



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 27

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- Logical Reasoning.....SECTION I
 - Analytical ReasoningSECTION II
 - Reading Comprehension.....SECTION III
 - Logical Reasoning.....SECTION IV

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. **Powell:** Private waste-removal companies spend 60 percent of what public waste-removal companies spend per customer, yet give their customers at least as good service. Private waste-removal companies, therefore, work more efficiently.

Freeman: Your conclusion is unwarranted. Different customers have different waste-removal needs. Since private companies, unlike their public counterparts, can select which customers to serve, they choose to exclude the potential customers whom they judge to be the most costly to serve.

The issue in dispute between Powell and Freeman is the

- (A) accuracy of the figure of 60 percent with regard to the difference in service costs between private and public waste-removal companies
- (B) reason private waste-removal companies are able to offer service comparable to that offered by public ones while spending less money per customer
- (C) ability of private versus public waste-removal companies to select which customers to serve
- (D) likelihood of the local authorities' turning public waste-removal companies into private ones so that the companies can operate with lower service costs than they now incur
- (E) relationship between the needs of a waste-removal customer and the amount of money it takes to serve that customer

2. Although 90 percent of the population believes itself to be well informed about health care, only 20 percent knows enough about DNA to understand a news story about DNA. So apparently at least 80 percent of the population does not know enough about medical concepts to make well-informed personal medical choices or to make good public policy decisions about health care.

The argument's reasoning is questionable because the argument fails to demonstrate that

- (A) those people who can understand news stories about DNA are able to make well-informed personal medical choices
- (B) more than 20 percent of the population needs to be well informed about health care for good public policy decisions about health care to be made
- (C) one's being able to make well-informed personal medical choices ensures that one makes good public policy decisions about health care
- (D) an understanding of DNA is essential to making well-informed personal medical choices or to making good public policy decisions about health care
- (E) since 90 percent of the population believes itself to be well informed about health care, at least 70 percent of the population is mistaken in that belief

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Questions 3–4

In Yasukawa's month-long study of blackbirds, the percentage of smaller birds that survived the duration of the study exceeded the percentage of larger birds that survived. However, Yasukawa's conclusion that size is a determinant of a blackbird's chances of survival over a month-long period is probably mistaken, since smaller blackbirds are generally younger than larger ones.

3. The statements above, if true, support which one of the following inferences?
- (A) Among the blackbirds that survived the month-long study, there was no relation between size and age.
 - (B) Larger blackbirds of a given age are actually more likely to survive over a one-month period than are smaller blackbirds of the same age.
 - (C) Among blackbirds of the same size, a difference in age probably does not indicate a difference in chances of survival over a one-month period.
 - (D) Among blackbirds of the same age, a difference in size may not indicate a difference in chances of survival over a month-long period.
 - (E) With a larger sample of blackbirds, the percentage of smaller birds that survive a one-month period would be the same as the percentage of larger birds that survive.
4. Which one of the following, if true, indicates that the criticism of Yasukawa's research is based on a misunderstanding of it?
- (A) Yasukawa compared the survival chances of two different species of blackbirds, a larger and a small species, rather than of different sizes of birds within one species.
 - (B) Yasukawa examined blackbirds in their natural habitat rather than in captivity.
 - (C) Yasukawa did not compare the survival chances of blackbirds with those of other kinds of birds.
 - (D) Yasukawa noted that the larger blackbirds had more success in fights than did the smaller blackbirds.
 - (E) Yasukawa noted that the larger blackbirds tended to have more firmly established social hierarchies than did the smaller blackbirds.
5. During the 1980's Japanese collectors were very active in the market for European art, especially as purchasers of nineteenth-century Impressionist paintings. This striking pattern surely reflects a specific preference on the part of many Japanese collectors for certain aesthetic attributes they found in nineteenth-century Impressionist paintings.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strongly supports the explanation above?
- (A) Impressionist paintings first became popular among art collectors in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century.
 - (B) During the 1980s, the Japanese economy underwent a sustained expansion that was unprecedented in the country's recent history.
 - (C) Several nineteenth-century Impressionist painters adopted certain techniques and visual effects found in Japanese prints that are highly esteemed in Japan.
 - (D) During the 1960s and 1970s, the prices of nineteenth-century Impressionist paintings often exceeded the prices of paintings by older European masters.
 - (E) During the 1980s, collectors from Japan and around the world purchased many paintings and prints by well-known twentieth-century Japanese artists.

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6. Frankie: If jelly makers were given incentives to make a certain percentage of their jellies from cloudberry, income for cloudberry gatherers would increase.

Anna: That plan would fail. Cacao, like cloudberry, was once harvested from wild plants. When chocolate became popular in Europe, the cacao gatherers could not supply enough to meet the increased demand, and farmers began to grow large quantities of it at low cost. Now all cacao used in commercial chocolate production is grown on farms. Likewise, if the demand for cloudberry increases, domesticated berries grown on farms will completely supplant berries gathered in the wild.

Anna's argument proceeds by

- (A) giving a reason why a proposed course of action would be beneficial to all those affected by it
 - (B) reinterpreting evidence presented in support of a proposal as a reason to reject the proposal
 - (C) projecting the result of following a proposal in a given situation by comparing that situation with a past situation
 - (D) proposing a general theory as a way of explaining a specific market situation
 - (E) contending that the uses for one product are similar to the uses for another product
7. Because of the recent recession in Country A, most magazines published there have experienced decreases in advertising revenue, so much so that the survival of the most widely read magazines is in grave doubt. At the same time, however, more people in Country A are reading more magazines than ever before, and the number of financially successful magazines in Country A is greater than ever.

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

- (A) Most magazines reduce the amount they charge for advertisements during a recession.
- (B) The audience for a successful television show far exceeds the readership of even the most widely read magazine.
- (C) Advertising is the main source of revenue only for the most widely read magazines; other magazines rely on circulation for their revenue.
- (D) Because of the recession, people in Country A have cut back on magazine subscriptions and are reading borrowed magazines.
- (E) More of the new general interest magazines that were launched this year in Country A have survived than survived in previous years.

8. The gray squirrel, introduced into local woodlands ten years ago, threatens the indigenous population of an endangered owl species, because the squirrels' habitual stripping of tree bark destroys the trees in which the owls nest. Some local officials have advocated setting out poison for the gray squirrels. The officials argue that this measure, while eliminating the squirrels, would pose no threat to the owl population, since the poison would be placed in containers accessible only to squirrels and other rodents.

Which one of the following, if true, most calls into question the officials' argument?

- (A) One of the species whose members are likely to eat the poison is the red squirrel, a species on which owls do not prey.
- (B) The owls whose nesting sites are currently being destroyed by the gray squirrels feed primarily on rodents.
- (C) No indigenous population of any other bird species apart from the endangered owls is threatened by the gray squirrels.
- (D) The owls that are threatened build their nests in the tops of trees, but the gray squirrels strip away bark from the trunks.
- (E) The officials' plan entails adding the poison to food sources that are usually eaten by rodents but not by other animals.

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Questions 9–10

Sales manager: Last year the total number of meals sold in our company's restaurants was much higher than it was the year before. Obviously consumers find our meals desirable.

Accountant: If you look at individual restaurants, however, you find that the number of meals sold actually decreased substantially at every one of our restaurants that was in operation both last year and the year before. The desirability of our meals to consumers has clearly decreased, given that this group of restaurants—the only ones for which we have sales figures that permit a comparison between last year and the year before—demonstrates a trend toward fewer sales.

9. If the sales figures cited by the accountant and the sales manager are both accurate, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) The company opened at least one new restaurant in the last two years.
 - (B) The company's meals are less competitive than they once were.
 - (C) The quality of the company's meals has not improved over the past two years.
 - (D) The prices of the company's meals have changed over the past two years.
 - (E) The market share captured by the company's restaurants fell last year.
10. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the accountant's argument?
 - (A) The company's restaurants last year dropped from their menus most of the new dishes that had been introduced the year before.
 - (B) Prior to last year there was an overall downward trend in the company's sales.
 - (C) Those of the company's restaurants that did increase their sales last year did not offer large discounts on prices to attract customers.
 - (D) Sales of the company's most expensive meal contributed little to the overall two-year sales increase.
 - (E) Most of the company's restaurants that were in operation throughout both last year and the year before are located in areas where residents experienced a severe overall decline in income last year.
11. A local chemical plant produces pesticides that can cause sterility in small mammals such as otters. Soon after the plant began operating, the incidence of sterility among the otters that swim in a nearby river increased dramatically. Therefore, pesticides are definitely contaminating the river.

Which one of the following arguments contains a flaw in reasoning that is similar to one in the argument above?

 - (A) The bacteria that cause tetanus live in the digestive tract of horses. Tetanus is a highly infectious disease. Consequently it must be that horses contract tetanus more frequently than do most other animals.
 - (B) A diet low in calcium can cause a drop in egg production in poultry. When chickens on a local farm were let out in the spring to forage for food, their egg production dropped noticeably. So the food found and eaten by the chickens is undeniably low in calcium.
 - (C) Animals that are undernourished are very susceptible to infection. Animals in the largest metropolitan zoos are not undernourished, so they surely must not be very susceptible to disease.
 - (D) Apes are defined by having, among other characteristics, opposable thumbs and no external tail. Recently, fossil remains of a previously unknown animal were found. Because this animal had opposable thumbs, it must have been an ape.
 - (E) The only animal that could have produced a track similar to this one is a bear. But there are no bears in this area of the country, so this animal track is a fake.

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12. Clothes made from natural fibers such as cotton, unlike clothes made from artificial fibers such as polyester often shrink when washed at high temperatures. The reason for this shrinkage is that natural fibers are tightly curled in their original state. Since the manufacturer of cloth requires straight fibers, natural fibers are artificially straightened prior to being made into cloth. High temperatures cause all fibers in cloth to return to their original states.

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

- (A) Washing clothes made from natural fibers at low temperatures causes the fibers to straighten slightly.
- (B) High temperatures have no effect on the straightness of fibers in clothes made from a blend of natural and artificial fibers.
- (C) Clothes made from natural fibers stretch more easily than do clothes made from artificial fibers.
- (D) If natural fibers that have been straightened and used for cloth are curled up again by high temperatures, they cannot be straightened again.
- (E) Artificial fibers are straight in their original state.

13. Problems caused by the leaching of pollutants from dumps and landfills are worst in countries with an annual per capita economic output of \$4,000 to \$5,000, and less severe for considerably poorer and considerably richer countries. This is so because pollution problems increase during the early stages of a country's industrial development but then diminish as increasing industrial development generates adequate resources to tackle such problems. Therefore, problems caused by such leaching in Country X, where the annual per capita economic output is now \$5,000, should begin to diminish in the next few years.

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

- (A) Within the next few years, Country X will impose a system of fines for illegal waste disposal by its industrial companies.
- (B) Countries surrounding Country X will reduce the amount of pollution that their factories release into the air and water.
- (C) Industrial development in Country X will increase in the next few years.
- (D) Country X will begin the process of industrialization in the next few years.
- (E) No other country with a similar amount of industrial development has pollution problems that are as severe as those in Country X.

14. Critic: Many popular psychological theories are poor theories in that they are inelegant and do not help to dispel the mystery that surrounds our psyche. However, this is not really important. The theories produce the right results: therapeutically, they tend to have greater success than their more scientific rivals.

The statement about the relative therapeutic success of many popular psychological theories plays which one of the following roles in the critic's argument?

- (A) It is used to disprove evidence against these theories.
- (B) It is used to override some considerations against these theories.
- (C) It is used to suggest that popular psychological theories are actually better scientific explanations than are their rivals.
- (D) It is used to illustrate what the critic takes to be the most important aspect of scientific theories.
- (E) It is used to suggest that the popular theories may not be as devoid of explanatory power as one may be led to believe.

15. Tony: Few anarchists have ever performed violent actions. These few are vastly outnumbered by the violent adherents of other political ideologies. Therefore, the special association in the public mind between anarchism and political violence is unwarranted.

Keisha: Anarchists have always been few in number, whereas other ideologies have often spawned mass movements. Therefore, the proportion of anarchists who are violent is possibly greater than the proportion of adherents of other ideologies who are violent.

Keisha responds to Tony's argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) She shows that Tony's conclusion is questionable because Tony bases it on a comparison that inappropriately involves absolute numbers rather than proportions.
- (B) She attempts to undermine Tony's conclusion by introducing plausible evidence that is incompatible with the evidence Tony offers in support of that conclusion.
- (C) She questions the accuracy of the claims on which Tony bases his conclusion.
- (D) She presents evidence that the two groups Tony has compared have no significant qualities in common.
- (E) She indicates that Tony has adopted questionable criteria for including certain people in the groups he is comparing.

16. Recent research shows that sound change (pronunciation shift) in a language is not gradual. New sounds often emerge suddenly. This confounds the classical account of sound change, whose central tenet is gradualness. Since this classical account must be discarded, sound-change theory in general must also be.

Which one of the following, if assumed, does most to justify the argument's conclusion?

- (A) The data on which the classical account of sound-change theory was based are now known to be inaccurate.
 - (B) The emergence of new sounds appears to be random.
 - (C) The meeting of linguistically disparate cultures can affect the sound of their languages in unpredictable ways.
 - (D) All theories of sound change rely heavily on the classical theory.
 - (E) For most languages, historical records of their earlier stages are scarce or nonexistent.
17. The stable functioning of a society depends upon the relatively long-term stability of the goals of its citizens. This is clear from the fact that unless the majority of individuals have a predictable and enduring set of aspirations, it will be impossible for a legislature to craft laws that will augment the satisfaction of the citizenry, and it should be obvious that a society is stable only if its laws tend to increase the happiness of its citizens.

The claim that a society is stable only if its laws tend to increase the happiness of its citizens plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (B) It helps to support the conclusion of the argument.
- (C) It is a claim that must be refuted if the conclusion is to be established.
- (D) It is a consequence of the argument.
- (E) It is used to illustrate the general principle that the argument presupposes.

18. Astronauts who experience weightlessness frequently get motion sickness. The astronauts see their own motion relative to passing objects, but while the astronauts are weightless their inner ears indicate that their bodies are not moving. The astronauts' experience is best explained by the hypothesis that conflicting information received by the brain about the body's motion causes motion sickness.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the hypotheses above?

- (A) During rough voyages ship passengers in cabins providing a view of the water are less likely to get motion sickness than are passengers in cabins providing no view.
 - (B) Many people who are experienced airplane passengers occasionally get motion sickness.
 - (C) Some automobile passengers whose inner ears indicate that they are moving and who have a clear view of the objects they are passing get motion sickness.
 - (D) People who have aisle seats in trains or airplanes are as likely to get motion sickness as are people who have window seats.
 - (E) Some astronauts do not get motion sickness even after being in orbit for several days.
19. Pollen and other allergens can cause cells in the nose to release histamine, a chemical that inflames nasal tissue and causes runny nose, congestion, and sneezing. Antihistamines minimize these allergy symptoms by blocking the action of histamine. In addition, antihistamines have other effects, including drowsiness. However, histamine plays no role in the processes by which colds produce their symptoms.
- If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true?
- (A) Pollen and other allergens do not cause colds.
 - (B) Colds are more difficult to treat than allergies.
 - (C) Antihistamines, when taken alone, are ineffective against congestion caused by colds.
 - (D) The sleeplessness that sometimes accompanies allergies can be effectively treated with antihistamines.
 - (E) Any effect antihistamines may have in reducing cold symptoms does not result from blocking the action of histamine.

20. A poem is any work of art that exploits some of the musical characteristics of language, such as meter, rhythm, euphony, and rhyme. A novel, though it may be a work of art in language, does not usually exploit the musical characteristics of language. A symphony, though it may be a work of art that exploit the musical characteristics of sounds, rarely involves language. A limerick, though it may exploit some musical characteristics of language, is not, strictly speaking, art.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?

- (A) If a creation is neither a poem, nor a novel, nor a symphony, then it is not a work of art.
 - (B) An example of so-called blank verse, which does not rhyme, is not really a poem.
 - (C) If a novel exploits meter and rhyme while standing as a work of art, then it is both a novel and a poem.
 - (D) Limericks constitute a nonartistic type of poetry.
 - (E) If a symphony does not exploit the musical characteristics of sound, then it is not a work of art.
21. In order to pressure the government of Country S to become less repressive, some legislators in Country R want to ban all exports from R to S. Companies in R that manufacture telecommunication equipment such as telephones and fax machines have argued that exports of their products should be exempted from the ban, on the grounds that it is impossible for a country to remain repressive when telecommunication equipment is widely available to the population of that country.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument given by the manufacturers depends?
- (A) The government of S has recently increased the amount of telecommunication equipment it allows to be imported into the country.
 - (B) The telecommunication equipment that would be imported into S if the exemption were to be granted would not be available solely to top government officials in S.
 - (C) A majority of the members of R's legislature do not favor exempting telecommunication equipment from the ban on exports to Country S.
 - (D) Of all exports that could be sent to Country S, telecommunication equipment would be the most effective in helping citizens of S oppose that country's repressive government.
 - (E) Without pressure from Country R, the government of S would be able to continue repressing its citizens indefinitely.

22. Some people believe that saying that an organization is hierarchical says everything there is to say about how that organization operates. All bureaucratically controlled organizations are hierarchical. Yet the Public Works Department, although bureaucratically controlled, operates quite differently than most other bureaucratically controlled organizations operate.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

- (A) The Public Works Department operates more like a nonbureaucratically controlled organization than like a bureaucratically controlled organization.
 - (B) Any organization that is hierarchical is bureaucratically controlled.
 - (C) From the fact that a given organization is hierarchical nothing can reliably be concluded about how that organization operates.
 - (D) Not all hierarchical organizations operate in the same way.
 - (E) Whether or not an organization is bureaucratically controlled has nothing to do with how that organization operates.
23. Research indicates that 90 percent of extreme insomniacs consume large amount of coffee. Since Tom drinks a lot of coffee, it is quite likely that he is an extreme insomniac.
- Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the argument's reasoning?
- (A) It fails to acknowledge the possibility that Tom is among the 10 percent of people who drink large amounts of coffee who are not extreme insomniacs.
 - (B) It fails to consider the possible contribution to extreme insomnia of other causes of insomnia besides coffee.
 - (C) It relies on evidence that does not indicate the frequency of extreme insomnia among people who drink large amounts of coffee.
 - (D) It draws an inference about one specific individual from evidence that describes only the characteristics of a class of individuals
 - (E) It presumes without warrant that drinking coffee always causes insomnia.

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24. Folklorist: Oral traditions are often preferable to written ones. Exclusive dependence on speech improves the memory; literate populations grow sluggish in recall, running to written sources whenever they need information. Because writing has no limits, it can proliferate to the point where writer and reader both become confused. Since oral traditions are dependent on memory, what is useless and irrelevant is quickly eradicated.

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

- (A) Accuracy in communication breeds mental self-reliance.
 - (B) Literate populations need to make efforts to communicate efficiently.
 - (C) Tradition is of greater value than accumulation of knowledge.
 - (D) Economy of expression is to be preferred over verbosity.
 - (E) Ideas that cannot be discussed clearly should not be discussed at all.
25. When interviewing job candidates, personnel managers not only evaluate a candidate's work experience and educational background but also inquire about hobbies. Personnel managers try to justify these inquiries by noting that the enthusiasm someone shows for a hobby may well carry over to enthusiasm for a job. But such enthusiasm may also indicate that the candidate is less concerned with work than with play. Therefore personnel managers should not inquire about a candidate's hobbies.

The argument is flawed because it overlooks each of the following possibilities EXCEPT:

- (A) A candidate's involvement in particular hobbies may indicate a capacity to make long-term commitments.
- (B) Candidates who have no hobbies may pretend that they have one when asked in an interview.
- (C) Inquiries about a hobby may put candidates at ease, eliciting more honest responses about important questions.
- (D) Having certain kinds of hobbies may indicate that a candidate has good organizational skills.
- (E) Personnel managers may make better choices among candidates if they are not restricted from asking particular types of questions.

26. Researcher: The vast majority of a person's dreams bear no resemblance whatsoever to real events that follow the dreams. Thus, it is unreasonable to believe that one has extrasensory perception solely on the basis of having had several vivid dreams about events that happen after the dreams.

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

- (A) It is unreasonable to believe that a new drug cures heart disease when it is tested, albeit successfully, on only a few patients. Most new drugs require testing on large numbers of patients before they are considered effective.
- (B) Many people who undergo surgery for ulcers show no long-term improvement. So it is unreasonable to believe that surgery for ulcers is effective, even though ulcer surgery benefits many people as well.
- (C) Even though many cancer patients experience remissions without drinking herbal tea, it is unreasonable to believe that not drinking herbal tea causes such remissions. Several factors are known to be relevant to cancer remission.
- (D) A number of people who die prematurely take aspirin. But it is unreasonable to conclude that aspirin is dangerous. Most people who take aspirin do not die prematurely.
- (E) A significant number of children raised near power lines develop cancer. So it is unreasonable to deny a connection between living near power lines and developing cancer, even though many people living near power lines never develop cancer.

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

24 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 1–6

During a period of seven consecutive days—from day 1 through day 7—seven investors—Fennelly, Gupta, Hall, Jones, Knight, López, and Moss—will each view a building site exactly once. Each day exactly one investor will view the site. The investors must view the site in accordance with the following conditions:

Fennelly views the site on day 3 or else day 5.

López views the site on neither day 4 nor day 6.

If Jones views the site on day 1, Hall views the site on day 2.

If Knight views the site on day 4, López views the site on day 5.

Gupta views the site on the day after the day on which Hall views the site.

- Which one of the following could be the order in which the investors view the site, from day 1 through day 7?
 - Hall, Gupta, Fennelly, Moss, Knight, López, Jones
 - Hall, Gupta, López, Fennelly, Moss, Knight, Jones
 - López, Gupta, Hall, Moss, Fennelly, Jones, Knight
 - López, Jones, Fennelly, Knight, Hall Gupta, Moss
 - López, Jones, Knight, Moss, Fennelly, Hall, Gupta
- If Jones views the site on day 1, which one of the following investors must view the site on day 4?
 - Fennelly
 - Gupta
 - Knight
 - López
 - Moss
- If Knight views the site on day 4 and Moss views the site on some day after the day on which Jones views the site, which one of the following must be true?
 - Jones views the site on day 1.
 - Jones views the site on day 2.
 - Jones views the site on day 6.
 - Moss views the site on day 2.
 - Moss views the site on day 6.
- If Hall views the site on day 2, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of investors any one of whom could be the investor who views the site on day 4?
 - Knight
 - Moss
 - Jones, Moss
 - Knight, Moss
 - Jones, Knight, Moss
- If Hall views the site on the day after the day Knight views the site and if Fennelly views the site on the day after the day López views the site, then Jones must view the site on day
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- If the day on which Gupta views the site and the day on which López views the site both come at some time before the day on which Fennelly views the site, which one of the following is an investor who could view the site on day 3?
 - Fennelly
 - Gupta
 - Jones
 - Knight
 - Moss

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Questions 7–12

A zoo's reptile house has a straight row of exactly five consecutive habitats—numbered 1 through 5 from left to right—for housing exactly seven reptiles—four snakes and three lizards. Five of the reptiles are female and two are male. The reptiles must be housed as follows:

- No habitat houses more than two reptiles.
- No habitat houses both a snake and a lizard.
- No female snake is housed in a habitat that is immediately next to a habitat housing a male lizard.

7. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate matching of habitats to reptiles?
 - (A) 1: two female snakes; 2: one male snake; 3: one female lizard; 4: one male snake, one female lizard; 5: one female lizard
 - (B) 1: empty; 2: two female snakes; 3: two female lizards; 4: two male snakes; 5: one female lizard
 - (C) 1: one female snake, one male snake; 2: two female snakes; 3: one male lizard; 4: one female lizard; 5: one female lizard
 - (D) 1: two male snakes; 2: empty; 3: one female lizard; 4: one female lizard; 5: two female snakes, one female lizard
 - (E) 1: one female snake, one male snake; 2: one female snake, one male snake; 3: one male lizard; 4: one female lizard; 5: one female lizard
8. If habitat 2 contains at least one female snake and habitat 4 contains two male lizards, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Habitat 3 contains two reptiles.
 - (B) Habitat 5 contains two reptiles.
 - (C) Habitat 1 contains a female lizard.
 - (D) Habitat 2 contains a female lizard.
 - (E) Habitat 5 contains a female lizard.
9. Which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) At least one female reptile is alone in a habitat.
 - (B) At least one male reptile is alone in a habitat.
 - (C) At least one lizard is alone in a habitat.
 - (D) At least one lizard is male.
 - (E) At least one snake is male.
10. Which one of the following CANNOT be the complete housing arrangement for habitats 1 and 2?
 - (A) 1: one female snake, one male snake; 2: one male snake
 - (B) 1: one male lizard; 2: one male snake
 - (C) 1: two female lizards; 2: one female snake
 - (D) 1: one male snake; 2: empty
 - (E) 1: empty; 2: one female lizard
11. If habitat 3 is empty, and no snake is housed in a habitat that is immediately next to a habitat containing a snake, then which one of the following could be false?
 - (A) All snakes are housed in even-numbered habitats.
 - (B) None of the lizards is male.
 - (C) No snake is alone in a habitat.
 - (D) No lizard is housed in a habitat that is immediately next to a habitat containing a lizard.
 - (E) Exactly one habitat contains exactly one reptile.
12. If all snakes are female and each of the lizards has a habitat to itself, then which one of the following habitats CANNOT contain any snakes?
 - (A) habitat 1
 - (B) habitat 2
 - (C) habitat 3
 - (D) habitat 4
 - (E) habitat 5

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–19

Exactly seven film buffs—Ginnie, Ian, Lianna, Marcos, Reveka, Viktor, and Yow—attend a showing of classic films. Three films are shown, one directed by Fellini, one by Hitchcock, and one by Kurosawa. Each of the film buffs sees exactly one of the three films. The films are shown only once, one film at a time. The following restrictions must apply:

Exactly twice as many of the film buffs see the Hitchcock film as see the Fellini film.

Ginnie and Reveka do not see the same film as each other.

Ian and Marcos do not see the same film as each other.

Viktor and Yow see the same film as each other.

Lianna sees the Hitchcock film.

Ginnie sees either the Fellini film or the Kurosawa film.

13. Which one of the following could be an accurate matching of film buffs to films?
- (A) Ginnie: the Hitchcock film; Ian: the Kurosawa film; Marcos: the Hitchcock film
 - (B) Ginnie: the Kurosawa film; Ian: the Fellini film; Viktor: the Fellini film
 - (C) Ian: the Hitchcock film; Reveka: the Kurosawa film; Viktor: the Fellini film
 - (D) Marcos: the Kurosawa film; Reveka: the Kurosawa film; Viktor: the Kurosawa film
 - (E) Marcos: the Hitchcock film; Reveka: the Hitchcock film; Yow: the Hitchcock film
14. Each of the following must be false EXCEPT:
- (A) Reveka is the only film buff to see the Fellini film.
 - (B) Reveka is the only film buff to see the Hitchcock film.
 - (C) Yow is the only film buff to see the Kurosawa film.
 - (D) Exactly two film buffs see the Kurosawa film.
 - (E) Exactly three film buffs see the Hitchcock film.

15. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the film buffs who do NOT see the Hitchcock film?

- (A) Ginnie, Marcos
- (B) Ginnie, Reveka
- (C) Ginnie, Ian, Reveka
- (D) Ginnie, Marcos, Yow
- (E) Ginnie, Viktor, Yow

16. If exactly one film buff sees the Kurosawa film, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Viktor sees the Hitchcock film.
- (B) Ginnie sees the Fellini film.
- (C) Marcos sees the Fellini film.
- (D) Ian sees the Fellini film.
- (E) Reveka sees the Hitchcock film.

17. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Ginnie sees a different film than Ian does.
- (B) Ian sees a different film than Lianna does.
- (C) Ian sees a different film than Viktor does.
- (D) Ian, Lianna, and Viktor do not all see the same film.
- (E) Ginnie, Lianna, and Marcos do not all see the same film.

18. If Viktor sees the same film as Ginnie does, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Ginnie sees the Fellini film.
- (B) Ian sees the Hitchcock film.
- (C) Reveka sees the Kurosawa film.
- (D) Viktor sees the Hitchcock film.
- (E) Yow sees the Fellini film.

19. Each of the following could be complete and accurate list of the film buffs who see the Fellini film EXCEPT:

- (A) Ginnie, Ian
- (B) Ginnie, Marcos
- (C) Ian, Reveka
- (D) Marcos, Reveka
- (E) Viktor, Yow

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 20–24

Six cars are to be arranged in a straight line, and will be numbered 1 through 6, in order, from the front of the line to the back of the line. Each car is exactly one color: two are green, two are orange, and two are purple. The arrangement of cars is restricted as follows:

No car can be the same color as any car next to it in line.

Either car 5 or car 6 must be purple.

Car 1 cannot be orange.

Car 4 cannot be green.

20. The cars in which one of the following pairs CANNOT be the same color as each other?

(A) cars 1 and 4
(B) cars 1 and 5
(C) cars 3 and 5
(D) cars 3 and 6
(E) cars 4 and 6

21. If car 2 is the same color as car 4, then which one of the following statements must be true?

(A) Car 1 is purple.
(B) Car 2 is orange.
(C) Car 3 is green.
(D) Car 5 is purple.
(E) Car 6 is green

22. If car 4 is purple, which one of the following must be true?

(A) Car 1 is orange.
(B) Car 2 is green.
(C) Car 3 is orange.
(D) Car 5 is green.
(E) Car 6 is purple.

23. Which one of the following statements must be false?

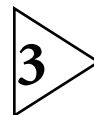
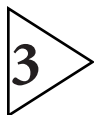
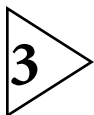
(A) Car 2 is green.
(B) Car 4 is orange.
(C) Car 5 is purple.
(D) Car 6 is orange.
(E) Car 6 is green.

24. If one of the two orange cars is replaced by a third green car, and if the arrangement of cars in line must conform to the same restrictions as before, then which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the cars each of which must be green?

(A) car 1
(B) car 3
(C) car 5
(D) car 1, car 3
(E) car 1, car 3, car 5

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

26 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 choice 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 expansion of mass media has led to an explosion in news coverage of criminal activities to the point where it has become virtually impossible to find citizens who are unaware of the details of crimes committed in their communities. Since it is generally believed that people who know the facts of a case are more likely than those who do not to hold an opinion about the case, and that it is more desirable to empanel jurors who do not need to set aside personal prejudices in order to render a verdict, empaneling impartial juries has proven to be a daunting task in North American courts, particularly in trials involving issues or people of public interest.

- Judges rely on several techniques to minimize partiality in the courtroom, including moving trials to new venues and giving specific instructions to juries. While many judges are convinced that these techniques work, many critics have concluded that they are ineffective. Change of venue, the critics argue, cannot shield potential jurors from pretrial publicity in widely reported cases. Nor, they claim, can judges' instructions to juries to ignore information learned outside the courtroom be relied upon; one critic characterizes such instruction as requiring of jurors "mental contortions which are beyond anyone's power to execute."

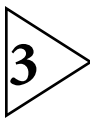
- The remedy for partiality most favored by judges is *voir dire*, the questioning of potential jurors to determine whether they can be impartial. But critics charge that this method, too, is unreliable for a number of reasons. Some potential jurors, they argue, do not speak out during *voir dire* (French for "to speak the truth") because they are afraid to admit their prejudices, while others confess untruthfully to having prejudices as a way of avoiding jury duty. Moreover, some potential jurors underestimate their own knowledge, claiming ignorance of a case when they have read about it in newspapers or discussed it with friends. Finally, the critics argue, judges sometimes phrase questions in ways that indicate a desired response, and potential jurors simply answer accordingly.

- These criticisms have been taken seriously enough by some countries that rely on juries, such as Canada and Great Britain, that they have abandoned *voir dire* except in unusual circumstances. But merely eliminating existing judicial remedies like *voir dire* does not really provide a solution to the problem of impartiality. It merely recognizes that the mass media have made total ignorance of criminal cases among

- jurors a virtual impossibility. But if a jury is to be truly impartial, it must be composed of informed citizens representative of the community's collective experience; today, this experience includes exposure to mass media. Impartiality does not reside in the mind of any one juror, it instead results from a process of deliberation among the many members of a panel of informed, curious, and even opinionated people.

- Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
 - Due to the expansion of mass media, traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors are flawed and must be eliminated so that other methods can be implemented.
 - Criticisms of traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors have led some countries to abandon these methods entirely.
 - Of the three traditional methods for ensuring the impartiality of jurors, *voir dire* is the most popular among judges but is also the most flawed.
 - Voir dire* is ineffective at ensuring impartiality due to the latitude it offers potential jurors to misrepresent their knowledge of the cases they are called to hear.
 - Due to the expansion of mass media, solving the problem of minimizing partiality in the courtroom requires a redefinition of what constitutes an impartial jury.
- One critic characterizes judges' instructions as requiring "mental contortions" (line 25) most likely because of the belief that jurors cannot be expected to
 - deliberate only on what they learn in a trial and not on what they knew beforehand
 - distinguish between pretrial speculation and the actual facts of a case
 - hear about a case before trial without forming an opinion about it
 - identify accurately the degree of prior knowledge they may possess about a case
 - protect themselves from widely disseminated pretrial publicity.

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3. The primary purpose of the third paragraph is to
- (A) propose a new method of ensuring impartiality
 - (B) describe criticisms of one traditional method of ensuring impartiality
 - (C) argue against several traditional methods of ensuring impartiality
 - (D) explain why judges are wary of certain methods of ensuring impartiality
 - (E) criticize the views of those who believe judges to be incapable of ensuring impartiality
4. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Flaws in *voir dire* procedures make it unlikely that juries capable of rendering impartial decisions can be selected.
 - (B) Knowledge of a case before it goes to trial offers individual jurors the best chance of rendering impartial decisions.
 - (C) Jurors who bring prior opinions about a case to their deliberations need not decrease the chance of the jury's rendering an impartial decision.
 - (D) Only juries consisting of people who bring no prior knowledge of a case to their deliberations are capable of rendering truly impartial decisions.
 - (E) People who know the facts of a case are more opinionated about it than those who do not.
5. The passage suggests that a potential benefit of mass-media coverage on court cases is that it will
- (A) determine which facts are appropriate for juries to hear
 - (B) improve the ability of jurors to minimize their biases
 - (C) strengthen the process by which juries come to decisions
 - (D) change the methods judges use to question potential jurors
 - (E) increase potential jurors' awareness of their degree of bias
6. Which one of the following principles is most in keeping with the passage's argument?
- (A) Jurors should put aside their personal experiences when deliberating a case and base their decision only on the available information.
 - (B) Jurors should rely on their overall experience when deliberating a case even when the case was subject to mass-media exposure before trial.
 - (C) Jurors should make every effort when deliberating a case to ignore information about the case that they may have learned from the mass media.
 - (D) Jurors should be selected to hear a case based on their degree of exposure to mass-media coverage of the case before trial.
 - (E) Jurors should be selected to hear a case based on their capacity to refrain from reading or viewing mass-media coverage of the case while the trial is in progress.
7. Of the following, the author's primary purpose in writing the passage most likely is to
- (A) search for compromise between proponents and critics of *voir dire*
 - (B) call attention to the effects of mass media on court proceedings
 - (C) encourage judges to find new ways to ensure impartial jurors
 - (D) debate critics who find fault with current *voir dire* procedures
 - (E) argue for a change in how courts address the problem of impartiality

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Personal names are generally regarded by European thinkers in two major ways, both of which deny that names have any significant semantic content. In philosophy and linguistics, John Stuart Mill's

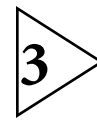
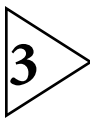
- (5) formulation that "proper names are meaningless marks set upon...persons to distinguish them from one another" retains currency; in anthropology, Claude Lévi-Strauss's characterization of names as being primarily instruments of social classification has been
- (10) very influential. Consequently, interpretation of personal names in societies where names have other functions and meanings has been neglected. Among the Hopi of the southwestern United States, names often refer to historical or ritual events in order both to place
- (15) individuals within society and to confer an identity upon them. Furthermore, the images used to evoke these events suggest that Hopi names can be seen as a type of poetic composition.

- Throughout life, Hopis receive several names in a
- (20) sequence of ritual initiations. Birth, entry into one of the ritual societies during childhood, and puberty are among the name-giving occasions. Names are conferred by an adult member of a clan other than the child's clan, and names refer to that name giver's clan,
- (25) sometimes combining characteristics of the clan's totem animal with the child's characteristics. Thus, a name might translate to something as simple as "little rabbit," which reflects both the child's size and the representative animal.

- (30) More often, though, the name giver has in mind a specific event that is not apparent in a name's literal translation. One Lizard clan member from the village of Oraibi is named Lomayayva, "beautifully ascended." This translation, however, tells nothing
- (35) about either the event referred to—who or what ascended—or the name giver's clan. The name giver in this case is from Badger clan. Badger clan is responsible for an annual ceremony featuring a procession in which masked representations of spirits
- (40) climb the mesa on which Oraibi sits. Combining the name giver's clan association with the receiver's home village, "beautifully ascended" refers to the splendid colors and movements of the procession up the mesa. The condensed image this name evokes—a typical
- (45) feature of Hopi personal names—displays the same quality of Western Apache place names that led one commentator to call them "tiny imagist poems."

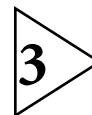
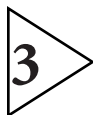
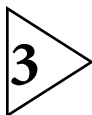
- Hopi personal names do several things simultaneously. They indicate social relationships—but
- (50) only indirectly—and they individuate persons. Equally important, though, is their poetic quality; in a sense they can be understood as oral texts that produce aesthetic delight. This view of Hopi names is thus opposed not only to Mill's claim that personal names
- (55) are without inherent meaning but also to Lévi-Strauss's purely functional characterization. Interpreters must understand Hopi clan structures and linguistic practices in order to discern the beauty and significance of Hopi names.

8. Which one of the following statements most accurately summarizes the passage's main point?
- (A) Unlike European names, which are used exclusively for identification or exclusively for social classification, Hopi names perform both these functions simultaneously.
- (B) Unlike European names, Hopi names tend to neglect the functions of identification and social classification in favor of a concentration on compression and poetic effects.
- (C) Lacking knowledge of the intricacies of Hopi linguistic and tribal structures, European thinkers have so far been unable to discern the deeper significance of Hopi names.
- (D) Although some Hopi names may seem difficult to interpret, they all conform to a formula whereby a reference to the name giver's clan is combined with a reference to the person named.
- (E) While performing the functions ascribed to names by European thinkers, Hopi names also possess a significant aesthetic quality that these thinkers have not adequately recognized.
9. The author most likely refers to Western Apache place names (line 46) in order to
- (A) offer an example of how names can contain references not evident in their literal translations
- (B) apply a commentator's characterization of Western Apache place names to Hopi personal names
- (C) contrast Western Apache naming practices with Hopi naming practices
- (D) demonstrate that other names besides Hopi names may have some semantic content
- (E) explain how a specific Hopi name refers subtly to a particular Western Apache site
10. Which one of the following statements describes an example of the function accorded to personal names under Lévi-Strauss's view?
- (A) Some parents select their children's names from impersonal sources such as books.
- (B) Some parents wait to give a child a name in order to choose one that reflects the child's looks or personality.
- (C) Some parents name their children in honor of friends or famous people.
- (D) Some family members have no parts of their names in common.
- (E) Some family names originated as identifications of their bearers' occupations.



11. The primary function of the second paragraph is to
- (A) present reasons why Hopi personal names can be treated as poetic compositions
 - (B) support the claim that Hopi personal names make reference to events in the recipient's life
 - (C) argue that the fact that Hopis receive many names throughout life refutes European theories about naming
 - (D) illustrate ways in which Hopi personal names may have semantic content
 - (E) demonstrate that the literal translation of Hopi personal names often obscures their true meaning
12. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements about Mill's view would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
- (A) Its characterization of the function of names is too narrow to be universally applicable.
 - (B) It would be correct if it recognized the use of names as instruments of social classification.
 - (C) Its influence single-handedly led scholars to neglect how names are used outside Europe.
 - (D) It is more accurate than Lévi-Strauss's characterization of the purpose of names.
 - (E) It is less relevant than Lévi-Strauss's characterization in understanding Hopi naming practices.
13. It can be inferred from the passage that each of the following features of Hopi personal names contributes to their poetic quality EXCEPT:
- (A) their ability to be understood as oral texts
 - (B) their use of condensed imagery to evoke events
 - (C) their capacity to produce aesthetic delight
 - (D) their ability to confer identity upon individuals
 - (E) their ability to subtly convey meaning
14. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to
- (A) present an anthropological study of Hopi names
 - (B) propose a new theory about the origin of name
 - (C) describe several competing theories of names
 - (D) criticize two influential views of names
 - (E) explain the cultural origins of names

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Homing pigeons can be taken from their lofts and transported hundreds of kilometers in covered cages to unfamiliar sites and yet, when released, be able to choose fairly accurate homeward bearings within a

- (5) minute and fly home. Aside from reading the minds of the experimenters (a possibility that has not escaped investigation), there are two basic explanations for the remarkable ability of pigeons to “home”: the birds might keep track of their outward displacement (the
- (10) system of many short-range species such as honeybees); or they might have some sense, known as a “map sense,” that would permit them to construct an internal image of their environment and then “place” themselves with respect to home on some internalized
- (15) coordinate system.

The first alternative seems unlikely. One possible model for such an inertial system might involve an internal magnetic compass to measure the directional leg of each journey. Birds transported to the release site

- (20) wearing magnets or otherwise subjected to an artificial magnetic field, however, are only occasionally affected. Alternately, if pigeons measure their displacement by consciously keeping track of the direction and degree of acceleration and deceleration of
- (25) the various turns, and timing the individual legs of the journey, simply transporting them in the dark, with constant rotations, or under complete anesthesia ought to impair or eliminate their ability to orient. These treatments, however, have no effect. Unfortunately, no
- (30) one has yet performed the crucial experiment of transporting pigeons in total darkness, anesthetized, rotating, and with the magnetic field reversed all at the same time.

The other alternative, that pigeons have a “map sense,” seems more promising, yet the nature of this sense remains mysterious. Papi has posited that the map sense is olfactory: that birds come to associate odors borne on the wind with the direction in which the wind is blowing, and so slowly build up an olfactory

- (40) map of their surroundings. When transported to the release site, then, they only have to sniff the air en route and/or at the site to know the direction of home. Papi conducted a series of experiments showing that pigeons whose nostrils have been plugged are poorly
- (45) oriented at release and home slowly.

One problem with the hypothesis is that Schmidt-Koenig and Phillips failed to detect any ability in pigeons to distinguish natural air (presumably laden with olfactory map information) from pure, filtered air.

- (50) Papi’s experimental results, moreover, admit of simpler, nonolfactory explanations. It seems likely that the behavior of nostril-plugged birds results from the distracting and traumatic nature of the experiment. When nasal tubes are used to bypass the olfactory
- (55) chamber but allow for comfortable breathing, no disorientation is evident. Likewise, when the olfactory epithelium is sprayed with anesthetic to block smell-detection but not breathing, orientation is normal.

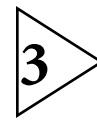
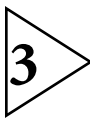
- 15. Which one of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The ability of pigeons to locate and return to their homes from distant points is unlike that of any other species.
- (B) It is likely that some map sense accounts for the homing ability of pigeons, but the nature of that sense has not been satisfactorily identified.
- (C) The majority of experiments on the homing ability of pigeons have been marked by design flaws.
- (D) The mechanisms underlying the homing ability of pigeons can best be identified through a combination of laboratory research and field experimentation.
- (E) The homing ability of pigeons is most likely based on a system similar to that used by many short-range species.

- 16. According to the passage, which one of the following is ordinarily true regarding how homing pigeons “home”?

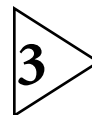
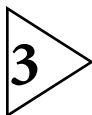
- (A) Each time they are released at a specific site they fly home by the same route.
- (B) When they are released they take only a short time to orient themselves before selecting their route home.
- (C) Each time they are released at a specific site they take a shorter amount of time to orient themselves before flying home.
- (D) They travel fairly long distances in seemingly random patterns before finally deciding on a route home.
- (E) Upon release they travel briefly in the direction opposite to the one they eventually choose.

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17. Which one of the following experiments would best test the “possibility” referred to in line 6?
- (A) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were unaware of the location of the pigeons’ home
 - (B) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were asked not to display any affection toward the pigeons
 - (C) an experiment in which the handlers who transported, released, and otherwise came into contact with homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were asked not to speak to each other throughout the release process
 - (D) an experiment in which all the homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site had been raised and fed by individual researchers rather than by teams of handlers
 - (E) an experiment in which all the homing pigeons released at an unfamiliar site were exposed to a wide variety of unfamiliar sights and sounds
18. Information in the passage supports which one of the following statements regarding the “first alternative” (line 16) for explaining the ability of pigeons to “home”?
- (A) It has been conclusively ruled out by the results of numerous experiments.
 - (B) It seems unlikely because there are no theoretical models that could explain how pigeons track displacement.
 - (C) It has not, to date, been supported by experimental data, but neither has it been definitively ruled out.
 - (D) It seems unlikely in theory, but recent experimental results show that it may in fact be correct.
 - (E) It is not a useful theory because of the difficulty in designing experiments by which it might be tested.
19. The author refers to “the system of many short-range species such as honeybees” (lines 9–11) most probably in order to
- (A) emphasize the universality of the ability to home
 - (B) suggest that a particular explanation of pigeons’ homing ability is worthy of consideration
 - (C) discredit one of the less convincing theories regarding the homing ability of pigeons
 - (D) criticize the techniques utilized by scientists investigating the nature of pigeons’ homing ability
 - (E) illustrate why a proposed explanation of pigeons’ homing ability is correct
20. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken Papi’s theory regarding homing pigeons’ homing ability?
- (A) Even pigeons that have been raised in several different lofts in a variety of territories can find their way to their current home when released in unfamiliar territory.
 - (B) Pigeons whose sense of smell has been partially blocked find their way home more slowly than do pigeons whose sense of smell has not been affected.
 - (C) Even pigeons that have been raised in the same loft frequently take different routes home when released in unfamiliar territory.
 - (D) Even pigeons that have been transported well beyond the range of the odors detectable in their home territories can find their way home.
 - (E) Pigeons’ sense of smell is no more acute than that of other birds who do not have the ability to “home.”
21. Given the information in the passage, it is most likely that Papi and the author of the passage would both agree with which one of the following statements regarding the homing ability of pigeons?
- (A) The map sense of pigeons is most probably related to their olfactory sense.
 - (B) The mechanism regulating the homing ability of pigeons is most probably similar to that utilized by honeybees.
 - (C) The homing ability of pigeons is most probably based on a map sense.
 - (D) The experiments conducted by Papi himself have provided the most valuable evidence yet collected regarding the homing ability of pigeons.
 - (E) The experiments conducted by Schmidt-Koenig and Phillips have not substantially lessened the probability that Papi’s own theory is correct.

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Freud's essay on the "Uncanny" can be said to have defined, for our century, what literary criticism once called the Sublime. This apprehension of a beyond or of a daemonic—a sense of transcendence—

- (5) appears in literature or life, according to Freud, when we feel that something uncanny is being represented, or conjured up, or at least intimated. Freud locates the source of the uncanny in our tendency to believe in the "omnipotence of thought," that is, in the power of our
- (10) own or of others' minds over the natural world. The uncanny is, thus, a return to animistic conceptions of the universe, and is produced by the psychic defense mechanisms Freud called repression.

- It would have seemed likely for Freud to find his
- (15) literary instances of the uncanny, or at least some of them, in fairy tales, since as much as any other fictions they seem to be connected with repressed desires and archaic forms of thought. But Freud specifically excluded fairy tales from the realm of the uncanny.
- (20) "Who would be so bold," Freud asks, "as to call it an uncanny moment, for instance, when Snow White opens her eyes once more?" Why not? Because, he goes on to say, in those stories everything is possible, so nothing is incredible, and, therefore, no conflicts in
- (25) the reader's judgment are provoked. Thus Freud, alas, found fairy tales to be unsuited to his own analysis.

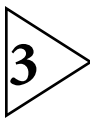
- However, the psychoanalyst Bruno Bettelheim, with a kind of wise innocence, has subjected fairy tales to very close, generally orthodox, and wholly reductive
- (30) Freudian interpretations. Bettelheim's book, although written in apparent ignorance of the vast critical traditions of interpreting literary romance, is nevertheless a splendid achievement, brimming with useful ideas and insights into how young children read
- (35) and understand.

- Bruno Bettelheim's major therapeutic concern has been with autistic children, so inevitably his interpretive activity is directed against a child's tendency to withdraw defensively or abnormally.
- (40) According to Bettelheim, a child's desperate isolation, loneliness, and inarticulate anxieties are addressed directly by fairy tales. By telling the child such stories themselves, parents strengthen the therapeutic effect of fairy tales, for in the telling, parents impart to the child
- (45) their approval of the stories.

- But why should fairy tales, in themselves, be therapeutic? Bettelheim's answer depends on the child's being an interpreter: "The fairy tale is therapeutic because children find their own solutions,
- (50) through contemplating what the story seems to imply about their inner conflicts at this moment in their lives." Bettelheim proceeds on the basis of two complementary assumptions: that children will interpret a story benignly, for their own good; and that
- (55) Freudian interpretations will yield an accurate account of children's interpretations. The child, questing for help, and the analyst, attempting to find helpful patterns in the stories, thus read alike, though in different vocabularies.

22. According to the author, Bettelheim believes that fairy tales help troubled children by
- (A) creating fantasy worlds into which they can escape
- (B) helping them find solutions to their own problems
- (C) providing a means of communication with their parents
- (D) showing them other problems worse than their own
- (E) solving their problems for them
23. According to the passage, Bettelheim believes that parents' telling fairy tales to troubled children strengthens the tales' therapeutic effect because
- (A) most troubled children do not read independently
- (B) most children believe whatever their parents tell them
- (C) the parents' telling the stories imparts to the children the parents' sanction of the tales
- (D) the parents can help the children interpret the stories according to the parents' belief
- (E) the parents can reassure the children that the tales are imaginary

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. It can be inferred from the passage that Freud believed that in fairy tales, “nothing is incredible” (line 24) because, in his view,
- (A) fairy tales can be read and understood even by young children
 - (B) everything in fairy tales is purely imaginary
 - (C) fairy tales are so fantastic that in them nothing seems out of the ordinary
 - (D) it is uncanny how the patterns of fairy tales fit our unconscious expectations and wishes
 - (E) the reader represses those elements of fairy tales which might conflict with his or her judgment
25. According to the passage, Bettelheim believes that when children interpret a story benignly, they
- (A) find in fairy tales answers to their own needs
 - (B) do not associate fairy tales with the uncanny
 - (C) do not find underlying meanings in fairy tales
 - (D) are aware that fairy tales are fictions
 - (E) are reassured by parental approval
26. Which one of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward Bettelheim’s work?
- (A) approving of Bettelheim’s rejection of orthodox and reductive Freudian interpretations of fairy tales
 - (B) appalled at Bettelheim’s ignorance of the critical traditions of interpreting literary romance
 - (C) unimpressed with Bettelheim’s research methods
 - (D) skeptical of Bettelheim’s claim that fairy tales are therapeutic
 - (E) appreciative of Bettelheim’s accomplishments and practical insights.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Politician: Governments should tax any harmful substance that is available to the general public at a level that the tax would discourage continued use of the substance.

Which one of the following is an application of the politician's principle of taxation?

- (A) The tax on products containing sugar is raised in an effort to raise revenue to be applied to the health costs resulting from the long-term use of these products.
- (B) The tax on certain pain relievers that, even though harmful, are available over the counter is raised, since studies have shown that the demand for these products will not be affected.
- (C) The tax on a pesticide that contains an organic compound harmful to human beings is raised to give people an incentive to purchase pesticides not containing the compound.
- (D) The tax on domestically produced alcoholic beverages is not raised, since recent studies show that the tax would have a negative impact on the tourist industry.
- (E) The tax on products that emit fluorocarbons, substances that have proven to be harmful to the earth's ozone layer, is lowered to stimulate the development of new, less environmentally harmful ways of using these substances.

2. The average cable television company offers its customers 50 channels, but new fiber-optic lines will enable telephone companies to provide 100 to 150 television channels to their customers for the same price as cable companies charge for 50. Therefore, cable companies will be displaced by the new television services offered by telephone companies within a few years.

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

- (A) The initial cost per household of installing new fiber-optic television service will exceed the current cost of installing cable television service.
- (B) The most popular movies and programs on channels carried by cable companies will also be offered on channels carried by the fiber-optic lines owned by the telephone companies.
- (C) Cable television companies will respond to competition from the telephone companies by increasing the number of channels they offer.
- (D) Some telephone companies own cable companies in areas other than those in which they provide telephone services.
- (E) The new fiber-optic services offered by telephone companies will be subject to more stringent governmental programming regulations than those to which cable companies are now subject.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

3. A just government never restricts the right of its citizens to act upon their desires except when their acting upon their desires is a direct threat to the health or property of other of its citizens.

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

- (A) A just government would not ban the sale of sports cars, but it could prohibit unrestricted racing of them on public highways.
 - (B) An unjust government would abolish many public services if these services did not require compulsory labor.
 - (C) A just government would provide emergency funds to survivors of unavoidable accidents but not to survivors of avoidable ones.
 - (D) A just government would not censor writings of Shakespeare, but it could censor magazines and movies that criticize the government.
 - (E) An unjust government would incarcerate one of its citizens even though it had been several years since that citizen harmed someone.
4. Mayor: Citing the severity of the city's winters, the city road commissioner has suggested paving our roads with rubberized asphalt, since the pressure of passing vehicles would cause the rubber to flex, breaking up ice on roads and so making ice removal easier and less of a strain on the road-maintenance budget. However, rubberized asphalt is more expensive than plain asphalt and the city's budget for building and maintaining roads cannot be increased. Therefore, the commissioner's suggestion is not financially feasible.

Which one of the following is assumed by the mayor's argument?

- (A) Using rubberized asphalt to pave roads would not have any advantages besides facilitating the removal of ice on roads.
- (B) The severity of winters in the region in which the city is located does not vary significantly from year to year.
- (C) It would cost more to add particles of rubber to asphalt than to add particles of rubber to other materials that are used to pave roads.
- (D) Savings in the cost of ice removal would not pay for the increased expense of using rubberized asphalt to pave roads.
- (E) The techniques the city currently uses for removing ice from city roads are not the least expensive possible, given the type of road surface in place.

5. Ticks attach themselves to host animals to feed. Having fed to capacity, and not before then, the ticks drop off their host. Deer ticks feeding off white-footed mice invariably drop off their hosts between noon and sunset, regardless of time of attachment. White-footed mice are strictly nocturnal animals that spend all daytime hours in their underground nests.

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

- (A) Deer ticks all attach themselves to white-footed mice during the same part of the day, regardless of day of attachment.
 - (B) Deer ticks sometimes drop off their hosts without having fed at all.
 - (C) Deer ticks that feed off white-footed mice drop off their hosts in the hosts' nests.
 - (D) White-footed mice to which deer ticks have attached themselves are not aware of the ticks.
 - (E) White-footed mice are hosts to stable numbers of deer ticks, regardless of season of the year.
6. Monarch butterflies spend the winter hibernating on trees in certain forests. Local environmental groups have organized tours of the forests in an effort to protect the butterflies' habitat against woodcutters. Unfortunately, the tourists trample most of the small shrubs that are necessary to the survival of any monarch butterflies that fall of the trees. Therefore, the tour groups themselves are endangering the monarch butterfly population.
- Which one of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the argument?
- (A) the amount of forest land suitable for monarch butterfly hibernation that is not currently used by monarch butterflies for hibernation
 - (B) the amount of wood cut each year by woodcutters in forests used by monarch butterflies for hibernation
 - (C) the amount of plant life trampled by the tourists that is not necessary to the survival of monarch butterflies
 - (D) the proportion of the trees cut down by the woodcutters each year that are cut in the forests used by monarch butterflies for hibernation
 - (E) the proportion of hibernating monarch butterflies that fall of the trees

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. If you know a lot about history, it will be easy for you to impress people who are intellectuals. But unfortunately, you will not know much about history if you have not, for example, read a large number of history books. Therefore, if you are not well versed in history due to a lack of reading, it will not be easy for you to impress people who are intellectuals.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument overlooks the possibility that

- (A) many intellectuals are not widely read in history
 - (B) there are people who learn about history who do not impress intellectuals
 - (C) it is more important to impress people who are not intellectuals than people who are intellectuals
 - (D) there are other easy ways to impress intellectuals that do not involve knowing history
 - (E) people who are not intellectuals can be impressed more easily than people who are intellectuals
8. People always seem to associate high prices of products with high quality. But price is not necessarily an indicator of quality. The best teas are often no more expensive than the lower-quality teas.

Which one of the following, if true, does most to explain the apparent counterexample described above?

- (A) Packing and advertising triple the price of all teas.
- (B) Most people buy low-quality tea, thus keeping its price up.
- (C) All types of tea are subject to high import tariffs.
- (D) Low-quality teas are generally easier to obtain than high quality teas.
- (E) The price of tea generally does not vary from region to region.

9. The only physical factor preventing a human journey to Mars has been weight. Carrying enough fuel to propel a conventional spacecraft to Mars and back would make even the lightest craft too heavy to be launched from Earth. A device has recently been invented, however, that allows an otherwise conventional spacecraft to refill the craft's fuel tanks with fuel manufactured from the Martian atmosphere for the return trip. Therefore, it is possible for people to go to Mars in a spacecraft that carries this device and then return.

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

- (A) The amount of fuel needed for a spacecraft to return from Mars is the same as the amount of fuel needed to travel from Earth to Mars.
 - (B) The fuel manufactured from the Martian atmosphere would not differ in composition from the fuel used to travel to Mars.
 - (C) The device for manufacturing fuel from the Martian atmosphere would not take up any of the spaceship crew's living space.
 - (D) A conventional spacecraft equipped with the device would not be appreciably more expensive to construct than current spacecraft typically are.
 - (E) The device for manufacturing fuel for the return to Earth weighs less than the tanks of fuel that a conventional spacecraft would otherwise need to carry from Earth for the return trip.
10. Unplugging a peripheral component such as a "mouse" from a personal computer renders all of the software programs that require that component unusable on that computer. On Fred's personal computer, a software program that requires a mouse has become unusable. So it must be that the mouse for Fred's computer became unplugged.

The argument is most vulnerable to which one of the following criticisms?

- (A) It contains a shift in the meaning of "unusable" from "permanently unusable" to "temporarily unusable."
- (B) It treats an event that can cause a certain result as though that event is necessary to bring about that result.
- (C) It introduces information unrelated to its conclusion as evidence in support of that conclusion.
- (D) It attempts to support its conclusion by citing a generalization that is too broad.
- (E) It overlooks the possibility that some programs do not require a peripheral component such as a mouse.

Questions 11–12

- P: Complying with the new safety regulations is useless. Even if the new regulations had been in effect before last year's laboratory fire, they would not have prevented the fire or the injuries resulting from it because they do not address its underlying causes.
- Q: But any regulations that can potentially prevent money from being wasted are useful. If obeyed, the new safety regulations will prevent some accidents, and whenever there is an accident here at the laboratory, money is wasted even if no one is injured.
11. A point at issue between P and Q is whether
- (A) last year's fire resulted in costly damage to the laboratory
 - (B) accidents at the laboratory inevitably result in personal injuries
 - (C) the new safety regulations address the underlying cause of last year's fire
 - (D) it is useful to comply with the new safety regulations
 - (E) the new safety regulations are likely to be obeyed in the laboratory
12. Q responds to P's position by
- (A) extending the basis for assessing the utility of complying with the new regulations
 - (B) citing additional evidence that undermines P's assessment of the extent to which the new regulations would have prevented injuries in last year's laboratory fire
 - (C) giving examples to show that the uselessness of all regulations cannot validly be inferred from the uselessness of one particular set of regulations
 - (D) showing that P's argument depends on the false assumption that compliance with any regulations that would have prevented last year's fire would be useful
 - (E) pointing out a crucial distinction, overlooked by P, between potential benefits and actual benefits

13. Historian: The ancient Greeks failed to recognize that, morally, democracy is no improvement over monarchy. It is wrong for an individual to have the power to choose the course of action for a government, so it is no less wrong to grant this power to society, which is just a collection of individuals.

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

- (A) There is no point in trying to find someone else to solve that problem. If Robin cannot solve it, then none of Robin's friends would be able to solve it.
- (B) We should not pick Hank for the relay team. He has not won a race all season, so there is no reason to expect him to help the relay team win.
- (C) Laws that contain exemptions for some individuals based on no relevant consideration are fundamentally immoral. If it is wrong for a given person to commit an act, then it is wrong for anyone else in similar circumstances to commit the act.
- (D) There is no point in asking the club to purchase tents and make them available for use by club members. No member of the club can afford one of those tents, so the club is unable to afford any either.
- (E) Agreeing with all of the other members of society does not guarantee that one is correct about an issue. With many topics it is possible for society to be mistaken and hence every individual in society to be likewise mistaken.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

14. In 1712 the government of Country Y appointed a censor to prohibit the publication of any book critical of Country Y's government; all new books legally published in the country after 1712 were approved by a censor. Under the first censor, one half of the book manuscripts submitted to the censor were not approved for publication. Under the next censor, only one quarter of the book manuscripts submitted were not approved, but the number of book manuscripts that were approved was the same under both censors.

It the statements in the passage are true, which one of the following can be properly concluded from them?

- (A) More books critical of Country Y's government were published before the appointment of the first censor than after it.
 - (B) The first censor and the second censor prohibited the publication of the same number of book manuscripts.
 - (C) More book manuscripts were submitted for approval to the first censor than to the second.
 - (D) The second censor allowed some book manuscripts to be published that the first censor would have considered critical of Country Y's government.
 - (E) The number of writers who wrote published manuscripts was greater under the first censor than under the second.
15. It is often said that beauty is subjective. But this judgment has to be false. If one tries to glean the standard of beauty of earlier cultures from the artistic works they considered most beautiful, one cannot but be impressed by its similarity to our own standard. In many fundamental ways, what was considered beautiful in those cultures is still considered beautiful in our own time.

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

- (A) Few contemporary artists have been significantly exposed to the art of earlier cultures.
- (B) The arts held a much more important place in earlier cultures than they do in our culture.
- (C) Our own standard of beauty was strongly influenced by our exposure to works that were considered beautiful in earlier cultures.
- (D) Much of what passes for important artistic work today would not be considered beautiful even by contemporary standards.
- (E) In most cultures art is owned by a small social elite.

16. Nutrition education in schools once promoted daily consumption of food from each of the "four food groups": milk, meat, fruit and vegetables, and breads and cereals. This recommendation was, however, dangerous to health.

Each of the following, if true, provides support for the critique above EXCEPT:

- (A) The division into four groups gave the impression that an equal amount of each should be consumed, but milk and meat tend to contain fats that promote heart disease and cancer and should be eaten in lesser amounts.
- (B) The omission of fish, which contains beneficial oils, from the names of groups in the list gave erroneous impression that it is less healthy as a food than is red meat.
- (C) A healthy diet should include the consumption of several different fruits and vegetables daily, but the recommendation was often interpreted as satisfied by the consumption of a single serving of a fruit or vegetable.
- (D) The recommendation that some food from the fruit and vegetable group be consumed daily constituted a reminder not to neglect this group, which provides needed vitamins, minerals, and fiber.
- (E) Encouraging the daily consumption of some product from each of the four food groups gave the impression that eating in that manner is sufficient for a healthy diet, but eating in that manner is consistent with the overconsumption of sweets and fats.

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17. The Green Ensemble, a nonprofit theater group, has always been financially dependent on contributions from corporations and would have been forced to disband this year if any of its corporate sponsors had withdrawn their financial support. But the Green Ensemble has not only been able to continue in operation throughout the year, but has recently announced its schedule for next year.

Which one of the following is a conclusion that can be properly drawn from the information above?

- (A) None of the Green Ensemble's corporate sponsors withdrew their financial support of the group this year.
 - (B) Earlier this year the Green Ensemble found other sources of funding for next year, making the group less dependent on corporations for financial support.
 - (C) During this year corporate funding for the Green Ensemble has been steadily increasing.
 - (D) This year corporate funding was the source of more than half of the Green Ensemble's income.
 - (E) Corporate funding for nonprofit theater groups like the Green Ensemble has recently increased.
18. Book publishers have traditionally published a few books that they thought were of intrinsic merit even though these books were unlikely to make a profit. Nowadays, however, fewer of these books are being published. It seems, therefore, that publishers now, more than ever, are more interested in making money than in publishing books of intrinsic value.

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

- (A) Book publishers have always been very interested in making money.
- (B) There has been a notable decline in the quality of books written in recent years.
- (C) In the past, often books of intrinsic value would unexpectedly make a sizable profit.
- (D) There have always been authors unwilling to be published unless a profit is guaranteed.
- (E) In recent years, profits in the book publishing industry have been declining.

19. Most people feel that they are being confused by the information from broadcast news. This could be the effect of the information's being delivered too quickly or of its being poorly organized. Analysis of the information content of a typical broadcast news story shows that news stories are far lower in information density than the maximum information density with which most people can cope at any one time. So the information in typical broadcast news stories is poorly organized.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the argument requires in order for its conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) It is not the number of broadcast news stories to which a person is exposed that is the source of the feeling of confusion.
 - (B) Poor organization of information in a news story makes it impossible to understand the information.
 - (C) Being exposed to more broadcast news stories within a given day would help a person to better understand the news.
 - (D) Most people can cope with a very high information density.
 - (E) Some people are being overwhelmed by too much information.
20. Art Historian: Robbins cannot pass judgment on Stuart's art. While Robbins understands the art of Stuart too well to dismiss it, she does not understand it well enough to praise it.

The art historian's argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) in order to pass judgment on Stuart's art, Robbins must be able either to dismiss it or to praise it
- (B) if art can be understood well, it should be either dismissed or praised
- (C) in order to understand Stuart's art, Robbins must be able to pass judgment on it
- (D) Stuart's art can be neither praised nor dismissed
- (E) if Robbins understands art well, she will praise it

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Questions 21–22

Words like “employee,” “payee,” and “detainee” support the generalization, crudely stated, that words with the ending *-ee* designate the person affected in the specified way by an action performed by someone else. The word “absentee” seems to be a direct counterexample: it ends in *-ee*, yet, if it makes sense here to speak of an action at all—that of absenting oneself, perhaps—the word can refer to the person who actually performs that action. Clearly, however, putting forward the following resolves the impasse: if a word with the ending *-ee* refers to one party in a two-party transaction, it refers to the party at which the other party’s action is directed.

21. The argument does which one of the following in dealing with the counterexample it offers?
- (A) provides additional support for the original generalization in part by showing that the supposed force of the counterexample derives from a misanalysis of that example
 - (B) dismisses the counterexample on the grounds that its force, compared to the weight of the supporting evidence, is insignificant
 - (C) concedes that the proposed counterexample is an exception to the generalization but maintains the generalization on the grounds that all generalizations have exceptions
 - (D) narrows the scope of the generalization at issue in such a way that the putative counterexample is no longer relevant
 - (E) shows how replacing the notion of being affected in the specified way by an action with that of having someone’s action directed at oneself reveals the counterexample to be spurious
22. The reasoning in the argument could have remained unchanged in force and focus if which one of the following had been advanced as a counterexample in place of the word “absentee”?
- (A) honoree
 - (B) appointee
 - (C) nominee
 - (D) transferee
 - (E) escapee

23. Much of today’s literature is inferior: most of our authors are intellectually and emotionally inexperienced, and their works lack both the intricacy and the focus on the significant that characterize good literature. However, Hypatia’s latest novel is promising; it shows a maturity, complexity, and grace that far exceeds that of her earlier works.

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

- (A) Much of today’s literature focuses less on the significant than Hypatia’s latest novel focuses on the significant.
- (B) Much of today’s literature at least lacks the property of grace.
- (C) Hypatia’s latest novel is good literature when judged by today’s standards.
- (D) Hypatia’s latest novel is clearly better than the majority of today’s literature.
- (E) Hypatia’s latest novel has at least one property of good literature to a greater degree than her earlier works.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

24. Scientists, puzzled about the development of penicillin-resistant bacteria in patients who had not been taking penicillin, believe they have found an explanation. The relevant group of patients have dental fillings made of mercury-containing amalgam, and the bacteria the patients develop are immune to mercury poisoning. Scientists have concluded that the genes causing resistance to penicillin are closely bundled on the chromosomes of bacteria with the gene that produces immunity to mercury poisoning. Exposure to the mercury kills off bacteria that lack the relevant immunity gene, and leaves room for those that possess both the mercury-immunity gene and the penicillin-resistance gene to flourish.

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the role played in the passage by the unstated assumption that some patients who take penicillin develop bacteria with an immunity to penicillin?

- (A) It is a hypothesis that is taken by the scientists to be conclusively proven by the findings described in the passage.
- (B) It is a generalization that, if true, rules out the possibility that some people who do not take penicillin develop bacteria resistant to it.
- (C) It is a point that, in conjunction with the fact that some patients who do not take penicillin develop penicillin-resistant bacteria, generates the problem that prompted the research described in the passage.
- (D) It is the tentative conclusion of previous research that appears to be falsified by the scientists' discovery of the mechanism by which bacteria become resistant to mercury poisoning.
- (E) It is a generalization assumed by the scientists to conclusively prove that the explanation of their problem case must involve reference to the genetic makeup of the penicillin-resistant bacteria.

25. All any reporter knows about the accident is what the press agent has said. Therefore, if the press agent told every reporter everything about the accident, then no reporter knows any more about it than any other reporter. If no reporter knows any more about the accident than any other reporter, then no reporter can scoop all of the other reporters. However, the press agent did not tell every reporter everything about the accident. It follows that some reporter can scoop all of the other reporters.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument fails to recognize that which one of the following is consistent with the facts the argument presents?

- (A) The press agent did not tell everything about the accident to any reporter.
- (B) Even if some reporter knows more about the accident than all of the other reporters, that reporter need not scoop any other reporter.
- (C) Some reporter may have been told something about the accident that the reporter tells all of the other reporters.
- (D) The press agent may not know any more about the accident than the most knowledgeable reporter.
- (E) No reporter knows any more about the accident than any other reporter.

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:

Newton N. Minow and Fred H. Cate, "The Search for Justice: Is Impartiality Really Possible?" ©1992 by the Society for the Advancement of Education

Peter Whiteley, "Hopuutungwni: 'Hopi Names' as Literature." ©1992 by the Smithsonian Institution.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

A local television station is deciding which of the two comparably priced films to purchase for a public interest program. Both films are about homelessness, which has recently become a serious problem in the medium-sized city where the station is located. Write an argument in support of purchasing one of the films rather than the other based on the following considerations:

- The station desires to preserve its reputation for serious reporting.
- The station desires to increase the size and diversity of its viewing audience.

Patsy: Portrait of a Homeless Woman, a thirty minute color movie, is a dramatic portrayal of the life of Patsy Harper. Named after Patsy Cline, she left her home in a small industrial town seeking stardom. While a teenager, Patsy achieved phenomenal success in the country music industry, but mental illness destroyed her career and she lived on the streets for the next two decades. Her recent recovery was worldwide news. The movie stars a popular talk-show host who is outspoken about the concerns of homeless people. The result is a heart-rending depiction of the realities of homelessness.

Can't God Home, a one-hour black-and-white documentary film, explores the issue of homeless people in today's cities. The film received positive reviews in the several medium-sized cities in which it played last year. *Can't Go Home* features narrated documentary footage interspersed with short interviews with homeless people of every imaginable description in diverse urban settings. The film also includes interviews with local and federal agency leaders discussing the social and financial causes of homelessness. *Can't Go Home* is an eye opening, revealing, and well-paced overview of a deep social problem.

[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 XXVII**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	97	101
179	95	96
178	94	94
177	93	93
176	92	92
175	91	91
174	90	90
173	88	89
172	87	87
171	86	86
170	85	85
169	83	84
168	82	82
167	81	81
166	79	80
165	78	78
164	76	77
163	75	75
162	73	74
161	72	72
160	70	71
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158	67	68
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149	52	53
148	50	51
147	49	49
146	47	48
145	45	46
144	44	44
143	42	43
142	41	41
141	39	40
140	37	38
139	36	36
138	34	35
137	33	33
136	32	32
135	30	31
134	29	29
133	28	28
132	26	27
131	25	25
130	24	24
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	17	17
122	16	16
121	—*	—*
120	0	15

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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