



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 51

DECEMBER 2006

TEST ID: LL3051



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- Logical Reasoning..... SECTION I
 - Reading Comprehension..... SECTION II
 - Logical Reasoning..... SECTION III
 - Analytical Reasoning..... SECTION IV
 - Writing Sample Materials

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. Editorial: Almost every year the Smithfield River floods the coastal fishing community of Redhook, which annually spends \$3 million on the cleanup. Some residents have proposed damming the river, which would cost \$5 million but would prevent the flooding. However, their position is misguided. A dam would prevent nutrients in the river from flowing into the ocean. Fish that now feed on those nutrients would start feeding elsewhere. The loss of these fish would cost Redhook \$10 million annually.

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

- (A) The Smithfield River should be dammed to prevent flooding.
(B) Nutrients from the Smithfield River are essential to the local fish population.
(C) Damming the Smithfield River is not worth the high construction costs for such a project.
(D) For Redhook to build a dam on the Smithfield River would be a mistake.
(E) The Smithfield River floods cost Redhook \$3 million every year.
2. We already knew from thorough investigation that immediately prior to the accident, either the driver of the first vehicle changed lanes without signaling or the driver of the second vehicle was driving with excessive speed. Either of these actions would make a driver liable for the resulting accident. But further evidence has proved that the first vehicle's turn signal was not on, though the driver of that vehicle admits to having changed lanes. So the driver of the second vehicle is not liable for the accident.

Which one of the following would be most important to know in evaluating the conclusion drawn above?

- (A) whether the second vehicle was being driven at excessive speed
(B) whether the driver of the first vehicle knew that the turn signal was not on
(C) whether any other vehicles were involved in the accident
(D) whether the driver of the first vehicle was a reliable witness
(E) whether the driver of the second vehicle would have seen the turn signal flashing had it been on

3. In some places, iceberg lilies are the mainstay of grizzly bears' summer diets. The bears forage meadows for the lilies, uprooting them and eating their bulbs. Although the bears annually destroy a large percentage of the lilies, scientists have determined that the bears' feeding habits actually promote the survival of iceberg lilies.

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

- (A) When grizzly bears forage for iceberg lilies, they generally kill many more lilies than they eat.
(B) Iceberg lilies produce so many offspring that, when undisturbed, they quickly deplete the resources necessary for their own survival.
(C) A significantly smaller number of iceberg lily flowers are produced in fields where grizzly bears forage than in fields of undisturbed iceberg lilies.
(D) The geographic regions in which iceberg lilies are most prevalent are those regions populated by grizzly bears.
(E) Iceberg lilies contain plentiful amounts of some nutrients that are necessary for grizzly bears' survival.

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4. Advertisement: Seventy-five percent of dermatologists surveyed prefer Dermactin to all other brands of skin cream. Why? We consulted dermatologists during the development of Dermactin to ensure that you have the best skin cream on the market. So if you need a skin cream, use Dermactin.

The reasoning in the advertisement is questionable because the advertisement

- (A) overlooks the possibility that other types of doctors have cause to use Dermactin, which would render the sample unrepresentative
- (B) fails to state the number of dermatologists surveyed, which leaves open the possibility that the sample of doctors is too small to be reliable
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that some dermatologists are less qualified than others to evaluate skin cream
- (D) relies on an inappropriate appeal to the opinions of consumers with no special knowledge of skin care
- (E) overlooks the possibility that for a few people, using no skin cream is preferable to using even the best skin cream

5. Landscape architect: If the screen between these two areas is to be a hedge, that hedge must be of either hemlocks or Leyland cypress trees. However, Leyland cypress trees cannot be grown this far north. So if the screen is to be a hedge, it will be a hemlock hedge.

In which one of the following is the pattern of reasoning most similar to that in the landscape architect's argument?

- (A) If there is to be an entrance on the north side of the building, it will have to be approached by a ramp. However, a ramp would become impossibly slippery in winter, so there will be no entrance on the north side.
- (B) If visitors are to travel to this part of the site by automobile, there will be a need for parking spaces. However, no parking spaces are allowed for in the design. So if visitors are likely to come by automobile, the design will be changed.
- (C) The subsoil in these five acres either consists entirely of clay or consists entirely of shale. Therefore, if one test hole in the area reveals shale, it will be clear that the entire five acres has a shale subsoil.
- (D) Any path along this embankment must be either concrete or stone. But a concrete path cannot be built in this location. So if there is to be a path on the embankment, it will be a stone path.
- (E) A space the size of this meadow would be suitable for a playground or a picnic area. However, a playground would be noisy and a picnic area would create litter. So it will be best for the area to remain a meadow.

6. Deirdre: Many philosophers have argued that the goal of every individual is to achieve happiness—that is, the satisfaction derived from fully living up to one's potential. They have also claimed that happiness is elusive and can be achieved only after years of sustained effort. But these philosophers have been unduly pessimistic, since they have clearly exaggerated the difficulty of being happy. Simply walking along the seashore on a sunny afternoon causes many people to experience feelings of happiness.

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

- (A) It dismisses a claim because of its source rather than because of its content.
- (B) It fails to take into account that what brings someone happiness at one moment may not bring that person happiness at another time.
- (C) It allows the key term "happiness" to shift in meaning illicitly in the course of the argument.
- (D) It presumes, without providing justification, that happiness is, in fact, the goal of life.
- (E) It makes a generalization based on the testimony of a group whose views have not been shown to be representative.

7. Global ecological problems reduce to the problem of balancing supply and demand. Supply is strictly confined by the earth's limitations. Demand, however, is essentially unlimited, as there are no limits on the potential demands made by humans. The natural tendency for there to be an imbalance between demand and sustainable supply is the source of these global problems. Therefore, any solutions require reducing current human demand.

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

- (A) Supply and demand tend to balance themselves in the long run.
- (B) It is possible to determine the limitations of the earth's sustainable supply.
- (C) Actual human demand exceeds the earth's sustainable supply.
- (D) It is never possible to achieve a balance between the environmental supply and human demand.
- (E) Human consumption does not decrease the environmental supply.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. We can now dismiss the widely held suspicion that sugar consumption often exacerbates hyperactivity in children with attention deficit disorder. A scientific study of the effects of three common sugars—sucrose, fructose, and glucose—on children who have attention deficit disorder, with experimental groups each receiving a type of sugar in their diets and a control group receiving a sugar substitute instead of sugar, showed no statistically significant difference between the groups in thinking or behavior.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) Only one of the three types of sugar used in the study was ever widely suspected of exacerbating hyperactivity.
- (B) The consumption of sugar actually has a calming effect on some children.
- (C) The consumption of some sugar substitutes exacerbates the symptoms of hyperactivity.
- (D) The study included some observations of each group in contexts that generally tend to make children excited and active.
- (E) Some children believe that they can tell the difference between the taste of sugar and that of sugar substitutes.

9. Philosopher: An action is morally good if it both achieves the agent's intended goal and benefits someone other than the agent.

Which one of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle cited by the philosopher?

- (A) Colin chose to lie to the authorities questioning him, in an attempt to protect his friends. The authorities discovered his deception and punished Colin and his friends severely. But because he acted out of love for his friends, Colin's action was morally good.
- (B) Derek prepared a steak dinner to welcome his new neighbors to the neighborhood. When they arrived for dinner, Derek found out that the newcomers were strict vegetarians. Though the new neighbors were still grateful for Derek's efforts to welcome them, Derek's action was not morally good.
- (C) Ellen worked overtime hoping to get a promotion. The extra money she earned allowed her family to take a longer vacation that year, but she failed to get the promotion. Nevertheless, Ellen's action was morally good.
- (D) Louisa tried to get Henry into serious trouble by making it appear that he stole some expensive clothes from a store. But the store's detective realized what Louisa did, and so Louisa was punished rather than Henry. Since she intended to harm Henry, Louisa's action was not morally good.
- (E) Yolanda took her children to visit their grandfather because she wanted her children to enjoy their vacation and she knew they adored their grandfather. The grandfather and the children all enjoyed the visit. Though Yolanda greatly enjoyed the visit, her action was morally good.

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10. Columnist: A recent research report suggests that by exercising vigorously, one significantly lowers one's chances of developing certain cardio-respiratory illnesses. But exercise has this effect, the report concludes, only if the exercise is vigorous. Thus, one should not heed older studies purporting to show that nonstrenuous walking yields the same benefits.

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

- (A) fails to consider the possibility that the risk of developing certain cardio-respiratory illnesses can be reduced by means other than exercise
 - (B) fails to consider that those who exercise vigorously are at increased risk of physical injury caused by exercise
 - (C) overlooks the possibility that vigorous exercise may prevent life-endangering diseases that have little to do with the cardio-respiratory system
 - (D) fails to consider the possibility that those who engage in vigorous physical exercise are more likely than others to perceive themselves as healthy
 - (E) fails to show that a certain conclusion of the recent report is better justified than an opposing conclusion reached in older studies
11. Some statisticians believe that the method called extreme value theory (EVT) is a powerful analytical tool. The curves generated by traditional statistical methods to analyze empirical data on human longevity predict that some humans would live beyond 130 years. According to the curves EVT generates, however, the limit on human life spans is probably between 113 and 124 years. To date, no one has lived beyond the upper limits indicated by EVT analysis.
- Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?
- (A) EVT is, in general, a more reliable method for projecting future trends based on past observations than are traditional statistical methods.
 - (B) EVT fits the data about the highest observed human life spans more closely than do traditional statistical methods.
 - (C) According to the findings derived through the use of EVT, it is physically impossible for any human being to live longer than 124 years.
 - (D) Given the results generated by EVT, there is no point in conducting research aimed at greatly extending the upper limit on human life spans.
 - (E) Traditional statistical methods of empirical data analysis should eventually be replaced by some version of EVT.

12. The number of different synthetic chemical compounds that are known to be carcinogenic but are nonetheless used as pesticides, preservatives, or food additives is tiny compared to the number of nonsynthetic carcinogenic compounds widely found in plants and animals. It is therefore absurd to suppose that the rise in the cancer rate in recent decades is due to synthetic carcinogens.

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

- (A) the rise in the cancer rate in recent decades is due to increased exposure to nonsynthetic pollutants
 - (B) the rise in the cancer rate in recent decades is due to something other than increased exposure to carcinogens
 - (C) some synthetic chemical compounds that are not known to be carcinogenic are in other respects toxic
 - (D) people undergo significantly less exposure to carcinogens that are not synthetic than to those that are synthetic
 - (E) people can vary greatly in their susceptibility to cancers caused by nonsynthetic carcinogens
13. It is a mistake to think, as ecologists once did, that natural selection will eventually result in organisms that will be perfectly adapted to their environments. After all, perfect adaptation of an individual to its environment is impossible, for an individual's environment can vary tremendously; no single set of attributes could possibly prepare an organism to cope with all the conditions that it could face.
- Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the argument?
- (A) It is not possible for an individual to be perfectly adapted to its environment.
 - (B) Natural selection will never result in individuals that will be perfectly adapted to their environments.
 - (C) No single set of attributes could enable an individual organism to cope with all of the conditions that it might face.
 - (D) Because an individual's environment can vary tremendously, no individual can be perfectly adapted to its environment.
 - (E) Ecologists once believed that natural selection would eventually result in individuals that will be perfectly adapted to their environments.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

14. It would not be surprising to discover that the trade routes between China and the West were opened many centuries, even millennia, earlier than 200 B.C., contrary to what is currently believed. After all, what made the Great Silk Road so attractive as a trade route linking China and the West—level terrain, easily traversable mountain passes, and desert oases—would also have made it an attractive route for the original emigrants to China from Africa and the Middle East, and this early migration began at least one million years ago.

That a migration from Africa and the Middle East to China occurred at least one million years ago figures in the above reasoning in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is cited as conclusive evidence for the claim that trade links between China and the Middle East were established long before 200 B.C.
 - (B) It is an intermediate conclusion made plausible by the description of the terrain along which the migration supposedly took place.
 - (C) It is offered as evidence in support of the claim that trade routes between China and the West could easily have been established much earlier than is currently believed.
 - (D) It is offered as evidence against the claim that trade routes between China and Africa preceded those eventually established between China and the Middle East.
 - (E) It is the main conclusion that the argument attempts to establish about intercourse between China and the West.
15. The typological theory of species classification, which has few adherents today, distinguishes species solely on the basis of observable physical characteristics, such as plumage color, adult size, or dental structure. However, there are many so-called “sibling species,” which are indistinguishable on the basis of their appearance but cannot interbreed and thus, according to the mainstream biological theory of species classification, are separate species. Since the typological theory does not count sibling species as separate species, it is unacceptable.

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

- (A) the argument does not evaluate all aspects of the typological theory
- (B) the argument confuses a necessary condition for species distinction with a sufficient condition for species distinction
- (C) the argument, in its attempt to refute one theory of species classification, presupposes the truth of an opposing theory
- (D) the argument takes a single fact that is incompatible with a theory as enough to show that theory to be false
- (E) the argument does not explain why sibling species cannot interbreed

16. Chiu: The belief that a person is always morally blameworthy for feeling certain emotions, such as unjustifiable anger, jealousy, or resentment, is misguided. Individuals are responsible for only what is under their control, and whether one feels such an emotion is not always under one’s control.

Chiu’s conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Individuals do not have control over their actions when they feel certain emotions.
- (B) If a person is morally blameworthy for something, then that person is responsible for it.
- (C) Although a person may sometimes be unjustifiably angry, jealous, or resentful, there are occasions when these emotions are appropriate.
- (D) If an emotion is under a person’s control, then that person cannot hold others responsible for it.
- (E) The emotions for which a person is most commonly blamed are those that are under that person’s control.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. Industrial adviser: If two new processes under consideration are not substantially different in cost, then the less environmentally damaging process should be chosen. If, however, a company already employs an environmentally damaging process and retooling for a less damaging process would involve substantial cost, then that company should retool only if retooling is either legally required or likely to bring long-term savings substantially greater than the cost.

Which one of the following judgments conforms most closely to the principles described by the industrial adviser?

- (A) A new law offering companies tax credits for reducing pollution would enable a company to realize a slight long-term savings by changing to a more environmentally sound process for manufacturing dye, despite the substantial cost of retooling. In light of the new law, the company should change its process.
 - (B) In manufacturing pincushions, a company uses a process that, though legal, has come under heavy public criticism for the environmental damage it causes. The company should change its process to preserve its public image, despite some expected long-term losses from doing so.
 - (C) A company is considering two new processes for the manufacture of staples. Process A is more expensive than process B but not substantially so. However, process A is substantially less environmentally damaging than process B. The company should implement process A.
 - (D) Two new processes are being considered for the manufacture of ball bearings. The processes are similar, except that the chemicals used in process A will pollute a nearby river slightly more than will the chemicals for process B. Process A is also slightly cheaper than process B. The company should use process A.
 - (E) A company is considering changing its process for manufacturing shoelaces. The new process is cheaper and less environmentally damaging than the old. Both are legal. Changing processes would be costly, but the cost would be almost entirely recovered in long-term savings. The company should switch processes.
18. In a poll of a representative sample of a province's residents, the provincial capital was the city most often selected as the best place to live in that province. Since the capital is also the largest of that province's many cities, the poll shows that most residents of that province generally prefer life in large cities to life in small cities.
- The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it
- (A) overlooks the possibility that what is true of the residents of the province may not be true of other people
 - (B) does not indicate whether most residents of other provinces also prefer life in large cities to life in small cities
 - (C) takes for granted that when people are polled for their preferences among cities, they tend to vote for the city that they think is the best place to live
 - (D) overlooks the possibility that the people who preferred small cities over the provincial capital did so not because of their general feelings about the sizes of cities, but because of their general feelings about capital cities
 - (E) overlooks the possibility that most people may have voted for small cities even though a large city received more votes than any other single city
19. Geneticist: Genes, like viruses, have a strong tendency to self-replicate; this has led some biologists to call genes "selfish." This term is, in this instance, intended to be defined behaviorally: it describes what genes do without ascribing intentions to them. But even given that genes are ascribed no intentions, the label "selfish" as applied to genes is a misnomer. Selfishness only concerns bringing about the best conditions for oneself; creating replicas of oneself is not selfish.
- Which one of the following, if assumed, allows the geneticist's conclusion to be properly drawn?
- (A) Bringing about the best conditions for oneself is less important than doing this for others.
 - (B) Creating replicas of oneself does not help bring about the best conditions for oneself.
 - (C) The behavioral definition of "selfish" is incompatible with its everyday definition.
 - (D) To ignore the fact that self-replication is not limited to genes is to misunderstand genetic behavior.
 - (E) Biologists have insufficient evidence about genetic behavior to determine whether it is best described as selfish.

20. Only experienced salespeople will be able to meet the company's selling quota. Thus, I must not count as an experienced salesperson, since I will be able to sell only half the quota.

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

- (A) Only on Fridays are employees allowed to dress casually. Today is Friday but Hector is dressed formally. So he must not be going to work.
- (B) Only music lovers take this class. Thus, since Hillary is not taking this class, she apparently does not love music.
- (C) Only oceanographers enjoy the Atlantic in midwinter. Thus, we may expect that Gerald does not enjoy the Atlantic in midwinter, since he is not an oceanographer.
- (D) As this tree before us is a giant redwood, it follows that we must be in a northern latitude, since it is only in northern latitudes that one finds giant redwoods.
- (E) Only accomplished mountain climbers can scale El Capitan. Thus, Michelle must be able to scale El Capitan, since she is an accomplished mountain climber.

21. Designer: Any garden and adjoining living room that are separated from one another by sliding glass doors can visually merge into a single space. If the sliding doors are open, as may happen in summer, this effect will be created if it does not already exist and intensified if it does. The effect remains quite strong during colder months if the garden is well coordinated with the room and contributes strong visual interest of its own.

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

- (A) A garden separated from an adjoining living room by closed sliding glass doors cannot be well coordinated with the room unless the garden contributes strong visual interest.
- (B) In cold weather, a garden and an adjoining living room separated from one another by sliding glass doors will not visually merge into a single space unless the garden is well coordinated with the room.
- (C) A garden and an adjoining living room separated by sliding glass doors cannot visually merge in summer unless the doors are open.
- (D) A garden can visually merge with an adjoining living room into a single space even if the garden does not contribute strong visual interest of its own.
- (E) Except in summer, opening the sliding glass doors that separate a garden from an adjoining living room does not intensify the effect of the garden and room visually merging into a single space.

22. Last summer, after a number of people got sick from eating locally caught anchovies, the coastal city of San Martin advised against eating such anchovies. The anchovies were apparently tainted with domoic acid, a harmful neurotoxin. However, a dramatic drop in the population of *P. australis* plankton to numbers more normal for local coastal waters indicates that it is once again safe to eat locally caught anchovies.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to explain why it is now safe to lift the advisory?

- (A) *P. australis* is one of several varieties of plankton common to the region that, when ingested by anchovies, cause the latter to secrete small amounts of domoic acid.
- (B) *P. australis* naturally produces domoic acid, though anchovies consume enough to become toxic only when the population of *P. australis* is extraordinarily large.
- (C) Scientists have used *P. australis* plankton to obtain domoic acid in the laboratory.
- (D) A sharp decline in the population of *P. australis* is typically mirrored by a corresponding drop in the local anchovy population.
- (E) *P. australis* cannot survive in large numbers in seawater that does not contain significant quantities of domoic acid along with numerous other compounds.

23. Constance: The traditional definition of full employment as a 5 percent unemployment rate is correct, because at levels below 5 percent, inflation rises.

Brigita: That traditional definition of full employment was developed before the rise of temporary and part-time work and the fall in benefit levels. When people are juggling several part-time jobs with no benefits, or working in a series of temporary assignments, as is now the case, 5 percent unemployment is not full employment.

The dialogue most strongly supports the claim that Constance and Brigita disagree with each other about which one of the following?

- (A) what definition of full employment is applicable under contemporary economic conditions
- (B) whether it is a good idea, all things considered, to allow the unemployment level to drop below 5 percent
- (C) whether a person with a part-time job should count as fully employed
- (D) whether the number of part-time and temporary workers has increased since the traditional definition of full employment was developed
- (E) whether unemployment levels above 5 percent can cause inflation levels to rise

24. The supernova event of 1987 is interesting in that there is still no evidence of the neutron star that current theory says should have remained after a supernova of that size. This is in spite of the fact that many of the most sensitive instruments ever developed have searched for the tell-tale pulse of radiation that neutron stars emit. Thus, current theory is wrong in claiming that supernovas of a certain size always produce neutron stars.

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

- (A) Most supernova remnants that astronomers have detected have a neutron star nearby.
- (B) Sensitive astronomical instruments have detected neutron stars much farther away than the location of the 1987 supernova.
- (C) The supernova of 1987 was the first that scientists were able to observe in progress.
- (D) Several important features of the 1987 supernova are correctly predicted by the current theory.
- (E) Some neutron stars are known to have come into existence by a cause other than a supernova explosion.

25. On average, corporations that encourage frequent social events in the workplace show higher profits than those that rarely do. This suggests that the EZ Corporation could boost its profits by having more staff parties during business hours.

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

- (A) The great majority of corporations that encourage frequent social events in the workplace do so at least in part because they are already earning above-average profits.
- (B) Corporations that have frequent staff parties after business hours sometimes have higher profits than do corporations that have frequent staff parties during business hours.
- (C) The EZ Corporation already earns above-average profits, and it almost never brings play into the workplace.
- (D) Frequent social events in a corporate workplace leave employees with less time to perform their assigned duties than they would otherwise have.
- (E) At one time the EZ Corporation encouraged social events in the workplace more frequently than it currently does, but it has not always been one of the most profitable corporations of its size.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

28 Questions

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

- The work of South African writer Ezekiel Mphahlele has confounded literary critics, especially those who feel compelled to draw a sharp distinction between autobiography and fiction. These critics point
- (5) to Mphahlele's best-known works—his 1959 autobiography *Down Second Avenue* and his 1971 novel *The Wanderers*—to illustrate the problem of categorizing his work. While his autobiography traces his life from age five until the beginning of his
- (10) self-imposed 20-year exile at age thirty-eight, *The Wanderers* appears to pick up at the beginning of his exile and go on from there. Critics have variously decried the former as too fictionalized and the latter as too autobiographical, but those who focus on
- (15) traditional labels inevitably miss the fact that Mphahlele manipulates different prose forms purely in the service of the social message he advances.

- Even where critics give him a favorable reading, all too often their reviews carry a negative subtext.
- (20) For example, one critic said of *The Wanderers* that if anger, firsthand experiences, compassion, and topicality were the sole requirements for great literature, the novel might well be one of the masterpieces of this declining part of the twentieth
- (25) century. And although this critic may not have meant to question the literary contribution of the novel, there are those who are outright dismissive of *The Wanderers* because it contains an autobiographical framework and is populated with real-world
- (30) characters. Mphahlele briefly defends against such charges by pointing out the importance of the fictional father-son relationship that opens and closes the novel. But his greater concern is the social vision that pervades his work, though it too is prone to
- (35) misunderstandings and underappreciation. Mphahlele is a humanist and an integrationist, and his writings wonderfully articulate his vision of the future; but critics often balk at this vision because Mphahlele provides no road maps for bringing such a future
- (40) about.

- Mphahlele himself shows little interest in establishing guidelines to distinguish autobiography from fiction. Though he does refer to *Down Second Avenue* as an autobiography and *The Wanderers* as a
- (45) novel, he asserts that no novelist can write complete fiction or absolute fact. It is the nature of writing, at least the writing he cares about, that the details must be drawn from the writer's experiences, and thus are in some sense fact, but conveyed in such a way as to
- (50) maximize the effectiveness of the social message

- contained in the work, and thus inevitably fiction. As he claims, the whole point of the exercise of writing has nothing to do with classification; in all forms writing is the transmission of ideas, and important
- (55) ideas at that: "Whenever you write prose or poetry or drama you are writing a social criticism of one kind or another. If you don't, you are completely irrelevant—you don't count."

1. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements would Mphahlele be most likely to agree?
- (A) All works of literature should articulate a vision of the future.
- (B) It is not necessary for a writer to write works to fit predetermined categories.
- (C) Literary categories are worth addressing only when literary works are being unjustifiably dismissed.
- (D) Most works of literature that resemble novels could accurately be classified as autobiographies.
- (E) The most useful categories in literature are those that distinguish prose from poetry and poetry from drama.
2. The passage states that Mphahlele believes which one of the following?
- (A) Writing should provide a guide for achieving social change.
- (B) Writing should have as its goal the transmission of ideas.
- (C) Writing is most effective when it minimizes the use of real people and events to embellish a story.
- (D) Good writing is generally more autobiographical than fictional.
- (E) Fiction and autobiography are clearly identifiable literary forms if the work is composed properly.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. In lines 18–25, the author uses the phrase “negative subtext” in reference to the critic’s comment to claim that
- (A) the critic believes that Mphahlele himself shows little interest in establishing guidelines that distinguish fact from fiction in literature
 - (B) the comment is unfairly one-sided and gives no voice to perspectives that Mphahlele might embrace
 - (C) the requirement of firsthand experiences mentioned in the comment is in direct contradiction to the requirements of fiction
 - (D) the requirements for great literature mentioned in the comment are ill conceived, thus the requirements have little bearing on what great literature really is
 - (E) the requirements for great literature mentioned in the comment are not the sole requirements, thus Mphahlele’s work is implied by the critic not to be great literature
4. According to the passage, critics offer which one of the following reasons for their dismissal of *The Wanderers*?
- (A) It should not have been populated with real-world characters.
 - (B) It should have been presented as an autobiography.
 - (C) It does not clearly display Mphahlele’s vision.
 - (D) It intends to deliver controversial social criticisms.
 - (E) It places too much emphasis on relationships.
5. The author quotes Mphahlele (lines 55–58) primarily in order to
- (A) demonstrate Mphahlele’s eloquence as a writer
 - (B) provide a common goal of writing among novelists
 - (C) further elaborate the kind of writing Mphahlele values
 - (D) introduce the three literary forms Mphahlele uses to write social criticism
 - (E) show that Mphahlele makes no distinction among prose, poetry, and drama

6. Which one of the following aspects of Mphahlele’s work does the author of the passage appear to value most highly?
- (A) his commitment to communicating social messages
 - (B) his blending of the categories of fiction and autobiography
 - (C) his ability to redefine established literary categories
 - (D) his emphasis on the importance of details
 - (E) his plan for bringing about the future he envisions
7. Which one of the following is most strongly suggested by the information in the passage?
- (A) Mphahlele’s stance as a humanist and an integrationist derives from an outlook on writing that recognizes a sharp distinction between fiction and autobiography.
 - (B) The social vision contained in a work is irrelevant to critics who feel compelled to find distinct categories in which to place literary works.
 - (C) Critics are concerned with categorizing the works they read not as a means to judge the quality of the works but as a way of discovering tendencies within literary traditions.
 - (D) If Mphahlele were to provide direction as to how his vision of the future might be realized, more critics might find this vision acceptable.
 - (E) For a work to be classified as a novel, it must not contain any autobiographical elements.

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A vigorous debate in astronomy centers on an epoch in planetary history that was first identified by analysis of rock samples obtained in lunar missions. Scientists discovered that the major craters on the

- (5) Moon were created by a vigorous bombardment of debris approximately four billion years ago—the so-called late heavy bombardment (LHB). Projectiles from this bombardment that affected the Moon should also have struck Earth, a likelihood with profound
- (10) consequences for the history of Earth since, until the LHB ended, life could not have survived here.

Various theoretical approaches have been developed to account for both the evidence gleaned from samples of Moon rock collected during lunar

(15) explorations and the size and distribution of craters on the Moon. Since the sizes of LHB craters suggest they were formed by large bodies, some astronomers believe that the LHB was linked to the disintegration of an asteroid or comet orbiting the Sun. In this view,

(20) a large body broke apart and peppered the inner solar system with debris. Other scientists disagree and believe that the label “LHB” is in itself a misnomer. These researchers claim that a cataclysm is not necessary to explain the LHB evidence. They claim

(25) that the Moon’s evidence merely provides a view of the period concluding billions of years of a continuous, declining heavy bombardment throughout the inner solar system. According to them, the impacts from the latter part of the bombardment were

(30) so intense that they obliterated evidence of earlier impacts. A third group contends that the Moon’s evidence supports the view that the LHB was a sharply defined cataclysmic cratering period, but these scientists believe that because of its relatively brief

(35) duration, this cataclysm did not extend throughout the inner solar system. They hold that the LHB involved only the disintegration of a body within the Earth-Moon system, because the debris from such an event would have been swept up relatively quickly.

- (40) New support for the hypothesis that a late bombardment extended throughout the inner solar system has been found in evidence from the textural features and chemical makeup of a meteorite that has been found on Earth. It seems to be a rare example of
- (45) a Mars rock that made its way to Earth after being knocked from the surface of Mars. The rock has recently been experimentally dated at about four billion years old, which means that, if the rock is indeed from Mars, it was knocked from the planet at
- (50) about the same time that the Moon was experiencing the LHB. This tiny piece of evidence suggests that at least two planetary systems in the inner solar system experienced bombardment at the same time. However, to determine the pervasiveness of the LHB, scientists
- (55) will need to locate many more such rocks and perhaps obtain surface samples from other planets in the inner solar system.

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

- (A) The LHB is an intense meteorite bombardment that occurred about four billion years ago and is responsible for the cratering on the Moon and perhaps on other members of the inner solar system as well.
- (B) Astronomers now believe that they may never collect enough evidence to determine the true nature of the LHB.
- (C) If scientists continue to collect new clues at their current rate, the various LHB hypotheses can soon be evaluated and a clear picture will emerge.
- (D) The Moon’s evidence shows that the LHB was linked to a small body that disintegrated while in solar orbit and sprayed the inner solar system with debris.
- (E) New evidence has been found that favors the view that the LHB was widespread, but before competing theories of the LHB can be excluded, more evidence needs to be gathered.

9. The author’s attitude toward arguments that might be based on the evidence of the rock mentioned in the passage as being from Mars (lines 44–46) can most accurately be described as

- (A) ambivalence because the theory of the rock’s migration to Earth is at once both appealing and difficult to believe
- (B) caution because even if the claims concerning the rock’s origins can be proven, it is unwise to draw general conclusions without copious evidence
- (C) skepticism because it seems unlikely that a rock could somehow make its way from Mars to Earth after being dislodged
- (D) curiosity because many details of the rock’s interplanetary travel, its chemical analysis, and its dating analysis have not yet been published
- (E) outright acceptance because the origins of the rock have been sufficiently corroborated

10. The author mentions that the LHB “should also have struck Earth” (lines 8–9) primarily to

- (A) support a particular theory of the extent of the LHB
- (B) question the lack of LHB evidence found on Earth
- (C) advocate certain scientific models for the origins of life on Earth
- (D) provide a reason why scientists are interested in studying the LHB
- (E) introduce additional support for the dating of the LHB

11. The author implies that all theoretical approaches to the LHB would agree on which one of the following?
- (A) the approximate duration of the LHB
 - (B) the origin of the debris involved in the LHB
 - (C) the idea that cratering decreased significantly after the LHB
 - (D) the idea that the LHB destroyed the life that existed on Earth four billion years ago
 - (E) the approximate amount of debris involved in the LHB
12. According to the passage, the third group of scientists (line 31) believes that the LHB
- (A) affected only the Moon
 - (B) was so brief that its extent had to be fairly localized
 - (C) consisted of so little debris that it was absorbed quickly by the planets in the inner solar system
 - (D) occurred more recently than four billion years ago
 - (E) may have lasted a long time, but all its debris remained within the Earth-Moon system

13. Which one of the following, if true, would lend the most support to the view that the LHB was limited to Earth and the Moon?
- (A) An extensive survey of craters on Mars shows very little evidence for an increase in the intensity of projectiles striking Mars during the period from three billion to five billion years ago.
 - (B) Scientists discover another meteorite on Earth that they conclude had been knocked from the surface of the Moon during the LHB.
 - (C) A re-analysis of Moon rocks reveals that several originated on Earth during the LHB.
 - (D) Based on further testing, scientists conclude that the rock believed to have originated on Mars actually originated on the Moon.
 - (E) Excavations on both Earth and the Moon yield evidence that the LHB concluded billions of years of heavy bombardment.

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Specialists in international communications almost unanimously assert that the broadcasting in developing nations of television programs produced by industrialized countries amounts to cultural

- (5) imperialism: the phenomenon of one culture's productions overwhelming another's, to the detriment of the flourishing of the latter. This assertion assumes the automatic dominance of the imported productions and their negative effect on the domestic culture. But
- (10) the assertion is polemical and abstract, based on little or no research into the place held by imported programs in the economies of importing countries or in the lives of viewers. This is not to deny that dominance is sometimes a risk in relationships
- (15) between cultures, but rather to say that the assertion lacks empirical foundation and in some cases goes against fact. For one example, imported programs rarely threaten the economic viability of the importing country's own television industry. For
- (20) another, imported programs do not uniformly attract larger audiences than domestically produced programs; viewers are not part of a passive, undifferentiated mass but are individuals with personal tastes, and most of them tend to prefer domestically
- (25) produced television over imported television.

The role of television in developing nations is far removed from what the specialists assert. An anthropological study of one community that deals in part with residents' viewing habits where imported

- (30) programs are available cites the popularity of domestically produced serial dramas and points out that, because viewers enjoy following the dramas from day to day, television in the community can serve an analogous function to that of oral poetry,
- (35) which the residents often use at public gatherings as a daily journal of events of interest.

An empirical approach not unlike that of anthropologists is needed if communications specialists are to understand the impact of external

- (40) cultural influences on the lives of people in a society. The first question they must investigate is: Given the evidence suggesting that the primary relationship of imported cultural productions to domestic ones is not dominance, then what model best represents the true
- (45) relationship? One possibility is that, rather than one culture's productions dominating another's, the domestic culture absorbs the imported productions and becomes enriched. Another is that the imported productions fuse with domestic culture only where
- (50) the two share common aspects, such as the use of themes, situations, or character types that are relevant and interesting to both cultures.

Communications researchers will also need to consider how to assess the position of the individual

- (55) viewer in their model of cultural relationships. This model must emphasize the diversity of human responses, and will require engaging with the actual experiences of viewers, taking into account the variable contexts in which productions are
- (60) experienced, and the complex manner in which individuals ascribe meanings to those productions.

- 14. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) determine which of two hypotheses considered by a certain discipline is correct
 - (B) discredit the evidence offered for a claim made by a particular discipline
 - (C) argue that a certain discipline should adopt a particular methodology
 - (D) examine similar methodological weaknesses in two different disciplines
 - (E) compare the views of two different disciplines on an issue
- 15. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
 - (A) The author takes issue with an assertion, suggests reasons why the assertion is supported by its proponents, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, and presents examples to support the new view.
 - (B) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, suggests that a particular approach be taken by the proponents of the assertion, and discusses two questions that should be addressed in the new approach.
 - (C) The author takes issue with an assertion, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, presents examples that support the new view, and gives reasons why proponents of the assertion should abandon it and adopt the new view.
 - (D) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, suggests a change in the approach taken by the proponents of the assertion, and discusses two ways in which the new approach will benefit the proponents.
 - (E) The author takes issue with an assertion, presents examples that run counter to the assertion, introduces a new view that runs counter to the assertion, and suggests ways in which a compromise may be found between the view and the assertion.

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16. Which one of the following is the most logical continuation of the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) Lacking such an emphasis, we cannot judge conclusively the degree to which cultural relationships can be described by an abstract model.
 - (B) Without such an emphasis, we can be confident that the dominance view asserted by communications specialists will survive the criticisms leveled against it.
 - (C) Unless they do so, we cannot know for certain whether the model developed describes accurately the impact of external cultural influences on the lives of people.
 - (D) Until they agree to do so, we can remain secure in the knowledge that communications specialists will never fully gain the scientific credibility they so passionately crave.
 - (E) But even with such an emphasis, it will be the extent to which the model accurately describes the economic relationship between cultures that determines its usefulness.
17. The author most likely discusses an anthropological study in the second paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) provide to international communications specialists a model of cultural relationships
 - (B) describe to international communications specialists new ways of conducting their research
 - (C) highlight the flaws in a similar study conducted by international communications specialists
 - (D) cite evidence that contradicts claims made by international communications specialists
 - (E) support the claim that international communications specialists need to take the diversity of individual viewing habits into account
18. Which one of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the television viewers who were the subject of the study discussed in the second paragraph?
- (A) They will gradually come to prefer imported television programs over domestic ones.
 - (B) They are likely someday to give up oral poetry in favor of watching television exclusively.
 - (C) They would likely watch more television if they did not have oral poetry.
 - (D) They enjoy domestic television programs mainly because they have little access to imported ones.
 - (E) They watch television for some of the same reasons that they enjoy oral poetry.

19. According to the author, an empirical study of the effect of external cultural influences on the lives of people in a society must begin by identifying
- (A) the viewing habits and tastes of the people in the society
 - (B) an accurate model of how imported cultural productions influence domestic ones
 - (C) the role of the external cultural influences in the daily life of the people in the society
 - (D) shared aspects of domestic and imported productions popular with mass audiences
 - (E) social factors that affect how external cultural productions are given meaning by viewers
20. Suppose a study is conducted that measures the amount of airtime allotted to imported television programming in the daily broadcasting schedules of several developing nations. Given the information in the passage, the results of that study would be most directly relevant to answering which one of the following questions?
- (A) How does the access to imported cultural productions differ among these nations?
 - (B) What are the individual viewing habits of citizens in these nations?
 - (C) How influential are the domestic television industries in these nations?
 - (D) Do imported programs attract larger audiences than domestic ones in these nations?
 - (E) What model best describes the relationship between imported cultural influences and domestic culture in these nations?

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Computers have long been utilized in the sphere of law in the form of word processors, spreadsheets, legal research systems, and practice management systems. Most exciting, however, has been the

- (5) prospect of using artificial intelligence techniques to create so-called legal reasoning systems—computer programs that can help to resolve legal disputes by reasoning from and applying the law. But the practical benefits of such automated reasoning
- (10) systems have fallen short of optimistic early predictions and have not resulted in computer systems that can independently provide expert advice about substantive law. This is not surprising in light of the difficulty in resolving problems involving the
- (15) meaning and applicability of rules set out in a legal text.

Early attempts at automated legal reasoning focused on the doctrinal nature of law. They viewed law as a set of rules, and the resulting computer systems

(20) were engineered to make legal decisions by determining the consequences that followed when its stored set of legal rules was applied to a collection of evidentiary data. Such systems underestimated the problems of interpretation that can arise at every stage of a legal

(25) argument. Examples abound of situations that are open to differing interpretations: whether a mobile home in a trailer park is a house or a motor vehicle, whether a couple can be regarded as married in the absence of a formal legal ceremony, and so on. Indeed, many notions

(30) invoked in the text of a statute may be deliberately left undefined so as to allow the law to be adapted to unforeseen circumstances. But in order to be able to apply legal rules to novel situations, systems have to be equipped with a kind of comprehensive knowledge of

(35) the world that is far beyond their capabilities at present or in the foreseeable future.

Proponents of legal reasoning systems now argue that accommodating reference to, and reasoning from, cases improves the chances of producing a successful

- (40) system. By focusing on the practice of reasoning from precedents, researchers have designed systems called case-based reasoners, which store individual example cases in their knowledge bases. In contrast to a system that models legal knowledge based on a
- (45) set of rules, a case-based reasoner, when given a concrete problem, manipulates the cases in its knowledge base to reach a conclusion based on a similar case. Unfortunately, in the case-based systems currently in development, the criteria for similarity
- (50) among cases are system dependent and fixed by the designer, so that similarity is found only by testing for the presence or absence of predefined factors. This simply postpones the apparently intractable problem of developing a system that can discover for
- (55) itself the factors that make cases similar in relevant ways.

21. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Attempts to model legal reasoning through computer programs have not been successful because of problems of interpreting legal discourse and identifying appropriate precedents.
- (B) Despite signs of early promise, it is now apparent that computer programs have little value for legal professionals in their work.
- (C) Case-based computer systems are vastly superior to those computer systems based upon the doctrinal nature of the law.
- (D) Computers applying artificial intelligence techniques show promise for revolutionizing the process of legal interpretation in the relatively near future.
- (E) Using computers can expedite legal research, facilitate the matching of a particular case to a specific legal principle, and even provide insights into possible flaws involving legal reasoning.
22. The logical relationship of lines 8–13 of the passage to lines 23–25 and 49–53 of the passage is most accurately described as
- (A) a general assertion supported by two specific observations
- (B) a general assertion followed by two arguments, one of which supports and one of which refutes the general assertion
- (C) a general assertion that entails two more specific assertions
- (D) a theoretical assumption refuted by two specific observations
- (E) a specific observation that suggests two incompatible generalizations
23. In the passage as a whole, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) arguing that computers can fundamentally change how the processes of legal interpretation and reasoning are conducted in the future
- (B) indicating that the law has subtle nuances that are not readily dealt with by computerized legal reasoning programs
- (C) demonstrating that computers are approaching the point where they can apply legal precedents to current cases
- (D) suggesting that, because the law is made by humans, computer programmers must also apply their human intuition when designing legal reasoning systems
- (E) defending the use of computers as essential and indispensable components of the modern legal profession

24. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about computerized automated legal reasoning systems?
- (A) These systems have met the original expectations of computer specialists but have fallen short of the needs of legal practitioners.
 - (B) Progress in research on these systems has been hindered, more because not enough legal documents are accessible by computer than because theoretical problems remain unsolved.
 - (C) These systems will most likely be used as legal research tools rather than as aids in legal analysis.
 - (D) Rule systems will likely replace case-based systems over time.
 - (E) Developing adequate legal reasoning systems would require research breakthroughs by computer specialists.
25. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage's discussion of requirements for developing effective automated legal reasoning systems that the author would agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Focusing on the doctrinal nature of law is the fundamental error made by developers of automated legal systems.
 - (B) Contemporary computers do not have the required memory capability to store enough data to be effective legal reasoning systems.
 - (C) Questions of interpretation in rule-based legal reasoning systems must be settled by programming more legal rules into the systems.
 - (D) Legal statutes and reasoning may involve innovative applications that cannot be modeled by a fixed set of rules, cases, or criteria.
 - (E) As professionals continue to use computers in the sphere of law they will develop the competence to use legal reasoning systems effectively.
26. Based on the passage, which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred concerning case-based reasoners?
- (A) The major problem in the development of these systems is how to store enough cases in their knowledge bases.
 - (B) These systems are more useful than rule systems because case-based reasoners are based on a simpler view of legal reasoning.
 - (C) Adding specific criteria for similarity among cases to existing systems would not overcome an important shortcoming of these systems.
 - (D) These systems can independently provide expert advice about legal rights and duties in a wide range of cases.
 - (E) These systems are being designed to attain a much more ambitious goal than had been set for rule systems.
27. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as an important characteristic of many statutes that frustrates the application of computerized legal reasoning systems?
- (A) complexity of syntax
 - (B) unavailability of relevant precedents
 - (C) intentional vagueness and adaptability
 - (D) overly narrow intent
 - (E) incompatibility with previous statutes
28. The examples of situations that are open to differing interpretations (lines 25–30) function in the passage to
- (A) substantiate the usefulness of computers in the sphere of law
 - (B) illustrate a vulnerability of rule systems in computerized legal reasoning
 - (C) isolate issues that computer systems are in principle incapable of handling
 - (D) explain how legal rules have been adapted to novel situations
 - (E) question the value of reasoning from precedents in interpreting legal rules

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

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. Studies have shown that treating certain illnesses with treatment X produces the same beneficial changes in patients' conditions as treating the same illnesses with treatment Y. Furthermore, treatment X is quicker and less expensive than treatment Y. Thus, in treating these illnesses, treatment X should be preferred to treatment Y.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument above?

- (A) Unlike treatment Y, treatment X has produced harmful side effects in laboratory animals.
- (B) There are other illnesses for which treatment Y is more effective than treatment X.
- (C) Until recently, treatment X was more expensive than treatment Y.
- (D) Treatment Y is prescribed more often by physicians than treatment X.
- (E) A third treatment, treatment Z, is even quicker and less expensive than treatment X.

2. Some political thinkers hope to devise a form of government in which every citizen's rights are respected. But such a form of government is impossible. For any government must be defined and controlled by laws that determine its powers and limits; and it is inevitable that some individuals will learn how to interpret these laws to gain a greater share of political power than others have.

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

- (A) In any form of government that leads to unequal distribution of political power, the rights of the majority of people will be violated.
- (B) A government can ensure that every citizen's rights are respected by keeping the citizens ignorant of the laws.
- (C) Not all the laws that define a government's power and limits can be misinterpreted.
- (D) In any form of government, if anybody gains a greater share of political power than others have, then somebody's rights will be violated.
- (E) People who have more political power than others have tend to use it to acquire an even greater share of political power.

3. Safety considerations aside, nuclear power plants are not economically feasible. While the cost of fuel for nuclear plants is significantly lower than the cost of conventional fuels, such as coal and oil, nuclear plants are far more expensive to build than are conventional power plants.

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

- (A) Safety regulations can increase the costs of running both conventional and nuclear power plants.
 - (B) Conventional power plants spend more time out of service than do nuclear power plants.
 - (C) The average life expectancy of a nuclear power plant is shorter than that of a conventional one.
 - (D) Nuclear power plants cost less to build today than they cost to build when their technology was newly developed.
 - (E) As conventional fuels become scarcer their cost will increase dramatically, which will increase the cost of running a conventional power plant.
4. Pundit: The average salary for teachers in our society is lower than the average salary for athletes. Obviously, our society values sports more than it values education.

The reasoning in the pundit's argument is questionable because the argument

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that sports have some educational value
- (B) fails to consider that the total amount of money spent on education may be much greater than the total spent on sports
- (C) fails to consider both that most teachers are not in the classroom during the summer and that most professional athletes do not play all year
- (D) compares teachers' salaries only to those of professional athletes rather than also to the salaries of other professionals
- (E) fails to compare salaries for teachers in the pundit's society to salaries for teachers in other societies

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5. The area of mathematics called “gauge field theory,” though investigated in the nineteenth century, has only relatively recently been applied to problems in contemporary quantum mechanics. Differential geometry, another area of mathematics, was investigated by Gauss in the early nineteenth century, long before Einstein determined that one of its offspring, tensor analysis, was the appropriate mathematics for exploring general relativity.

Which one of the following is best illustrated by the examples presented above?

- (A) Applications of some new theories or techniques in mathematics are unrecognized until long after the discovery of those theories or techniques.
 - (B) Mathematicians are sometimes able to anticipate which branches of their subject will prove useful to future scientists.
 - (C) The discoveries of modern physics would not have been possible without major mathematical advances made in the nineteenth century.
 - (D) The nineteenth century stands out among other times as a period of great mathematical achievement.
 - (E) Mathematics tends to advance more quickly than any of the physical sciences.
6. Recently discovered bird fossils are about 20 million years older than the fossils of the birdlike dinosaurs from which the birds are generally claimed to have descended. So these newly discovered fossils show, contrary to the account espoused by most paleontologists, that no bird descended from any dinosaur.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) draws a generalization that is broader than is warranted by the findings cited
- (B) rejects the consensus view of experts in the field without providing any counterevidence
- (C) attacks the adherents of the opposing view personally instead of addressing any reason for their view
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that dinosaurs descended from birds
- (E) ignores the possibility that dinosaurs and birds descended from a common ancestor

7. Whether one is buying men’s or women’s clothing, it pays to consider fashion trends. A classic suit may stay in style for as long as five years, so it is worthwhile to pay more to get a well-constructed one. A trendy hat that will go out of style in a year or two should be purchased as cheaply as possible.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the principle underlying the reasoning above?

- (A) Formal attire tends to be designed and constructed to last longer than casual attire.
 - (B) The amount of money one spends on a garment should be roughly proportionate to the length of time one plans to keep wearing it.
 - (C) One should not buy a cheaply made garment when a well-constructed garment is available.
 - (D) The amount of money one spends on clothing should be roughly the same whether one is purchasing men’s or women’s attire.
 - (E) It is more appropriate to spend money on office attire than on casual attire.
8. Engineers are investigating the suitability of Wantastiquet Pass as the site of a new bridge. Because one concern is whether erosion could eventually weaken the bridge’s foundations, they contracted for two reports on erosion in the region. Although both reports are accurate, one claims that the region suffers relatively little erosion, while the other claims that regional erosion is heavy and a cause for concern.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain how both reports could be accurate?

- (A) Neither report presents an extensive chemical analysis of the soil in the region.
- (B) Both reports include computer-enhanced satellite photographs.
- (C) One report was prepared by scientists from a university, while the other report was prepared by scientists from a private consulting firm.
- (D) One report focuses on regional topsoil erosion, while the other report focuses on riverbank erosion resulting from seasonal floods.
- (E) One report cost nearly twice as much to prepare as did the other report.

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9. Letter to the editor: I have never seen such flawed reasoning and distorted evidence as that which you tried to pass off as a balanced study in the article "Speed Limits, Fatalities, and Public Policy." The article states that areas with lower speed limits had lower vehicle-related fatality rates than other areas. However, that will not be true for long, since vehicle-related fatality rates are rising in the areas with lower speed limits. So the evidence actually supports the view that speed limits should be increased.

The reasoning in the letter writer's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) bases its conclusion on findings from the same article that it is criticizing
 - (B) fails to consider the possibility that automobile accidents that occur at high speeds often result in fatalities
 - (C) fails to consider the possibility that not everyone wants to drive faster
 - (D) fails to consider the possibility that the vehicle-related fatality rates in other areas are also rising
 - (E) does not present any claims as evidence against the opposing viewpoint
10. Human settlement of previously uninhabited areas tends to endanger species of wildlife. However, the Mississippi kite, a bird found on the prairies of North America, flourishes in areas that people have settled. In fact, during the five years since 1985 its population has risen far more rapidly in towns than in rural areas.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the Mississippi kite population does not follow the usual pattern?

- (A) Residents of prairie towns have been setting off loud firecrackers near kites' roosting spots because of the birds' habit of diving at people and frightening them.
- (B) Towns on the prairies tend to be small, with a low density of human population and large numbers of wild birds and animals.
- (C) Since the international migratory bird protection treaty of 1972, it has been illegal to shoot kites, and the treaty has been effectively enforced.
- (D) Wildlife such as pigeons and raccoons had already adapted successfully to towns and cities long before there were towns on the North American prairies.
- (E) Trees are denser in towns than elsewhere on the prairie, and these denser trees provide greater protection from hail and windstorms for kites' nests and eggs.

11. When a major record label signs a contract with a band, the label assumes considerable financial risk. It pays for videos, album art, management, and promotions. Hence, the band does not need to assume nearly as much risk as it would if it produced its own records independently. For this reason, it is only fair for a major label to take a large portion of the profits from the record sales of any band signed with it.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that a band signed with a major label does not need to assume nearly as much risk as it would if it produced its own records independently?

- (A) It is the only conclusion that the argument attempts to establish.
- (B) It is one of two unrelated conclusions, each of which the same premises are used to support.
- (C) It is a general principle from which the argument's conclusion follows as a specific instance.
- (D) It describes a phenomenon for which the rest of the argument offers an explanation.
- (E) Premises are used to support it, and it is used to support the main conclusion.

12. Commentator: Recently, articles criticizing the environmental movement have been appearing regularly in newspapers. According to Winslow, this is due not so much to an antienvironmental bias among the media as to a preference on the part of newspaper editors for articles that seem "daring" in that they seem to challenge prevailing political positions. It is true that editors like to run antienvironmental pieces mainly because they seem to challenge the political orthodoxy. But serious environmentalism is by no means politically orthodox, and antienvironmentalists can hardly claim to be dissidents, however much they may have succeeded in selling themselves as renegades.

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

- (A) Winslow is correct about the preference of newspaper editors for controversial articles.
- (B) Critics of environmentalism have not successfully promoted themselves as renegades.
- (C) Winslow's explanation is not consonant with the frequency with which critiques of environmentalism are published.
- (D) The position attacked by critics of environmentalism is actually the prevailing political position.
- (E) Serious environmentalism will eventually become a prevailing political position.



13. Philosopher: Some of the most ardent philosophical opponents of democracy have rightly noted that both the inherently best and the inherently worst possible forms of government are those that concentrate political power in the hands of a few. Thus, since democracy is a consistently mediocre form of government, it is a better choice than rule by the few.

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

- (A) A society should adopt a democratic form of government if and only if most members of the society prefer a democratic form of government.
- (B) In choosing a form of government, it is better for a society to avoid the inherently worst than to seek to attain the best.
- (C) The best form of government is the one that is most likely to produce an outcome that is on the whole good.
- (D) Democratic governments are not truly equitable unless they are designed to prevent interest groups from exerting undue influence on the political process.
- (E) It is better to choose a form of government on the basis of sound philosophical reasons than on the basis of popular preference.

14. Expert: What criteria distinguish addictive substances from nonaddictive ones? Some have suggested that any substance that at least some habitual users can cease to use is nonaddictive. However, if this is taken to be the sole criterion of nonaddictiveness, some substances that most medical experts classify as prime examples of addictive substances would be properly deemed nonaddictive. Any adequate set of criteria for determining a substance's addictiveness must embody the view, held by these medical experts, that a substance is addictive only if withdrawal from its habitual use causes most users extreme psychological and physiological difficulty.

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

- (A) If a person experiences extreme psychological and physiological difficulty in ceasing to use a substance habitually, that substance is addictive.
- (B) Fewer substances would be deemed addictive than are deemed so at present if an adequate definition of "addictive" were employed.
- (C) A substance that some habitual users can cease to use with little or no psychological or physiological difficulty is addictive only if that is not true for most habitual users.
- (D) A chemical substance habitually used by a person throughout life without significant psychological or physiological difficulty is nonaddictive.
- (E) "Addiction" is a term that is impossible to define with precision.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

15. Sociologist: A contention of many of my colleagues—that the large difference between the wages of the highest- and lowest-paid workers will inevitably become a source of social friction—is unfounded. Indeed, the high differential should have an opposite effect, for it means that companies will be able to hire freely in response to changing conditions. Social friction arises not from large wage differences, but from wage levels that are static or slow changing.

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

- (A) When companies can hire freely in response to changing conditions, wage levels do not tend to be static or slow changing.
 - (B) People who expect their wages to rise react differently than do others to obvious disparities in income.
 - (C) A lack of financial caution causes companies to expand their operations.
 - (D) A company's ability to respond swiftly to changing conditions always benefits its workers.
 - (E) Even relatively well-paid workers may become dissatisfied with their jobs if their wages never change.
16. Publisher: The new year is approaching, and with it the seasonal demand for books on exercise and fitness. We must do whatever it takes to ship books in that category on time; our competitors have demonstrated a high level of organization, and we cannot afford to be outsold.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion drawn in the publisher's argument?

- (A) The company should make shipping books its highest priority.
- (B) By increasing its efficiency, the company can maintain its competitive edge.
- (C) The company will be outsold if it does not maintain its competitors' high level of organization.
- (D) It is imperative that the company ship fitness and exercise books on time.
- (E) The company should do whatever is required in order to adopt its competitors' shipping practices.

17. Advertiser: There's nothing wrong with a tool that has ten functions until you need a tool that can perform an eleventh function! The VersaTool can perform more functions than any other tool. If you use the VersaTool, therefore, you will need additional tools less often than you would using any other multiple-function tool.

The reasoning in the advertiser's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the VersaTool might

- (A) include some functions that are infrequently or never needed
 - (B) include a number of functions that are difficult to perform with any tool
 - (C) cost more than the combined cost of two other multiple-function tools that together perform more functions than the VersaTool
 - (D) be able to perform fewer often-needed functions than some other multiple-function tool
 - (E) not be able to perform individual functions as well as single-function tools
18. The flagellum, which bacteria use to swim, requires many parts before it can propel a bacterium at all. Therefore, an evolutionary ancestor of bacteria that had only a few of these parts would gain no survival advantage from them.

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

- (A) Any of bacteria's evolutionary ancestors that had only a few of the parts of the flagellum would be at a disadvantage relative to similar organisms that had none of these parts.
- (B) For parts now incorporated into the flagellum to have aided an organism's survival, they would have had to help it swim.
- (C) All parts of the flagellum are vital to each of its functions.
- (D) No evolutionary ancestor of bacteria had only a few of the parts of the flagellum.
- (E) Any of bacteria's evolutionary ancestors that lacked a flagellum also lacked the capacity to swim.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



19. Style manual: Archaic spellings and styles of punctuation in direct quotations from older works are to be preserved if they occur infrequently and do not interfere with a reader's comprehension. However, if they occur frequently, the editor may modernize them, inserting a note with an explanation to this effect in the text, or if similar modernizing has been done in more than one quotation, inserting a general statement in the preface. On the other hand, obvious typographical errors in quotations from modern works may be corrected without explanation.

Which one of the following follows logically from the statements above?

- (A) If an editor corrects the spelling of a quoted word and the word occurs only once in the text, then an explanation should appear in a note or in the text.
- (B) An editor may modernize an archaic spelling of a word found in a modern work without providing an explanation.
- (C) An editor should modernize an archaic spelling of a word that is quoted from an older work if the spelling interferes with reader comprehension.
- (D) An editor may modernize punctuation directly quoted from an older work if that punctuation occurs frequently and interferes with reader comprehension.
- (E) If an editor modernizes only one of several similar instances of quoted archaic punctuation, an explanation should appear in the preface of the work.

20. Whoever murdered Jansen was undoubtedly in Jansen's office on the day of the murder, and both Samantha and Herbert were in Jansen's office on that day. If Herbert had committed the murder, the police would have found either his fingerprints or his footprints at the scene of the crime. But if Samantha was the murderer, she would have avoided leaving behind footprints or fingerprints. The police found fingerprints but no footprints at the scene of the crime. Since the fingerprints were not Herbert's, he is not the murderer. Thus Samantha must be the killer.

Which one of the following, if assumed, allows the conclusion that Samantha was the killer to be properly inferred?

- (A) If there had been footprints at the scene of the crime, the police would have found them.
- (B) Jansen's office was the scene of the crime.
- (C) No one but Herbert and Samantha was in Jansen's office on the day of the murder.
- (D) The fingerprints found at the scene of the crime were not Jansen's.
- (E) The fingerprints found at the scene of the crime were not Samantha's.

21. Most opera singers who add demanding roles to their repertoires at a young age lose their voices early. It has been said that this is because their voices have not yet matured and hence lack the power for such roles. But young singers with great vocal power are the most likely to ruin their voices. The real problem is that most young singers lack the technical training necessary to avoid straining their vocal cords—especially when using their full vocal strength. Such misuse of the cords inevitably leads to a truncated singing career.

Which one of the following does the information above most strongly support?

- (A) Young opera singers without great vocal power are unlikely to ruin their voices by singing demanding roles.
- (B) Some young opera singers ruin their voices while singing demanding roles because their vocal cords have not yet matured.
- (C) Only opera singers with many years of technical training should try to sing demanding roles.
- (D) Only mature opera singers can sing demanding roles without undue strain on their vocal cords.
- (E) Most young opera singers who sing demanding roles strain their vocal cords.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22. Food that is very high in fat tends to be unhealthy. These brownies are fat-free, while those cookies contain a high percentage of fat. Therefore, these fat-free brownies are healthier than those cookies are.

Which one of the following exhibits flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) Canned foods always contain more salt than frozen foods do. Therefore, these canned peas contain more salt than those frozen peas do.
- (B) Vegetables that are overcooked generally have few vitamins. Therefore, these carrots, which are overcooked, contain fewer vitamins than those peas, which are uncooked.
- (C) The human body needs certain amounts of many minerals to remain healthy. Therefore, this distilled water, which has no minerals, is unhealthy.
- (D) Some types of nuts make Roy's throat itch. These cookies contain a greater percentage of nuts than that pie contains. Therefore, these cookies are more likely to make Roy's throat itch.
- (E) Eating at a restaurant costs more than eating food prepared at home. Therefore, this home-cooked meal is less expensive than a restaurant meal of the same dishes would be.

23. Ethicist: It would be a mistake to say that just because someone is not inclined to do otherwise, she or he does not deserve to be praised for doing what is right, for although we do consider people especially virtuous if they successfully resist a desire to do what is wrong, they are certainly no less virtuous if they have succeeded in extinguishing all such desires.

The assertion that people are considered especially virtuous if they successfully resist a desire to do what is wrong plays which one of the following roles in the ethicist's argument?

- (A) It is a claim for which the argument attempts to provide justification.
- (B) It makes an observation that, according to the argument, is insufficient to justify the claim that the argument concludes is false.
- (C) It is a claim, acceptance of which, the argument contends, is a primary obstacle to some people's having an adequate conception of virtue.
- (D) It is, according to the argument, a commonly held opinion that is nevertheless false.
- (E) It reports an observation that, according to the argument, serves as evidence for the truth of its conclusion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. Ecologists predict that the incidence of malaria will increase if global warming continues or if the use of pesticides is not expanded. But the use of pesticides is known to contribute to global warming, so it is inevitable that we will see an increase in malaria in the years to come.

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

- (A) The crime rate will increase if the economy does not improve or if we do not increase the number of police officers. But we will be able to hire more police officers if the economy does improve. Therefore, the crime rate will not increase.
- (B) If educational funds remain at their current level or if we fail to recruit qualified teachers, student performance will worsen. But we will fail to recruit qualified teachers. Therefore, student performance will worsen.
- (C) If interest rates increase or demand for consumer goods does not decline, inflation will rise. But if there is a decline in the demand for consumer goods, that will lead to higher interest rates. Therefore, inflation will rise.
- (D) If global warming continues or if the rate of ozone depletion is not reduced, there will be an increase in the incidence of skin cancer. But reduced use of aerosols ensures both that global warming will not continue and that ozone depletion will be reduced. Thus, the incidence of skin cancer will not increase.
- (E) If deforestation continues at the current rate and the use of chemicals is not curtailed, wildlife species will continue to become extinct. But because of increasing population worldwide, it is inevitable that the current rate of deforestation will continue and that the use of chemicals will not be curtailed. Thus, wildlife species will continue to become extinct.

25. In ancient Greece, court witnesses were not cross-examined and the jury, selected from the citizenry, received no guidance on points of law; thus, it was extremely important for litigants to make a good impression on the jurors. For this reason, courtroom oratory by litigants is a good source of data on the common conceptions of morality held by the citizens of ancient Greece.

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

- (A) Litigants believed jurors were more likely to be impressed by litigants whose personality they preferred.
- (B) Litigants believed jurors were more likely to subject the litigants' personal moral codes to close critical scrutiny than were people who did not sit on juries.
- (C) Litigants believed jurors were likely to be impressed by litigants whose professed moral code most resembled their own.
- (D) Litigants believed jurors to be more impressed by litigants who were of the same economic class as the jurors.
- (E) Litigants believed jurors were likely to render their decisions based on a good understanding of the law.

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

22 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

A clown will select a costume consisting of two pieces and no others: a jacket and overalls. One piece of the costume will be entirely one color, and the other piece will be plaid. Selection is subject to the following restrictions:

If the jacket is plaid, then there must be exactly three colors in it.

If the overalls are plaid, then there must be exactly two colors in them.

The jacket and overalls must have exactly one color in common.

Green, red, and violet are the only colors that can be in the jacket.

Red, violet, and yellow are the only colors that can be in the overalls.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the colors in the costume?

	<u>Jacket</u>	<u>Overalls</u>
(A)	red	red
(B)	red	violet, yellow
(C)	violet	green, violet
(D)	violet	red, violet
(E)	violet	red, violet, yellow

2. If there are exactly two colors in the costume, then which one of the following must be false?

- (A) At least part of the jacket is green.
- (B) At least part of the jacket is red.
- (C) The overalls are red and violet.
- (D) The overalls are red and yellow.
- (E) The overalls are violet and yellow.

3. If at least part of the jacket is green, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) The overalls are plaid.
- (B) No part of the jacket is red.
- (C) No part of the jacket is violet.
- (D) At least part of the overalls are yellow.
- (E) At least part of the overalls are violet.

4. Which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Both green and red are colors used in the costume.
- (B) Both green and violet are colors used in the costume.
- (C) Both green and yellow are colors used in the costume.
- (D) Both red and violet are colors used in the costume.
- (E) Both violet and yellow are colors used in the costume.

5. If there are exactly three colors in the costume, the overalls must be

- (A) entirely red or else red and violet plaid
- (B) entirely yellow or else violet and yellow plaid
- (C) entirely violet or else red and violet plaid
- (D) entirely red or else entirely yellow
- (E) entirely red or else entirely violet

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–10

Six hotel suites—F, G, H, J, K, L—are ranked from most expensive (first) to least expensive (sixth). There are no ties. The ranking must be consistent with the following conditions:

H is more expensive than L.

If G is more expensive than H, then neither K nor L is more expensive than J.

If H is more expensive than G, then neither J nor L is more expensive than K.

F is more expensive than G, or else F is more expensive than H, but not both.

6. Which one of the following could be the ranking of the suites, from most expensive to least expensive?

(A) G, F, H, L, J, K
 (B) H, K, F, J, G, L
 (C) J, H, F, K, G, L
 (D) J, K, G, H, L, F
 (E) K, J, L, H, F, G

7. If G is the second most expensive suite, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) H is more expensive than F.
 (B) H is more expensive than G.
 (C) K is more expensive than F.
 (D) K is more expensive than J.
 (E) L is more expensive than F.

8. Which one of the following CANNOT be the most expensive suite?

(A) F
 (B) G
 (C) H
 (D) J
 (E) K

9. If L is more expensive than F, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) F is more expensive than H.
 (B) F is more expensive than K.
 (C) G is more expensive than H.
 (D) G is more expensive than J.
 (E) G is more expensive than L.

10. If H is more expensive than J and less expensive than K, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) F is more expensive than H.
 (B) G is more expensive than F.
 (C) G is more expensive than H.
 (D) J is more expensive than L.
 (E) L is more expensive than K.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 11–15

A locally known guitarist's demo CD contains exactly seven different songs—S, T, V, W, X, Y, and Z. Each song occupies exactly one of the CD's seven tracks. Some of the songs are rock classics; the others are new compositions.

The following conditions must hold:

S occupies the fourth track of the CD.

Both W and Y precede S on the CD.

T precedes W on the CD.

A rock classic occupies the sixth track of the CD.

Each rock classic is immediately preceded on the CD by a new composition.

Z is a rock classic.

11. Which one of the following could be the order of the songs on the CD, from the first track through the seventh?
- (A) T, W, V, S, Y, X, Z
 - (B) V, Y, T, S, W, Z, X
 - (C) X, Y, W, S, T, Z, S
 - (D) Y, T, W, S, X, Z, V
 - (E) Z, T, X, W, V, Y, S
12. Which one of the following is a pair of songs that must occupy consecutive tracks on the CD?
- (A) S and V
 - (B) S and W
 - (C) T and Z
 - (D) T and Y
 - (E) V and Z

13. Which one of the following songs must be a new composition?
- (A) S
 - (B) T
 - (C) W
 - (D) X
 - (E) Y
14. If W precedes Y on the CD, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) S is a rock classic.
 - (B) V is a rock classic.
 - (C) Y is a rock classic.
 - (D) T is a new composition.
 - (E) W is a new composition.
15. If there are exactly two songs on the CD that both precede V and are preceded by Y, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) V occupies the seventh track of the CD.
 - (B) X occupies the fifth track of the CD.
 - (C) Y occupies the third track of the CD.
 - (D) T is a rock classic.
 - (E) W is a rock classic.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 16–22

A courier delivers exactly eight parcels—G, H, J, K, L, M, N, and O. No two parcels are delivered at the same time, nor is any parcel delivered more than once. The following conditions must apply:

- L is delivered later than H.
- K is delivered earlier than O.
- H is delivered earlier than M.
- O is delivered later than G.
- M is delivered earlier than G.
- Both N and J are delivered earlier than M.

16. Which one of the following could be the order of deliveries from first to last?
- (A) N, H, K, M, J, G, O, L
 - (B) H, N, J, K, G, O, L, M
 - (C) J, H, N, M, K, O, G, L
 - (D) N, J, H, L, M, K, G, O
 - (E) K, N, J, M, G, H, O, L
17. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) At least one parcel is delivered earlier than K is delivered.
 - (B) At least two parcels are delivered later than G is delivered.
 - (C) At least four parcels are delivered later than H is delivered.
 - (D) At least four parcels are delivered later than J is delivered.
 - (E) At least four parcels are delivered earlier than M is delivered.
18. If M is the fourth parcel delivered, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) G is the fifth parcel delivered.
 - (B) O is the seventh parcel delivered.
 - (C) J is delivered later than H.
 - (D) K is delivered later than N.
 - (E) G is delivered later than L.
19. If H is the fourth parcel delivered, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) K is the fifth parcel delivered.
 - (B) L is the sixth parcel delivered.
 - (C) M is the sixth parcel delivered.
 - (D) G is the seventh parcel delivered.
 - (E) O is the seventh parcel delivered.
20. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) H is delivered later than K.
 - (B) J is delivered later than G.
 - (C) L is delivered later than O.
 - (D) M is delivered later than L.
 - (E) N is delivered later than H.
21. If K is the seventh parcel delivered, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) G is the fifth parcel delivered.
 - (B) M is the fifth parcel delivered.
 - (C) H is the fourth parcel delivered.
 - (D) L is the fourth parcel delivered.
 - (E) J is the third parcel delivered.
22. If L is delivered earlier than K, then which one of the following must be false?
- (A) N is the second parcel delivered.
 - (B) L is the third parcel delivered.
 - (C) H is the fourth parcel delivered.
 - (D) K is the fifth parcel delivered.
 - (E) M is the sixth parcel delivered.

S T O P

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

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

Clark R. Chapman, "Bombarding Mars Lately." ©1996 by Nature Publishing Group.

James P. Draper, ed., *Black Literature Criticism*. ©1992 by Gale Research Inc.

Garrett Hardin, *Living Within Limits: Ecology, Economics, and Population Taboos*. ©1993 by Oxford University Press.

Michael Tracey, "The Poisoned Chalice? International Television and the Idea of Dominance." ©1985 by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPICS

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

The charitable grants manager of Highland Electricity has received funding requests for two worthy programs—*Market Your Art*, a business program for artists, and *Get Certified*, a technical skills program for adults seeking to change careers—but can grant only one. Write an essay in which you argue for one program over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- Highland wants to help as many people as possible through its charitable giving.
- Grants should enhance the company’s corporate stature within its service area.

The first funding request is to provide a grant to an arts center that serves several communities in the utility’s defined service territory. The grant money would be used to establish a year-long entrepreneurship program called *Market Your Art*, designed for artists who are new to the business of selling their art. Participants will learn about pricing their work, running a small business, working with art galleries, soliciting corporate work, and bidding for public contracts. Business professionals will work closely with individual artists, and enrollment is limited to around a dozen or so participants. Highland is well known for its financial support of local community projects, yet the utility has in the past turned down numerous funding requests from arts and cultural organizations because the proposed programs did not directly further its economic development objectives.

The second request is for a grant to a nonprofit jobs training program called *Get Certified*. Participants are generally those looking for a career change, and the focus is on needed technical skills. *Get Certified* is now in the final phase of a one-time multi-year grant and is in need of new funding. Although several hundred participants have successfully completed the program, it is not heavily represented inside the utility’s service area. Nonetheless, *Get Certified* is well established, increasingly in demand, and may eventually expand to locations in Highland’s service area. The utility’s involvement at this early stage may provide opportunities for building additional relationships and good will.

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

2. Enter the sum here: _____ **THIS IS YOUR
RAW SCORE.**

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test 51**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	98	100
179	97	97
178	96	96
177	95	95
176	94	94
175	—*	—*
174	93	93
173	92	92
172	91	91
171	90	90
170	89	89
169	87	88
168	86	86
167	85	85
166	83	84
165	82	82
164	80	81
163	79	79
162	77	78
161	75	76
160	74	74
159	72	73
158	70	71
157	68	69
156	67	67
155	65	66
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	60	60
151	58	59
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	53	53
147	51	52
146	49	50
145	47	48
144	46	46
143	44	45
142	42	43
141	41	41
140	39	40
139	38	38
138	36	37
137	35	35
136	33	34
135	32	32
134	30	31
133	29	29
132	28	28
131	26	27
130	25	25
129	24	24
128	22	23
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	16	17
122	15	15
121	14	14
120	0	13

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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