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**PREPTEST®**

- PrepTest 82
- Form 7LSN125

82

SEPTEMBER 2017

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Student: My university recently enacted new penalties for drinking alcohol in on-campus student housing. But the university has attempted to curb on-campus drinking many times in the past, and these attempts have never been successful. Thus, these new penalties are bound to be just as ineffective.

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

- (A) fails to specify what new penalties the university enacted for drinking alcohol in on-campus student housing
- (B) overlooks the possibility that many students did not drink alcohol in on-campus student housing even before the new penalties were enacted
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that students' preferred location for drinking alcohol is on-campus student housing
- (D) overlooks the possibility that the new penalties are relevantly different from the university's past attempts to curb on-campus drinking
- (E) fails to consider whether the new penalties will have any other positive consequences besides reducing drinking in on-campus student housing

2. Anderson: Taking the long view, history shows that word usage and grammar rules are constantly changing and evolving—sometimes resulting in entirely new languages. Since they will change regardless of our efforts, we shouldn't worry about violations of grammar rules.

Lipton: That's like arguing that we shouldn't worry about enforcing laws since, in the larger scheme of things, laws change and nations come and go. But of course it is good that laws are enforced.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Anderson and Lipton disagree over whether

- (A) grammar violations should be resisted
- (B) a language can evolve into an entirely new language
- (C) users of a language can easily adapt to changes in that language
- (D) people only rarely violate grammar rules
- (E) languages evolve through an accumulation of changes in usage and rules

3. Requiring that passwords conform to rules of length, complexity, and unpredictability increases the likelihood of someone gaining unauthorized access to a user's account. Since most user accounts are automatically locked after a certain number of incorrect password guesses, it is usually impossible to gain access by guessing a password. However, because complex passwords can be hard to remember, users often write them down.

The overall conclusion of the argument is strongly supported if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) People who use mnemonic devices to help remember their passwords are able to easily remember passwords that are long, complex, and unpredictable.
- (B) User accounts that are automatically locked after a certain number of incorrect password guesses are usually unlocked after a reasonable time.
- (C) When a password is written down, it increases the chances that someone will be able to use that password to gain unauthorized access to the user's account.
- (D) When users who forget their passwords are locked out of their own accounts, they must often go through a complicated process in order to have their accounts unlocked.
- (E) Passwords that conform to rules of length, complexity, and unpredictability are no harder to guess than passwords that do not conform to such rules.

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4. In view of the considerable length of the police chief's tenure as head of the department, the chief should be held accountable for the widespread corruption in the department. That no evidence was discovered that the chief was involved in any way in the corruption does not allow us to escape this conclusion.

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

- (A) Any supervisor who knowingly tolerates widespread corruption among his or her subordinates should be held accountable.
- (B) If a person has been in a position of authority for a long time and all of that person's subordinates are corrupt, then he or she could not help but know about that corruption.
- (C) A supervisor should not be held accountable for widespread corruption among his or her subordinates unless the supervisor could reasonably be expected to know about that corruption.
- (D) If corruption is rampant among a certain group, then the person in charge cannot be expected to take corrective action if that person has not been in charge for very long.
- (E) If a person has been in a position of authority for a long time, then there is no excuse that can absolve the person of responsibility for widespread corruption among subordinates.

5. A store was vandalized repeatedly over a six-month period. When discussing the problem with a friend, the store owner mentioned having heard that bright lighting around the perimeter of commercial establishments had been known to reduce the incidence of vandalism. Three months later, the store owner reported to the same friend that there had been no incidents of vandalism since their previous conversation. The friend concluded that bright lighting had been installed around the perimeter of the store.

Each of the following, if true, would call into question the friend's conclusion EXCEPT:

- (A) There had been an increase in police patrolling of the area.
- (B) Bright lights must be specially ordered from a security company, and installation by the company usually takes at least five months.
- (C) The store owner reported that all the stores adjacent to the perimeter also experienced a reduction in vandalism, although stores one block away did not.
- (D) The store's budget did not allow for the installation of bright lights around the perimeter.
- (E) The store owner brought in a watchdog to protect the store from vandals.

6. Researchers studying athletes found that those who played mainly for the love of their sport actually had sharper vision during athletic competitions than those whose main goal was winning a trophy or championship. The vision of the first group of athletes was sharper because the concentration necessary for acute vision during an activity is typically possessed to a greater degree by those whose attention is focused on the activity itself.

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

- (A) Winning a trophy or championship is not important to athletes who play mainly for the love of their sport.
- (B) If an athlete's main goal during an athletic competition is winning a trophy or championship, that athlete will lack the concentration necessary for adequate vision during that competition.
- (C) Athletes who play mainly for the love of their sport concentrate more on the sport itself during athletic competitions than do athletes whose main goal is winning a trophy or championship.
- (D) It is impossible for an athlete to concentrate on more than one thing at a time during an athletic competition.
- (E) During athletic competitions, an athlete whose attention is focused on the sport itself will perform better than any athlete whose attention is focused elsewhere.

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7. Economist: ChesChem, a chemical manufacturer located in Chester, uses natural gas for its enormous energy needs. Currently, natural gas costs twice as much in Chester as it does in Tilsen. If the cost of natural gas in Chester becomes more than twice that in Tilsen, ChesChem will move its manufacturing operations to Tilsen. So if the cost of natural gas in Chester increases at all, ChesChem will move its manufacturing operations to Tilsen.

The economist's argument requires assuming that

- (A) ChesChem spends far more on natural gas than on any other expense
- (B) the price of natural gas in Tilsen will not increase
- (C) ChesChem would not be profitable if its energy costs increased
- (D) the only benefit ChesChem would receive by moving its manufacturing operations to Tilsen is lower energy costs
- (E) ChesChem will not move its manufacturing operations to Tilsen unless the price of natural gas in Chester increases

8. When researchers discovered that cuttlefish have the ability to make themselves suddenly appear larger, they presumed that this behavior, called a "startle display," was used to scare off predators. A long-term study, however, reveals that cuttlefish never use startle displays to scare off predators but instead only use such displays to scare off small fish that do not prey on cuttlefish.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain why cuttlefish use startle displays?

- (A) Cuttlefish feed primarily on small fish and mollusks.
- (B) Groups of small fish are likely to attract a cuttlefish's predators.
- (C) Small fish are more easily scared off by a startle display than are a cuttlefish's predators.
- (D) Cuttlefish have acute senses and are able to change colors.
- (E) Unlike insects that use startle displays, cuttlefish are usually able to move faster than their predators.

9. If the winner of a promotional contest is selected by a lottery, the lottery must be fair, giving all entrants an equal chance of winning. Since 90 percent of the winners selected by the lottery in a recent promotional contest submitted their entry forms within the first 2 days of the 30-day registration period, it is clear that this lottery did not meet the fairness requirement.

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

- (A) The family members of the organizer of the contest were not permitted to participate in the contest.
- (B) The manner in which the contest winner would be selected was publicized prior to the selection of the winner.
- (C) The contest entry forms were submitted at a consistent rate throughout the registration period.
- (D) The rules of the contest were posted conspicuously by those who organized the contest.
- (E) The number of people entering the contest far exceeded the expectations of the contest organizers.

10. Godinez: In the past, land was sometimes measured by the amount of time required to plow it. Thus, two plots of equal physical dimensions were considered unequal if one was more difficult to plow than the other. However, knowing how long an area takes to plow reveals little about how many apartment complexes it can hold. Therefore, it became necessary to adopt new measures of land, such as acreage, when land uses diversified.

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

- (A) It is now easier to measure a piece of land in terms of acres than in terms of plowing time.
- (B) For modern purposes, newer methods provide a more accurate measure of land than plowing time does.
- (C) Some plots of land that would have been considered unequal by plowing-time measurements are of equal physical dimensions.
- (D) Modern measures of land were adopted when people realized that plowing time was an inadequate measure for some land uses.
- (E) The advent of diversified land uses made new measures of land necessary.

11. Last year the Lalolah River was ranked by the Sunvale Water Commission as the most polluted of the fifteen rivers in the Sunvale Water District. Measures taken to clean up the river must be working, though, since this year the Lalolah River is ranked as only the third most polluted river in the district.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) interprets lack of evidence for a claim as support for an opposing claim
  - (B) relies on an ambiguity in the expression "most polluted"
  - (C) does not disclose the basis for the ranking used
  - (D) confuses the state of the individual rivers in the water district with that of the water district as a whole
  - (E) equates a decrease relative to the other ranked rivers with an absolute decrease
12. If an activity significantly reduces chronic lower back pain, doctors should be prepared to discuss the merits of that activity with patients who ask about it. A recent study compared practicing yoga to taking stretching classes with a physical therapist and found that both activities lead to equal reductions in chronic lower back pain. Thus, doctors treating patients with chronic lower back pain should be prepared to discuss the merits of yoga.

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

- (A) There are no activities that lead to more significant reductions in chronic lower back pain than do stretching classes with a physical therapist.
- (B) Taking stretching classes with a physical therapist significantly reduces chronic lower back pain.
- (C) Few treatment options for those with chronic lower back pain are available.
- (D) No previous studies have compared practicing yoga to taking stretching classes with a physical therapist.
- (E) Many doctors treating patients with chronic lower back pain discuss with their patients the merits of taking stretching classes with a physical therapist.

13. Shelton: The recent sharp decline in the number of moose in this region was caused by a large increase in the white-tailed deer population. While the deer do not compete with moose for food, they carry a dangerous parasite that can be transferred to any moose living nearby.

Russo: The neighboring region has also experienced a large increase in the white-tailed deer population, but the moose population there has remained stable.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent conflict between Shelton's and Russo's statements?

- (A) The region with the declining moose population is larger than the neighboring region and, even after the decline, has more moose than the neighboring region.
- (B) The region with the declining moose population consists mainly of high-quality moose habitat, but the quality of moose habitat in the neighboring region is marginal.
- (C) Wolf packs in the region with the declining moose population generally prey on only moose and deer, but in the neighboring region the wolf packs prey on a wider variety of species.
- (D) There is a large overlap in the ranges of moose and white-tailed deer in the region with the declining moose population, but not in the neighboring region.
- (E) Moose require a habitat with very little human settlement, whereas white-tailed deer often thrive in and around areas with considerable human settlement.

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14. Until fairly recently, classroom computers were considered a luxury. Today, educators argue that students who have not had training in computer skills will lack the skills necessary to compete in the global marketplace. However, studies show that schools emphasizing computer technology spend more time teaching computer skills but less time developing students' basic math and reading skills.

Which one of the following propositions is best illustrated by the statements above?

- (A) A knowledge of the latest technologies is no more valuable than a knowledge of the fundamental academic disciplines.  
(B) Schools cannot emphasize the teaching of computer skills without neglecting other skills.  
(C) A complete rethinking of traditional academic subjects is required in order to keep pace with global developments.  
(D) Attempting to keep pace with recent educational developments can result in neglecting basic skills in favor of other skills.  
(E) Giving students a knowledge of new technologies should be the primary goal of education.
15. A scientific team compared gold samples from several ancient artifacts with gold samples from an ancient mine in western Asia. The ratios of the trace elements in these samples were all very similar, and they were unlike the trace-element ratios from any other known mine. It is therefore likely that the gold in the artifacts was dug from the ancient mine.

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

- (A) The ancient mine tapped into a large underground deposit that also supplied nearby riverbeds with significant quantities of gold.  
(B) The ancient mine may have at one time been operated by the same civilization that was responsible for most of the ancient artifacts.  
(C) The ancient mine was first operated many centuries before the artifacts were constructed.  
(D) Ancient gold artifacts were often constructed from gold taken from earlier artifacts.  
(E) Much of the gold dug from the ancient mine in western Asia was transported to faraway destinations.

16. Most pet owners who take allergy medication are allergic to pets. Therefore, since Chuck owns a pet dog, it is likely that he will take allergy medication if he develops an allergy to pets.

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

- (A) Most cars taken to Acme Automotive Electronics have electrical problems. Therefore, it is likely that Anastasia's car has electrical problems if she has taken it to Acme Automotive Electronics.  
(B) Most cars taken to Acme Automotive Electronics have electrical problems. Therefore, it is likely that Anastasia will take her car there if it has electrical problems.  
(C) Most cars that are taken to Acme Automotive Electronics do not have electrical problems. Therefore, it is likely that Anastasia will not take her car to Acme Automotive Electronics if it has electrical problems.  
(D) Most cars taken to Acme Automotive Electronics have electrical problems. Therefore, it is unlikely that Anastasia will take her car to Acme Automotive Electronics if it does not have electrical problems.  
(E) Most cars taken to Acme Automotive Electronics have electrical problems. Therefore, it is likely that Anastasia will take her car to Acme Automotive Electronics whenever she thinks it has electrical problems.

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17. Scientist: A number of errors can plague a data-collection process. Since examining the collected data enables researchers to detect many of these errors, it is standard practice for researchers to correct collected data. However, in my field, there is a striking tendency for such corrections to favor Jones's theory; that is, the majority of corrections result in the corrected data's being closer than the uncorrected data to what Jones's theory predicts.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the tendency of corrections in the scientist's field to favor Jones's theory?

- (A) Researchers normally give data that is in line with a theory the same weight as data that conflicts with that theory when they are determining whether to accept that theory.
- (B) Researchers in the scientist's field give data that conflicts with Jones's theory greater scrutiny than they give data that is in line with Jones's theory.
- (C) Researchers in the scientist's field are more likely to pursue lines of research that they expect will favor theories they accept than to pursue other lines of research.
- (D) Even if researchers fail to detect errors in a data-collection process when they examine the data that they collected, that does not guarantee that no such errors exist.
- (E) Researchers in the scientist's field have formulated several other theories that attempt to explain the same range of phenomena that Jones's theory attempts to explain.

18. Doctor: Angiotensinogen is a protein in human blood. Typically, the higher a person's angiotensinogen levels are, the higher that person's blood pressure is. Disease X usually causes an increase in angiotensinogen levels. Therefore, disease X must be a cause of high blood pressure.

The doctor's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It confuses a necessary condition for a sufficient condition.
- (B) It overlooks the possibility that even if a condition causally contributes to a given effect, other factors may fully counteract that effect in the presence of that condition.
- (C) It illicitly infers, solely on the basis of two phenomena being correlated, that one causally contributes to the other.
- (D) It confuses one phenomenon's causing a second with the second phenomenon's causing the first.
- (E) It takes for granted that if one phenomenon often causes a second phenomenon and that second phenomenon often causes a third phenomenon, then the first phenomenon cannot ever be the immediate cause of the third.

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19. Some species of tarantula make good pets. However, no creature with poison fangs makes a good pet. Therefore, not all tarantula species have poison fangs.

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

- (A) None of the poetry written by Strawn has a regular meter. But some of the poems in this collection have a regular meter. Therefore, at least some of the poems in this collection were not written by Strawn.
- (B) Some of the poems in this collection have a regular meter. However, some of the poetry written by Strawn does not have a regular meter. Therefore, at least some of the poetry written by Strawn is not in this collection.
- (C) Some of the poetry written by Strawn has a regular meter. However, this collection contains no poetry written by Strawn. Therefore, not all of the poetry in this collection has a regular meter.
- (D) Some of the poems in this collection were written by Strawn. However, none of the poems in this collection has a regular meter. Therefore, only Strawn's unpublished poetry has a regular meter.
- (E) No poems with a regular meter are found in this collection and none of the poetry in this collection was written by Strawn. Therefore, not all of the poetry written by Strawn has a regular meter.

20. Pulford: Scientists who study the remains of ancient historical figures to learn about their health history need to first ask themselves if their investigation is a legitimate scientific inquiry or is motivated by mere curiosity. An investigation into a private matter such as health history is justified only if it is done for the advancement of scientific knowledge.

Varela: You forget that curiosity is the root of scientific inquiry. Many great scientific discoveries were motivated by curiosity alone.

Varela responds to Pulford's argument by

- (A) contending that Pulford's argument rests on an untenable distinction
- (B) disputing the validity of a principle that Pulford explicitly states
- (C) offering a counterexample to a generalization in Pulford's conclusion
- (D) attempting to draw a distinction between two views that Pulford treats as a single view
- (E) maintaining that Pulford's argument is based on inconsistent premises

21. Ethicist: It is morally right to reveal a secret only if one has a legal obligation to do so and will not harm oneself by doing so. At the same time, it is morally wrong to reveal a secret if one has promised not to do so and if revealing the secret is likely to result in any harm to others.

The principles cited by the ethicist most help to justify the reasoning in which one of the following?

- (A) Kathryn revealed a secret entrusted to her by her brother. Kathryn did not promise not to reveal the secret and her revealing it was likely to benefit all parties concerned. However, because she was under no legal obligation to reveal the secret, her action was not morally right.
- (B) Jae admitted in confidence to his defense attorney that he was guilty of the crime with which he had been charged. His attorney, knowing that the law did not require her to reveal such a confession of guilt, recounted Jae's confession to the judge anyway. The attorney's action was morally right.
- (C) A doctor informed Judy that she should not tell her father that he was in critical condition, since such knowledge sometimes makes patients despondent and inhibits recovery. Nevertheless, Judy revealed the doctor's diagnosis to her father. Judy's action was morally wrong.
- (D) Phil was arrested for bank robbery and under interrogation was asked to fulfill a legal obligation to reveal the identity of his accomplice. Despite the possibility that he was endangering himself by testifying, Phil revealed his accomplice's identity, and his accomplice was arrested without incident. Phil's action was morally right.
- (E) After writing a story about a possible political scandal, a journalist invoked her legal rights and refused to reveal the names of her sources who had spoken on condition of anonymity. The journalist's refusal to divulge her secret was morally right.

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22. Although human economic exchange predates historical records, it is clear that the very first economies were based on barter and that money came later. This can be inferred from occasions in history when, in isolated places, currency largely disappeared from the local economy. At such times, the economy typically reverts to the original barter system, but then quickly abandons this form of exchange when currency becomes available again.

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

- (A) The argument concludes that something can cause a particular outcome merely because it is necessary for that outcome.
- (B) The argument contains premises that contradict one another.
- (C) The argument presumes that something should be done merely because historically it has been done.
- (D) The argument infers a causal relation between two events merely from the fact that one event occurred before the other.
- (E) The argument relies on a premise that presupposes what the argument attempts to show in the conclusion.

23. A scientific study provides evidence that crows are capable of recognizing threatening people and can even pass their concerns on to other crows. Researchers wearing rubber caveman masks trapped wild crows and then released them in the same area. Years later, people wearing the same masks near where the crows had been trapped were shrieked at and dive-bombed by crows.

The argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) some of the crows that shrieked at and dive-bombed people wearing the masks were not among the crows that had been trapped
- (B) crows that perceive an individual as threatening always respond by shrieking and dive-bombing
- (C) most birds of any species will regard a person as threatening if they see crows shrieking at and dive-bombing that person
- (D) even in places where crows have never been captured, most crows will shriek at and dive-bomb people wearing caveman masks
- (E) crows can distinguish between people who are wearing caveman masks and those who are not, but they cannot recognize individual human faces

24. Political scientist: When a bill comes before a legislative body, the majority of the representatives are usually prepared to vote for it. Moreover, when a bill is at first unlikely to get approval by the majority, a compromise regarding the content of the bill is usually possible, allowing its passage into law. Such compromises are impossible, however, when the bill concerns an issue of fundamental importance to a large bloc of representatives.

If the political scientist's statements are true, which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Compromises regarding issues of fundamental importance to large blocs of representatives in the legislature usually do not enable the passage of any bill into law.
- (B) Most bills that do not concern any issues of fundamental importance to any large bloc of representatives in the legislature pass into law.
- (C) Most bills concerning issues of fundamental importance to a large bloc of representatives pass into law as a result of compromises over the bills' contents.
- (D) Most bills concern issues of fundamental importance to at least one large bloc of representatives in the legislature.
- (E) Most bills do not concern any issues of fundamental importance to any large bloc of representatives in the legislature.

25. The more demand there is for something, the easier it is to sell. Any junkyard will buy a used car that is less than ten years old, because the parts can easily be resold. However, because there is little demand for car parts that are ten years old or older, junkyards tend not to buy those cars. Thus, used cars that are less than ten years old are generally easier to sell than are cars that are ten years old or older.

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

- (A) The salability of something is not influenced by any factors other than the level of demand for it.
- (B) All used cars that are ten years old or older are sold to junkyards.
- (C) In general, the older something is, the more difficult it is to sell.
- (D) When determining the selling price of cars less than ten years old, the lack of demand would not be offset by a lack of supply.
- (E) The salability of cars that are ten years old or older is largely a function of the level of demand for their parts.

## 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

23 Questions

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

Questions 1–7

A company is scheduling presentations of six instructional films—*Goals*, *Management*, *Organization*, *Personnel*, *Sales*, and *Utilization*—in two different theaters—the east and the west theaters. On a single afternoon, there will be a presentation in each theater at 1:00, 2:00, and 3:00. Each film will be presented exactly once, according to the following conditions:

*Sales* must be presented in the west theater.

*Utilization* must be presented in the east theater.

*Management* must be presented earlier than both

*Organization* and *Personnel*.

*Utilization* must be presented earlier than *Goals*.

1. If *Personnel* is presented at 2:00 in the west theater, which one of the following must be true?

- (A) *Goals* is presented at 3:00.
- (B) *Management* is presented at 1:00.
- (C) *Organization* is presented at 2:00.
- (D) *Sales* is presented at 1:00.
- (E) *Utilization* is presented at 1:00.

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2. Which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) *Goals* is presented earlier than *Management*.  
(B) *Personnel* is presented earlier than *Goals*.  
(C) *Sales* is presented earlier than *Personnel*.  
(D) *Organization* is presented at the same time as *Goals*.  
(E) *Organization* is presented at the same time as *Utilization*.
3. If *Goals* is presented at 3:00 in the east theater, then any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) *Management* is presented at 2:00 in the east theater.  
(B) *Organization* is presented at 3:00 in the west theater.  
(C) *Sales* is presented at 1:00 in the west theater.  
(D) *Sales* is presented at 2:00 in the west theater.  
(E) *Utilization* is presented at 2:00 in the east theater.
4. How many of the films are there any one of which could be presented at 3:00?
- (A) 2  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 5  
(E) 6
5. If *Utilization* is presented at 2:00, then any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) *Goals* is presented at 3:00.  
(B) *Management* is presented at 2:00.  
(C) *Organization* is presented at 2:00.  
(D) *Personnel* is presented at 2:00.  
(E) *Sales* is presented at 1:00.
6. If *Management* is presented at 2:00 in the east theater, which one of the following CANNOT be true?
- (A) *Goals* is presented at 2:00.  
(B) *Sales* is presented at 2:00.  
(C) *Utilization* is presented at 1:00.  
(D) *Management* is presented in the same theater as *Personnel*.  
(E) *Personnel* is presented in the same theater as *Sales*.
7. Which one of the following, if substituted for the condition that *Sales* must be presented in the west theater, would have the same effect in determining the schedule of the film presentations?
- (A) *Sales* must be presented earlier than *Goals*.  
(B) *Sales* cannot be presented in the same theater as *Goals*.  
(C) *Sales* cannot be presented in the same theater as *Utilization*.  
(D) *Sales* cannot be presented at the same time as *Goals*.  
(E) *Sales* must be presented earlier than *Utilization* or at the same time as *Utilization*.

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Questions 8–12

This week, on each day from Monday through Saturday, Cafe Cosmopolitano offers exactly one of the following specials: gazpacho, linguini, nachos, pizza, or quesadillas. The specials are offered during the week in accordance with the following:

Each special is offered at least once.

One of the specials is offered twice, and it is offered on nonconsecutive days.

The gazpacho and the nacho specials are each offered exactly once.

Quesadillas are the special the day before the gazpacho special is offered.

Pizza is Thursday's special, but not Saturday's.

Friday's special is not quesadillas.

8. If a linguini special is offered the day before a pizza special is offered, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Monday's special is pizza.
- (B) Monday's special is gazpacho.
- (C) Tuesday's special is quesadillas.
- (D) Wednesday's special is nachos.
- (E) Friday's special is linguini.

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9. Which one of the following days CANNOT have a linguini special?

- (A) Saturday
- (B) Friday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Tuesday
- (E) Monday

10. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Monday's special is gazpacho.
- (B) Tuesday's special is nachos.
- (C) Wednesday's special is pizza.
- (D) Friday's special is gazpacho.
- (E) Saturday's special is quesadillas.

11. Which one of the following days could have a pizza special?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Friday
- (E) Saturday

12. Which one of the following days could have the gazpacho special?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Thursday
- (D) Friday
- (E) Saturday

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Questions 13–18

Over a four-day period, a prosecutor's office will interview each of four witnesses—Farrell, Greer, Hong, and Ikaba—one per day. Each witness will be interviewed by exactly one of three investigators—Qin, Rivera, or Shaw—and each investigator will interview at least one witness. The interview schedule is governed by the following conditions:

Greer and Hong must be interviewed by the same investigator.

Greer and Ikaba cannot be interviewed on consecutive days.

Qin must interview Farrell.

Rivera must conduct the third interview.

13. Which one of the following could be the schedule of interviews in order from the first day through the fourth?

- (A) Qin interviews Ikaba, Rivera interviews Hong, Rivera interviews Greer, Shaw interviews Farrell
- (B) Qin interviews Farrell, Shaw interviews Ikaba, Rivera interviews Greer, Rivera interviews Hong
- (C) Rivera interviews Ikaba, Qin interviews Farrell, Rivera interviews Greer, Shaw interviews Hong
- (D) Shaw interviews Greer, Shaw interviews Hong, Qin interviews Farrell, Rivera interviews Ikaba
- (E) Shaw interviews Ikaba, Qin interviews Farrell, Rivera interviews Hong, Rivera interviews Greer

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14. If Rivera interviews Ikaba, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Farrell is interviewed first.  
(B) Greer is interviewed first.  
(C) Hong is interviewed second.  
(D) Hong is interviewed fourth.  
(E) Ikaba is interviewed fourth.
15. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Qin conducts the first and second interviews.  
(B) Qin conducts the first and fourth interviews.  
(C) Rivera conducts the second and fourth interviews.  
(D) Shaw conducts the first and second interviews.  
(E) Shaw conducts the second and fourth interviews.
16. If Shaw conducts the fourth interview, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Farrell is interviewed first.  
(B) Greer is interviewed third.  
(C) Greer is interviewed fourth.  
(D) Hong is interviewed second.  
(E) Ikaba is interviewed first.
17. Farrell must be interviewed fourth if which one of the following is true?
- (A) Greer is interviewed first.  
(B) Hong is interviewed second.  
(C) Hong is interviewed third.  
(D) Ikaba is interviewed first.  
(E) Ikaba is interviewed second.
18. Any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Farrell is interviewed the day before Greer is interviewed.  
(B) Farrell is interviewed the day before Hong is interviewed.  
(C) Greer is interviewed the day before Hong is interviewed.  
(D) Hong is interviewed the day before Farrell is interviewed.  
(E) Ikaba is interviewed the day before Hong is interviewed.

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Questions 19–23

A teacher will assign to each of three students—George, Rita, and Wendy—one or more presentations, and each presentation will be on exactly one of three subjects—Machiavellianism, jitsuaku, or Shakespeare’s villains. There will be at least one presentation on each subject. Because of the students’ interests and needs, the assignments must conform to the following constraints:

If George presents on jitsuaku, then so does Rita.

If Rita presents on Shakespeare’s villains, then Wendy does not.

Anyone who presents on Machiavellianism also presents on Shakespeare’s villains.

19. Which one of the following could be a matching of the students to the subjects on which they present?

- (A) jitsuaku: George and Rita  
Machiavellianism: George  
Shakespeare’s villains: George and Wendy
- (B) jitsuaku: George and Rita  
Machiavellianism: George and Rita  
Shakespeare’s villains: George, Rita, and Wendy
- (C) jitsuaku: Rita and Wendy  
Machiavellianism: George and Wendy  
Shakespeare’s villains: George
- (D) jitsuaku: George and Wendy  
Machiavellianism: Rita  
Shakespeare’s villains: George and Rita
- (E) jitsuaku: Wendy  
Machiavellianism: Rita and Wendy  
Shakespeare’s villains: George and Wendy

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20. Which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the students presenting on Machiavellianism?

- (A) Rita only
- (B) Wendy only
- (C) George, Rita
- (D) George, Wendy
- (E) Rita, Wendy

21. If Wendy presents on exactly two of the subjects, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) George presents on jitsuaku.
- (B) George presents on Machiavellianism.
- (C) George presents on Shakespeare's villains.
- (D) Rita presents on jitsuaku.
- (E) Rita presents on Shakespeare's villains.

22. If George presents only on jitsuaku, then which one of the following could be true?

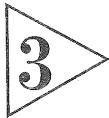
- (A) Rita presents on both Machiavellianism and Shakespeare's villains but not on jitsuaku.
- (B) Rita presents on both jitsuaku and Shakespeare's villains but not on Machiavellianism.
- (C) Rita presents on all three subjects.
- (D) Wendy presents on Shakespeare's villains but on neither jitsuaku nor Machiavellianism.
- (E) Wendy presents on both jitsuaku and Shakespeare's villains but not on Machiavellianism.

23. If Wendy presents on jitsuaku and Shakespeare's villains but not on Machiavellianism, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) George presents on Shakespeare's villains but on neither jitsuaku nor Machiavellianism.
- (B) George presents on Machiavellianism and Shakespeare's villains but not on jitsuaku.
- (C) George presents on jitsuaku and Shakespeare's villains but not on Machiavellianism.
- (D) Rita presents on jitsuaku and Machiavellianism but not on Shakespeare's villains.
- (E) Rita presents on all three subjects.

## 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

27 Questions

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

Forests are among the world's most valuable resources, both in a narrowly economic sense and in a broader, ecological sense. Besides yielding over 5,000 commercial products that contribute some 2 percent to

- (5) the world's total economic production, forests provide recreation, reduce flooding, and prevent soil erosion that clogs rivers with silt. However, if well-grounded policy decisions are to be made concerning which forests must be preserved and how much forest (10) must be preserved, policy makers should have a comprehensive understanding of the arguments for and against the use of forests for economic gain. Two claims often made—one about the oxygen-renewing capacity of forests, the other about the role of forests (15) in preserving biodiversity—merit special scrutiny.

Some consider the tropical rain forests of the Brazilian Amazon region “the lungs of the earth,” claiming that the foliage absorbs so much carbon dioxide and produces so much oxygen that the (20) atmosphere would be depleted of the latter if these forests ceased to exist. But this belief is largely a myth. Trees do produce oxygen by photosynthesis, but when trees die, the decomposition process consumes as much oxygen as the trees produced. In (25) net terms, therefore, forests neither produce nor consume oxygen.

Another claim made is that the preservation of biodiversity, the globe's profusion of plant and animal species, requires a stricter policy to conserve forest, (30) especially tropical rain forest. For one thing, many scientists believe that some tropical rain-forest plant species yet to be discovered may contain agents with unique disease-fighting properties. These plants can offer crucial clues, as well as basic materials, for (35) research on new medications. But even if one does not think this indicates that biodiversity is a significant resource, one could agree with the view, widely held by some, that there is a moral imperative to preserve species diversity—or, at least, that to do so would be (40) a noninstrumental, that is, an intrinsic, good.

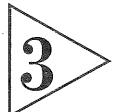
Actually, careful review of official statistics suggests that tropical deforestation is not occurring as fast as has often been claimed. Some existing forests, however, do consist of commercial plantations, of (45) which some people are highly critical. Such plantations tend to contain significantly fewer plant and animal species than natural forest. However, since plantations are designed to produce large quantities of wood and wood pulp, they reduce the economic pressure on true

- (50) forests, increasing the latter's capacity to support biodiversity. In addition, the size of such plantations is often overstated by environmental activists. While the World Wildlife Fund claims that plantations make up “large tracts of current forest area,” review of official (55) data shows that plantations make up just 3 percent of the world's forest area.
- Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
    - Arguments concerning the economic use of forests must be carefully examined before reasonable policy decisions can be made.
    - The dangers posed to biodiversity by deforestation, although considerable, are insignificant when compared to those posed by ill-considered attempts at stricter regulation of forest usage.
    - Careful review of official statistics shows that neither deforestation nor displacement of natural forest by commercial plantations is proceeding as rapidly as has been feared.
    - While there is some hope that tropical rain forests might yield information that will result in new medicines, the primary reason for preserving them is their noninstrumental good. Assuming biodiversity is an instrumental good, imposing stricter regulation on the establishment of commercial plantations is an ineffective way to preserve such a good.

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2. It can be inferred from the passage that many scientists believe which one of the following about rain-forest plants?
- Only a tiny proportion of rain-forest plant species actually have disease-fighting properties.
  - Rain-forest plants are likely to produce medicines effective only against diseases that are endemic to tropical regions.
  - The value of rain-forest plants derives in part from their providing basic materials for medical research.
  - Rain-forest plants derive their medicinal properties from their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
  - Rain-forest plants that have disease-fighting properties are almost completely extinct.
3. The information in the passage answers which one of the following questions?
- What percentage of the world's tropical rain forest is located in the Brazilian Amazon region?
  - How many products are derived from plants grown on commercial plantations?
  - By means of what process do plants produce oxygen?
  - What measures, if any, could be taken to help existing forests produce more oxygen than they currently do?
  - Do trees in tropical rain forests absorb more carbon dioxide than do other types of vegetation?
4. The stated relationship between the production of oxygen through photosynthesis and the consumption of oxygen in the process of tree decomposition (lines 22–26) is most analogous to which one of the following?
- Pay increases in a growing economy lead to increased purchasing power, but this increase is partially eroded through inflation if there is not a corresponding increase in productivity.
  - Endangered species of plants are genetically modified in order to shorten their reproductive cycle as well as to enhance their resistance to natural parasites.
  - Energy is expended in fertilizing and harvesting farm crops, but the cash return on the crops more than pays for the energy expended.
  - An increase in the value of the shares of a company in a given production sector can spur an increase in the share values of other companies in that sector.
  - Water evaporates from the ground during hot weather, and this water eventually condenses in the atmosphere and falls on the ground as rain or snow in the same region or elsewhere.



5. The author is primarily concerned with
- making policy proposals for the solution of a contemporary problem
  - identifying and describing scientific solutions to contemporary environmental problems
  - suggesting new ways in which an economic resource can be exploited
  - mobilizing public support for the preservation of an important natural resource
  - counterbalancing different points of view regarding an important topic being addressed by policy makers
6. Which one of the following statements about critics of commercial plantations is most consistent with the views of the author as expressed in the passage?
- Critics of commercial plantations should consider more carefully the relationships between commercial and noncommercial forests.
  - Critics of commercial plantations do not recognize the medical potential of rain-forest plants.
  - Critics of commercial plantations generally are well versed about photosynthesis and the effect on total biomass of a noncommercial forest.
  - Critics of commercial plantations possess an adequate understanding of the economic and biological impact of restricting such enterprises.
  - Critics of commercial plantations often demonstrate a broad understanding of global environmental issues.
7. Which one of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information in the passage?
- Some diseases that affect plants also affect human beings.
  - Deforestation can have negative effects on water-based transportation.
  - There are more commercial plantations than any other type of forest.
  - There are more species of plants and animals internationally recognized as endangered in tropical rain forest than in nontropical forest.
  - Commercial plantations produce goods that are rarely used in the countries where the plantations are located.





This passage is based on an article published in 1996.

- Of the 300 indigenous languages spoken when European explorers reached what is now the United States, fewer than 150 survive today. Of these, one third are near extinction, with fewer than (5) 100 surviving speakers. The decline of many of these languages is due in large part to misguided U.S. government policies: between the 1930s and the 1960s, the U.S. mandated the teaching of English to all Native Americans, an effort that in practice (10) discouraged the transmission of native languages. Yet despite the residual effects of this effort, there has recently been a resurgence in native language study and preservation efforts. More universities are offering language curricula developed by Native American (15) scholars, and fluent speakers of native languages are being recorded on film and tape. At the same time, many indigenous communities are establishing radio stations that broadcast in native languages.
- Because of the strong oral traditions of indigenous (20) cultures, radio is a particularly effective tool for preserving native languages. It provides a natural and widely accessible means for the diffusion of native languages. In fact, some communities have consciously founded native language radio stations as a means of (25) simultaneously promoting their languages and keeping community members apprised of important issues. These radio stations have also helped solidify communities, as older people have taken an interest in rekindling the use of their languages and in helping (30) younger generations understand idiomatic usage.
- However, the growth of Internet use in many native communities could counter the influence of (35) radio. In order to use this international computer network, many community members often find that they must devote considerable energy to mastering a standard language—generally English. Communities with radio stations have at their disposal a means to combat this trend, but the mere presentation of native language programming is not enough. For radio (40) programming to be effective in countering the potentially deleterious linguistic effects of the Internet, it should resonate with the living oral traditions of indigenous communities.
- One analyst noted recently that in native (45) communities where English is a second language—i.e., spoken less frequently than a native language—there is an abundance of such programming, but where English is the primary language, what native language programming there is often takes the form of lessons, (50) which can be unengaging and distant from the cultural contexts that give necessary and subtle meaning to the words. By contrast, effective programming should include things like recordings of elders speaking the native language, word games that mix English and native languages, and speeches by fluent speakers.
- (55) There is evidence that this along with lessons printed in the local newspaper has had success at revitalizing



- (60) native languages in some communities. Similarly, integrating traditional songs into the presentation of a native language makes it easier for novice speakers to grasp the language by familiarizing them with its rhythms.

8. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Because of the growth in Internet use in many indigenous communities, English has again begun to supplant native languages, thus reversing the recent resurgence of interest in native languages.
- (B) Native language radio programming has become a valuable tool for preserving native languages, and it may be able to help counter the threat to native languages now posed by the Internet.
- (C) While the Internet and many other media serve as factors helping to push native languages toward extinction, radio, because of its wide availability, is the only viable means for counteracting this trend.
- (D) Language preservation is more successful when, rather than merely transmitting the language by traditional classroom lessons, an effort is made to take into account the cultural context of the language.
- (E) Native language radio programming succeeds in preserving native languages where other approaches fail because it has stimulated the interest of older people in rekindling the use of their languages.
9. The passage most strongly suggests that some types of native language radio programming are less likely than others to be successful at sustaining these languages because they
- (A) do not convey information about the daily lives of the listeners
- (B) tend not to connect their use of these languages to the cultures with which the languages are associated
- (C) typically ignore the economic circumstances of their listeners
- (D) are not purposefully designed to advocate the use of these languages
- (E) fail to make use of traditional academic methods of teaching languages



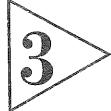


10. The author's primary purpose in mentioning the native language curricula being developed at many universities is to
- (A) cite an example of methods of native language preservation less successful than native language radio programming
  - (B) indicate one of the effects of the attempts to preserve native languages by means of native language programming
  - (C) provide evidence that interest in the study and preservation of native languages is growing
  - (D) show that the attitudes of scholars toward the study of native languages are markedly different from those of government officials
  - (E) point out one of the factors that has contributed to the popularity of native language radio programming
11. With which one of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) The preservation of native languages is desirable as an end in itself, and this end will be most successfully accomplished if these languages become integrated into the daily life of native communities.
  - (B) The preservation of native languages will fail without cooperation among those who speak the language, other members of their communities, and the members and institutions of society as a whole.
  - (C) The main roadblock to the preservation of native languages is a lack of consensus among tribal elders concerning the most effective way to ensure the transmission of cultural values and practices to younger generations.
  - (D) The preservation of native languages can most efficiently be accomplished if these languages are used to report on developments in the rapidly changing technological and economic environment.
  - (E) The preservation of native languages is unlikely to be achieved unless institutions of higher learning devote significantly more resources to the development of native language curricula.



12. The passage states that the study of native languages has recently grown
- (A) in spite of residual effects of a misguided government mandate
  - (B) because of a change in attitude on the part of government and university officials
  - (C) because of a growing awareness that the extinction of these languages would be a great loss to scholarship
  - (D) because the use of native language radio programming has supplanted more traditional means of language transmission
  - (E) in spite of a lack of native scholars to develop native language curricula
13. Each of the following is an example of the kind of native language radio programming advocated by the author in the fourth paragraph EXCEPT:
- (A) a program that provides fluent speakers of the local indigenous language the opportunity to address fellow community members on issues facing the community
  - (B) a music program whose host speaks the local indigenous language and that includes traditional songs performed by elders
  - (C) a religious program that features elders fluent in the local indigenous language talking to listeners about traditional spiritual beliefs
  - (D) a program that teaches listeners the rules of both grammar and idiomatic usage in the local indigenous language
  - (E) a program that plays recordings made by anthropologists in previous decades featuring the community's folk tales recited in the indigenous language

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**Passage A**

Some legal theorists reject the notion that judges must believe what they say in their opinions. They argue that an emphasis on the need for honesty in judicial decision making ignores the myriad institutional considerations that judges must continuously balance in performing the prudential functions assigned to them. To argue for rigid adherence to a norm of sincerity is, they say, naive, foolhardy, and even dangerously utopian.

- (5) (10) There are two ways of defending the principle of judicial sincerity. The first is to marshal prudential reasons that support the principle. If it can be shown that following a general rule favoring sincerity produces the most prudential outcomes—whatever those happen to be—then the rule is justified. Accordingly, proponents of greater candor in the courts have argued, for example, that transparent decision making provides better guidance to lower courts and litigants, or that it strengthens the (15) institutional legitimacy of the courts.

- (20) The problem with a prudential defense of judicial candor is that it fails to acknowledge the normative force behind the idea that judges should not lie or deliberately mislead in their opinions. In our ordinary (25) moral thinking, duties of truth telling are not justified merely when they produce good outcomes. Rather, the duty to speak truthfully and openly is an independent constraint on our actions. This suggests a second way to defend the principle of judicial sincerity, namely, by appealing to moral principles rather than (30) prudential considerations.

**Passage B**

- The requirement that judges give reasons for their decisions—reasons that can be debated, attacked, and defended—serves a vital function in constraining the (35) judiciary’s exercise of power. But must judges actually believe the reasons they give? There are reasons to think so.

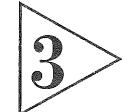
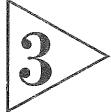
- In the absence of any obligation to be candid, the constraints on judges’ powers would be greatly (40) diluted, since judges who are free to distort or misstate the reasons for their actions can avoid the sanctions of criticism and condemnation that honest disclosure of their motivation may entail. In a sense, candor is an essential prerequisite of all other restraints (45) on abuse of judicial power, for the limitations imposed by constitutions, statutes, and precedents count for little if judges feel free to believe one thing and say another. Moreover, lack of candor is likely to be detectable, and its detection would only serve to (50) increase public cynicism about the judicial system.

- Do these points demonstrate that candor is an unshakable obligation of judicial behavior? Do they rebut the argument that judicial deception is warranted in cases where it yields some net benefit? Probably (55) not. But they do suggest that any cost-benefit calculus must take account of the large institutional losses that would result from a lack of trust in the honesty of judges

and from an inability to debate and criticize the true reasons for their decisions. These points suffice to show that there is a strong presumption in favor of judicial candor.

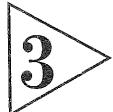
14. Both passages seek an answer to which one of the following questions?
- (A) Should constraints on judges’ powers be strengthened?
  - (B) Must judges believe what they say in their opinions?
  - (C) Is judicial candor required for the institutional legitimacy of the courts?
  - (D) Does judicial decision making need to be transparent in order to be of use to litigants?
  - (E) Do the costs of judicial candor outweigh the benefits?
15. Both passages allude to the possibility that a lack of judicial candor might affect which one of the following?
- (A) public compliance with controversial judgments
  - (B) the institutional strength of the courts
  - (C) the ability to debate and criticize judicial rulings
  - (D) the guidance provided to lower courts
  - (E) the limitations imposed on judges by constitutions
16. The authors would be most likely to disagree over whether
- (A) a judge’s believing some, but not all, of the reasons given when issuing a judicial decision qualifies as a violation of the principle of judicial candor
  - (B) public debate of judicial decisions is necessary for the proper functioning of the judiciary
  - (C) the judicial duty to be candid is justified regardless of whether following that duty produces good outcomes
  - (D) in nonlegal settings, individuals have an unshakable duty to tell the truth
  - (E) when considering a possible course of action, it is usually a relatively easy task to weigh the costs and benefits associated with that action

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17. Which one of the following principles underlies the argument in passage A, but not that in passage B?
- Judicial decisions should be subject to public debate and criticism.
  - Moral considerations should be given significant weight in the standards and practices of the judiciary.
  - Judicial obligations should not be rigidly adhered to if doing so is unrealistic or impractical.
  - Judges should not conduct cost-benefit analyses when deciding cases of great importance.
  - Prudential reasons that support a principle should not be given greater weight than prudential reasons that oppose that principle.
18. Each author implies that a lack of judicial candor
- violates an unshakable rule of judicial behavior
  - provides litigants with insufficient guidance
  - is an unavoidable product of the conflicting demands placed on judges
  - could conceivably have positive benefits under certain circumstances
  - is likely to be detected if it continues over a sufficient length of time
19. Which one of the following is mentioned in passage B, but not passage A?
- the institutional considerations balanced by judges
  - the possibility that judicial deception is largely unintentional
  - the need for transparency in judicial decision making
  - the role of judicial candor in providing guidance to litigants
  - restraints on judicial abuse of power
20. The authors would be most likely to disagree over whether
- the institutional legitimacy of the courts depends on people having trust in the honesty of judges
  - the opportunity to debate judicial decisions serves to constrain the judiciary's exercise of power
  - judges must balance a number of considerations when performing the functions assigned to them
  - prudential considerations are relevant to determining the proper course of action in some nonlegal situations
  - it is correct to view judicial candor as an obligation that can be overruled in certain circumstances
21. Which one of the following is most analogous to the claim regarding judicial candor made in the second sentence of the second paragraph of passage B?
- Juries must be selected from as representative a selection of the population as possible. Otherwise, their verdicts cannot be trusted to be unbiased.
  - Artists often complain that commercial demands force constraints upon their art. However, many of the greatest works of art have been created by artists working within very restrictive constraints.
  - The data presented in support of a scientific theory must meet conditions such as relevance and sufficiency. But a presumption of all such conditions is that the data itself is accurate.
  - In certain competitive activities, competitors can gain an advantage by deceiving their opponents. As long as the deception does not violate the rules of the competition, it is not considered unethical, but is instead considered to be part of the competition.
  - In many cases, a doctor may determine that a patient is not at any significant risk for suffering side effects from a prescribed medication. However, even in such cases doctors have a professional obligation to fully and honestly discuss all possible side effects.

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- Social historians have noted that European social and political thought of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was marked by the popularity of “grand theories,” influential intellectual movements such as Freudianism or Marxism that attempted to account for a broad range of historical phenomena with a single, ambitious explanation. Freudianism, for example, views culture, politics, and other forms of social interaction as the products of specific human psychological traits that Sigmund Freud and his followers believed were universal. Similarly, Marxism sees these interactions as arising from universal economic factors. Such theories naturally tend toward historical determinism, the view that history develops according to universal and necessary laws.
- Grand theories were sometimes so influential that, in certain intellectual circles, challenging them was tantamount to denying scientific fact. In recent years, however, the authority wielded by these theories has been tarnished by the occurrence of events that do not fit them. In some cases, they have also been discredited by being linked to political systems that have been seen to fail or that have inflicted injustices on their citizens. It is not that works such as those of Freud and Marx, written in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were implausible explanations of phenomena that preceded them, but that, as history has progressed, they have been revealed as products of their era, possessing inherent explanatory limitations, rather than the universal truths they purported to be.
- Despite the decline of grand theories, people have what one scholar calls “a nostalgia for determinism.” The attraction of grand theories was the sense they conveyed that history is logical and proceeds according to certain universal laws; in discarding these theories, we seem to have lost faith in historical determinism. But while we no longer believe in the deterministic explanations of history offered by grand theories, we still long for the cognitive satisfaction provided by a belief in historical inevitability. This leaves us in a curious state of intellectual discomfort. But perhaps this discomfort is no bad thing, for it might finally persuade us to relinquish the vain hope for inevitability and hence restore us to the contemplation of historical contingency, particularity, and novelty, all of which can serve as stimuli to serious thought. Perhaps what is needed is a historical perspective that seeks to include, as grand theories did not and could not, the particular and unrepeatable details of historical events. Rather than forcing these details into an inflexible progression, such a perspective might instead explain history by means of laws that constrain rather than necessitate. In this way it might permit us the kind of narrative satisfaction provided by the arrangement of events in a cogent story. In short, it would allow for the possibility of historical explanation without viewing history as fully determined.



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

- (A) Social historians argue that grand theories, though serviceable in the nineteenth century, are inadequate given the complexity of twentieth-century events.
- (B) Grand theories were too deterministic and so failed to adequately explain even the era in which they were developed.
- (C) Though seductive in their logic and coherence, grand theories not only led to political injustice but also failed to account for certain universal truths.
- (D) The decline of grand theories illustrates the futility of viewing history as fully determined and the importance of recognizing the role of historical contingency.
- (E) Though grand theories neglected to account for universal truths, they at least provided narrative satisfaction.

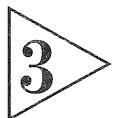
23. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author’s attitude toward the “nostalgia for determinism” mentioned in line 32?

- (A) wary of its repressive political implications
- (B) disdainful of its sentimentality and lack of originality
- (C) sympathetic but mindful of its inevitable disappointment
- (D) fearful of how it may prolong the influence of grand theories
- (E) optimistic that it will help to limit the contemplation of contingency

24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) description of a group of theories followed by a series of examples illustrating their predictive accuracy
- (B) explanation of the decline in influence of a group of theories followed by a defense of their logical coherence and rigor
- (C) identification of the mistake common to a group of theories followed by a discussion of an alternative theoretical perspective
- (D) summary of the history of a group of theories followed by speculation regarding the future of the group
- (E) identification of the essential features of a group of theories followed by a description of some of the salient differences among these theories





25. The author introduces the concept of “cognitive satisfaction” in line 39 primarily in order to
- (A) suggest why the wish for history to proceed with the clarity and logic of a good story is a vain hope
  - (B) explain why the demise of grand theories gave rise to nostalgia
  - (C) show that the notion of satisfaction derived from the comfort of universal laws became less popular as grand theories declined
  - (D) question the applicability of narrative techniques to the unrepeatable details of human events
  - (E) argue that interest in universal determinants in history will decline as new narrative conventions develop



26. According to the passage, which one of the following best describes the reason why Freudianism is considered a grand theory?

- (A) It viewed human psychological traits as universal rather than particular to the individual.
- (B) It had adherents who treated the theory as if it were scientific fact.
- (C) It attempted to explain history in a way that provided narrative satisfaction.
- (D) It attempted to account for a broad range of phenomena by means of a single explanation.
- (E) It emphasized the importance of contingency, particularity, and novelty as stimuli to serious thought.



27. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Since history is not fully explainable, we cannot hope for narrative satisfaction.
- (B) Since historical contingency cannot be predicted, the study of history must avoid contingency.
- (C) There are enough features common to all people's experiences to provide the foundation for universal laws of history.
- (D) The works of Marx and Freud illustrate the historical perspective that should be used for studying events in the nineteenth century.
- (E) The study of history is impaired by the imposition of universal patterns.

## S T O P

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

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Rhett: Otto gives me a ride to work every morning and expects me to help pay for fuel. But I shouldn't have to pay. Giving me a ride doesn't increase the amount he spends on fuel, since he has to go right by my house anyway.

Barbara: By that flawed logic, you would be entitled to the warm air that heats the unused spare room of my house, if you could divert it to your house without increasing my expenses.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Rhett and Barbara disagree over whether

- (A) Otto requires Rhett to help pay for fuel for the ride to work
- (B) Rhett should have to help pay Otto's fuel expenses
- (C) giving Rhett a ride to work increases Otto's fuel expenses
- (D) Rhett is entitled to the warm air that heats Barbara's unused spare room
- (E) Rhett could divert to his house the warm air that heats Barbara's unused spare room without increasing her expenses

2. Classicist: In the ancient Athenian democracy, unlike in any other political system in world history, the legislature consisted of all eligible voters. Athenian voters, not elected representatives, made all political decisions by direct vote after public debate in the Assembly. Thus, if the world has ever known true democracy, it was only in ancient Athens.

The conclusion of the classicist's argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) Most political systems in world history have not been democracies.
- (B) Public debate is an essential part of any democratic decision-making process.
- (C) Athens was the only city in ancient Greece that had a democratic political system.
- (D) A political system is not a true democracy unless the eligible voters themselves vote directly on all political decisions.
- (E) Most Athenians who were eligible to vote attended the Assembly whenever it was debating important political decisions.

3. Near-Earth objects (NEOs) such as asteroids threaten the Earth because they have the potential to collide with it. The goal of NEO research is to develop measures to counteract a possible hit by a sizable NEO. Government funding of this research is not a waste of money. Buying home insurance makes good fiscal sense, and governments fund NEO research for the same reason that people insure their homes.

The statement that buying home insurance makes good fiscal sense plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It connects an analogy made in the argument to the argument's conclusion.
- (B) It is the overall conclusion of the argument.
- (C) It defines a key term used in a premise of the argument.
- (D) It provides a contrast to the situation that is the main focus of the argument.
- (E) It is a general principle for which the argument attempts to provide support.

4. Oscar: Clearly, student evaluations provide the best assessment of teacher performance. Who is in a better position to judge a teacher than that teacher's students?

Bettina: Student evaluations of teachers are usually conducted at the end of a class. However, students generally fail to appreciate the impact of a teacher until many years later. So, peer evaluations of teachers might be a good supplement or a better alternative.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Oscar and Bettina disagree over whether

- (A) students are ever capable of adequately judging a teacher's performance
- (B) students' opinions may change over a period of many years
- (C) student evaluations furnish the optimal assessment of teacher performance
- (D) teacher performance should be assessed without conducting any student evaluations
- (E) student evaluations are usually conducted at the end of a class

5. Taste buds were the primary tool early humans used for testing foods. Sour taste warns of possible spoilage of food while bitterness is a warning of many poisons. Early humans also recognized sweet foods and salty foods as meeting nutritional needs. So the fact that people can now clearly distinguish these four tastes—sour, bitter, sweet, and salty—is completely explained by people’s use of taste to test for the healthfulness of foods.

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

- (A) takes a necessary condition for the truth of its conclusion to be sufficient to justify that conclusion
- (B) fails to consider that many people associate foods more with their smells than with their tastes
- (C) fails to consider that some nutritious foods are bitter when raw but not after being cooked
- (D) fails to consider that most early humans ate a much more limited range of foodstuffs than do contemporary people
- (E) takes what might be only a partial explanation of a phenomenon to be the complete explanation

6. To discourage congestion, a city raised on-street parking rates in a downtown business district. For restaurants in the district, whose customers require short-term parking, the surprising result was a small increase in sales.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes to an explanation of the increase in sales at restaurants in the district?

- (A) Customers of the district’s businesses can also use private parking lots, which are generally more expensive than on-street parking.
- (B) Owners of the district’s businesses, for the most part, initially opposed the raising of the on-street parking rates.
- (C) Even before the change in parking rates, the staffs of the businesses in the district used only off-street parking.
- (D) More expensive parking leads to greater turnover in cars parked in front of the businesses in the district.
- (E) The business district is in competition with malls that offer free parking to their customers.

7. Mark: Advances in technology have caused the decline of newspaper sales. News can be reported in articles on the Internet as it happens and at any time of day. No print newspaper can possibly keep up with that.

Fatuma: Newspaper writing is hampered by conventions that do not add to readers’ understanding of the news. It is not the fault of technology that newspapers are losing their audience to the Internet. Newspaper articles are just too long. On the Internet, news articles get to the point.

Mark and Fatuma disagree over the truth of which one of the following?

- (A) Readers are abandoning newspapers in favor of news articles on the Internet because of the speed with which they appear on the Internet.
- (B) Newspaper articles are too long.
- (C) News articles on the Internet get to the point.
- (D) Newspaper writing is hampered by conventions that do not add to the reader’s understanding of the news.
- (E) No print newspaper can possibly publish news as fast as it can be published on the Internet.

8. Statistics teachers often debate whether to teach the mathematical theories underlying statistics or to focus on the use of statistical methods to solve real problems. This is like the difference between learning to build a car and learning to drive one. Almost all statistics courses teach “building,” and if there is extra time, they may cover a tip or two on “driving.” But, just as ordinary drivers do not need to know how to build a car in order to drive one, \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) students should not be presumed by their teachers to have a particular goal or purpose in taking a class
- (B) statistics should be considered as a discipline that is distinct from mathematics
- (C) statistics teachers should focus on providing their students with the skills that they are most likely to use
- (D) users of statistics do not need to understand the underlying theory in order to solve real problems
- (E) statisticians do not need to understand the needs of their students in order to become teachers

9. Gecko lizards are found in any environment where there is an abundant population of gnats. Gnats can survive only in wet climates. Because there are no gecko lizards living here, there must not be an abundant population of gnats here. Consequently, the climate here must not be wet.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that it

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that gecko lizards can survive only in environments with abundant gnat populations
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that all wet environments contain abundant populations of gnats
- (C) does not consider whether small populations of gnats can survive in climates that are not wet
- (D) does not mention whether gecko lizards eat anything besides gnats
- (E) fails to establish that some gecko lizards could not survive in a dry climate containing only a small population of gnats

10. If Thompson appeals to moderates, his most ardent supporters will desert him and he will not have enough votes to win the election. However, if he does not appeal to moderates, these moderates will vote for his opponent and he will not have enough votes to win the election. Either way, Thompson is bound to lose the election.

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

- (A) If Chen supports building a new art center, the center will be built. If Chen opposes building a new art center, the center will not be built. So whether or not a new art center will be built depends on Chen's decision.
- (B) If the company decides to relocate, it will lose a number of employees, since many employees are unwilling to move. But if the company decides to stay where it is now, it will lose a number of employees, since many employees are unhappy in this location. So the company will lose employees no matter what it decides.
- (C) If money is not appropriated to fix the city roads, the pothole problem will get out of control. And if the pothole problem gets out of control, the city councilors will all be replaced. So the city council has no choice but to appropriate money to address the pothole problem.
- (D) If the city council approves a small increase in property taxes, there will be enough money to restore the city swimming pools in Rice Park. If the city council approves a large increase in property taxes, there will be enough money to restore the city swimming pools and build a recreational center in Rice Park. Either way, the city will make progress in improving the facilities in Rice Park.
- (E) If Madsen decides to support the proposed shopping mall, she will make an effective spokesperson for the project. But if Madsen decides to oppose the shopping mall, there will be no difficulty in finding another effective spokesperson. So the project's success does not depend on Madsen's decision.

11. It is morally praiseworthy to be honest only if one is honest out of respect for morality. Strictly speaking, therefore, Downing did not act in a manner worthy of such praise when he told the judge the truth about his business partner's fraudulence. Downing was motivated by concern for his own well-being—even though what he did was certainly honest.

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

- (A) An action motivated by concern for oneself cannot be deserving of moral condemnation.
  - (B) Some actions that are essentially honest are not morally praiseworthy.
  - (C) An action performed out of respect for morality cannot also be an action motivated by concern for oneself.
  - (D) The moral praiseworthiness of an action can be judged only according to standards that refer to the circumstances of the person acting.
  - (E) Morality demands that one be honest, even in cases where this could be detrimental to one's own well-being.
12. Art history professor: Costa criticizes my theories about the distinction between baroque and neoclassical Austrian painting. He argues that since there are no features possessed by all and only the works from a given historical period, assigning works of art to period styles is intellectually bankrupt. His reasoning can be discounted, however, since his own current theories on the transition from classical to romantic French opera also presuppose such an assignment.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the art history professor's argument?

- (A) The argument confuses a necessary condition for discounting a person's reasoning with a sufficient condition for discounting a person's reasoning.
- (B) The argument overlooks the possibility that theoreticians can hold radically different theories at different times.
- (C) The argument rejects the reasoning on which a criticism is based merely on the grounds that that very criticism could be applied to theories of the person who offered it.
- (D) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that what is true of art in general must also be true of every particular type of art.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that theories about one type of art cannot be compared to theories about another.

13. Columnist: Computer voice-recognition technology currently cannot distinguish between homophones such as "their" and "there." As a consequence, until voice-recognition technology is improved to recognize and utilize grammatical and semantic relations among words, voice-recognition programs will not accurately translate a computer user's spoken words into written text.

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

- (A) In order for computer voice-recognition technology to distinguish between homophones, it must be able to recognize grammatical and semantic relations among words.
- (B) If voice-recognition technology is improved to recognize and utilize grammatical and semantic relations among words, voice-recognition programs will accurately translate spoken words into text.
- (C) Humans can distinguish between homophones without using information about the grammatical and semantic relations among words.
- (D) Unless voice-recognition technology can distinguish between words that are homophones, it cannot recognize grammatical and semantic relations among words.
- (E) Computer programs that check the spelling and grammar of written text are currently able to distinguish between homophones.

14. Although early jazz music featured a great deal of improvisation, this improvisation did not stray too far from the rather simple, catchy melodies upon which it was based. So, however interesting it may be, later music featuring improvisation that strays far from the melody ought not to be classified as jazz.

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

- (A) For a piece of music to be classified as jazz, it must feature some amount of improvisation.
- (B) The later music featuring improvisation was heavily influenced by early jazz.
- (C) Some of the later music featuring improvisation was performed by artists who had been jazz musicians earlier in their careers.
- (D) Many types of music other than jazz feature a great deal of improvisation.
- (E) The later music featuring improvisation has much more in common with early jazz than with any other type of music.

15. In the winter, ravens survive by eating carcasses; in fact, an individual raven may survive for weeks on one carcass. Yet, according to many reports, ravens will often recruit more ravens to help eat a carcass. This seemingly altruistic behavior struck Bernd Heinrich as being worthy of investigation. He set up observation blinds from which he had a clear view of an open meadow in which he placed meat. He found that the mated pair of ravens in whose territory the meadow was located laid exclusive claim to the meat; so, to avoid starvation, juvenile ravens—who do not yet have territories—had to assemble in groups large enough to drive the resident pair away from the meat.

Which one of the following descriptions best fits Bernd Heinrich's study as reported in the passage above?

- (A) He proposed two alternative hypotheses, each of which would explain a set of observations.
  - (B) His investigation partially confirmed prior observations but led to a radical reinterpretation of those observations.
  - (C) He proposed a theory and then proceeded to confirm it through observation.
  - (D) He used different methods from those used in earlier studies but arrived at the same conclusion.
  - (E) His investigation replicated previous studies but yielded a more limited set of observational data.
16. The prevailing view among historians is that medieval European peasants were deeply dedicated to religion. But the record keepers in medieval Europe were members of the clergy. It should not surprise us that chroniclers who were professionally occupied with religion would exaggerate people's religious devotion. Thus, there is reason to doubt the prevailing view of medieval peasants' piety.

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

- (A) Among the written records produced by clergy in medieval Europe and currently available to historians are a number of documents detailing nonreligious, as well as religious, activities of peasants.
- (B) Many members of the clergy in medieval Europe spent more time among peasants than among people of any other social class.
- (C) Written records produced by clergy in medieval Europe very rarely portray merchants or nobles as being dedicated to religion.
- (D) Historians cannot develop a reliable account of the religious attitudes held during any given historical period unless they have consulted all of the relevant surviving records from that period.
- (E) Documents produced by clergy in medieval Europe contain detailed descriptions of participation by peasants and others in religious activities.

17. Beads were used as currency for centuries. But why beads? The striking fact about many objects that have been used as currency—gold, silver, and feathers, to name a few—is that they were first used mainly, and often solely, as decorative objects. Thus, it is natural that beads, which were initially valued as objects of adornment, also came to be used as currency.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, would most help to justify the argument above?

- (A) The similarity between the secondary uses of two different objects can cause the primary use of one to be transferred to the other.
- (B) The similarity between the primary uses of two different objects can cause the secondary use of one to be transferred to the other.
- (C) An object having a certain original use is likely to have the same derivative use as do other objects having that original use.
- (D) An object cannot take on a derivative use unless it ceases to have its original use.
- (E) The more an object is used to represent value in general, the more likely it is to be valued for particular uses.

18. In many families adults speak to babies in simplified language. Yet constantly repeating simple phrases like "Nice kitty. See the kitty?" does not provide extra help to children in learning a language. We know this because there are families in which no one speaks to babies this way, yet the children in these families master the grammatical structure of their language just as well and as quickly as other children do.

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

- (A) Babies pay no extra attention to spoken phrases with simple grammatical structures.
- (B) Speaking to babies in simplified language could impair their language learning.
- (C) Any child who has mastered the grammatical structure of a language has learned the language.
- (D) Many linguists believe that speaking to babies in simplified language helps the babies learn language.
- (E) To learn a language one must acquire its vocabulary as well as its grammatical structure.

19. Medical researcher: At the Flegco Corporation, all employees whose work involves lifting heavy objects wear back belts to prevent back injuries. However, a study found that Flegco employees who wear back belts are actually more likely to suffer back injuries than are employees who do not wear back belts. This suggests that back belts do not help to prevent back injuries.

The reasoning in the medical researcher's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?

- (A) It compares the incidence of back injury between two groups who probably do not have the same risk factors for back injury.
- (B) It fails to address the possibility that Flegco Corporation employees are more likely to wear back belts than are employees who perform similar tasks in other corporations.
- (C) It takes for granted that if a factor is associated with an increased likelihood of a certain effect, that factor must causally contribute to that effect.
- (D) It confuses the claim that a phenomenon does not causally contribute to a certain effect with the claim that that phenomenon causally contributes to preventing that effect.
- (E) It fails to address the possibility that even if a factor is sufficient to produce a certain effect, its presence may not be necessary in order for that effect to be produced.

20. That Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* (1610–1611) is modeled after Euripides' *Alcestis* (fifth century B.C.) seems undeniable. However, it is generally accepted that Shakespeare knew little or no Greek, so Euripides' original play would be an unlikely source. Thus, it seems most likely that Shakespeare came to know Euripides' play through a Latin translation.

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

- (A) Latin phrases that were widely used in England during Shakespeare's time appear in a number of his plays.
- (B) The only English language version of *Alcestis* available in Shakespeare's time differed drastically from the original in ways *The Winter's Tale* does not.
- (C) Paul Buchanan's 1539 Latin translation of *Alcestis* was faithful to the original and widely available during the 1600s.
- (D) Shakespeare's father's community standing makes it probable that Shakespeare attended grammar school, where Latin would have been a mandatory subject.
- (E) There is strong evidence to suggest that Shakespeare relied on Latin translations of Greek plays as sources for some of his other works.

21. Restaurant critic: Most people agree that the food at Marva's Diner is exceptional, while the food at the more popular Traintrack Inn is fairly ordinary. This discrepancy should come as no surprise, since the Traintrack Inn's more convenient location is by itself almost enough to guarantee a steady flow of customers.

Which one of the following is a principle that, if valid, most helps to justify the restaurant critic's reasoning?

- (A) The best way for a business to attract a steady flow of customers is to improve its products.
- (B) Any restaurant can become more popular by moving to a more convenient location.
- (C) The quality of the food at a restaurant is the most important factor in its popularity.
- (D) A business will improve its products only when it is necessary to do so in order to attract customers.
- (E) There is no relationship between the quality of a restaurant's food and the popularity of that restaurant.

22. Newspaper: Increases in produce prices apparently have led to an increase in the planting of personal gardens. The two largest retail seed companies each reported sales increases of around 19 percent in the last year alone, a year in which the price of produce spiked.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the newspaper's argument?

- (A) Increases in produce prices are largely driven by increases in the fuel costs of bringing crops to market.
- (B) The average personal garden is much smaller than it was decades ago when inexpensive produce started to become available.
- (C) Community gardens report that waiting lists for renting garden plots have gotten longer over the last year.
- (D) Personal gardens are usually popular in economic downturns.
- (E) A large retail seed company went out of business early last year.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Inventor: All highly successful entrepreneurs have as their main desire the wish to leave a mark on the world. Highly successful entrepreneurs are unique in that whenever they see a solution to a problem, they implement that idea. All other people see solutions to problems but are too interested in leisure time or job security to always have the motivation to implement their ideas.

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

- (A) Most people do not want to leave a mark on the world because trying to do so would reduce their leisure time or job security.
- (B) All people who invariably implement their solutions to problems have at least some interest in leisure time or job security.
- (C) The main desire of all people who implement solutions whenever they detect them is to leave a mark on the world.
- (D) Generally, highly successful entrepreneurs' interests in leisure time or job security are not strong enough to have a negative impact on their ability to see solutions to problems.
- (E) All people whose main desire is to implement their solutions to problems leave a mark on the world.

24. Nuts are high in calories. All else being equal, the more calories one consumes, the more likely one is to become overweight. However, studies have found that people who eat nuts regularly are actually less likely to be overweight than people who never eat nuts.

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

- (A) The likelihood of becoming overweight depends not only on how many calories one consumes but also on how rapidly one burns those calories through physical activity.
- (B) Due to the fact that nuts are rich in calories, consuming a sufficiently large quantity produces a feeling of satiation.
- (C) If people who avoid a certain kind of food are more likely to be overweight than people who consume that food regularly, then that food should not be avoided for weight loss purposes.
- (D) On average, people who never eat nuts consume the same total calories per day as people who regularly eat nuts.
- (E) Most people who regularly eat nuts eat correspondingly less of foods whose taste, unlike that of nuts, stimulates a hunger response.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

4

4

4

4

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-41-

4

25. Each major earthquake in this region has been preceded by a series of minor tremors. Since the region has recently experienced a series of minor tremors, a major earthquake will strike the region in the near future.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits a pattern of questionable reasoning most similar to that exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) In the past, a major hurricane has resulted from each tropical storm that formed in this region. Since no tropical storms are now forming in the region, no major hurricane is to be expected in the near future.
- (B) This river has overflowed in every spring thaw following a winter with high snowfall. As this winter the area received a record amount of snow, the river will overflow this coming spring.
- (C) On planets other than Earth, the presence of certain rare minerals indicates that these planets experienced a period of heavy meteor bombardment. Since the same minerals are found on Earth, Earth experienced a period of heavy meteor bombardment as well.
- (D) The introduction of non-native species to an island always results in the extinction of some of its native species. Since non-native species are currently being introduced to the Galápagos Islands, there will be extinction among the Galápagos' native species.
- (E) So far, all local outbreaks of this disease among humans occurred soon after the detection of high infection rates among local wildlife. An unusually high infection rate among these animals was recently detected, so a local outbreak of the disease among humans is imminent.

26. Philosopher: A person is morally responsible for an action only if that action is performed freely. And an action is free only if there is an alternative action that is genuinely open to the person. But an alternative action is genuinely open only if performing that alternative action is not morally wrong.

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

- (A) An alternative action is not genuinely open to a person unless that person would be morally responsible for performing the alternative action.
- (B) People are not morally responsible for most of the actions that they perform.
- (C) A person is morally responsible for an action if there is an alternative action that is genuinely open to the person.
- (D) If it would be morally wrong for a person to perform a given action, then that action is genuinely open to that person.
- (E) An action is not free unless there is an alternative action that is not morally wrong.

## 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:

Sarah Dewar-Watson, "The Alcestis and the Statue Scene in *The Winter's Tale*" in *Shakespeare Quarterly*. ©2009 by Johns Hopkins University Press.

Bryan A. Garner, *Garner's Modern American Usage*. ©2009 by Oxford University Press.

Michael Ignatieff, "The Illusion of Fate." ©1995 by The New Republic, Inc.

Michael Kinsley, "Cut This Story!" in *The Atlantic*. ©2010 by The Atlantic Monthly Group.

Bjorn Lomborg, *The Skeptical Environmentalist: Measuring the Real State of the World*. ©2001 by Bjorn Lomborg.

Kallen Martin, "Listen!: Native Radio Can Save Languages." ©1996 by Cornell University.

Micah Schwartzman, "Judicial Sincerity" in *Virginia Law Review*. ©2008 by Virginia Law Review Association.

David L. Shapiro, "In Defense of Judicial Candor" in *Harvard Law Review*. ©1987 by The Harvard Law Review Association.

**Wait for the supervisor's instructions before you open the page to the topic.  
Please print and sign your name and write the date in the designated spaces below.**

**Time: 35 Minutes**

**General Directions**

You will have 35 minutes in which to plan and write an essay on the topic inside. Read the topic and the accompanying directions carefully. You will probably find it best to spend a few minutes considering the topic and organizing your thoughts before you begin writing. In your essay, be sure to develop your ideas fully, leaving time, if possible, to review what you have written. **Do not write on a topic other than the one specified. Writing on a topic of your own choice is not acceptable.**

No special knowledge is required or expected for this writing exercise. Law schools are interested in the reasoning, clarity, organization, language usage, and writing mechanics displayed in your essay. How well you write is more important than how much you write.

Confine your essay to the blocked, lined area on the front and back of the separate Writing Sample Response Sheet. Only that area will be reproduced for law schools. Be sure that your writing is legible.

**Both this topic sheet and your response sheet must be turned in to the testing staff  
before you leave the room.**



Topic Code	Print Your Full Name Here		
157287	Last	First	M.I.
Date	Sign Your Name Here		
/ /			

**Scratch Paper**

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

# COMPUTING YOUR SCORE

## Directions:

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

## Scoring Worksheet

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

Number  
Correct

SECTION I..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION II..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION III..... \_\_\_\_\_  
SECTION IV ..... \_\_\_\_\_

2. Enter the sum here: \_\_\_\_\_

This is your Raw Score.

**Conversion Chart**  
**For Converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT**  
**Scaled Score**  
**LSAT Form 7LSN125**

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

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

# ANSWER KEY

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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