

Official LSAT PrepTest



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SECTION I

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. The television star Markus Hermann refuses to grant interviews with newspapers unless he is given the right to approve the article before publication. *The Greyburg Messenger* newspaper refuses to do anything that its editors believe will compromise their editorial integrity. So the *Messenger* will not interview Hermann, since _____.

The conclusion of the argument is properly drawn if which one of the following completes the passage?

- (A) the editors of the *Messenger* believe that giving an interviewee the right to approve an article before publication would compromise their editorial integrity
- (B) the *Messenger* has never before given an interviewee the right to approve an article before publication
- (C) most television stars are willing to grant interviews with the *Messenger* even if they are not given the right to approve the articles before publication
- (D) Hermann usually requests substantial changes to interview articles before approving them
- (E) Hermann believes that the *Messenger* frequently edits interviews in ways that result in unflattering portrayals of the interviewees

2. Columnist: An information design expert has argued that using the popular presentation-graphics software GIAPS, with its autopresentation wizard and simplistic premade templates, leads people to develop ineffective presentations. But that is absurd. GIAPS is just a tool, so it cannot be responsible for bad presentations. The responsibility must lie with those who use the tool poorly.

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

- (A) bases its conclusion on claims that are inconsistent with each other
- (B) takes for granted that any presentation that is not ineffective is a good presentation
- (C) bases an endorsement of a product entirely on that product's popularity
- (D) fails to consider that a tool might not effectively perform its intended function
- (E) rejects a claim because of its source rather than its content

3. Editorial: The legislature is considering allowing oil drilling in the Cape Simmons Nature Preserve. Supporters claim that, because modern drilling methods will be used, there will be no damage to the environment. However, that claim is easily disproven by looking at nearby Alphin Bay, where oil drilling began five years ago. The land there is marred by industrial sprawl, drilling platforms, and thousands of miles of roads and pipelines.

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

- (A) The Cape Simmons Nature Preserve is one of the few areas of pristine wilderness in the region.
- (B) The companies drilling for oil at Alphin Bay never claimed that drilling there would not cause any environmental damage.
- (C) The editorialist believes that oil drilling should not be allowed in a nature preserve unless it would cause no environmental damage.
- (D) There have been no significant changes in oil drilling methods in the last five years.
- (E) Oil drilling is only one of several industrial activities that takes place at Alphin Bay.

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4. James: Community colleges, by their very nature, work to meet the educational needs of the communities they are in. The same is not true of universities, whose primary goals differ from those of community colleges.

Margaret: A primary goal of any university is to serve the needs of the community where it is located. The main reason people have for attending a university is the same as that for attending a community college: preparing oneself for a career.

James's and Margaret's statements provide the most support for the claim that they disagree over the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) A primary goal of any university is to serve the educational needs of its community.
 - (B) Most universities adequately serve the educational needs of the communities in which they are located.
 - (C) The main reason people have for attending a university is to prepare themselves for a career.
 - (D) In a typical community, the primary educational need is to prepare community residents for careers.
 - (E) The main reason people have for attending a university is the same as the main reason people have for attending a community college.
5. Most people who have taken a seminar for building organizational skills in the workplace have indeed become more organized as a result; however, despite having become more organized, few have become any more efficient.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to resolve the apparent discrepancy described above?

- (A) Some of the people who are most efficient in the workplace are not among the most organized.
- (B) Most people whose organizational skills in the workplace are below average do not take seminars for building organizational skills in the workplace.
- (C) Most seminars for building organizational skills in the workplace are designed for people who have been selected for management training.
- (D) Most people who have taken a seminar for building organizational skills in the workplace have below-average organizational skills before they enroll in the seminar.
- (E) Most people who have taken a seminar for building organizational skills in the workplace consequently expend a great amount of time organizing their activities.

6. Problem: The Thimble Corporation recently distributed rebate coupons for one of its products. Some of the coupons bore an expiration date that was too early. This created an unfair situation in which some customers believed, incorrectly, that the rebate offer had already expired.

Principle: Anyone who creates an unfair situation has an obligation to rectify any unfair result of that situation.

The principle, if valid, most helps to justify which one of the following judgments concerning the problem?

- (A) If a customer believed that the expiration date had passed but applied for the rebate anyway, the Thimble Corporation is not obligated to give a rebate to that customer.
- (B) Because some customers who knew that they were eligible for the rebate chose not to apply for it, the Thimble Corporation is not solely responsible for creating the unfair situation.
- (C) If there is a chance that any customers did not apply for the rebate because of an incorrect expiration date on their rebate coupon, the Thimble Corporation is obligated to try to identify them and offer them the rebate.
- (D) Because it cannot identify all of the customers who were adversely affected by the incorrect expiration date, the Thimble Corporation should deny the rebate to all of the customers who applied for it.
- (E) If a customer did not rely on an incorrect expiration date when applying for the rebate but was denied the rebate for any other reason, the Thimble Corporation is not obligated to offer that customer the rebate.

7. Critic: The recent biography of Shakespeare does not explain what is of most interest about him. It is by an expert on the history of Elizabethan England, and so does a good job of showing what life would have been like for Shakespeare as a man of that time. But it does not explain what made Shakespeare different from his contemporaries.

The conclusion of the argument can be properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) There is no way to know what made Shakespeare different from his contemporaries.
- (B) The life of the average man in Elizabethan England is uninteresting.
- (C) Shakespeare was very different from the other men of his time.
- (D) A biography should always focus on what makes its subject distinctive.
- (E) What is most interesting about Shakespeare is what made him different from his contemporaries.

8. The result of attempting to whip cream in a blender is a thick, velvety substance rather than fluffy whipped cream. This is because a blender's container does not let in enough air to whip cream effectively. Although using a special whipping-cream attachment in a blender can help somewhat, it cannot fully compensate for the container's poor air intake.

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

- (A) Cream that has been whipped ineffectively generally becomes a thick, velvety substance rather than fluffy whipped cream.
 - (B) The use of a special whipping-cream attachment in a blender does not suffice to whip cream completely effectively.
 - (C) When attempting to whip cream in a blender, using a special whipping-cream attachment always produces a fluffier result than could be obtained without using such an attachment.
 - (D) The use of a special whipping-cream attachment in a blender can reduce the total amount of air required to whip cream effectively in that blender.
 - (E) The use of a blender, with or without any special attachments, is not the most common way to attempt to produce whipped cream.
9. Astronomer: Proponents of the hypothesis that life evolved extraterrestrially and drifted here in spores point out that, 3.8 billion years ago, Earth was bombarded by meteorites that would have destroyed any life already here. Yet 3.5 billion years ago, Earth had life forms complex enough to leave fossil remains. Such life could not have evolved here in the 0.3 billion years following the meteorite bombardments, they claim. There is good reason to regard their hypothesis as false, however, for they merely offer empirical arguments against the view that life evolved on Earth; neither they nor anyone else has provided positive support for the extraterrestrial-spore theory of the origin of terrestrial life.

The reasoning in the astronomer's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) concludes, simply because there is no evidence in favor of a hypothesis, that there is evidence against that hypothesis
- (B) fails to justify its claim that the view being criticized is inherently implausible
- (C) reasons that a hypothesis is false simply because there is another hypothesis that is equally likely to be true
- (D) attempts to derive a conclusion from premises that contradict it
- (E) grants the truth of claims that are made by the advocates of the hypothesis but that do nothing to strengthen the astronomer's own argument

10. Advertisement: VIVVY, a video-based foreign language course for children, was introduced seventeen years ago. Amy, Matt, and Evelyn were among the first children to use VIVVY. Now they are successful university students. So if your child uses VIVVY, you can expect him or her to become a successful university student.

Which one of the following demonstrates most effectively by parallel reasoning that the argument in the advertisement is flawed?

- (A) Similarly, you could conclude that you can expect to win the lottery if you carry a good-luck charm. After all, Annie, Francisco, and Sean carry good-luck charms, and these three people are lottery winners.
- (B) Similarly, you could conclude that Jesse should not expect to get food poisoning. After all, Jesse, Doris, and Christine all attended the company picnic, and only Christine has gotten food poisoning as a result.
- (C) Similarly, you could conclude that Eric, Diane, and Martin are the only employees who will be laid off. After all, any employee hired within the last year can expect to be laid off, and these three employees are the only ones who were hired within the last year.
- (D) Similarly, you could conclude that Ken, Norma, and Mary routinely drive faster than the speed limit. After all, if you routinely exceed the speed limit, you can expect to get a speeding ticket eventually, and these three people have gotten speeding tickets.
- (E) Similarly, you could conclude that Jack, Stephen, and Tina can expect to get jobs after they complete their university education. After all, these three people attend Perry University, and most people who graduated from Perry last year found jobs.

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11. Activist: Accidents at the Three Mile Island and Chernobyl nuclear plants have shown the dangers of nuclear power. It was earlier argued that nuclear power was necessary because fossil fuels will eventually run out. Recently, however, a technology has been developed for deriving from sewage sludge an oil that can be used to generate power. This new technology, therefore, together with the possibility of using alternative sources of energy like solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, raises the hope that we can dispense altogether with nuclear power and that we can meet our energy needs in a way that better protects the environment from harm than we do at present.

Which one of the following considerations is LEAST relevant in evaluating the degree of practicability of the hope expressed by the activist above?

- (A) whether the current methods of disposing of sewage sludge by dumping do environmental damage
 - (B) whether the processes that are used to turn sewage into clean water and sewage sludge have been improved in recent decades
 - (C) whether the cost of producing and using oil from sewage sludge would be economically sustainable
 - (D) whether the burning of oil from sewage sludge would, in contrast to nuclear power production, produce gases that would have a harmful warming effect on climate worldwide
 - (E) whether waste products that would be produced in deriving oil from sewage sludge and burning it would be as dangerous as those produced by the mining and use of nuclear fuel
12. In a study of tropical forests it was found that while the species of trees that is most common in a particular forest also reproduces the most, trees of the species that is rarest there tend to survive longer. This pattern holds regardless of which species of trees is the most common and which is the rarest.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why trees of the rarest species tend to survive longer than trees of the most common species?

- (A) The species of trees that is most common in a forest thrives there because it is best suited to the local climate.
- (B) Older trees tend to reproduce the least.
- (C) The study tracked preexisting tree species but did not introduce any new species to the tropical forests.
- (D) The survival of the trees of the rarer species enables tropical forests to recover more easily from moderate destruction.
- (E) The trees of the common species have more competition for the resources they need than do the trees of the rare species.

13. The television network's advertisement for its new medical drama grossly misrepresents what that program is like. Thus, it will not as effectively attract the sort of viewers likely to continue watching the program as would the advertisement that the program's producers favored; people who tune in to the first episode based on false expectations will be unlikely to watch subsequent episodes.

The argument relies on which one of the following assumptions?

- (A) Most viewers who tune in to the first episode of the program will do so because of the network's advertisement for the program.
 - (B) The advertisement that the program's producers favored would not have grossly misrepresented what the program would be like.
 - (C) Most people who tune in to the first episode of the program and become loyal viewers will not have tuned in to the first episode as a result of the network's advertisement for the program.
 - (D) If the advertisement that the program's producers favored were used instead of the network's advertisement, almost all of the viewers who tuned in to the first episode would tune in to subsequent episodes as well.
 - (E) Most people who become loyal viewers of a program do not miss the program's first episode.
14. Sharon heard her favorite novelist speak out against a political candidate that Sharon has supported for years. As a result, Sharon's estimation of the novelist declined but her estimation of the candidate did not change.

The situation described above conforms most closely to which one of the following principles?

- (A) Artists who speak out on political matters will have influence only among their most dedicated fans.
- (B) A political statement from an artist should be considered only if the artist has established a reputation for being an honest and knowledgeable observer of politics.
- (C) Artists should limit their public political statements to issues that are somehow related to the arts.
- (D) Someone who hears testimony that contradicts a long-standing opinion will generally entertain doubts about the source of the testimony rather than the correctness of the opinion.
- (E) People are far less likely to renounce an allegiance that they have had for many years than to renounce an allegiance that is new to them.

15. Advertisement: In a carefully controlled study, blindfolded volunteers were divided evenly into five groups. Each volunteer tasted Sparkle Cola and one of five competing colas, each group tasting a different cola. Most of the volunteers said they preferred Sparkle Cola to the competing cola tasted. This shows that Sparkle Cola elicits a more favorable response from consumers than any of the competing colas tested.

The reasoning in the advertisement is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It overlooks the possibility that a generalization true of the entire group of volunteers was not true of each of the five smaller groups.
 - (B) It takes for granted that most of the volunteers would buy Sparkle Cola rather than one of the other colas tasted, at least in situations where Sparkle Cola is not much more expensive.
 - (C) It overlooks the possibility that some cola not tested in the study would have elicited a more favorable response than Sparkle Cola.
 - (D) It overlooks the possibility that many people may prefer Sparkle Cola to competing colas for reasons such as the packaging or price of Sparkle Cola, rather than its taste.
 - (E) It is based on a study that does not elicit consumers' responses to any beverages other than colas.
16. Evidently, watching too much television can lead people to overestimate the risks that the world poses to them. A recent study found that people are more likely to think that they will be victims of a natural disaster if they watch an above-average amount of television than if they do not.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the reasoning above?

- (A) Many people overestimate the dangers that the world poses to them, regardless of the amount of television they watch.
- (B) A person is less likely to live in an area that is prone to natural disasters if that person watches an above-average amount of television than if that person watches a below-average amount of television.
- (C) People who watch a below-average amount of television tend to have a fairly accurate idea of the likelihood that they will be victims of a natural disaster.
- (D) People who are well informed about the risks posed by natural disasters tend to have become well informed in some way other than by watching television.
- (E) A person is more likely to watch an above-average amount of television if that person lives in an area that is prone to natural disasters than if that person lives in an area that is not.

17. Meteorologist: Heavy downpours are likely to become more frequent if Earth's atmosphere becomes significantly warmer. A warm atmosphere heats the oceans, leading to faster evaporation, and the resulting water vapor forms rain clouds more quickly. A warmer atmosphere also holds more moisture, resulting in larger clouds. In general, as water vapor in larger clouds condenses, heavier downpours are more likely to result.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the meteorologist's argument by the claim that, in general, as water vapor in larger clouds condenses, heavier downpours are more likely to result?

- (A) It is the only conclusion in the argument.
 - (B) It is the conclusion of the argument as a whole but is not the only explicitly stated conclusion in the argument.
 - (C) It is a statement that the argument is intended to support but is not the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
 - (D) It is used to support the only conclusion in the argument.
 - (E) It provides a causal explanation of the phenomenon described by the conclusion of the argument as a whole, but it is not intended to provide support for that conclusion.
18. Field studies, which have long been a staple of anthropological research, involve the researcher living within the community being studied. However, the usefulness of field studies tends to be overrated by anthropologists. Although most anthropologists do realize that living within the community one is studying affects that community, they generally underestimate the extent of such effects.

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

- (A) Anthropologists tend to overestimate the value of field studies.
- (B) In a field study, the researcher lives within the community being studied.
- (C) Field studies have been a central feature of anthropological research for a long time.
- (D) Most anthropologists know that when they live within a community being studied, the community is affected at least somewhat.
- (E) Most anthropologists underestimate how much of an effect the researcher's presence has on a community being studied.

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19. Juarez thinks that the sales proposal will be rejected by the committee if it is not rewritten before they see it. Juarez's opinion is very reliable on such matters. Thus, since the proposal will not be rewritten, it will probably be rejected by the committee.

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

- (A) A leading science journal has concluded that data provided by the manufacturer of a certain controversial new medication are accurate. The journal is generally reliable on such matters. Thus, the medication is probably safe, for if the company's data are accurate, the medication must be safe.
- (B) The data from the manufacturer of a controversial new medication prove that the medication is safe, because a leading science journal has concluded that the medication is safe, and it would not have done so had the manufacturer's data not proven that the medication is safe.
- (C) A leading science journal states that a certain controversial new medication is safe if the data provided by the company that developed the drug are accurate. Thus, the medication is probably safe, for the science journal is rarely wrong about such matters, and the company's data are accurate.
- (D) A leading science journal states that the data provided by the manufacturer of a controversial new medication are probably accurate and that if they are accurate, the medication is safe. Thus, the manufacturer's data are probably accurate, for the science journal is fairly reliable on such matters.
- (E) The data from the manufacturer of a controversial new medication are probably accurate, because a leading science journal has published the data and has concluded that the data are probably accurate. Moreover, the journal is fairly reliable on such matters.

20. Advertisement: In a recent survey, a sample representative of all new Popelka Auto Insurance policyholders reported savings of \$250 a year, on average, as a result of switching their auto insurance coverage to Popelka. Thus, most people who hold auto insurance policies with other companies could save hundreds of dollars by switching to Popelka.

The argument in the advertisement is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It overlooks the possibility that at least some of the new Popelka Auto Insurance policyholders surveyed reported that they saved little or no money when they switched their auto insurance coverage to Popelka.
- (B) It takes for granted that the new Popelka Auto Insurance policyholders pay no less for their auto insurance, on average, than do people who have held Popelka Auto Insurance policies for a longer period of time.
- (C) It fails to address adequately the possibility that switching to another insurance company would enable many auto insurance policyholders to save even more money than they would save by switching to Popelka.
- (D) It takes for granted that few if any of the Popelka Auto Insurance policyholders surveyed underestimated how much they saved when they switched their auto insurance coverage to Popelka.
- (E) It fails to address adequately the possibility that people capable of saving hundreds of dollars by switching their auto insurance coverage to Popelka are disproportionately represented among the new Popelka auto insurance policyholders.

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21. Consumer magazine: Because front-loading washers use less water than top-loading washers, ordinary powder detergent does not dissolve readily in front-loading washers. So, to get clothes really clean in a front-loading machine you need to use a detergent formulated especially for front-loading washers, instead of ordinary powder detergent.

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

- (A) All top-loading washing machines use the same amount of water.
- (B) A laundry detergent formulated especially for front-loading washers dissolves more readily in them than it does in top-loading washers.
- (C) A washing machine gets clothes really clean only with a laundry detergent specially formulated for that machine.
- (D) A laundry detergent does not get clothes really clean in a washer unless it dissolves readily in it.
- (E) Washers that use more water get clothes cleaner than those that use less.

22. In marketing their products, drug companies often send gifts to physicians. According to a recent survey, most physicians believe that their own choices when prescribing drugs are not influenced by drug companies' gifts. The same survey indicates that the majority of physicians believe that most other physicians' prescription choices are influenced by such gifts.

If the survey results are accurate, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Physicians who do not accept gifts from drug companies are less likely to prescribe unnecessary drugs than those who do accept such gifts.
- (B) Most physicians believe that drug companies should adopt new guidelines that regulate their practices in sending gifts to physicians.
- (C) Some physicians are mistaken either about the degree to which they are influenced by gifts from drug companies or about the degree to which such gifts influence other physicians.
- (D) Some physicians who admit that their own choices when prescribing drugs are influenced by drug companies' gifts believe that other physicians' prescription choices are influenced to a greater degree by such gifts.
- (E) All physicians who admit that their own choices when prescribing drugs are influenced by drug companies' gifts believe that most other physicians' prescription choices are also influenced by such gifts.

23. Columnist: Although most people favor the bill and the bill does not violate anyone's basic human rights, it will not be passed for many years, if at all; nor will any similar bill. Those people who would be adversely affected were it to become law are very influential. This shows that, if this country is a democracy at all, it is not a well-functioning one.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the columnist's reasoning?

- (A) In a well-functioning democracy, any bill that would benefit most people will be passed into law within a few years if it does not violate anyone's basic human rights.
- (B) If a democracy is well functioning, then any bill that is opposed by influential people but favored by most other people will eventually pass into law.
- (C) In a well-functioning democracy, a bill that is favored by most people will become law within a few years only if those who oppose it are not very influential.
- (D) Any bill passed into law in a well-functioning democracy will be favored by most people and be consistent with individuals' basic human rights.
- (E) A bill that most people favor will be passed promptly into law in a well-functioning democracy if the bill does not violate anyone's basic human rights.

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24. Many homeowners regularly add commercial fertilizers to their lawns and gardens to maintain a healthy balance of nutrients in soil. The widely available commercial fertilizers contain only macronutrients—namely, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. To remain healthy in the long term, soil for lawns requires the presence of these macronutrients and also trace amounts of micronutrients such as zinc, iron, and copper, which are depleted when grass clippings are raked up rather than allowed to decay and return to the soil.

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

- (A) There is no single fertilizer that provides both the macronutrients and micronutrients necessary for maintaining soil's long-term health.
- (B) The macronutrients nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are available to homeowners only in commercial fertilizers.
- (C) Widely available commercial fertilizers are not alone sufficient to maintain a healthy balance of nutrients in soil for lawns where grass clippings are not allowed to decay and return to the soil.
- (D) For soil to remain healthy in the long term, it requires the regular addition of both commercial fertilizers and a source of micronutrients such as grass clippings that are allowed to decay and return to the soil.
- (E) Homeowners who rake up their grass clippings are unable to maintain the long-term health of the soil in their lawns and gardens.

25. In most industrial waste products that contain the toxic chemical XTX, the concentration of this chemical is approximately 1,000 parts per million. A federal law intended to reduce the harm that can result from the introduction of XTX into the environment permits a company to dispose of these waste products in a dump for hazardous waste, but only if the concentration of XTX is below 500 parts per million. Waste products with concentrations above that level must be destroyed by incineration. The law further specifies that manufacturers may not dilute XTX-containing waste products to bring their concentration of XTX down to a permissible level for dumping.

Which one of the following, if true, argues most strongly for the inclusion of the antidilution provision of the law?

- (A) If improperly incinerated, waste products containing undiluted concentrations of XTX can release into the environment a gaseous form of the chemical that is more than twice as toxic as XTX is in its usual liquid state.
- (B) If present in the environment in sufficient quantities, the diluted XTX is as harmful as the more concentrated XTX.
- (C) When XTX is exposed to sunlight and oxygen, it eventually breaks down into a number of components that individually and collectively carry no risk of environmental harm.
- (D) Most owners of dumps for hazardous waste are willing to accept XTX for disposal in their facilities only in concentrations below 800 parts per million.
- (E) To manufacturers, the cost of diluting and disposing of waste products containing XTX is approximately the same as the cost of destroying these products by incineration.

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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

27 Questions

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

- An organism is considered to have an infection when a disease-causing agent, called a pathogen, establishes a viable presence in the organism. This can occur only if the pathogenic agent is able to reproduce itself in the host organism. The only agents believed until recently to be responsible for infections—viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites—reproduce and regulate their other life processes by means of genetic material, composed of nucleic acid (DNA or RNA). It was thus widely assumed that all pathogens contain such genetic material in their cellular structure.

- This assumption has been challenged, however, by scientists seeking to identify the pathogen that causes Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), a degenerative form of dementia in humans. CJD causes the brain to become riddled with tiny holes, like a sponge (evidence of extensive nerve cell death). Its symptoms include impaired muscle control, loss of mental acuity, memory loss, and chronic insomnia. Extensive experiments aimed at identifying the pathogen responsible for CJD have led surprisingly to the isolation of a disease agent lacking nucleic acid and consisting mainly, if not exclusively, of protein. Researchers coined the term “prion” for this new type of protein pathogen.

- Upon further study, scientists discovered that prions normally exist as harmless cellular proteins in many of the body’s tissues, including white blood cells and nerve cells in the brain; however, they possess the capability of converting their structures into a dangerous abnormal shape. Prions exhibiting this abnormal conformation were found to have infectious properties and the ability to reproduce themselves in an unexpected way, by initiating a chain reaction that induces normally shaped prions to transform themselves on contact, one after another, into the abnormal, pathogenic conformation. This cascade of transformations produces a plaque, consisting of thread-like structures, that collects in the brain and ultimately destroys nerve cells. Because prions, unlike other pathogens, occur naturally in the body as proteins, the body does not produce an immune response when they are present. And in the absence of any effective therapy for preventing the cascade process by which affected prions reproduce themselves, CJD is inevitably fatal, though there are wide variations in pre-symptomatic incubation times and in how aggressively the disease progresses.

- Although the discovery of the link between prions and CJD was initially received with great skepticism in the scientific community, subsequent research has supported the conclusion that prions are an entirely new class of infectious pathogens. Furthermore, it is

- now believed that a similar process of protein malformation may be involved in other, more common degenerative neurological conditions such as Alzheimer’s disease and Parkinson’s disease. This possibility has yet to be fully explored, however, and the exact mechanisms by which prions reproduce themselves and cause cellular destruction have yet to be completely understood.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - (A) Although most organisms are known to produce several kinds of proteins, the mechanism by which isolated protein molecules such as prions reproduce themselves is not yet known in detail.
 - (B) Research into the cause of CJD has uncovered a deadly class of protein pathogens uniquely capable of reproducing themselves without genetic material.
 - (C) Recent research suggests that prions may be responsible not only for CJD, but for most other degenerative neurological conditions as well.
 - (D) The assertion that prions cause CJD has been received with great skepticism in the scientific community because it undermines a firmly entrenched view about the nature of pathogens.
 - (E) Even though prions contain no genetic material, it has become clear that they are somehow capable of reproducing themselves.

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2. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) Understanding the cause of CJD has required scientists to reconsider their traditional beliefs about the causes of infection.
 - (B) CJD is contagious, though not highly so.
 - (C) The prevention of CJD would be most efficiently achieved by the prevention of certain genetic abnormalities.
 - (D) Although patients with CJD exhibit different incubation times, the disease progresses at about the same rate in all patients once symptoms are manifested.
 - (E) The prion theory of infection has weak support within the scientific community.
3. If the hypothesis that CJD is caused by prions is correct, finding the answer to which one of the following questions would tend most to help a physician in deciding whether a patient has CJD?
- (A) Has the patient suffered a severe blow to the skull recently?
 - (B) Does the patient experience occasional bouts of insomnia?
 - (C) Has the patient been exposed to any forms of radiation that have a known tendency to cause certain kinds of genetic damage?
 - (D) Has any member of the patient's immediate family ever had a brain disease?
 - (E) Does the patient's brain tissue exhibit the presence of any abnormal thread-like structures?
4. Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) The only way in which CJD can be transmitted is through the injection of abnormally shaped prions from an infected individual into an uninfected individual.
 - (B) Most infectious diseases previously thought to be caused by other pathogens are now thought to be caused by prions.
 - (C) If they were unable to reproduce themselves, abnormally shaped prions would not cause CJD.
 - (D) Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease are caused by different conformations of the same prion pathogen that causes CJD.
 - (E) Prion diseases generally progress more aggressively than diseases caused by other known pathogens.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be LEAST likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) The presence of certain abnormally shaped prions in brain tissue is a sign of neurological disease.
 - (B) Some patients currently infected with CJD will recover from the disease.
 - (C) Prions do not require nucleic acid for their reproduction.
 - (D) The body has no natural defense against CJD.
 - (E) Scientists have only a partial understanding of the mechanism by which prions reproduce.
6. Given the manner in which the term "pathogen" is used in the passage, and assuming that the prion theory of infection is correct, which one of the following statements must be false?
- (A) Nothing that lacks nucleic acid is a pathogen.
 - (B) Prions are a relatively newly discovered type of pathogen.
 - (C) All pathogens can cause infection.
 - (D) Pathogens contribute in some manner to the occurrence of CJD.
 - (E) There are other pathogens besides viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites.
7. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the claim that prions cause CJD?
- (A) Several symptoms closely resembling those of CJD have been experienced by patients known to have a specific viral infection.
 - (B) None of the therapies currently available for treating neurological diseases is designed to block the chain reaction by which abnormal prions are believed to reproduce.
 - (C) Research undertaken subsequent to the studies on CJD has linked prions to degenerative conditions not affecting the brain or the central nervous system.
 - (D) Epidemiological studies carried out on a large population have failed to show any hereditary predisposition to CJD.
 - (E) A newly developed antibacterial drug currently undergoing clinical trials is proving to be effective in reversing the onset of CJD.

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One of the more striking developments in modern North American dance was African American choreographer Katherine Dunham's introduction of a technique known as dance-isolation, in which one part of the body moves in one rhythm while other parts are kept stationary or are moved in different rhythms. The incorporation of this technique into North American and European choreography is relatively recent, although various forms of the technique have long been essential to traditional dances of certain African, Caribbean, and Pacific-island cultures. Dunham's success in bringing dance-isolation and other traditional techniques from those cultures into the mainstream of modern North American dance is due in no small part to her training in both anthropological research and choreography.

As an anthropologist in the 1930s, Dunham was one of the pioneers in the field of dance ethnology. Previously, dance had been neglected as an area of social research, primarily because most social scientists gravitated toward areas likely to be recognized by their peers as befitting scientifically rigorous, and therefore legitimate, modes of inquiry. Moreover, no other social scientist at that time was sufficiently trained in dance to be able to understand dance techniques, while experts in dance were not trained in the methods of social research.

Starting in 1935, Dunham conducted a series of research projects into traditional Caribbean dance forms, with special interest in their origins in African culture. Especially critical to her success was her approach to research, which diverged radically from the methodology that prevailed at the time. Colleagues in anthropology advised her not to become too closely involved in the dances she was observing, both because of the extreme physical demands of the dances, and because they subscribed to the long-standing view, now fortunately recognized as unrealistic, that effective data gathering can and must be conducted from a position of complete detachment. But because of her interest and her skill as a performer, she generally eschewed such caution and participated in the dances herself. Through prolonged immersion of this kind, Dunham was able not only to comprehend various dances as complex cultural practices, but also to learn the techniques well enough to teach them to others and incorporate them into new forms of ballet.

Between 1937 and 1945, Dunham developed a research-to-performance method that she used to adapt Caribbean dance forms for use in theatrical performance, combining them with modern dance styles she learned in Chicago. The ballets she created in this fashion were among the first North American dances to rectify the exclusion of African American themes from the medium of modern dance. Her work was thus crucial in establishing African American dance as an art form in its own right, making possible future companies such as Arthur Mitchell's Dance Theater of Harlem.

8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Katherine Dunham transformed the field of anthropology by developing innovative research methodologies for studying Caribbean and other traditional dance styles and connecting them with African American dance.
 - (B) Katherine Dunham's ballets were distinct from others produced in North America in that they incorporated authentic dance techniques from traditional cultures.
 - (C) Katherine Dunham's expertise as an anthropologist allowed her to use Caribbean and African dance traditions to express the aesthetic and political concerns of African American dancers and choreographers.
 - (D) The innovative research methods of Katherine Dunham made possible her discovery that the dance traditions of the Caribbean were derived from earlier African dance traditions.
 - (E) Katherine Dunham's anthropological and choreographic expertise enabled her to make contributions that altered the landscape of modern dance in North America.
9. According to the passage, Dunham's work in anthropology differed from that of most other anthropologists in the 1930s in that Dunham
- (A) performed fieldwork for a very extended time period
 - (B) related the traditions she studied to those of her own culture
 - (C) employed a participative approach in performing research
 - (D) attached a high degree of political significance to her research
 - (E) had prior familiarity with the cultural practices of the peoples she set out to study

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10. The passage suggests that the “peers” mentioned in line 22 would have been most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the study of dance?
- (A) Most social scientists who have attempted to study dance as a cultural phenomenon have misinterpreted it.
 - (B) Social scientists need not be well versed in dance traditions in order to obtain reliable data about them.
 - (C) Research into dance as a cultural form cannot be conducted with a high degree of scientific precision.
 - (D) Most experts in the field of dance are too preoccupied to conduct studies in the field of dance ethnology.
 - (E) Dance forms are too variable across cultures to permit rigorous means of data collection.
11. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the author mentions “experts in dance” primarily in order to
- (A) suggest why a group of social scientists did not embrace the study of a particular cultural form
 - (B) suggest that a certain group was more qualified to study a particular cultural form than was another group
 - (C) identify an additional factor that motivated a particular social scientist to pursue a specific new line of research
 - (D) contribute to an explanation of why a particular field of research was not previously pursued
 - (E) indicate an additional possible reason for the tension between the members of two distinct fields of research
12. According to the passage, which one of the following was true of the dance forms that Dunham began studying in 1935?
- (A) They were more similar to dance forms used in Pacific-island cultures than to any other known dance forms.
 - (B) They represented the first use of the technique of dance-isolation within a culture outside of Africa.
 - (C) They shared certain rhythmic characteristics with the dance forms employed in North American ballets.
 - (D) They had already influenced certain popular dances in North America.
 - (E) They were influenced by the traditions of non-Caribbean cultures.
13. Which one of the following is most analogous to Dunham’s work in anthropology and choreography as that work is described in the passage?
- (A) A French archaeologist with training in musicology researches instruments used in seventeenth century France, and her findings become the basis for a Korean engineer’s designs for devices to simulate the sounds those instruments most likely made.
 - (B) An Australian medical researcher with training in botany analyzes the chemical composition of plants that other researchers have collected in the Philippines, and then an Australian pharmaceutical company uses her findings to develop successful new medicines.
 - (C) A Canadian surgeon uses her skill in drawing to collaborate with a Vietnamese surgeon to develop a manual containing detailed illustrations of the proper techniques for certain types of reconstructive surgery performed in both countries.
 - (D) A Brazilian teacher with training in social psychology conducts a detailed study of teaching procedures while working with teachers in several Asian countries, then introduces the most effective of those procedures to teachers in his own country.
 - (E) An Italian fashion designer researches the social significance of clothing design in several cultures and then presents his research in a highly acclaimed book directed toward his colleagues in fashion design.
14. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the colleagues mentioned in line 33?
- (A) They were partly correct in recommending that Dunham change her methods of data collection, since injury sustained during fieldwork might have compromised her research.
 - (B) They were partly correct in advising Dunham to exercise initial caution in participating in the Caribbean dances, since her skill in performing them improved with experience.
 - (C) They were incorrect in advising Dunham to increase the degree of her detachment, since extensive personal investment in fieldwork generally enhances scientific rigor.
 - (D) They were incorrect in assuming that researchers in the social sciences are able to gather data in an entirely objective manner.
 - (E) They were incorrect in assuming that dance could be studied with the same degree of scientific rigor possible in other areas of ethnology.

Passage A

Research concerning happiness and wealth reveals a paradox: at any one time richer people report higher levels of happiness than poorer people in the same society report, and yet over time advanced societies

(5) have not grown happier as they have grown richer. Apparently, people are comparing their income with some norm, and that norm must be rising along with actual income. Two phenomena—habituation and rivalry—push up the norm.

- (10) When our living standards increase, we love it initially but then we adjust and it makes little difference. For example, if we ask people with different incomes what income they consider sufficient, the “required income” correlates strongly with their actual income:
- (15) a rise in actual income causes a roughly equivalent rise in required income. We can also look at reported happiness over time. Job satisfaction depends little on the absolute level of wages but rises if wages rapidly increase.

- (20) We do not have the same experience with other aspects of our lives. We do not foresee how we adjust to material possessions, so we overinvest in acquiring them, at the expense of leisure.

- (25) Now consider the phenomenon of rivalry. In a study conducted by Solnick and Hemenway, people were asked to choose between two options, with all prices held constant:

A. You earn \$50,000 a year while everyone else earns \$25,000;

- (30) B. You earn \$100,000 a year while others make \$200,000.

The majority chose the first. They were happy to be poorer, provided their relative position improved.

- (35) And indeed, how people compare to their “reference group”—those most like them—is crucial for happiness. In East Germany, for example, living standards have soared since 1990, but the level of happiness has plummeted because people now compare themselves with West Germans, rather than with people in other
- (40) Soviet bloc countries.

Passage B

Does the Solnick and Hemenway study mean that we care most about one-upmanship? Perhaps out of our primeval past comes the urge to demonstrate our superiority in order to help ensure mating prospects,

(45) keeping our genetic lines going. Still programmed like this, we get unexplainable pleasure from having a bigger house than our neighbors.

- (50) This theory may sound good and is commonly heard, but it is not the explanation best supported by the evidence. Rather, the data show that earning more makes people happier because relative prosperity makes them feel that they are successful, that they have created value.

- (55) If two people feel equally successful, they will be equally happy even if their incomes differ greatly. Of course, people who earn more generally view themselves as successful. But it is the success—not the money per se—that provides the happiness. We use

- (60) material wealth to show not just that we are prosperous, but that we are prosperous because we create value.

- (65) What scholars often portray as an ignoble tendency—wanting to have more than others—is really evidence of a desire to create value. Wanting to create value benefits society. It is a bonus that it also brings happiness.

15. Both passages are primarily concerned with explaining which one of the following?

- (A) the human desire to create value
(B) the relationship between income and happiness
(C) the biological basis of people’s attitudes toward wealth
(D) the human propensity to become habituated to wealth
(E) the concept of “required income”

16. The author of passage B would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) The desire to demonstrate that one is wealthier than others is a remnant of human beings’ primeval past.
(B) Very few people would be willing to accept a lower standard of living in return for greater relative wealth.
(C) Being wealthier than other people would not make one happier if one believed that one’s wealth was due merely to luck.
(D) Gradual increases in employees’ wages do not increase their job satisfaction.
(E) The overall level of happiness in a society usually increases as the society becomes wealthier.

17. The author of passage B would be most likely to regard the conclusion that the Solnick and Hemenway study points to the existence of a “phenomenon of rivalry” (line 24) as

- (A) ungenerous in its view of human nature and mistaken in its interpretation of the evidence
(B) flattering in its implications about human nature but only weakly supported by the available evidence
(C) plausible in its account of human nature but based largely upon ambiguous evidence
(D) unflattering in its implications about human nature but more or less valid in the conclusions drawn from the evidence
(E) accurate concerning human nature and strongly supported by the evidence

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18. Which one of the following pairs most accurately describes why the authors of passage A and passage B, respectively, mention the study by Solnick and Hemenway?
- (A) to present a view that will be argued against
to present a view for which additional evidence will be provided
 - (B) to present a view that will be argued against
to provide evidence for one explanation of a phenomenon
 - (C) to provide evidence for one explanation of a phenomenon
to present a view for which additional evidence will be provided
 - (D) to provide evidence for one explanation of a phenomenon
to introduce the main topic to be discussed
 - (E) to introduce the main topic to be discussed
to present a view that will be argued against

19. Which one of the following pairs of terms would most likely be used by the authors of passage A and passage B, respectively, to describe a person who wants to make more money than his or her neighbors?
- (A) insular, cosmopolitan
 - (B) altruistic, egocentric
 - (C) happy, miserable
 - (D) misguided, admirable
 - (E) lucky, primitive
20. In arguing for their respective positions, the author of passage A and the author of passage B both do which one of the following?
- (A) explain a phenomenon by pointing to its biological origins
 - (B) endorse a claim simply because it is widely believed
 - (C) accept a claim for the sake of argument
 - (D) attempt to resolve an apparent paradox
 - (E) assert that their positions are supported by data

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It is generally believed that while in some cases government should intervene to protect people from risk—by imposing air safety standards, for example—in other cases, such as mountain climbing, the onus

- (5) should be on the individual to protect himself or herself. In the eyes of the public at large, the demarcation between the two kinds of cases has mainly to do with whether the risk in question is incurred voluntarily. This distinction between voluntary and involuntary risk may in fact be the chief difference between lay and expert judgments about risk. Policy experts tend to focus on aggregate lives at stake; laypeople care a great deal whether a risk is undertaken voluntarily. However, judgments about whether a risk is
- (10) “involuntary” often stem from confusion and selective attention, and the real reason for such judgments frequently lies in an antecedent judgment of some other kind. They are thus of little utility in guiding policy decisions.
- (15) First, it is not easy to determine when a risk is voluntarily incurred. Although voluntariness may be entirely absent in the case of an unforeseeable collision with an asteroid, with most environmental, occupational, and other social risks, it is not an all-or-nothing matter, but rather one of degree. Risks incurred by airline passengers are typically thought to be involuntary, since passengers have no control over whether a plane is going to crash. But they can choose airlines on the basis of safety records or choose not to fly. In characterizing the risks as involuntary, people focus on a small part of a complex interaction, not the decision to fly, but the accident when it occurs.
- (20) Second, people often characterize risks as “voluntary” when they do not approve of the purpose for which people run the risks. It is unlikely that people would want to pour enormous taxpayer resources into lowering the risks associated with skydiving, even if the ratio of dollars spent to lives saved were quite good. By contrast, people would probably not object to spending enormous resources on improving the safety of firefighters, even though the decision to become a firefighter is voluntary. In short, there is no special magic in notions like “voluntary” and “involuntary.” Therefore, regulatory
- (25) policy should be guided by a better understanding of the factors that underlie judgments about voluntariness.
- (30) In general, the government should attempt to save as many lives as it can, subject to the limited public and private resources devoted to risk reduction.
- (35) Departures from this principle should be justified not by invoking the allegedly voluntary or involuntary nature of a particular risk, but rather by identifying the more specific considerations for which notions of voluntariness serve as proxies.
- (40)
- (45)
- (50)

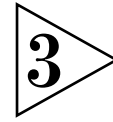
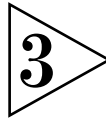
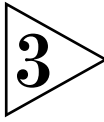
21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) In general, whether people characterize a risk as voluntary or involuntary depends on whether they approve of the purpose for which the risk is taken.
- (B) Decisions about government intervention to protect people from risks should be based primarily on how many lives can be saved rather than on whether the risks are considered voluntary.
- (C) Though laypeople may object, experts should be the ones to determine whether the risk incurred in a particular action is voluntary or involuntary.
- (D) Public-policy decisions related to the protection of society against risk are difficult to make because of the difficulty of distinguishing risks incurred voluntarily from those incurred involuntarily.
- (E) People who make judgments about the voluntary or involuntary character of a risk are usually unaware of the complicated motivations that lead people to take risks.
22. The passage indicates that which one of the following is usually a significant factor in laypeople’s willingness to support public funding for specific risk-reduction measures?
- (A) an expectation about the ratio of dollars spent to lives saved
- (B) deference to expert judgments concerning whether the government should intervene
- (C) a belief as to whether the risk is incurred voluntarily or involuntarily
- (D) a judgment as to whether the risk puts a great number of lives at stake
- (E) a consideration of the total resources available for risk reduction
23. According to the passage, which one of the following do laypeople generally consider to involve risk that is not freely assumed?
- (A) traveling in outer space
- (B) participating in skydiving
- (C) serving as a firefighter
- (D) traveling in airplanes
- (E) climbing mountains

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24. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) People should generally not be protected against the risks incurred through activities, such as skydiving, that are dangerous and serve no socially useful purpose.
 - (B) The fact that plane crash victims chose to fly would usually be deemed by policy experts to be largely irrelevant to decisions about the government's role in regulating air safety.
 - (C) Both the probability of occurrence and the probability of resulting death or injury are higher for plane crashes than for any other kind of risk incurred by airline passengers.
 - (D) For public-policy purposes, a risk should be deemed voluntarily incurred if people are not subject to that risk unless they make a particular choice.
 - (E) The main category of risk that is usually incurred completely involuntarily is the risk of natural disaster.
25. The author's use of the phrase "no special magic" (line 43) is most likely meant primarily to convey that notions like "voluntary" and "involuntary"
- (A) do not exhaustively characterize the risks that people commonly face
 - (B) have been used to intentionally conceal the factors motivating government efforts to protect people from risks
 - (C) have no meaning beyond their literal, dictionary definitions
 - (D) are mistakenly believed to be characteristics that inform people's understanding of the consequences of risk
 - (E) provide a flawed mechanism for making public policy decisions relating to risk reduction
26. The passage most strongly supports the inference that the author believes which one of the following?
- (A) Whenever an activity involves the risk of loss of human life, the government should intervene to reduce the degree of risk incurred.
 - (B) Some environmental risks are voluntary to a greater degree than others are.
 - (C) Policy experts are more likely than laypeople to form an accurate judgment about the voluntariness or involuntariness of an activity.
 - (D) The government should increase the quantity of resources devoted to protecting people from risk.
 - (E) Government policies intended to reduce risk are not justified unless they comport with most people's beliefs.
27. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude in the passage?
- (A) chagrin at the rampant misunderstanding of the relative risks associated with various activities
 - (B) concern that policy guided mainly by laypeople's emphasis on the voluntariness of risk would lead to excessive government regulation
 - (C) skepticism about the reliability of laypeople's intuitions as a general guide to deciding government risk-management policy
 - (D) conviction that the sole criterion that can justify government intervention to reduce risk is the saving of human lives
 - (E) eagerness to persuade the reader that policy experts' analysis of risk is distorted by subtle biases

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
23 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 1–7

A concert promoter is filling the six slots at a benefit concert. The slots, from earliest to latest, are numbered slot one through slot six. The slots will be filled by six bands—Uneasy, Vegemite, Wellspring, Xpert, Yardsign, and Zircon. Each band will perform in just one slot. The order must meet the following constraints:

Vegemite performs in an earlier slot than Zircon.

Wellspring and Zircon each perform in an earlier slot than Xpert.

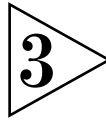
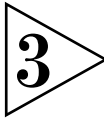
Uneasy performs in one of the last three slots.

Yardsign performs in one of the first three slots.

1. Which one of the following CANNOT be the band that performs in slot five?

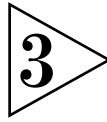
- (A) Uneasy
- (B) Vegemite
- (C) Wellspring
- (D) Xpert
- (E) Zircon

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2. If Zircon performs in an earlier slot than Yardsign, which one of the following is the earliest slot in which Wellspring could perform?
- (A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five
(E) six
3. If Vegemite performs in slot three, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Uneasy performs in an earlier slot than Xpert.
(B) Wellspring performs in an earlier slot than Zircon.
(C) Xpert performs in an earlier slot than Uneasy.
(D) Yardsign performs in an earlier slot than Wellspring.
(E) Zircon performs in an earlier slot than Uneasy.
4. If Zircon performs immediately before Wellspring, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Uneasy performs in slot five.
(B) Vegemite performs in slot one.
(C) Xpert performs in slot five.
(D) Yardsign performs in slot two.
(E) Zircon performs in slot three.
5. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of bands any one of which could be the band that performs in slot one?
- (A) Yardsign
(B) Vegemite, Wellspring
(C) Vegemite, Yardsign
(D) Vegemite, Wellspring, Yardsign
(E) Vegemite, Wellspring, Yardsign, Zircon
6. If Wellspring performs immediately before Xpert, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Uneasy performs in slot five.
(B) Vegemite performs in slot three.
(C) Wellspring performs in slot three.
(D) Zircon performs in slot two.
(E) Zircon performs in slot four.
7. Which one of the following, if substituted for the constraint that Wellspring and Zircon each perform in an earlier slot than Xpert, would have the same effect in determining the order in which the bands perform?
- (A) Only Uneasy can perform in a later slot than Xpert.
(B) Vegemite performs in an earlier slot than Wellspring, which performs in an earlier slot than Zircon.
(C) Vegemite and Wellspring each perform in an earlier slot than Xpert.
(D) Xpert performs either immediately before or immediately after Uneasy.
(E) Xpert performs in either slot five or slot six.

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Questions 8–12

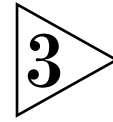
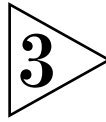
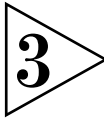
A corporate manager is selecting employees for a research team. The team will include at least four employees, all from among the following eight: Myers, Ortega, Paine, Schmidt, Thomson, Wong, Yoder, and Zayre. The selection is constrained by the following conditions:

- If Myers is on the team, neither Ortega nor Paine can be.
- If Schmidt is on the team, both Paine and Thomson must also be.
- If Wong is on the team, both Myers and Yoder must also be.

8. Which one of the following is a possible selection of employees for the team?

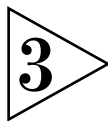
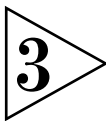
- (A) Myers, Paine, Schmidt, and Thomson
- (B) Ortega, Paine, Thomson, and Zayre
- (C) Paine, Schmidt, Yoder, and Zayre
- (D) Schmidt, Thomson, Yoder, and Zayre
- (E) Thomson, Wong, Yoder, and Zayre

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9. Which one of the following is a pair of employees who CANNOT be on the team together?
- (A) Myers and Thomson
 - (B) Ortega and Yoder
 - (C) Paine and Zayre
 - (D) Schmidt and Wong
 - (E) Wong and Yoder
10. If Yoder is not on the team, then any of the following could be on the team EXCEPT:
- (A) Zayre
 - (B) Thomson
 - (C) Paine
 - (D) Ortega
 - (E) Myers
11. If Paine is not on the team, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Neither Myers nor Ortega is on the team.
 - (B) Neither Myers nor Thomson is on the team.
 - (C) Neither Myers nor Zayre is on the team.
 - (D) Neither Ortega nor Thomson is on the team.
 - (E) Neither Ortega nor Yoder is on the team.
12. Which one of the following is a pair of employees at least one of whom must be on the team?
- (A) Ortega and Schmidt
 - (B) Ortega and Wong
 - (C) Paine and Schmidt
 - (D) Thomson and Yoder
 - (E) Yoder and Zayre

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Questions 13–18

Exactly five movies are showing at the repertory theater this evening: a horror film, a mystery, a romance, a sci-fi film, and a western. Each movie is shown exactly once, on one of the theater's three screens: screens 1, 2, and 3. Screens 1 and 2 show two movies each, one beginning at 7 P.M. and the other at 9 P.M.; screen 3 shows exactly one movie, at 8 P.M. The following conditions apply to this evening's schedule:

The western begins at some time before the horror film does. The sci-fi film is not shown on screen 3.

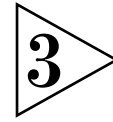
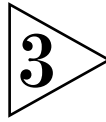
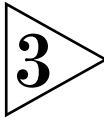
The romance is not shown on screen 2.

The horror film and the mystery are shown on different screens.

13. Which one of the following is an acceptable schedule of the movies for this evening?

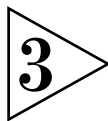
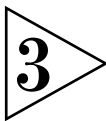
- (A) screen 1: romance at 7 P.M., horror film at 9 P.M.
screen 2: western at 7 P.M., sci-fi film at 9 P.M.
screen 3: mystery at 8 P.M.
- (B) screen 1: mystery at 7 P.M., romance at 9 P.M.
screen 2: horror film at 7 P.M., sci-fi film at 9 P.M.
screen 3: western at 8 P.M.
- (C) screen 1: western at 7 P.M., sci-fi film at 9 P.M.
screen 2: mystery at 7 P.M., horror film at 9 P.M.
screen 3: romance at 8 P.M.
- (D) screen 1: romance at 7 P.M., mystery at 9 P.M.
screen 2: western at 7 P.M., horror film at 9 P.M.
screen 3: sci-fi film at 8 P.M.
- (E) screen 1: western at 7 P.M., mystery at 9 P.M.
screen 2: sci-fi film at 7 P.M., romance at 9 P.M.
screen 3: horror film at 8 P.M.

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14. Which one of the following CANNOT be an accurate list of the movies scheduled to be shown on screen 2 this evening, listing the 7 P.M. movie first?
- (A) the sci-fi film, the horror film
 - (B) the sci-fi film, the mystery
 - (C) the sci-fi film, the western
 - (D) the western, the horror film
 - (E) the western, the mystery
15. If the western and the sci-fi film are scheduled to be shown on the same screen, then which one of the following could be true of this evening's schedule?
- (A) The horror film is shown on screen 2.
 - (B) The mystery begins at 9 P.M.
 - (C) The romance is shown on screen 3.
 - (D) The sci-fi film begins at 7 P.M.
 - (E) The western begins at 8 P.M.
16. If the romance is scheduled to begin before the western does, then which one of the following must be true of this evening's schedule?
- (A) The horror film is shown on screen 1.
 - (B) The mystery begins at 7 P.M.
 - (C) The mystery is shown on screen 2.
 - (D) The sci-fi film begins at 9 P.M.
 - (E) The sci-fi film is shown on screen 2.
17. Which one of the following CANNOT be an accurate list of the movies scheduled to be shown on screen 1 this evening, listing the 7 P.M. movie first?
- (A) the sci-fi film, the horror film
 - (B) the sci-fi film, the mystery
 - (C) the western, the horror film
 - (D) the western, the mystery
 - (E) the western, the sci-fi film
18. If the sci-fi film and the romance are to be shown on the same screen, then which one of the following must be true of this evening's schedule?
- (A) The western begins at 7 P.M.
 - (B) The sci-fi film begins at 9 P.M.
 - (C) The mystery begins at 8 P.M.
 - (D) The romance begins at 9 P.M.
 - (E) The horror film begins at 8 P.M.

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Questions 19–23

A naturalist will give five lectures, each on a different type of bird: oystercatchers, petrels, rails, sandpipers, or terns. The lectures must be given in either Gladwyn Hall or Howard Auditorium, in an order that meets the following conditions:

The first lecture is in Gladwyn Hall.

The fourth lecture is in Howard Auditorium.

Exactly three of the lectures are in Gladwyn Hall.

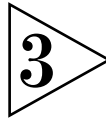
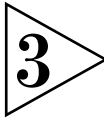
The lecture on sandpipers is in Howard Auditorium and is given earlier than the lecture on oystercatchers.

The lecture on terns is given earlier than the lecture on petrels, which is in Gladwyn Hall.

19. Which one of the following is an acceptable order for the lectures, from first to fifth?

- (A) oystercatchers, petrels, rails, sandpipers, terns
- (B) petrels, sandpipers, oystercatchers, terns, rails
- (C) rails, sandpipers, terns, petrels, oystercatchers
- (D) sandpipers, terns, oystercatchers, rails, petrels
- (E) terns, petrels, sandpipers, oystercatchers, rails

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20. Which one of the following must be false?
- (A) The first and second lectures are both in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (B) The second and third lectures are both in Howard Auditorium.
 - (C) The second and fifth lectures are both in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (D) The third and fourth lectures are both in Howard Auditorium.
 - (E) The third and fifth lectures are both in Gladwyn Hall.
21. If the lecture on terns is given in Howard Auditorium, which one of the following could be true of the third lecture?
- (A) It is on oystercatchers and is in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (B) It is on rails and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (C) It is on rails and is in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (D) It is on sandpipers and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (E) It is on terns and is in Howard Auditorium.
22. Which one of the following could be true of the fifth lecture?
- (A) It is on oystercatchers and is in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (B) It is on petrels and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (C) It is on rails and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (D) It is on sandpipers and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (E) It is on terns and is in Gladwyn Hall.
23. If the third lecture is on sandpipers, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) The second lecture is on oystercatchers and is in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (B) The fifth lecture is on oystercatchers and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (C) The second lecture is on rails and is in Howard Auditorium.
 - (D) The second lecture is on terns and is in Gladwyn Hall.
 - (E) The fourth lecture is on terns and is in Howard Auditorium.

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

26 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. The quantity and type of pollution that entered the river last Thursday night suggest that the local auto repair shop is responsible. But the penalty for this type of pollution is so severe that, unless stronger evidence is discovered or the perpetrator admits responsibility, we cannot be sufficiently certain of the identity of the polluter to justify imposing the penalty.

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

- (A) The more severe the penalty for an infraction is, the more certain one must be of the guilt of a party before being justified in imposing the penalty on that party.
- (B) Penalties for crimes should be severe enough to deter people from committing them, but not so severe as to undermine one's willingness to impose them.
- (C) The severity of the penalty imposed for an infraction should be proportional to the harm caused by that infraction.
- (D) The more severe the penalty for an offense is, the less likely it is that someone will come forward and admit responsibility for the offense.
- (E) The severity of the penalty for an offense should not be so great that one can never be sufficiently certain of guilt to justify punishment for that offense.

2. Depression is a serious problem for residents of nursing homes. However, a recent study has found that residents who developed personal bonds with pets had significantly lower rates of depression than did residents who did not develop personal bonds with pets.

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

- (A) Nursing-home residents are more subject to depression than any other individuals.
- (B) The best method for helping a nursing-home resident to overcome depression is to provide access to a pet.
- (C) High rates of depression among nursing-home residents may result at least in part from a lack of companionship.
- (D) Animal companionship is essential for psychological well-being.
- (E) Allowing free access to pets in nursing homes would eliminate problems relating to depression.

3. Humorous television advertisements are the only effective ones. For if something is humorous it will not only attract people's attention, it will hold their attention long enough for a message to be conveyed. And, obviously, for an advertisement to be effective it must convey its message.

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

- (A) It takes for granted that nothing but humor can attract a person's attention and hold it long enough for a message to be conveyed.
- (B) It confuses attracting a person's attention with holding a person's attention long enough for a message to be conveyed.
- (C) It treats a necessary condition for an advertisement's being effective as if it were a sufficient condition.
- (D) It uses two senses of the term "effective" without differentiating them.
- (E) It takes for granted that an advertisement's only purpose is to convey its message.

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4. Physician: Stories of people developing serious health problems shortly after receiving vaccinations have given rise to the question of whether vaccination is safe. But even if these stories are true, they need not be cause for concern. With millions of people being vaccinated every year, it is to be expected that some will develop health problems purely by coincidence shortly after receiving vaccinations.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the physician's argument?

- (A) For the most part, stories of people developing serious health problems shortly after receiving vaccinations involve vaccines that were recently introduced.
- (B) Some of the illnesses that vaccines are designed to prevent have become so rare that even if people are not vaccinated, they are unlikely to contract those illnesses.
- (C) People are no more likely, on average, to develop serious health problems shortly after receiving vaccinations than shortly before receiving vaccinations.
- (D) The health problems that some people have developed shortly after receiving vaccinations have been more serious than the health problems that the vaccines were intended to prevent.
- (E) In a few cases in which people developed serious health problems shortly after taking other medications, these problems were initially attributed to coincidence but were later determined to be due to the medications.

5. Sharita: Anyone who owns a cat should have it spayed or neutered unless they are willing to take care of the cat's offspring. It is because people fail to do this that there are so many stray cats around.

Chad: Stray cats are not only a nuisance, they spread diseases and cause injuries to other cats and to humans. People feed these animals out of kindness, but doing so only exacerbates the problem unless the cats are then captured and adopted.

Sharita's and Chad's statements provide the most support for the claim that they agree about which one of the following?

- (A) It is usually wrong to feed stray cats.
- (B) There are more stray cats than there should be.
- (C) Stray cats are a problem because of the risk they pose to humans.
- (D) Stray cats spread diseases to other cats.
- (E) It is mainly out of kindness that people feed stray cats.

6. Detective: People who repeatedly commit crimes like embezzlement or bribery without being caught tend to become more confident. With each success, they believe that getting caught is less likely. However, the more crimes a person commits, the greater the chance that one of those crimes will be solved. It is therefore likely that most people who commit embezzlement or bribery will eventually be caught.

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

- (A) The majority of people who commit embezzlement or bribery do so repeatedly.
- (B) People who commit embezzlement or bribery tend to be people who feel confident.
- (C) Embezzlement and bribery are more likely to be solved than are many other types of crimes.
- (D) People who repeatedly commit embezzlement or bribery become more and more careless the longer they avoid detection.
- (E) No one who commits embezzlement or bribery is ever caught the first time.

7. If grain prices double then the average price of a loaf of bread will rise between 10 and 15 percent, whereas the price of grain-fed beef will come close to doubling.

Which one of the following would, if true, most contribute to an explanation of the phenomenon described above?

- (A) Farmers engaged in very large-scale cattle production generally try to reduce the labor costs involved in the production and sale of beef.
- (B) The wholesale price per pound of beef is approximately ten times the wholesale price per pound of bread.
- (C) The labor and marketing costs in producing and selling bread represent most of its cost, but the cost of feeding cattle represents most of the cost of producing beef.
- (D) Only an insignificantly small proportion of the beef sold in retail markets is produced from cattle fed on grass rather than grain.
- (E) The vast majority of retail grocery outlets purchase the bread they sell from small independent bakers but purchase the meat they sell from large wholesale processing operations.

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8. Mark: The decongestant drug Zokaz was discontinued by its manufacturer because long-term studies revealed that it increased the risk of heart attack. Qualzan, another decongestant, works by essentially the same physiological mechanism as Zokaz. So Qualzan probably also increases the risk of heart attack.

Kathy: The decongestive effects of the two drugs do stem from the same physiological mechanism. But since they are different chemically, the two drugs probably have different side effects.

Which one of the following is a technique of reasoning used in Kathy's response to Mark?

- (A) using a product's overall record of safety as evidence that the product is not linked to a particular health problem
 - (B) attempting to discredit an argument by comparing it to another obviously flawed argument that is logically parallel
 - (C) arguing against a conclusion by raising questions about the validity of scientific studies cited in support of that conclusion
 - (D) attempting to undermine an argument by showing that it is incompatible with a fundamental principle of medicine
 - (E) challenging an argument from analogy by focusing on a dissimilarity between the things being compared
9. CEO: We have been falsely criticized for not being an environmentally responsible corporation. Environmentally responsible corporations are corporations that do all they can to pollute less. Our current production methods pollute significantly less than our old methods did, and there currently are no methods that do not produce any pollution.

The reasoning in the CEO's argument is flawed in that it

- (A) takes for granted that production methods that do not produce pollution cannot be developed
- (B) fails to take into account the possibility that different causes can have similar effects
- (C) generalizes too hastily from the inapplicability of a specific criticism to the inapplicability of a class of criticisms
- (D) takes for granted that because the company has attempted to reduce the amount of pollution produced, they must have succeeded
- (E) ignores the possibility that there are currently production methods that would allow the corporation to produce less pollution than it does now

10. A recent study showed that people who address problems quickly and directly are significantly less likely to have gum disease than are people who react to problems by refusing to think about them. Since stress can have a negative effect on the immune system, the study's results clearly indicate that some forms of gum disease are caused or aggravated by suppression of the immune system.

The argument requires the assumption that

- (A) painful conditions will interfere with a person's ability to address problems quickly and directly
- (B) refusing to think about something troubling contributes to a person's level of stress
- (C) people who have highly stressful lives tend to address problems quickly and directly
- (D) people who tend to address problems quickly and directly will invariably seek dental care at the first sign of problems
- (E) the reason some people refuse to think about problems is that they find addressing problems to be stressful

11. A science class stored one selection of various fruits at 30 degrees Celsius, a similar selection in similar conditions at 20 degrees, and another similar selection in similar conditions at 10 degrees. Because the fruits stored at 20 degrees stayed fresh longer than those stored at 30 degrees, and those stored at 10 degrees stayed fresh longest, the class concluded that the cooler the temperature at which these varieties of fruits are stored, the longer they will stay fresh.

The class's reasoning is flawed in that the class

- (A) generalized too readily from the fruits it tested to fruits it did not test
- (B) ignored the effects of other factors such as humidity and sunlight on the rate of spoilage
- (C) too readily extrapolated from a narrow range of temperatures to the entire range of temperatures
- (D) assumed without proof that its thermometer was reliable
- (E) neglected to offer any explanation for the results it discovered

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12. Though Earth's human population is increasing, it currently uses only a relatively small fraction of the supply of fresh water. Thus, claims that water shortages will plague humankind in the near future unless population growth trends change are simply mistaken.

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

- (A) Population growth trends are notoriously hard to predict with reasonable accuracy.
- (B) The amount of fresh water available to meet the needs of Earth's population varies significantly from region to region.
- (C) Not all of Earth's population will adopt water conservation methods in the near future.
- (D) If Earth's population continues to increase, it will eventually outstrip all available resources.
- (E) The percentage of fresh water used for agriculture is likely to grow more quickly than is the percentage used for industry.

13. Consultant: The dramatic improvements in productivity achieved during the Industrial Revolution resulted in large part from standardization of processes and procedures coupled with centralization of planning and decision making. Yet, in recent years, many already productive companies have further improved their productivity by giving individual employees greater influence in decision making and in how they do their work.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent paradox in the consultant's statements?

- (A) Most companies still try to improve productivity mainly through greater standardization and centralization of decision making.
- (B) Increased productivity is not the only benefit of giving individual employees greater control over their work; job satisfaction increases as well.
- (C) Most of the increases in industrial productivity that have occurred in recent years have been due to the introduction of advanced technology like industrial robots.
- (D) The innovations of the Industrial Revolution are only now being applied in those companies in which individual employees have traditionally been entirely in control of how they do their work.
- (E) Increases in productivity in highly productive companies depend on management's broad application of innovative ideas solicited from individual employees about their work.

14. Professor: The most important function of epic poetry is to transmit the values by which a group of people is to live. This transmission is accomplished not by an explicit discussion of those values, but rather by their embodiment in heroic figures, who are presented as role models. Imitating those role models gives meaning and direction to the lives of those who hear the poems.

If the professor's statements are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) An important function of poetry is to give meaning and direction to the lives of those who hear or read it.
- (B) Epic poems accomplish their most important function by presenting heroic figures as role models.
- (C) When values are represented in poetry, they are rarely if ever set forth explicitly.
- (D) For many groups of people, heroic figures serve as role models embodying the values by which those people are to live.
- (E) Only epic poetry presents heroic figures as role models that, if imitated, give meaning and direction to the lives of those who hear it.

15. Letter to the editor: You say that if the government were to confiscate a portion of the wages of convicted burglars when they reenter the workforce, it would be a form of stealing, hence an abuse of power. Yet under the proposal now being considered, the government would confiscate such wages in order to fund an account to compensate burglary victims. So even if confiscating a portion of burglars' wages were a form of stealing, it would still be justified.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to support the argument in the letter to the editor?

- (A) Money stolen from a burglar should be given to that burglar's victims.
- (B) Burglars are obligated to provide compensation to the same individuals they victimized.
- (C) The motive prompting an action determines whether or not that action is justified.
- (D) A crime is justified only if it is a means of compensating people who deserve compensation.
- (E) Stealing is never justified even if it benefits someone who has been a burglary victim.

16. Some heartburn-medication advertisements imply that unrelieved heartburn is likely to cause esophageal cancer. This is simply false. The fact is that only about 5 percent of people with severe heartburn have a condition called Barrett's esophagus, in which cells similar to those in the stomach's lining develop in the lower esophagus. Only these people have an increased risk of developing cancer because of heartburn.

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

- (A) Only those people with Barrett's esophagus can suffer an increased risk of developing cancer from heartburn.
 - (B) An increase in the risk of esophageal cancer arises from cells similar to those in the stomach's lining developing in the lower esophagus.
 - (C) Unrelieved heartburn is not likely to cause esophageal cancer.
 - (D) Some heartburn-medication advertisements imply that unrelieved heartburn is likely to cause esophageal cancer.
 - (E) The dangers touted by heartburn-medication advertisements will affect relatively few of the people who see those advertisements.
17. We can be sure that at least some halogen lamps are well crafted, because halogen lamps from most major manufacturers are on display at Furniture Labyrinth. Any item on display at Furniture Labyrinth is well crafted.

Which one of the following arguments is most similar in its reasoning to the argument above?

- (A) We can be confident that the temperature will drop abruptly on at least one day this week, for there is a chance of storms most days this week; whenever there are storms, the temperature drops suddenly.
- (B) We can be positive that there are at least a few disturbing sonnets, given that Melinda has written several different kinds of sonnets; everything Melinda writes is disturbing.
- (C) We can be sure that Gianna will get at least some good mechanical work done to her car, because she can have her car worked on at any of several shops in the city, and every shop is capable of doing good mechanical work.
- (D) We can be positive that at least some minnows are healthy, because many different species of minnow can be found in lakes nearby, and every lake nearby is teeming with healthy fish.
- (E) We can be confident that the cornmeal used at Matteo's Trattoria is healthful and organic, since cornmeal is among the ingredients used in preparing meals there; whenever a meal is prepared at Matteo's Trattoria, only healthful, organic ingredients are used.

18. Psychologists have found that the implementation of policies allowing work schedules to be tailored to individuals' needs does not typically increase managers' job satisfaction or their efficiency—although this may be because most managers already have the autonomy to adjust their own schedules. But these flexible-schedule policies do increase job satisfaction, productivity, and attendance among nonmanagerial employees. The benefits dissipate somewhat over time, however, and they are reduced even further if schedules are too elastic.

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

- (A) Implementing flexible schedules would be an effective means of increasing the job satisfaction and efficiency of managers who do not already have scheduling autonomy.
- (B) Flexible-schedule policies should be expected to improve the morale of some individual employees but not the overall morale of a company's workforce.
- (C) Flexible schedules should be expected to substantially improve a company's productivity and employee satisfaction in the long run.
- (D) There is little correlation between managers' job satisfaction and their ability to set their own work schedules.
- (E) The typical benefits of flexible-schedule policies cannot be reliably inferred from observations of the effects of such policies on managers.

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19. Viewers surveyed immediately after the televised political debate last year between Lopez and Tanner tended to think that Lopez had made the better arguments, but the survey respondents who reported that Lopez's arguments were better may have been biased in favor of Lopez. After all, Lopez eventually did win the election.

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

- (A) Most people who voted in the election that Lopez won did not watch the debate.
 - (B) Most people in the live audience watching the debate who were surveyed immediately afterward said that they thought that Tanner was more persuasive in the debate than was Lopez.
 - (C) The people who watched the televised debate were more likely to vote for Tanner than were the people who did not watch the debate.
 - (D) Most of the viewers surveyed immediately prior to the debate said that they would probably vote for Tanner.
 - (E) Lopez won the election over Tanner by a very narrow margin.
20. Recent medical and anthropological data show that prohibitions on the use of certain foods served important social, economic, and medical functions in ancient cultures. But these data cannot explain the origin of the prohibitions involved, since those who originally adopted and enforced them did not have access to the same data as modern researchers.

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

- (A) The origin of a food prohibition must be explained with reference to the understanding that the people who adopted and enforced the prohibition had.
- (B) The social, economic, and medical problems of a society may lead to the adoption of contradictory food prohibitions.
- (C) The social importance of the origin of a food prohibition is independent of the nutritional value of the food prohibited.
- (D) The original purpose of a food prohibition is often forgotten a few generations after the prohibition is introduced.
- (E) The people who originally adopted and enforced food prohibitions in ancient cultures generally had a nontechnical understanding of the medical functions of those prohibitions.

21. Editor: Most of the books of fiction we have published were submitted by literary agents for writers they represented; the rest were received directly from fiction writers from whom we requested submissions. No nonfiction manuscript has been given serious attention, let alone been published, unless it was from a renowned figure or we had requested the manuscript after careful review of the writer's book proposal.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the editor's statements?

- (A) Most unrequested manuscripts that the publishing house receives are not given serious attention.
- (B) Most of the books that the publishing house publishes that are not by renowned authors are books of fiction.
- (C) If a manuscript has received careful attention at the publishing house, then it is either a work of fiction or the work of a renowned figure.
- (D) The publishing house is less likely to give careful consideration to a manuscript that was submitted directly by a writer than one that was submitted by a writer's literary agent.
- (E) Any unrequested manuscripts not submitted by literary agents that the publishing house has published were written by renowned figures.

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22. If the budget does not allow for more dairy inspectors to be hired, most of the large dairies in the central valley will not meet federal standards governing the disposal of natural wastes, which can seep into streams and groundwater. The new district budget, however, does not allow for the hiring of more dairy inspectors. Consequently, most of the district's drinking water is likely to become polluted.

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

- (A) If most of the dairies in the central valley meet federal standards for the disposal of natural wastes, it is unlikely that most of the district's drinking water will become polluted.
- (B) To keep all the drinking water in the district clean requires more dairy inspectors to monitor the dairies' disposal of natural wastes.
- (C) All of the district's drinking water is likely to become polluted only if all of the large dairies in the central valley do not meet federal standards for the disposal of natural wastes.
- (D) Most of the district's drinking water is likely to become polluted if most of the large dairies in the central valley do not meet federal standards for the disposal of natural wastes.
- (E) If none of the large dairies in the central valley meets federal standards for the disposal of natural wastes, most of the district's drinking water is likely to become polluted.

23. Company president: Almost every really successful product introduced in the last ten years has been launched by a massive television advertising campaign. We are using a massive television advertising campaign to introduce the Vegetaste Burger. So the Vegetaste Burger will probably be very successful.

The flawed nature of the company president's argument can most effectively be demonstrated by noting that, by parallel reasoning, we could conclude that

- (A) the president of Corbin Corporation has an office that is not in Corbin's headquarters building, since almost all of the offices in Corbin's headquarters building are small, whereas Corbin's president has a large office
- (B) Donna has at least ten years of experience as a computer programmer, since almost every programmer who works for Coderight Software has at least ten years experience, and Donna will probably be hired as a programmer by Coderight
- (C) almost all of Acme's employees oppose the pending merger with Barrington Corporation, since almost all of Acme's employees are factory workers, and almost all of the factory workers at Acme oppose the merger
- (D) Robinson will probably be appointed as president of Sifton University, since almost every one of Sifton's previous presidents had a Ph.D., and Robinson has a Ph.D.
- (E) the novel *Safekeeping* will probably earn a profit for its publisher, Peninsula Press, since almost every novel published by Peninsula over the last ten years has been profitable

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Biologist: Scientists have discovered fossilized bacteria in rocks 3.5 billion years old. The fossils indicate that these bacteria were quite complex and so must have already had a long evolutionary history when fossilized 3.5 billion years ago. However, Earth is only 4.6 billion years old, so the first life on Earth must have appeared soon after the planet's formation, when conditions were extremely harsh. This suggests that life may be able to arise under many difficult conditions throughout the universe.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the biologist's argument by the claim that the fossilized bacteria discovered in rocks 3.5 billion years old must have had a long evolutionary history?

- (A) It is a claim for which no support is provided in the argument, and that is used to illustrate the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
- (B) It is a claim for which no support is provided in the argument, and that is used to support a claim that in turn lends support to the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
- (C) It is a claim for which some support is provided in the argument, and that itself is used to support another claim that in turn lends support to the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
- (D) It is a claim for which some support is provided in the argument, and that itself is not used to support any other claim in the argument.
- (E) It is a claim for which some support is provided in the argument, and that itself is used to support two distinct conclusions, neither of which is intended to provide support for the other.

25. At one time, many astronomers assumed that Earth remains motionless while the stars revolve around it. They concluded from this that the stars were not more than a few million miles from Earth. They reasoned that if the stars were farther away, they would have to move at tremendously great speeds in order to circle Earth during the day and reappear in roughly the same positions each night.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the reasoning described above?

- (A) If the stars do not revolve around Earth, it is possible for at least some stars to be more than a few million miles from Earth.
- (B) All stars move at exactly the same speed when they are revolving around Earth.
- (C) Earth does not remain motionless while the stars revolve around it.
- (D) Stars do not move at tremendously great speeds.
- (E) A star that is more than a million miles from Earth could reappear in roughly the same position each night.

26. People may praise the talent of a painter capable of realistically portraying a scene and dismiss as artistically worthless the efforts of abstract expressionists, but obviously an exact replica of the scene depicted is not the only thing people appreciate in a painting, for otherwise photography would have entirely displaced painting as an art form.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) using a claim about what most people appreciate to support an aesthetic principle
- (B) appealing to an aesthetic principle to defend the tastes that people have
- (C) explaining a historical fact in terms of the artistic preferences of people
- (D) appealing to a historical fact to support a claim about people's artistic preferences
- (E) considering historical context to defend the artistic preferences of people

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.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Arthur C. Brooks, "Can Money Buy Happiness?" ©2008 by American Enterprise Institute.

Vévé Clark, "Performing the Memory of Difference in Afro-Caribbean Dance: Katherine Dunham's Choreography, 1938–87." ©1994 by Oxford University Press, Inc.

Richard Layard, "Lionel Robbins Memorial Lectures 2002/3: Happiness: Has Social Science A Clue?" ©2003 by CEP.

Cass R. Sunstein, "A Note on 'Voluntary' versus 'Involuntary' Risks." ©1997 by Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum.

COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

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 Form 3LSN105

Reported Score	Raw Score	
	Lowest	Highest
180	99	101
179	98	98
178	*	*
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	95	95
174	94	94
173	93	93
172	92	92
171	91	91
170	89	90
169	88	88
168	87	87
167	85	86
166	84	84
165	82	83
164	80	81
163	79	79
162	77	78
161	75	76
160	73	74
159	72	72
158	70	71
157	68	69
156	66	67
155	64	65
154	63	63
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	57	58
150	55	56
149	54	54
148	52	53
147	50	51
146	49	49
145	47	48
144	46	46
143	44	45
142	43	43
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	37	37
137	35	36
136	34	34
135	33	33
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	28	28
130	27	27
129	26	26
128	25	25
127	23	24
126	22	22
125	21	21
124	20	20
123	19	19
122	18	18
121	17	17
120	0	16

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

ANSWER KEY

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

LSAT® Writing Sample Topic

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

Karen Dalton, the CEO and founder of a successful company, is deciding whether to remain CEO of the company or to step down to run for political office. Using the facts below write an essay in which you argue for one option over the other based on the following criteria:

- Dalton wants the company to continue to be successful.
- Dalton wants to advance political ideas that are important to her.

Dalton was instrumental in developing all of the product lines her company produces. The work needed to maintain and grow existing product lines is handled by Dalton’s employees and has generally been successful. Dalton has some ideas that she thinks might be developed into new product lines. She has been frustrated by some limitations to her company’s expansion due to regulations of her industry that she considers burdensome. She currently contributes heavily to politicians whose policies she supports. She is influential enough to get meetings with politicians across the political spectrum.

If Dalton runs for office, she has been promised the support of the leaders of her political party, which has been out of power but has seen its political representation steadily grow. The party has an antibusiness reputation. It would benefit from being represented by a successful businesswoman. Dalton agrees with the majority of its platform. She thinks that advancing the party’s platform would be good for the success of her company. Even if she is elected to office, her party might not achieve majority status. If her party does achieve majority status, it is likely to focus on regulatory reform that affects her industry.

WP-U114A

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.