervisor, because George will be promoted to shift supervisor only if Helen resigns, and George knows Helen will resign.
- (D) John believes that 4 is a prime number and that 4 is divisible by 2. Hence John believes that there is a prime number divisible by 2.
- (E) Pat wants to become a social worker. It is well known that social workers are poorly paid. Pat apparently wants to be poorly paid.

22. On the surface, Melville's *Billy Budd* is a simple story with a simple theme. However, if one views the novel as a religious allegory, then it assumes a richness and profundity that place it among the great novels of the nineteenth century. However, the central question remains: Did Melville intend an allegorical reading? Since there is no textual or historical evidence that he did, we should be content with reading *Billy Budd* as a simple tragedy.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle underlying the argument?

- (A) Given a choice between an allegorical and a nonallegorical reading of a novel, one should choose the latter.
- (B) The only relevant evidence in deciding in which genre to place a novel is the author's stated intention.
- (C) In deciding between rival readings of a novel, one should choose the one that is most favorable to the work.
- (D) Without relevant evidence as to a novel's intended reading, one should avoid viewing the work allegorically.
- (E) The only relevant evidence in deciding the appropriate interpretation of a text is the text itself.

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Questions 23–24

Town councillor: The only reason for the town to have ordinances restricting where skateboarding can be done would be to protect children from danger. Skateboarding in the town's River Park is undoubtedly dangerous, but we should not pass an ordinance prohibiting it. If children cannot skateboard in the park, they will most certainly skateboard in the streets. And skateboarding in the streets is more dangerous than skateboarding in the park.

23. The pattern of reasoning in which one of the following is most similar to that in the town councillor's argument?
- (A) The reason for requiring environmental reviews is to ensure that projected developments do not harm the natural environment. Currently, environmental concerns are less compelling than economic concerns, but in the long run, the environment must be protected. Therefore, the requirement for environmental reviews should not be waived.
 - (B) Insecticides are designed to protect crops against insect damage. Aphids damage tomato crops, but using insecticides against aphids kills wasps that prey on insecticide-resistant pests. Since aphids damage tomato crops less than the insecticide-resistant pests do, insecticides should not be used against aphids on tomato crops.
 - (C) The purpose of compulsory vaccination for schoolchildren was to protect both the children themselves and others in the community against smallpox. Smallpox was indeed a dreadful disease, but it has now been eliminated from the world's population. So children should not be vaccinated against it.
 - (D) The function of a sealer on wood siding is to retard deterioration caused by weather. However, cedar is a wood that is naturally resistant to weather-related damage and thus does not need additional protection. Sealers, therefore, should not be applied to cedar siding.
 - (E) Traffic patterns that involve one-way streets are meant to accelerate the flow of traffic in otherwise congested areas. However, it would be detrimental to the South Main Street area to have traffic move faster. So traffic patterns involving one-way streets should not be implemented there.

24. Which one of the following principles, if established, would provide the strongest support for the town councillor's argument?
- (A) Ordinances that restrict the recreational activities of a town's inhabitants should not be passed unless those activities pose a danger to participants.
 - (B) Since the town could be legally liable for accidents that occur on public property, town ordinances should restrict any unnecessarily dangerous activities in publicly owned areas.
 - (C) Since safety in a recreational activity depends on the level of skill of the participant in that activity, the regulation of children's recreational activities should be left to the discretion of the children's parents.
 - (D) If recreational activities constitute a danger to the participants in those activities, then the town council should enact ordinances prohibiting those activities.
 - (E) Ordinances that seek to eliminate dangers should not be enacted if their enactment would lead to dangers that are greater than those they seek to eliminate.

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.