



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 47

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SECTION I
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

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

1. While it might be expected that those neighborhoods most heavily patrolled by police have the least crime, the statistical evidence overwhelmingly supports the claim that such neighborhoods have the most crime. This shows that the presence of police does not decrease crime in a neighborhood.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) attempts to support its conclusion by making an appeal to emotions
 - (B) fails to consider the possibility that criminals may commit crimes in more than one neighborhood
 - (C) draws a general conclusion from too small a sample of data
 - (D) fails to consider the possibility that police presence in a particular area is often a response to the relatively high crime rate in that area
 - (E) takes for granted that public resources devoted to police presence could be allocated in another manner that would be a stronger deterrent to crime
2. Despite increasing international efforts to protect the natural habitats of endangered species of animals, the rate at which these species are becoming extinct continues to rise. It is clear that these efforts are wasted.

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

- (A) Scientists are better able to preserve the habitats of endangered species now than ever before.
- (B) Species that would have become extinct have been saved due to the establishment of animal refuges.
- (C) Scientists estimate that at least 2000 species become extinct every year.
- (D) Many countries do not recognize the increased economic benefit of tourism associated with preserved natural habitats.
- (E) Programs have been proposed that will transfer endangered species out of habitats that are in danger of being destroyed.

3. When a lawmaker spoke out against a research grant awarded to a professor in a university's psychology department as a foolish expenditure of public money, other professors in that department drafted a letter protesting the lawmaker's interference in a field in which he was not trained. The chair of the psychology department, while privately endorsing the project, refused to sign the protest letter on the ground that she had previously written a letter applauding the same legislator when he publicized a senseless expenditure by the country's military.

Which one of the following principles, if established, provides the strongest justification for the department chair's refusal, on the ground she gives, to sign the protest letter?

- (A) A person should not publicly criticize the actions of a lawmaker in different cases without giving careful consideration to the circumstances of each particular case.
- (B) The chair of an academic department has an obligation to ensure that public funds allocated to support projects within that department are spent wisely.
- (C) A person who has praised a lawmaker for playing a watchdog role in one case should not criticize the lawmaker for attempting to play a watchdog role in another case that involves the person's professional interests.
- (D) Since academic institutions accept public funds but do not pay taxes, a representative of an academic institution should not publicly pass judgment on the actions of government officials.
- (E) Academic institutions have the same responsibility as military institutions have to spend public money wisely.

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4. Aaron: A prominent judge, criticizing “famous lawyers who come before courts ill-prepared to argue their cases,” recently said, “This sort of cavalier attitude offends the court and can do nothing but harm to the client’s cause.” I find the judge’s remarks irresponsible.

Belinda: I find it natural and an admirable display of candor. Letting people know of the damage their negligence causes is responsible behavior.

The point at issue between Aaron and Belinda is whether

- (A) ill-prepared lawyers damage their clients’ causes
 - (B) the judge’s criticism of lawyers is irresponsible
 - (C) a lawyer’s being ill-prepared to argue a client’s case constitutes negligence
 - (D) famous lawyers have a greater responsibility to be well prepared than do lawyers who are not famous
 - (E) it is to be expected that ill-prepared lawyers would offend the court in which they appear
5. The human emotional response presents an apparent paradox. People believe that they can be genuinely moved only by those things and events that they believe to be actual, yet they have genuine emotional responses to what they know to be fictional.

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

- (A) Fred was watching a horror movie. Although he did not expect to be bothered by make-believe monsters, he nonetheless felt frightened when they appeared on the screen.
- (B) Tamara was reading Hamlet. Although she knew that it was a work of fiction, she still made statements such as “Hamlet was born in Denmark” and “Hamlet was a prince.”
- (C) Raheem thought that his sister was in the hospital. Although he was mistaken, he was nevertheless genuinely worried when he believed she was there.
- (D) Jeremy was upset by the actions that a writer attributed to a secret organization, although he considered it unlikely that the writer’s account was accurate.
- (E) Sandy was watching a film about World War II. Although the film’s details were accurate, it was nevertheless difficult for Sandy to maintain interest in the characters.

6. Recent investigations of earthquakes have turned up a previously unknown type of seismic shock, known as a displacement pulse, which is believed to be present in all earthquakes. Alarming, high-rise buildings are especially vulnerable to displacement pulses, according to computer models. Yet examination of high-rises within cities damaged by recent powerful earthquakes indicates little significant damage to these structures.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes to a resolution of the apparent paradox?

- (A) Displacement pulses travel longer distances than other types of seismic shock.
- (B) Scientific predictions based on computer models often fail when tested in the field.
- (C) While displacement pulses have only recently been discovered, they have accompanied all earthquakes that have ever occurred.
- (D) The displacement pulses made by low- and medium-intensity earthquakes are much less powerful than those made by the strongest earthquakes.
- (E) Computer models have been very successful in predicting the effects of other types of seismic shock.

7. Terry: Months ago, I submitted a claim for my stolen bicycle to my insurance company. After hearing nothing for several weeks, I contacted the firm and found they had no record of my claim. Since then, I have resubmitted the claim twice and called the firm repeatedly, but I have yet to receive a settlement. Anyone can make mistakes, of course, but the persistence of the error makes me conclude that the company is deliberately avoiding paying up.

Which one of the following principles is violated by Terry’s reasoning?

- (A) Consumers should avoid attributing dishonesty to a corporation when the actions of the corporation might instead be explained by incompetence.
- (B) Consumers should attempt to keep themselves informed of corporate behavior that directly affects their interests.
- (C) In judging the quality of service of a corporation, a consumer should rely primarily on the consumer’s own experience with the corporation.
- (D) In judging the morality of a corporation’s behavior, as opposed to that of an individual, mitigating circumstances are irrelevant.
- (E) Corporations ought to make available to a customer any information the customer requests that is relevant to the customer’s interests.

8. Fortune-teller: Admittedly, the claims of some self-proclaimed “psychics” have been shown to be fraudulent, but the exposure of a few charlatans cannot alter the fundamental fact that it has not been scientifically proven that there is no such thing as extrasensory perception (ESP). Furthermore, since the failed attempts to produce such a proof have been so numerous, one must conclude that some individuals do possess ESP.

The reasoning in the fortune-teller’s argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

- (A) takes for granted that proof that many people lack a characteristic does not establish that everyone lacks that characteristic
 - (B) takes for granted that the number of unsuccessful attempts to prove a claim is the only factor relevant to whether one should accept that claim
 - (C) overlooks the possibility that some of the scientific studies mentioned reached inaccurate conclusions about whether ESP exists
 - (D) takes for granted that there is no scientific way to determine whether some individuals possess ESP
 - (E) takes for granted that the fact that a claim has not been demonstrated to be false establishes that it is true
9. Film historians have made two major criticisms of Depression-era filmmakers: first, that they were too uncritical of the economic status quo; and second, that they self-indulgently created films reflecting their own dreams and desires. However, these filmmakers made their movies with an eye to profit, and so they provided what their audiences most wanted in a film: a chance to imagine being wealthy enough not to have a care in the world. Thus, the second criticism cannot be accurate.
- The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) To avoid self-indulgence, filmmakers should take a critical stance toward the existing economic system and should allow audiences to form their own personal aspirations.
 - (B) It is unjustified to demand of all filmmakers that their films engage in criticism of the economic status quo.
 - (C) The people who regularly went to movies during the Depression were those likely to have been most satisfied with the economic status quo.
 - (D) Depression-era filmmakers who did not make films for profit could not take radical critical stances toward then-current economic and political issues.
 - (E) It cannot be self-indulgent for a filmmaker to give an audience what it most wants.

10. Editorial: Many observers note with dismay the decline in the number of nongovernmental, voluntary community organizations. They argue that this decline is caused by the corresponding growth of government services once provided by these voluntary community groups. But this may not be true. The increase in government services may coincide with a decrease in volunteerism, but the former does not necessarily cause the latter; the latter may indeed cause the former.

The editorial undermines the conclusion of the causal argument by

- (A) showing that there is no causality involved
 - (B) offering a counterexample to the alleged correlation
 - (C) proving that no generalization can properly be drawn about people’s motives for volunteering
 - (D) offering an alternate explanation of the correlation cited
 - (E) proving that governments must do what community organizations fail to do
11. In contemplating major purchases, businesses often consider only whether there is enough money left from monthly revenues after paying monthly expenses to cover the cost of the purchase. But many expenses do not occur monthly; taking into account only monthly expenses can cause a business to overexpand. So the use of a cash-flow statement is critical for all businesses.
- Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- (A) Only a cash-flow statement can accurately document all monthly expenses.
 - (B) Any business that has overexpanded can benefit from the use of a cash-flow statement.
 - (C) When a business documents only monthly expenses it also documents only monthly revenue.
 - (D) A cash-flow statement is the only way to track both monthly expenses and expenses that are not monthly.
 - (E) When a business takes into account all expenses, not just monthly ones, it can make better decisions.

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12. All known living things are made of the same basic kinds of matter, are carbon based, and are equipped with genetic codes. So human life has the same origin as all other known life.

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

- (A) Without the existence of other life forms, human life would never have come into existence.
 - (B) There are not any living beings that have genetic codes but are not carbon based.
 - (C) There can never be any living thing that does not have a genetic code.
 - (D) Many yet-to-be-discovered types of living things will also be carbon based.
 - (E) Any two living things made of the same basic kinds of matter have the same origin.
13. All societies recognize certain rules to be so crucial that they define those rules as duties, such as rules restricting violence and those requiring the keeping of agreements. Contained in the notion of a duty is the idea that its fulfillment is so fundamental to a properly functioning society that persons obligated by it cannot be excused on the ground that its fulfillment would be harmful to their self-interest. This shows that _____.

Which one of the following most reasonably completes the argument?

- (A) all societies overrate the benefits of certain rules, such as those governing the keeping of agreements
- (B) all societies have certain rules that no people are capable of following
- (C) all societies recognize the possibility of clashes between individual self-interest and the performance of duty
- (D) a properly functioning society will recognize that some duties take priority over others
- (E) societies have no right to expect people always to perform their duties

14. Linguist: Regional dialects, many of which eventually become distinct languages, are responses by local populations to their own particular communicative needs. So even when the unification of the world economy forces the adoption of a universal language for use in international trade, this language itself will inevitably develop many regional dialects.

Which one of the following is an assumption that the linguist's argument requires?

- (A) No two local populations have the same communicative needs as each other.
- (B) In some regions of the world, at least some people will not engage in international trade after the unification of the world economy.
- (C) A universal language for use in international trade will not arise unless the world economy is unified.
- (D) When the unification of the world economy forces the adoption of a universal language for use in international trade, many regional dialects of other languages will be eradicated.
- (E) After the unification of the world economy, there will be variation among many different local populations in their communicative needs in international trade.

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15. Often, a product popularly believed to be the best of its type is no better than any other; rather, the product's reputation, which may be independent of its quality, provides its owner with status. Thus, although there is no harm in paying for status if that is what one wants, one should know that one is paying for prestige, not quality.

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

- (A) Often, choosing the best job offer is a matter of comparing the undesirable features of the different jobs. Thus, those who choose a job because it has a desirable location should know that they might be unhappy with its hours.
- (B) Most people have little tolerance for boastfulness. Thus, although one's friends may react positively when hearing the details of one's accomplishments, it is unlikely that their reactions are entirely honest.
- (C) Those beginning a new hobby sometimes quit it because of the frustrations involved in learning a new skill. Thus, although it is fine to try to learn a skill quickly, one is more likely to learn a skill if one first learns to enjoy the process of acquiring it.
- (D) Personal charm is often confused with virtue. Thus, while there is nothing wrong with befriending a charming person, anyone who does so should realize that a charming friend is not necessarily a good and loyal friend.
- (E) Many theatrical actors cannot enjoy watching a play because when they watch others, they yearn to be on stage themselves. Thus, although there is no harm in yearning to perform, such performers should, for their own sakes, learn to suppress that yearning.

16. Essayist: Many people are hypocritical in that they often pretend to be more morally upright than they really are. When hypocrisy is exposed, hypocrites are embarrassed by their moral lapse, which motivates them and others to try to become better people. On the other hand, when hypocrisy persists without exposure, the belief that most people are good is fostered, which motivates most people to try to be good.

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

- (A) The existence of hypocrisy encourages people to believe that no one is morally blameless.
 - (B) The existence of hypocrisy encourages people to make efforts to live by moral standards.
 - (C) The existence of hypocrisy in some people encourages others to fall into moral lapses.
 - (D) The hiding of hypocrisy is a better way of motivating people to try to be good than is the exposing of it.
 - (E) There is no stronger motivator for people to try to be good than the exposing of hypocrisy.
17. "Multiple use" refers to the utilization of natural resources in combinations that will best meet the present and future needs of the public. Designating land as a wilderness area does not necessarily violate the multiple-use philosophy, for even when such use does not provide the greatest dollar return, it can provide the greatest overall benefit from that site.
- Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?
- (A) Natural resources should be used in combinations that will most greatly benefit present and future generations.
 - (B) Designating a wilderness area prevents any exploitation of natural resources in that area.
 - (C) The present and future needs of the public would best be met by designating greater numbers of wilderness areas.
 - (D) The multiple-use philosophy takes into account some nonfinancial needs of the public.
 - (E) The multiple-use philosophy holds that the future needs of the public are more important than the present ones.

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18. In the troposphere, the lowest level of the earth's atmosphere, the temperature decreases as one progresses straight upward. At the top, the air temperature ranges from -50 degrees Celsius over the poles to -85 degrees Celsius over the equator. At that point the stratosphere begins, and the temperature stops decreasing and instead increases as one progresses straight upward through the stratosphere. The stratosphere is warmed by ozone. When an ozone particle absorbs a dose of ultraviolet sunlight, heat is generated.

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

- (A) The troposphere over the poles is thicker than the troposphere over the equator.
- (B) It is warmer at the top of the stratosphere over the poles than it is at the top of the stratosphere over the equator.
- (C) The temperature in the middle part of the stratosphere over the North Pole is at least as great as the temperature in the middle part of the stratosphere over the equator.
- (D) The temperature at any point at the top of the stratosphere is at least as great as the temperature at the top of the troposphere directly beneath that point.
- (E) Depletion of the earth's ozone layer would increase the air temperature in the stratosphere and decrease the air temperature in the troposphere.

19. There have been no new cases of naturally occurring polio in North America in recent years. Yet there are approximately 12 new cases of polio each year in North America, all caused by the commonly administered live oral polio vaccine (OPV). Substituting inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) for most childhood polio immunizations would cut the number of cases of vaccination-caused polio about in half. Clearly it is time to switch from OPV to IPV as the most commonly used polio vaccine for North American children.

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

- (A) If IPV replaces OPV as the most commonly used polio vaccine, at least a few new cases of naturally occurring polio in North America will result each year.
- (B) The vast majority of cases of polio caused by OPV have occurred in children with preexisting but unsuspected immunodeficiency disorders.
- (C) A child's risk of contracting polio from OPV has been estimated at 1 in 8.7 million, which is significantly less than the risk of being struck by lightning.
- (D) Although IPV is preferred in some European nations, most countries with comprehensive child immunization programs use OPV.
- (E) IPV, like most vaccines, carries a slight risk of inducing seizures in children with neurological diseases such as epilepsy.

20. Professor: Each government should do all that it can to improve the well-being of all the children in the society it governs. Therefore, governments should help finance high-quality day care since such day care will become available to families of all income levels if and only if it is subsidized.

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

- (A) Only governments that subsidize high-quality day care take an interest in the well-being of all the children in the societies they govern.
- (B) Government subsidy of high-quality day care would not be so expensive that it would cause a government to eliminate benefits for adults.
- (C) High-quality day care should be subsidized only for those who could not otherwise afford it.
- (D) At least some children would benefit from high-quality day care.
- (E) Government is a more efficient provider of certain services than is private enterprise.

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21. Opposition leader: Our country has the least fair court system of any country on the continent and ought not to be the model for others. Thus, our highest court is the least fair of any on the continent and ought not to be emulated by other countries.

The flawed reasoning in which one of the following arguments is most similar to that in the opposition leader's argument?

- (A) The residents of medium-sized towns are, on average, more highly educated than people who do not live in such towns. Therefore, Maureen, who was born in a medium-sized town, is more highly educated than Monica, who has just moved to such a town.
- (B) At a certain college, either philosophy or engineering is the most demanding major. Therefore, either the introductory course in philosophy or the introductory course in engineering is the most demanding introductory-level course at that college.
- (C) For many years its superior engineering has enabled the Lawson Automobile Company to make the best racing cars. Therefore, its passenger cars, which use many of the same parts, are unmatched by those of any other company.
- (D) Domestic cats are closely related to tigers. Therefore, even though they are far smaller than tigers, their eating habits are almost the same as those of tigers.
- (E) If a suit of questionable merit is brought in the first district rather than the second district, its chances of being immediately thrown out are greater. Therefore, to have the best chance of winning the case, the lawyers will bring the suit in the second district.

22. Columnist: There are certain pesticides that, even though they have been banned for use in the United States for nearly 30 years, are still manufactured there and exported to other countries. In addition to jeopardizing the health of people in these other countries, this practice greatly increases the health risk to U.S. consumers, for these pesticides are often used on agricultural products imported into the United States.

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

- (A) Trace amounts of some of the pesticides banned for use in the United States can be detected in the soil where they were used 30 years ago.
 - (B) Most of the pesticides that are manufactured in the United States and exported are not among those banned for use in the United States.
 - (C) The United States is not the only country that manufactures and exports the pesticides that are banned for use in the United States.
 - (D) The banned pesticides pose a greater risk to people in the countries in which they are used than to U.S. consumers.
 - (E) There are many pesticides that are banned for use in other countries that are not banned for use in the United States.
23. Columnist: Neuroscientists have found that states of profound creativity are accompanied by an increase of theta brain waves, which occur in many regions of the brain, including the hippocampus. They also found that listening to music increases theta waves dramatically. Thus, one can attain a state of profound creativity merely by listening to a tape of recorded music.

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

- (A) takes for granted that there is a causal connection between the hippocampus and being in a state of profound creativity
- (B) fails to consider that music is not necessary for one to be in a state of profound creativity
- (C) does not rule out the possibility that listening to music by means other than a tape recording also increases theta waves
- (D) ignores the possibility that an increase in theta waves may not always be accompanied by a state of profound creativity
- (E) provides insufficient reasons to believe that people who are not in states of profound creativity have low levels of theta brain waves

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24. Consumer advocate: The manufacturer's instructions for assembling a product should be written in such a way that most consumers would find it much easier to put the product together if the instructions were available than if they were not.

Which one of the following, if true, would provide the strongest reason for thinking that the principle advanced by the consumer advocate cannot always be followed?

- (A) The typical consumer who assembles a product does so using the manufacturer's instructions, but still has great difficulty.
- (B) Often the store at which a consumer purchases an unassembled product will offer, for a fee, to assemble the product and deliver it.
- (C) For the typical product, most consumers who assemble it do so very easily and without ever consulting the manufacturer's instructions.
- (D) Usually a consumer who is trying to assemble a product using the manufacturer's instructions has no difficulty understanding the instructions.
- (E) Some consumers refer to the manufacturer's instructions for assembling a product only if they have difficulty assembling the product.

25. Claude: Because of the relatively high number of middle-aged people in the workforce, there will be fewer opportunities for promotion into upper-management positions. Since this will decrease people's incentive to work hard, economic productivity and the quality of life will diminish.

Thelma: This glut of middle-aged workers will lead many people to form their own companies. They will work hard and thus increase economic productivity, improving the quality of life even if many of the companies ultimately fail.

On the basis of their statements, Claude and Thelma are committed to agreeing about which one of the following?

- (A) The quality of life in a society affects that society's economic productivity.
- (B) The failure of many companies will not necessarily have a negative effect on overall economic productivity.
- (C) How hard a company's employees work is a function of what they think their chances for promotion are in that company.
- (D) The number of middle-aged people in the workforce will increase in the coming years.
- (E) Economic productivity will be affected by the number of middle-aged people in the workforce.

26. Researchers gave 100 first-graders after-school lessons in handwriting. They found that those whose composition skills had improved the most had learned to write letters the most automatically. This suggests that producing characters more automatically frees up mental resources for other activities.

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

- (A) Among the first-graders who received the after-school lessons in handwriting, those who practiced the most learned to write letters the most automatically.
- (B) The first-graders who wrote letters the most automatically before receiving the after-school lessons in handwriting showed the greatest improvement in their composition skills over the course of the lessons.
- (C) Over the course of the lessons, the first-graders who showed greater improvement in their ability to write letters automatically also generally showed greater improvement in their composition skills.
- (D) Before receiving the after-school lessons in handwriting, the 100 first-graders who received the lessons were representative of first-graders more generally, with respect to their skills in both handwriting and composition.
- (E) Among the first-graders who received the lessons in handwriting, those who started out with strong composition skills showed substantial improvement in how automatically they could write letters.

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

SECTION II
Time—35 minutes
26 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the 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.

- In 1963, a three-week-long demonstration for jobs at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York, became one of the most significant and widely publicized campaigns of
- (5) the civil rights movement in the United States. An interdenominational group made up mostly of locally based African American ministers, who had remained politically moderate until then, organized and led hundreds of people in an aggressive protest. Their
- (10) efforts relied mainly on the participation and direct financial support of the ministers' own congregations and other congregations throughout Brooklyn. The goal of this campaign was to build a mass movement that would force changes in government policies as
- (15) well as in trade union hiring practices, both of which they believed excluded African Americans from construction jobs.

- Inspired by the emergence of African American religious leaders as key figures elsewhere in the civil
- (20) rights movement, and reasoning that the ministers would be able to mobilize large numbers of people from their congregations and network effectively with other religious leaders throughout the city, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a national civil
- (25) rights organization, had decided to ask the ministers to lead the Downstate campaign. However, by organizing a civil disobedience campaign, the ministers were jeopardizing one of the very factors that had led CORE to seek their involvement: their
- (30) positions as politically moderate community leaders. Urban African American ministers and churches had been working for decades with community and government organizations to address the social, political, and economic concerns of their
- (35) communities, and ministers of African American congregations in Brooklyn had often acted as mediators between their communities and the government. Many of them also worked for major political parties and ran for political office themselves.
- (40) By endorsing and leading the Downstate protest, the ministers were risking their political careers and their reputations within their communities for effecting change through established political channels.

- The Downstate campaign ended with an
- (45) agreement between the ministers and both government and union officials. This agreement did not include new legislation or a commitment to a specific numerical increase in jobs for African Americans, as the protestors had demanded. But even
- (50) though some civil rights activists therefore considered the agreement incomplete, government officials did

- pledge to enforce existing antidiscrimination legislation. Moreover, the Downstate campaign effectively aroused public concern for the previously
- (55) neglected problem of discrimination in the construction industry. It also drew public attention, which had hitherto focused on the progress of the civil rights movement primarily in the southern United States, to the additional need to alleviate
- (60) discrimination in the North. Finally, throughout the campaign, the ministers managed to maintain their moderate political ties. The dual role played by the ministers—activists who nonetheless continued to work through established political channels—served
- (65) as a model for future ministers who sought to initiate protest actions on behalf of their communities.

1. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that the author's attitude is most favorable toward which one of the following?
- (A) the ways in which the Downstate campaign altered the opinions of union leaders
- (B) the impact that the Downstate campaign had on the implementation of new antidiscrimination legislation
- (C) CORE's relationship to the demonstrators in the Downstate campaign
- (D) the effects that the Downstate campaign had on public awareness
- (E) the way in which the leaders of the Downstate campaign negotiated the agreement that ended the campaign

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2. Which one of the following assertions about the results of the Downstate campaign does the author affirm in the passage?
- (A) It achieved all of its participants' goals for changes in union policy but not all of its participants' goals for government action.
 - (B) It directly achieved neither all of its participants' goals for government action nor all of its participants' goals for changes in union hiring policies.
 - (C) It achieved all of its participants' goals for changes in government policies, but did not achieve all of its participants' goals for union commitment to hiring policies.
 - (D) It achieved all of its particular goals for government action immediately, but only gradually achieved some of its participants' desired effects on public opinion.
 - (E) It eventually achieved all of its participants' particular goals for both government action and establishment of union hiring policies, but only after extended effort and significant risk.
3. The primary function of the reference to past activities of ministers and churches (lines 31–38) is to
- (A) demonstrate that the tactics used by the leaders of the Downstate campaign evolved naturally out of their previous political activities
 - (B) explain why the leaders of the Downstate campaign decided to conduct the protest in the way they did
 - (C) provide examples of the sorts of civil rights activities that the leaders of CORE had promoted
 - (D) indicate how the Downstate campaign could have accomplished its goals by means other than those used
 - (E) underscore the extent to which the Downstate campaign represented a change in approach for its leaders

4. Which one of the following does the author affirm in the passage?
- (A) CORE was one of several civil rights organizations that challenged the hiring practices of the construction industry.
 - (B) The Downstate campaign relied primarily on CORE and other national civil rights organizations for most of its support.
 - (C) After the Downstate campaign, concern for discrimination in the construction industry was directed primarily toward the northern United States.
 - (D) Many ministers of African American congregations in Brooklyn had sought election to political office.
 - (E) In response to the Downstate campaign, union officials pledged to adopt specific numerical goals for the hiring of African Americans.
5. The passage most clearly suggests that which one of the following is true of the group of ministers who led the Downstate campaign?
- (A) The Downstate campaign did not signal a significant change in their general political and social goals.
 - (B) After the Downstate campaign, they went on to organize various other similar campaigns.
 - (C) They had come together for the purpose of addressing problems in the construction industry well before CORE's involvement in the Downstate campaign.
 - (D) They were criticized both by CORE and by other concerned organizations for their incomplete success in the Downstate campaign.
 - (E) Prior to the Downstate campaign, many of them had not been directly involved in civil rights activities.

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- The Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976, initiated by Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong in an attempt to reduce the influence of China's intellectual elite on the country's institutions, has had
- (5) lasting repercussions on Chinese art. It intensified the absolutist mind-set of Maoist Revolutionary Realism, which had dictated the content and style of Chinese art even before 1966 by requiring that artists "truthfully" depict the realities of socialist life in
 - (10) China. Interest in nonsocial, nonpolitical subjects was strictly forbidden, and, during the Cultural Revolution, what constituted truth was entirely for revolutionary forces to decide—the only reality artists could portray was one that had been thoroughly
 - (15) colored and distorted by political ideology.
- Ironically, the same set of requirements that constricted artistic expression during the Cultural Revolution has had the opposite effect since; many artistic movements have flourished in reaction to the
- (20) monotony of Revolutionary Realism. One of these, the Scar Art movement of the 1980s, was spearheaded by a group of intellectual painters who had been trained in Maoist art schools and then exiled to rural areas during the Cultural Revolution.
 - (25) In exile, these painters were for perhaps the first time confronted with the harsh realities of rural poverty and misery—aspects of life in China that their Maoist mentors would probably have preferred they ignore. As a result of these experiences, they developed a
 - (30) radically new approach to realism. Instead of depicting the version of reality sanctioned by the government, the Scar Art painters chose to represent the "scarred reality" they had seen during their exile. Their version of realist painting emphasized the day-
 - (35) to-day hardships of rural life. While the principles of Revolutionary Realism had insisted that artists choose public, monumental, and universal subjects, the Scar artists chose instead to focus on the private, the mundane, and the particular; where the principles of
 - (40) Revolutionary Realism had demanded that they depict contemporary Chinese society as outstanding or perfect, the Scar artists chose instead to portray the bleak realities of modernization.
- As the 1980s progressed, the Scar artists' radical
- (45) approach to realism became increasingly co-opted for political purposes, and as this political cast became stronger and more obvious, many artists abandoned the movement. Yet a preoccupation with rural life persisted, giving rise to a related development known
 - (50) as the Native Soil movement, which focused on the native landscape and embodied a growing nostalgia for the charms of peasant society in the face of modernization. Where the Scar artists had reacted to the ideological rigidity of the Cultural Revolution by
 - (55) emphasizing the damage inflicted by modernization, the Native Soil painters reacted instead by idealizing traditional peasant life. Unfortunately, in the end Native Soil painting was trivialized by a tendency to romanticize certain qualities of rural Chinese society
 - (60) in order to appeal to Western galleries and collectors.

- 6. Which one of the following titles most accurately captures the main point of the passage?
 - (A) "Painting and Politics: A Survey of Political Influences on Contemporary Chinese Art"
 - (B) "How Two Movements in Chinese Painting Transformed the Cultural Revolution"
 - (C) "Scarred Reality: A Look into Chinese Rural Life in the Late Twentieth Century"
 - (D) "The Rise of Realism in Post-Maoist Art in China"
 - (E) "The Unforeseen Artistic Legacy of China's Cultural Revolution"
- 7. Which one of the following works of art would be most compatible with the goals and interests of Scar Art as described in the passage?
 - (A) a painting of a village scene in which peasants commemorate a triumph over cruel political officials
 - (B) a painting symbolically representing the destruction caused by a large fire
 - (C) a painting depicting the weary face of a poorly clothed peasant toiling in a grain mill
 - (D) a painting caricaturing Mao Zedong as an overseer of farm workers
 - (E) a painting of two traditionally dressed peasant children walking in a summer wheat field
- 8. Which one of the following statements about realism in Chinese art can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?
 - (A) The artists who became leaders of the Native Soil movement practiced a modified form of realism in reaction against the styles and techniques of Scar Art.
 - (B) Chinese art has encompassed conflicting conceptions of realism derived from contrasting political and artistic purposes.
 - (C) The goals of realism in Chinese art have been effectively furthered by both the Scar Art movement and the Native Soil movement.
 - (D) Until the development of the Scar Art movement, interest in rural life had been absent from the types of art that prevailed among Chinese realist painters.
 - (E) Unlike the art that was predominant during the Cultural Revolution, Scar Art was not a type of realist art.

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9. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be LEAST likely to agree with which one of the following statements regarding the Cultural Revolution?
- (A) It had the ironic effect of catalyzing art movements at odds with its policies.
 - (B) The art that was endorsed by its policies was less varied and interesting than Chinese art since the Cultural Revolution.
 - (C) Much of the art that it endorsed did not accurately depict the realities of life in China but rather a politically motivated idealization.
 - (D) Its effects demonstrate that restrictive policies generally foster artistic growth more than liberal policies do.
 - (E) Its impact has continued to be felt in the Chinese art world years after it ended.
10. The primary function of the first paragraph is to
- (A) introduce the set of political and artistic ideas that spurred the development of two artistic movements described in the subsequent paragraphs
 - (B) acknowledge the inescapable melding of political ideas and artistic styles in China
 - (C) explain the transformation of Chinese society that came about as a result of the Cultural Revolution
 - (D) present a hypothesis about realism in Chinese art that is refuted by the ensuing discussion of two artistic movements
 - (E) show that the political realism practiced by the movements discussed in the ensuing paragraphs originated during the Cultural Revolution

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following views of the Native Soil movement?
- (A) Its development was the inevitable consequence of the Scar Art movement's increasing politicization.
 - (B) It failed to earn the wide recognition that Scar Art had achieved.
 - (C) The rural scenes it depicted were appealing to most people in China.
 - (D) Ironically, it had several key elements in common with Revolutionary Realism, in opposition to which it originally developed.
 - (E) Its nostalgic representation of rural life was the means by which it stood in opposition to Revolutionary Realism.

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- Individual family members have been assisted in resolving disputes arising from divorce or separation, property division, or financial arrangements, through court-connected family mediation programs, which
- (5) differ significantly from court adjudication. When courts use their authority to resolve disputes by adjudicating matters in litigation, judges' decisions are binding, subject only to appeal. Formal rules govern the procedure followed, and the hearings are generally open to the public. In contrast, family
- (10) mediation is usually conducted in private, the process is less formal, and mediators do not make binding decisions. Mediators help disputing parties arrive at a solution themselves through communication and
- (15) cooperation by facilitating the process of negotiation that leads to agreement by the parties.

- Supporters of court adjudication in resolving family disputes claim that it has numerous advantages over family mediation, and there is some validity to
- (20) this claim. Judges' decisions, they argue, explicate and interpret the broader social values involved in family disputes, and family mediation can neglect those values. Advocates of court adjudication also argue that since the dynamics of power in disputes
- (25) are not always well understood, mediation, which is based on the notion of relatively equal parties, would be inappropriate in many situations. The court system, on the other hand, attempts to protect those at a disadvantage because of imbalances in bargaining
- (30) power. Family mediation does not guarantee the full protection of an individual's rights, whereas a goal of the court system is to ensure that lawyers can secure all that the law promises to their clients. Family mediation also does not provide a formal record of
- (35) the facts and principles that influence the settlement of a dispute, so if a party to a mediated agreement subsequently seeks modification of the judgment, the task of reconstructing the mediation process is especially difficult. Finally, mediated settlements
- (40) divert cases from judicial consideration, thus eliminating the opportunity for such cases to refine the law through the ongoing development of legal precedent.

- But in the final analysis, family mediation is
- (45) better suited to the unique needs of family law than is the traditional court system. Proponents of family mediation point out that it constitutes a more efficient and less damaging process than litigation. By working together in the mediation process, family members
- (50) can enhance their personal autonomy and reduce government intervention, develop skills to resolve future disputes, and create a spirit of cooperation that can lead to greater compliance with their agreement. The family mediation process can assist in resolving
- (55) emotional as well as legal issues and thus may reduce stress in the long term. Studies of family mediation programs in several countries report that the majority of participants reach a full or partial agreement and express positive feelings about the process, perceiving
- (60) it to be more rational and humane than the court system.

12. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) Recent studies show that family mediation is preferred by family members for resolving family disputes because it is more rational and humane than the court adjudication process.
- (B) Even though a majority of participants in family mediation programs are satisfied with the settlements they reach, the use of court adjudication in resolving family disputes has several advantages over the use of mediation.
- (C) When given the option, family members involved in disputes have typically elected to use family mediation rather than court adjudication to settle their disputes.
- (D) While court adjudication of family disputes has certain advantages, family mediation serves the needs of family members better because it enhances autonomy and encourages greater communication and cooperation in reaching an agreement.
- (E) Although supporters of court adjudication argue that family mediation does not contribute to the development and refinement of legal precedent, they fail to recognize that most family disputes can be resolved without appeal to legal precedents.
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the primary purpose of the sentence at lines 30–33?
- (A) to illustrate that court adjudication can have certain benefits that family mediation may lack
- (B) to present material that reveals the inherent limitations of the court adjudication model
- (C) to prove that the assumptions implicit in court adjudication and family mediation are irreconcilable
- (D) to present an alternative judicial option that combines the benefits of both court adjudication and family mediation
- (E) to suggest that lawyers are essential for the protection of individual rights during disputes

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14. Based on the passage, which one of the following relationships is most analogous to that between the mediator and the family members involved in a dispute?
- (A) A labor relations specialist assists a group of auto assembly workers and the plant's management in reaching an agreeable salary increase for the workers.
 - (B) A drama teacher decides on the school's annual production based on the outcome of a majority vote by the student body.
 - (C) A group director solicits feedback from staff prior to implementing a new computer system designed to be more efficient.
 - (D) An administrative assistant records the minutes of an office meeting in order to improve interoffice communications.
 - (E) A judge meets privately with the opposing counsel of two parties after rendering a decision in a case.
15. According to the passage, proponents of family mediation note that the family mediation process
- (A) is more time-consuming than court adjudication
 - (B) almost always results in full agreement among the parties
 - (C) attempts to protect those at a disadvantage because of unequal bargaining power
 - (D) is most effective in resolving disputes involved in divorce and separation
 - (E) helps develop the conflict-resolving skills of the parties in a dispute
16. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which one of the following statements regarding the differences between court adjudication and family mediation?
- (A) The differences are minimal and would rarely lead to substantially different settlements of similar disputes.
 - (B) The two processes are so different that the attitudes of the participants toward the outcomes reached can vary significantly depending on which process is used.
 - (C) The main difference between family mediation and court adjudication is that while family mediation is less damaging, court adjudication is more efficient.
 - (D) Family mediation led by expert mediators differs much less from court adjudication than does mediation led by mediators who have less expertise.
 - (E) While family mediation differs significantly from court adjudication, these differences do not really make one or the other better suited to the needs of family law.

17. According to the passage, proponents of court adjudication of family disputes would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) Court adjudication of family disputes usually produces a decision that satisfies all parties to the dispute equally.
 - (B) Family mediation fails to address the underlying emotional issues in family disputes.
 - (C) Settlements of disputes reached through family mediation are not likely to guide the resolution of similar future disputes among other parties.
 - (D) Court adjudication presumes that the parties to a dispute have relatively equal bargaining power.
 - (E) Court adjudication hearings for family disputes should always be open to the public.
18. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) document the evolution of a particular body of law and its various conflict-resolution processes
 - (B) describe how societal values are embedded in and affect the outcome of two different processes for resolving disputes
 - (C) explain why one method of conflict resolution is preferable to another for a certain class of legal disputes
 - (D) show how and why legal precedents in a certain branch of the law can eventually alter the outcomes of future cases
 - (E) demonstrate that the court system too often disregards the needs of individuals involved in disputes

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Until recently, biologists were unable to explain the fact that pathogens—disease-causing parasites—have evolved to incapacitate, and often overwhelm, their hosts. Such behavior is at odds with the

- (5) prevailing view of host-parasite relations—that, in general, host and parasite ultimately develop a benign coexistence. This view is based on the idea that parasites that do not harm their hosts have the best chance for long-term survival: they thrive because their hosts thrive. Some biologists, however, recently have suggested that if a pathogen reproduced so extensively as to cause its host to become gravely sick, it could still achieve evolutionary success if its replication led to a level of transmission into new
- (10) hosts that exceeded the loss of pathogens resulting from the host's incapacitation. This scenario suggests that even death-causing pathogens can achieve evolutionary success.

- One implication of this perspective is that a
- (20) pathogen's virulence—its capacity to overcome a host's defenses and incapacitate it—is a function of its mode of transmission. For example, rhinoviruses, which cause the common cold, require physical proximity for transmission to occur. If a rhinovirus reproduces so extensively in a solitary host that the host is too unwell to leave home for a day, the thousands of new rhinoviruses produced that day will die before they can be transmitted. So, because it is transmitted directly, the common cold is unlikely to
- (25) disable its victims.

- The opposite can occur when pathogens are transported by a vector—an organism that can carry and transmit an infectious agent. If, for example, a pathogen capable of being transported by a mosquito
- (30) reproduces so extensively that its human host is immobilized, it can still pass along its genes if a mosquito bites the host and transmits this dose to the next human it bites. In such circumstances the virulence is likely to be more severe, because the
- (40) pathogen has reproduced to such concentration in the host that the mosquito obtains a high dose of the pathogen, increasing the level of transmission to new hosts.

- While medical literature generally supports the
- (45) hypothesis that vector-borne pathogens tend to be more virulent than directly transmitted pathogens—witness the lethal nature of malaria, yellow fever, typhus, and sleeping sickness, all carried by biting insects—a few directly transmitted pathogens such as
- (50) diphtheria and tuberculosis bacteria can be just as lethal. Scientists call these “sit and wait” pathogens, because they are able to remain alive outside their hosts until a new host comes along, without relying on a vector. Indeed, the endurance of these pathogens,
- (55) many of which can survive externally for weeks or months before transmission into a new host—compared, for instance, to an average rhinovirus life span of hours—makes them among the most dangerous of all pathogens.

19. Which one of the following most accurately summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that directly transmitted pathogens are just as virulent as vector-borne pathogens, due to the former's ability to survive outside a host for long periods of time.
- (B) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that, while most pathogens reproduce so extensively as to cause their hosts to become gravely sick or even to die, some eventually develop a benign coexistence with their hosts.
- (C) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that they are able to achieve reproductive success because they reproduce to a high level of concentration in their incapacitated hosts.
- (D) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that they are generally able to achieve reproductive success unless their reproduction causes the death of the host.
- (E) A new hypothesis about the host-incapacitating behavior of some pathogens suggests that pathogen virulence is generally a function of their mode of transmission, with vector-borne pathogens usually more virulent than directly transmitted pathogens, except for those directly transmitted pathogens able to endure outside their hosts.
20. According to the passage, the prevailing view of the host-parasite relationship is that, in general,
- (A) the host is ultimately harmed enough to prevent the parasite from thriving
- (B) a thriving parasite will eventually incapacitate its host
- (C) a parasite must eventually be transmitted to a new host in order to survive
- (D) the parasite eventually thrives with no harm to its host
- (E) ultimately the host thrives only if the parasite thrives
21. With which one of the following statements about the prevailing view of host-parasite relations would the biologists mentioned in line 10 be most likely to agree?
- (A) The view contradicts most evidence of actual host-parasite relations.
- (B) The view suggests that even death-causing pathogens can achieve evolutionary success.
- (C) The view presumes the existence of a type of parasite behavior that does not exist.
- (D) The view ignores the possibility that there is more than one way to achieve evolutionary success.
- (E) The view erroneously assumes that hosts never harm the parasites that feed off them.

22. The examples of diphtheria and tuberculosis bacteria provide the most support for which one of the following conclusions about the dangerousness of pathogens?
- (A) The most dangerous pathogens are those with the shortest life spans outside a host.
 - (B) Those pathogens with the greatest endurance outside a host are among the most dangerous.
 - (C) Those pathogens transported by vectors are always the most dangerous.
 - (D) The least dangerous pathogens are among those with the longest life spans outside a host.
 - (E) Those pathogens transmitted directly are always the least dangerous.
23. Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously challenge the position of the biologists mentioned in line 10?
- (A) Most pathogens capable of causing their hosts' deaths are able to achieve reproductive success.
 - (B) Most pathogens transmitted from incapacitated hosts into new hosts are unable to overwhelm the new hosts.
 - (C) Most pathogens that do not incapacitate their hosts are unable to achieve reproductive success.
 - (D) Most hosts that become gravely sick are infected by pathogens that reproduce to relatively high concentrations.
 - (E) Most pathogens transmitted from incapacitated hosts are unable to reproduce in their new hosts.
24. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; mention of an implication of the explanation; discussion of two examples illustrating the implication; discussion of exceptions to the implication
 - (B) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the explanation; discussion of exceptions to the explanation; mention of an implication of the explanation
 - (C) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the explanation; mention of an implication of the explanation; discussion of examples illustrating the implication
 - (D) introduction of a scientific anomaly; presentation of an implication of the anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the implication; discussion of exceptions to the implication
 - (E) introduction of a scientific anomaly; discussion of two examples illustrating the anomaly; presentation of an explanation for the anomaly; discussion of examples illustrating the explanation
25. The passage implies that which one of the following is a reason that rhinoviruses are unlikely to be especially virulent?
- (A) They immobilize their hosts before they have a chance to reproduce extensively enough to pass directly to new hosts.
 - (B) They cannot survive outside their hosts long enough to be transmitted from incapacitated hosts to new hosts.
 - (C) They cannot reproduce in numbers sufficient to allow vectors to obtain high enough doses to pass to new hosts.
 - (D) They cannot survive long enough in an incapacitated host to be picked up by vectors.
 - (E) They produce thousands of new rhinoviruses each day.
26. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) compare examples challenging the prevailing view of host-parasite relations with examples supporting it
 - (B) argue that the prevailing view of host-parasite relations is correct but is based on a mistaken rationale
 - (C) offer a modification to the prevailing view of host-parasite relations
 - (D) attack evidence that supports the prevailing view of host-parasite relations
 - (E) examine the origins of the prevailing view of host-parasite relations

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

Directions: 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. Although fiber-optic telephone cable is more expensive to manufacture than copper telephone cable, a telephone network using fiber-optic cable is less expensive overall than a telephone network using copper cable. This is because copper cable requires frequent amplification of complex electrical signals to carry them for long distances, whereas the pulses of light that are transmitted along fiber-optic cable can travel much farther before amplification is needed.

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

- (A) The material from which fiber-optic cable is manufactured is more expensive than the copper from which copper cable is made.
- (B) The increase in the number of transmissions of complex signals through telephone cables is straining those telephone networks that still use copper cable.
- (C) Fiber-optic cable can carry many more signals simultaneously than copper cable can.
- (D) Signals transmitted through fiber-optic cable travel at the same speed as signals transmitted through copper cable.
- (E) The cost associated with frequent amplification of signals traveling through copper cable exceeds the extra manufacturing cost of fiber-optic cable.

2. Being near woodlands, the natural habitat of bees, promotes the health of crops that depend on pollination. Bees, the most common pollinators, visit flowers far from woodlands less often than they visit flowers close to woodlands.

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

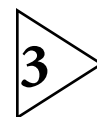
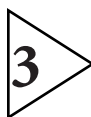
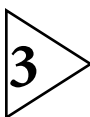
- (A) The likelihood that a plant is pollinated increases as the number of visits from pollinators increases.
- (B) Many bees live in habitats other than woodlands.
- (C) Woodlands are not the natural habitat of all pollinators.
- (D) Some pollinators visit flowers far from their habitats more often than they visit flowers close to their habitats.
- (E) Many crops that are not near woodlands depend on pollination.

3. According to the rules of the university's housing lottery, the only students guaranteed dormitory rooms are fourth-year students. In addition, any fourth-year student on the dean's list can choose a dormitory room before anyone who is not a fourth-year student.

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

- (A) Benizer is a fourth-year student who is not on the dean's list, so she is not guaranteed a dormitory room.
- (B) Ivan and Naomi are both fourth-year students but only Naomi is on the dean's list. Therefore, Ivan can choose a dormitory room before Naomi.
- (C) Halle, a third-year student, is on the dean's list. Thus, she is guaranteed a dormitory room.
- (D) Gerald and Katrina are both on the dean's list but only Gerald is a fourth-year student. Thus, Gerald can choose a dormitory room before Katrina.
- (E) Anissa is a fourth-year student who is on the dean's list. Thus, since Jehan is a second-year student who is also on the dean's list, he can choose a dormitory room before Anissa.

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4. To the editor:

For generations, magnificent racehorses have been bred in our area. Our most valuable product, however, has been generations of children raised with the character that makes them winners in the contests of life. Gambling is wrong, and children raised in an atmosphere where the goal is to get something for nothing will not develop good character. Those who favor developing good character in children over gambling on horses should vote against allowing our first racetrack to be built.

L.E.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens L.E.'s argument?

- (A) If good character is developed in children early, the children continue to have good character in different environments.
- (B) In other areas with gambling, parents are able to raise children of good character.
- (C) In most areas with horse racing, the percentage of adults who gamble increases gradually from year to year.
- (D) Children whose parents gamble do not necessarily gamble when they become adults.
- (E) Where voters have had the opportunity to vote on horse racing, they have consistently approved it.

5. Azadeh: The recent increase in the amount of organically produced food indicates that consumers are taking a greater interest in the environment. Thus, there is new hope for a healthier planet.

Ben: No, Azadeh, if you interviewed people who buy organic produce, you'd see that they're actually as selfish as everyone else, since they're motivated only by worries about their own health.

Azadeh's and Ben's statements provide the most support for holding that they disagree about whether

- (A) it is likely that a healthy planet can be maintained if most people continue in their present eating habits
- (B) people can become healthier by increasing their consumption of organic foods
- (C) people ought to be more concerned about the environment than they currently are
- (D) the rise in organic food production shows people to have a greater concern for the environment than they had before
- (E) people can be persuaded to have a greater concern for the environment than they now have

6. Citizen: The primary factor determining a dog's disposition is not its breed, but its home environment. A bad owner can undo generations of careful breeding. Legislation focusing on specific breeds of dogs would not address the effects of human behavior in raising and training animals. As a result, such breed-specific legislation could never effectively protect the public from vicious dogs. Moreover, in my view, the current laws are perfectly adequate.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn by the citizen?

- (A) The public would not be effectively protected from violent dogs by breed-specific legislation.
- (B) A good home environment is more important than breeding to a dog's disposition.
- (C) The home environment of dogs would not be regulated by breed-specific legislation.
- (D) Irresponsible dog owners are capable of producing dogs with bad dispositions regardless of generations of careful breeding.
- (E) The vicious-dog laws that are currently in effect do not address the effects of human behavior in raising and training dogs.

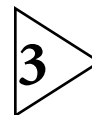
7. Legislator: To keep our food safe, we must prohibit the use of any food additives that have been found to cause cancer.

Commentator: An absolute prohibition is excessive. Today's tests can detect a single molecule of potentially cancer-causing substances, but we know that consuming significantly larger amounts of such a chemical does not increase one's risk of getting cancer. Thus, we should instead set a maximum acceptable level for each problematic chemical, somewhat below the level at which the substance has been shown to lead to cancer but above zero.

Of the following, which one, if true, is the logically strongest counter the legislator can make to the commentator's argument?

- (A) The level at which a given food additive has been shown to lead to cancer in children is generally about half the level at which it leads to cancer in adults.
- (B) Consuming small amounts of several different cancer-causing chemicals can lead to cancer even if consuming such an amount of any one cancer-causing chemical would not.
- (C) The law would prohibit only the deliberate addition of cancer-causing chemicals and would not require the removal of naturally occurring cancer-causing substances.
- (D) For some food additives, the level at which the substance has been shown to lead to cancer is lower than the level at which the additive provides any benefit.
- (E) All food additives have substitutes that can be used in their place.

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8. Consumer advocate: There is ample evidence that the model of car one drives greatly affects the chances that one's car will be stolen. The model of car stolen most often in our country last year, for example, was also the model stolen most often in the preceding year.

The consumer advocate's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) fails to address adequately the possibility that the model of car that was stolen most often last year was the most common model of car in the consumer advocate's country
- (B) fails to address adequately the possibility that the age of a car also greatly affects its chances of being stolen
- (C) fails to address adequately the possibility that the car model that was stolen most often last year was stolen as often as it was because it has a very high resale value
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that someone considering whether or not to steal a particular car considers only what model the car is
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that the likelihood of a car's being stolen should override other considerations in deciding which car one should drive

9. Laird: Pure research provides us with new technologies that contribute to saving lives. Even more worthwhile than this, however, is its role in expanding our knowledge and providing new, unexplored ideas.

Kim: Your priorities are mistaken. Saving lives is what counts most of all. Without pure research, medicine would not be as advanced as it is.

Laird and Kim disagree on whether pure research

- (A) derives its significance in part from its providing new technologies
- (B) expands the boundaries of our knowledge of medicine
- (C) should have the saving of human lives as an important goal
- (D) has its most valuable achievements in medical applications
- (E) has any value apart from its role in providing new technologies to save lives

10. Naturalist: To be dependable, the accounting framework used by national economists to advise the government must take into account all of our nation's assets; but the current accounting framework used by our national economists assigns no value to government-owned natural resources, which are clearly assets.

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

- (A) Economists' indifference toward the destruction of natural resources will lead policymakers to make poor decisions.
- (B) Naturalists and economists disagree about whether natural resources have value.
- (C) The accounting framework used by national economists is not reliable.
- (D) Natural resources are a vital economic asset for every nation.
- (E) Changes in the environment have a value that is not represented in any accounting framework.

11. Carrots are known to be one of the best sources of naturally occurring vitamin A. However, although farmers in Canada and the United States report increasing demand for carrots over the last decade, the number of people diagnosed with vitamin A deficiency in these countries has also increased in that time.

Each of the following, if true of Canada and the United States over the last decade, helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy described above EXCEPT:

- (A) The population has significantly increased in every age group.
- (B) The purchase of peeled and chopped carrots has become very popular, though carrots are known to lose their vitamins quickly once peeled.
- (C) Certain cuisines that have become popular use many more vegetable ingredients, including carrots, than most cuisines that were previously popular.
- (D) Carrot consumption has increased only among those demographic groups that have historically had low vitamin A deficiency rates.
- (E) Weather conditions have caused a decrease in the availability of carrots.

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12. Critics have argued that because Freudianism holds that people have unconscious desires that can defeat their attempts to follow rational life plans, it is incompatible with the predominantly rationalistic spirit of Western philosophical and psychological thought. But it is a central tenet of Freudianism that through psychoanalysis one can become conscious of one's previously unconscious desires, enabling one to avoid being defeated by them. Therefore, _____.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) Freudianism does not run counter to the rationalistic mainstream of Western philosophical and psychological thought
- (B) Freudianism holds that people can always achieve happiness through psychoanalysis
- (C) Freudianism may be the beginning of a new trend in Western philosophical and psychological thought
- (D) psychoanalysis provides one with a rational life plan
- (E) Freudianism reflects the predominantly rationalistic spirit of Western philosophical and psychological thought more than any other psychological theory

13. Writer: In the diplomat's or lawyer's world, a misinterpreted statement can result in an international incident or an undeserved prison term. Thus, legal and diplomatic language is stilted and utterly without literary merit, since by design it prevents misinterpretation, which in these areas can have severe consequences.

The writer's argument requires assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Language that has literary value is more likely to be misunderstood than language without literary value.
- (B) Literary documents are generally less important than legal or diplomatic documents.
- (C) Lawyers and diplomats are much less likely to be misunderstood than are novelists.
- (D) The issues that are of interest to lawyers and diplomats are of little interest to others.
- (E) People express themselves more cautiously when something important is at stake.

14. Overexposure to certain wavelengths of strong sunlight is the main cause of melanoma, a virulent form of skin cancer. For this reason, doctors now urge everyone to put adequate sunblock on skin exposed to strong sunlight. Adequate sunblock, according to doctors, is any preparation that prevents sunburn even if the person is exposed to strong sunlight for a significant length of time.

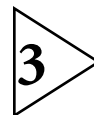
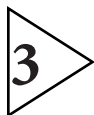
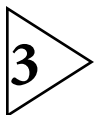
Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the recommendation that people wear adequate sunblock?

- (A) There is no evidence that there are wavelengths of sunlight that lead to both sunburn and melanoma.
- (B) There are people who have allergic reactions to certain chemicals found in many sunblocks.
- (C) Many sunblocks need repeated applications to remain effective for a significant length of time.
- (D) Toxins contained in certain chemical compounds also cause melanoma.
- (E) Sunburns appear immediately after exposure to the sun but melanoma appears years after repeated exposures.

15. In a study, parents were asked to rate each television program that their children watched. The programs were rated for violent content on a scale of one to five, with "one" indicating no violence and "five" indicating a great deal. The number of times their children were disciplined in school was also recorded. Children who watched programs with an average violence rating of three or higher were 50 percent more likely to have been disciplined than other children.

Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the statistical relationship described above EXCEPT:

- (A) Children who are excited by violent action programs on television tend to become bored with schoolwork and to express their boredom in an unacceptable fashion.
- (B) When parents watch violent programs on television with their children, those children become more likely to regard antisocial behavior as legitimate.
- (C) Parents who rated their children's television viewing low on violence had become desensitized to the violence on television by watching too much of it.
- (D) Children learn from violent programs on television to disrespect society's prohibitions of violence and, as a result, are more likely than other children to disrespect the school disciplinary codes.
- (E) Parents who do not allow their children to watch programs with a high level of violence are more likely than other parents to be careful about other aspects of their children's behavior.



16. In the last election, 89 percent of reporters voted for the incumbent. The content of news programs reveals that reporters allowed the personal biases reflected in this voting pattern to affect their news coverage: 54 percent of coverage concerning the challenger was negative, compared with only 30 percent of that concerning the incumbent.

The argument is logically most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that both candidates received equal amounts of coverage overall
 - (B) ignores the possibility that there was more negative news worthy of reporting concerning the challenger than there was concerning the incumbent
 - (C) presumes, without providing justification, that allowing biases to influence reporting is always detrimental to the resulting news coverage
 - (D) ignores the possibility that the electorate's voting behavior is not significantly affected by the content of coverage of candidates
 - (E) ignores the possibility that reporters generally fear losing access to incumbents more than they fear losing access to challengers
17. Art critic: Abstract paintings are nonrepresentational, and so the only measure of their worth is their interplay of color, texture, and form. But for a painting to spur the viewer to political action, instances of social injustice must be not only represented, but also clearly comprehensible as such. Therefore, abstract painting can never be a politically significant art form.

Which one of the following is an assumption that is required by the art critic's argument?

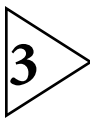
- (A) Abstract painting cannot stimulate people to act.
- (B) Unless people view representations of social injustice, their political activity is insignificant.
- (C) Only art that prompts people to counter social injustice is significant art.
- (D) Paintings that fail to move a viewer to political action cannot be politically significant.
- (E) The interplay of color, texture, and form is not a measure of the worth of representational paintings.

18. North Americans who travel to Europe for the first time should include significant time in Italy on their itinerary. To develop an appreciation of a continent that goes beyond the mere accumulation of impressions, one needs to acquire a thorough knowledge of at least one country, and North Americans seem to find it easier to get to know Italy than other European countries.

Which one of the following best illustrates the principle illustrated by the argument above?

- (A) A person who wants to learn to play the piano should study classical music, because though it is more difficult to play than is popular music, mastery of its techniques enables one to quickly master popular pieces.
- (B) To overcome a fear of water that prevents one from swimming, one should paddle about in shallow water with a trusted friend who is a good swimmer.
- (C) Edith Wharton is the most accessible of the classical U.S. writers. So in order to provide a superb introduction to U.S. literature, a class should emphasize her work while also studying the works of others.
- (D) One can appreciate Taiko-drumming only if one understands how physically demanding it is. Thus, one should see Taiko-drumming and not just hear it in order to appreciate it fully.
- (E) One should travel through North America by train rather than by automobile, because train travel imparts the same sense of open space as does automobile travel, while also affording one the full leisure to attend to the scenery.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



19. Although high cholesterol levels have been associated with the development of heart disease, many people with high cholesterol never develop heart disease, while many without high cholesterol do. Recently, above average concentrations of the blood particle lipoprotein(a) were found in the blood of many people whose heart disease was not attributable to other causes. Dietary changes that affect cholesterol levels have no effect on lipoprotein(a) levels. Hence, there is no reason for anyone to make dietary changes for the sake of preventing heart disease.

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

- (A) It fails to consider the possibility that lipoprotein(a) raises cholesterol levels.
- (B) It provides no evidence for a link between lipoprotein(a) and heart disease.
- (C) It presents but ignores evidence that, for some people, high cholesterol contributes to heart disease.
- (D) It fails to consider the possibility that poor diets cause some people to develop health problems other than heart disease.
- (E) It offers no explanation for why some people with high cholesterol levels never develop heart disease.

20. Philosopher: It is absurd to argue that people are morally obligated to act in a certain way simply because not acting in that way would be unnatural. An unnatural action is either a violation of the laws of nature or a statistical anomaly. There is no possibility of acting as one cannot, nor does the mere fact that something is not usually done provide any good reason not to do it.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a technique used in the philosopher's argument?

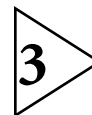
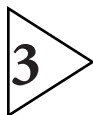
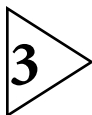
- (A) undermining a concept by showing that its acceptance would violate a law of nature
- (B) stating the definition of a key term of the argument
- (C) using statistical findings to dispute a claim
- (D) undermining a claim by showing that the claim is self-contradictory
- (E) using empirical evidence to support one definition of a key term of the argument over another

21. Clearly, fitness consultants who smoke cigarettes cannot help their clients become healthier. If they do not care about their own health, they cannot really care for their clients' health, and if they do not care for their clients' health, they cannot help them to become healthier.

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

- (A) Anyone who does not care for his or her own health cannot help others become healthier.
- (B) Anyone who cares about the health of others can help others become healthier.
- (C) Anyone who does not care for the health of others cannot help them become healthier.
- (D) Anyone who does not smoke cares about the health of others.
- (E) Anyone who cares about his or her own health does not smoke.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



22. If one does not have enough information to make a well-informed decision, one should not make a decision solely on the basis of the information one does possess. Instead, one should continue to seek information until a well-informed decision can be made.

Of the following, which one most closely conforms to the principle stated above?

- (A) Economists should not believe the predictions of an economic model simply because it is based on information about the current economy. Many conflicting models are based on such information, and they cannot all be accurate.
- (B) When deciding which career to pursue, one needs to consider carefully all of the information one has. One should not choose a career solely on the basis of financial compensation; instead, one should consider other factors such as how likely one is to succeed at the career and how much one would enjoy it.
- (C) Though a researcher may know a great deal about a topic, she or he should not assume that all information relevant to the research is already in her or his possession. A good researcher always looks for further relevant information.
- (D) When one wants to buy a reliable car, one should not choose which car to buy just on the inadequate basis of one's personal experience with cars. Rather, one should study various models' reliability histories that summarize many owners' experiences.
- (E) When there is not enough information available to determine the meaning of a line of poetry, one should not form an opinion based on the insufficient information. Instead, one should simply acknowledge that it is impossible to determine what the line means.

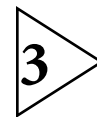
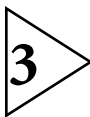
23. Television network executive: Some scientists have expressed concern about the numerous highly popular television programs that emphasize paranormal incidents, warning that these programs will encourage superstition and thereby impede the public's scientific understanding. But these predictions are baseless. Throughout recorded history, dramatists have relied on ghosts and spirits to enliven their stories, and yet the scientific understanding of the populace has steadily advanced.

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

- (A) It fails to consider that one phenomenon can steadily advance even when it is being impeded by another phenomenon.
 - (B) It takes for granted that if a correlation has been observed between two phenomena, they must be causally connected.
 - (C) It fails to consider that the occurrence of one phenomenon can indirectly affect the pervasiveness of another even if the former does not impede the latter.
 - (D) It fails to consider that just because one phenomenon is known to affect another, the latter does not also affect the former.
 - (E) It takes for granted that the contention that one phenomenon causes another must be baseless if the latter phenomenon has persisted despite steady increases in the pervasiveness of the former.
24. Police commissioner: Last year our city experienced a 15 percent decrease in the rate of violent crime. At the beginning of that year a new mandatory sentencing law was enacted, which requires that all violent criminals serve time in prison. Since no other major policy changes were made last year, the drop in the crime rate must have been due to the new mandatory sentencing law.

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

- (A) Studies of many other cities have shown a correlation between improving economic conditions and decreased crime rates.
- (B) Prior to the enactment of the mandatory sentencing law, judges in the city had for many years already imposed unusually harsh penalties for some crimes.
- (C) Last year, the city's overall crime rate decreased by only 5 percent.
- (D) At the beginning of last year, the police department's definition of "violent crime" was broadened to include 2 crimes not previously classified as "violent."
- (E) The city enacted a policy 2 years ago requiring that 100 new police officers be hired in each of the 3 subsequent years.



25. A corporation created a new division. To staff it, applicants were rigorously screened and interviewed. Those selected were among the most effective, efficient, and creative workers that the corporation had ever hired. Thus, the new division must have been among the most effective, efficient, and creative divisions the corporation had ever created.

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

- (A) In order to obtain the best players for its country's Olympic team, a committee reviewed the performance of its country's teams. After reviewing statistics and reading reports, the committee chose one player from each of the six best teams, thus assuring that the six best players in the country had been chosen.
- (B) Several salespeople were given incentives to recruit the largest number of new customers in one month. To monitor the incentive program, the boss interviewed one of the salespeople and found that the salesperson had already exceeded the minimum goals of the program. Thus the incentive program was indeed effective.
- (C) A law firm decided to add a department devoted to family law. To obtain the best employees it could, the firm studied the credentials and composition of several other firms well known to have successful staffs working in family law. Eventually, the firm hired a staff of new lawyers and support personnel having training and aptitudes as much like those of the studied firms as possible. Thus the law firm must have created one of the best family-law departments.
- (D) To put together this year's two All-Star Teams, the best players in the league were selected. Half of them were put on Team One, and half were put on Team Two. Since each player on the two teams was one of the best players in the league this year, it follows that the two All-Star Teams are the two best teams this year.
- (E) Various schools chose teams of students to compete in a debate tournament. Each school's team presented a position and rebutted the others' positions. After the initial scores were in, the ten top teams competed against each other. Since one team eventually emerged with the highest average score, it was clearly the best team.

26. Students in a college ethics class were asked to judge whether two magazines had been morally delinquent in publishing a particular classified advertisement that was highly offensive in its demeaning portrayal of some people. They were told only that the first magazine had undertaken to screen all classified advertisements and reject for publication those it found offensive, whereas the second magazine's policy was to publish any advertisement received from its subscribers. Most students judged the first magazine, but not the second, to have been morally delinquent in publishing the advertisement.

Which one of the following principles, if established, provides the strongest justification for the judgment that the first magazine and not the second was morally delinquent?

- (A) It is wrong to publish messages that could cause direct or indirect harm to innocent people.
- (B) Anyone regularly transmitting messages to the public has a moral responsibility to monitor the content of those messages.
- (C) If two similar agents commit two similar actions, those agents should be held to the same standard of accountability.
- (D) Failure to uphold a moral standard is not necessarily a moral failing except for those who have specifically committed themselves to upholding that standard.
- (E) A magazine should not be considered at fault for publishing a classified advertisement if that advertisement would not be offensive to any of the magazine's subscribers.

S T O P

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

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

22 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

Exactly seven products—P, Q, R, S, T, W, and X—are each to be advertised exactly once in a section of a catalog. The order in which they will be displayed is governed by the following conditions:

Q must be displayed in some position before W.

R must be displayed immediately before X.

T cannot be displayed immediately before or immediately after W.

S must be displayed either first or seventh.

Either Q or T must be displayed fourth.

1. Which one of the following CANNOT be the product that is displayed first?
 - (A) P
 - (B) Q
 - (C) R
 - (D) T
 - (E) X
2. If X is displayed immediately before Q, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) T is displayed first.
 - (B) R is displayed fifth.
 - (C) Q is displayed last.
 - (D) Q is displayed second.
 - (E) P is displayed second.
3. If P is displayed second, then which one of the following could be displayed third?
 - (A) R
 - (B) S
 - (C) T
 - (D) W
 - (E) X
4. Which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) Q is displayed fifth.
 - (B) Q is displayed seventh.
 - (C) R is displayed third.
 - (D) W is displayed third.
 - (E) X is displayed fifth.
5. If R is displayed sixth, then which one of the following must be displayed fifth?
 - (A) P
 - (B) Q
 - (C) T
 - (D) W
 - (E) X

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 6–11

A lighting control panel has exactly seven switches, numbered from 1 to 7. Each switch is either in the on position or in the off position. The circuit load of the panel is the total number of its switches that are on. The control panel must be configured in accordance with the following conditions:

If switch 1 is on, then switch 3 and switch 5 are off.
 If switch 4 is on, then switch 2 and switch 5 are off.
 The switch whose number corresponds to the circuit load of the panel is itself on.

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the switches that are on?
 - (A) switch 2, switch 3, switch 4, switch 7
 - (B) switch 3, switch 6, switch 7
 - (C) switch 2, switch 5, switch 6
 - (D) switch 1, switch 3, switch 4
 - (E) switch 1, switch 5
7. If switch 1 and switch 3 are both off, then which one of the following could be two switches that are both on?
 - (A) switch 2 and switch 7
 - (B) switch 4 and switch 6
 - (C) switch 4 and switch 7
 - (D) switch 5 and switch 6
 - (E) switch 6 and switch 7
8. If exactly two of the switches are on, then which one of the following switches must be off?
 - (A) switch 3
 - (B) switch 4
 - (C) switch 5
 - (D) switch 6
 - (E) switch 7

9. If switch 6 and switch 7 are both off, then what is the maximum circuit load of the panel?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
10. If switch 5 and switch 6 are both on, then which one of the following switches must be on?
 - (A) switch 1
 - (B) switch 2
 - (C) switch 3
 - (D) switch 4
 - (E) switch 7
11. What is the maximum circuit load of the panel?
 - (A) three
 - (B) four
 - (C) five
 - (D) six
 - (E) seven

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 12–17

In Crescentville there are exactly five record stores, whose names are abbreviated S, T, V, X, and Z. Each of the five stores carries at least one of four distinct types of music: folk, jazz, opera, and rock. None of the stores carries any other type of music. The following conditions must hold:

Exactly two of the five stores carry jazz.

T carries rock and opera but no other type of music.

S carries more types of music than T carries.

X carries more types of music than any other store in Crescentville carries.

Jazz is among the types of music S carries.

V does not carry any type of music that Z carries.

12. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) S carries folk and rock but neither jazz nor opera.
- (B) T carries jazz but neither opera nor rock.
- (C) V carries folk, rock, and opera, but not jazz.
- (D) X carries folk, rock, and jazz, but not opera.
- (E) Z carries folk and opera but neither rock nor jazz.

13. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) S, V, and Z all carry folk.
- (B) S, X, and Z all carry jazz.
- (C) Of the five stores, only S and V carry jazz.
- (D) Of the five stores, only T and X carry rock.
- (E) Of the five stores, only S, T, and V carry opera.

14. If exactly one of the stores carries folk, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) S and V carry exactly two types of music in common.
- (B) T and S carry exactly two types of music in common.
- (C) T and V carry exactly two types of music in common.
- (D) V and X carry exactly two types of music in common.
- (E) X and Z carry exactly two types of music in common.

15. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) T carries exactly the same number of types of music as V carries.
- (B) V carries exactly the same number of types of music as Z carries.
- (C) S carries at least one more type of music than Z carries.
- (D) Z carries at least one more type of music than T carries.
- (E) X carries exactly two more types of music than S carries.

16. If V is one of exactly three stores that carry rock, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) S and Z carry no types of music in common.
- (B) S and V carry at least one type of music in common.
- (C) S and Z carry at least one type of music in common.
- (D) T and Z carry at least one type of music in common.
- (E) T and V carry at least two types of music in common.

17. If S and V both carry folk, then which one of the following could be true?

- (A) S and T carry no types of music in common.
- (B) S and Z carry no types of music in common.
- (C) T and Z carry no types of music in common.
- (D) S and Z carry two types of music in common.
- (E) T and V carry two types of music in common.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 18–22

Maggie's Deli is open exactly five days every week: Monday through Friday. Its staff, each of whom works on at least one day each week, consists of exactly six people—Janice, Kevin, Nan, Ophelia, Paul, and Seymour. Exactly three of them—Janice, Nan, and Paul—are supervisors.

The deli's staffing is consistent with the following:

Each day's staff consists of exactly two people, at least one of whom is a supervisor.

Tuesday's and Wednesday's staffs both include Ophelia.

Of the days Nan works each week, at least two are consecutive.

Seymour does not work on any day before the first day Paul works that week.

Any day on which Kevin works is the first day during the week that some other staff member works.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate staffing schedule?

- (A) Monday: Janice, Kevin
Tuesday: Nan, Ophelia
Wednesday: Nan, Paul
Thursday: Kevin, Paul
Friday: Janice, Seymour
- (B) Monday: Paul, Seymour
Tuesday: Ophelia, Paul
Wednesday: Nan, Ophelia
Thursday: Kevin, Nan
Friday: Janice, Seymour
- (C) Monday: Janice, Kevin
Tuesday: Nan, Ophelia
Wednesday: Nan, Ophelia
Thursday: Kevin, Paul
Friday: Paul, Seymour
- (D) Monday: Janice, Kevin
Tuesday: Janice, Ophelia
Wednesday: Nan, Ophelia
Thursday: Nan, Seymour
Friday: Kevin, Paul
- (E) Monday: Paul, Seymour
Tuesday: Ophelia, Paul
Wednesday: Nan, Ophelia
Thursday: Janice, Kevin
Friday: Nan, Paul

19. If Kevin and Paul work Thursday, who must work Friday?

- (A) Janice
- (B) Kevin
- (C) Nan
- (D) Paul
- (E) Seymour

20. Each of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Janice works Monday and Tuesday.
- (B) Kevin and Paul work Friday.
- (C) Seymour works Monday and Friday.
- (D) Janice and Kevin work Thursday.
- (E) Paul works Monday and Friday.

21. Which one of the following CANNOT be the pair of staff that works Monday?

- (A) Janice and Seymour
- (B) Kevin and Paul
- (C) Paul and Seymour
- (D) Nan and Ophelia
- (E) Janice and Nan

22. Which one of the following could be true?

- (A) Nan works Wednesday and Friday only.
- (B) Seymour works Monday and Paul works Tuesday.
- (C) Kevin works Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
- (D) Nan works Wednesday with Ophelia and Thursday with Kevin.
- (E) Ophelia and Kevin work Tuesday.

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:

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Clarence Taylor, *The Black Churches of Brooklyn*. ©1994 by Columbia University Press.

Li Xianting, “Major Trends in the Development of Contemporary Chinese Art.” tr. Valerie C. Doran.
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**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 over to the testing staff
before you leave the room.**

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPICS

Each candidate who took the October 2005 LSAT received *one* of the four writing sample topics below. These topics include two examples of each of two different kinds of writing prompt—decision or argument. The four topics were randomly distributed among all test takers at the October 2005 LSAT administration as part of LSAC’s ongoing research and development of effective writing sample prompts. Prompts of these kinds may or may not appear on future LSATs. Advance notice of the kinds of prompts that may appear at each LSAT administration can be found at www.LSAC.org and in the appropriate edition of the *LSAT & LSDAS Information Book*.

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

The Poplar Valley Civic Association (PVCA) needs to raise money to buy new playground equipment for the local park. Board members have narrowed their fundraising options to a raffle or a pancake breakfast. Write an essay in which you argue for one option over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- The PVCA wants to raise at least enough money to pay for the fundraiser itself and the new playground equipment.
- The PVCA wants to use the event to foster cohesion in the community.

If the PVCA holds a raffle, tickets will be sold by community volunteers for a drawing to be held at the town’s annual picnic. PVCA board members will be charged with soliciting prize donations from local businesses. The town’s bike shop has already pledged a pair of bikes if the raffle is held. A local travel agency donated a cruise for a similar raffle last year. Local restaurants are also likely prospects. The number of tickets sold will depend not only on the attractiveness of the prizes but on the diligence of volunteer ticket sellers, who will need to canvass the neighborhood and their workplaces systematically for buyers. The cost of printing tickets and holding the raffle will be nominal, so almost all of the money raised could be used to buy equipment.

If the PVCA opts for the pancake breakfast, printed invitations will be mailed to all households in the community. The mailing itself will be fairly expensive, given the cost of postage, but response rates for such solicitations are usually high, and many people end up donating more than the actual cost of tickets. The breakfast will be held on a weekend morning in the elementary school cafeteria, using community volunteers to do the cooking, serving, setup, and cleanup. The cafeteria’s kitchen is fully equipped. A local caterer has already volunteered to donate the batter, syrup, and paper products; otherwise, the cost of supplies for the breakfast would be considerably higher than the minimal costs for the raffle.

Directions: For this essay you are presented with an argument that offers reasons for drawing a particular conclusion. Your essay should analyze and evaluate the line of reasoning and use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may want to discuss how the logic of the argument is flawed or could be improved, or what counterexamples or alternative explanations would undermine the argument. You may also want to consider what, if any, questionable assumptions undermine the reasoning and what additional information or evidence may have been overlooked that would strengthen or weaken the argument. *Note that you are not being asked to present your personal opinion on the subject with which the argument is concerned.*

The following appeared in a newsletter about the biology of aging.

“Aging is not inevitable. If nothing whatsoever influences the processes of aging, how do we explain the millions of people around the world living longer and healthier extended life spans? Demographers predict that the number of people aged 100 years or more increase fifteen-fold, from approximately 145,000 in 1999 to 2.2 million by 2050. Societies of physicians and scientists endorsing anti-aging technologies now exist throughout the world, but the traditional medical establishment continues to argue that there are no methods proven to stop or reverse aging. This is reminiscent of medical pioneers from the past whose innovations and foresight were trivialized or ignored, only to ultimately become accepted.”

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

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

Worldwide Investors, a financial services company, must decide which member of its staff—Ingram or Burke—will replace the recently retired trainer at its operations center for telephone customer service. The trainer provides ongoing, on-the-job training of approximately 65 customer service employees at the beginning level. Write an essay in which you argue for one choice over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- The customer service staff should receive the best training possible.
- The company wants to minimize disruption to its training programs.

As a temporary solution, the company can appoint Ingram, a seasoned information technology trainer who normally administers advanced, high-level training courses to small groups. Although she would be new to the customer service area, she has worked for the company for many years and knows the company and its services well. Ingram lacks experience translating new concepts for the introductory learner, but she has a demonstrated talent for training and should be able to adjust to the task quickly and easily. Using Ingram in this position would remove her from her ordinary training duties for several months until a permanent trainer is found for the customer service site. However, she could be available long distance for tutoring and consultation as needed.

Alternatively, the company can appoint Burke, a newly hired professional trainer, to fill the position permanently. He has specific expertise in vocational evaluation, with the ability to assess trainee aptitude, make appropriate placements, and tailor training material to different needs. Because Burke is new, he has little knowledge of the company and its operations. He will have to train from a script for the short term and will have difficulty answering advanced questions from the trainees. Over time, he would be expected to develop a full-fledged customer service training program. If Burke is chosen to fill the position, the customer service site will benefit from continuity in training but the company will have to postpone the expansion of other corporate training programs that he had originally been hired to oversee.

Directions: For this essay you are presented with an argument that offers reasons for drawing a particular conclusion. Your essay should analyze and evaluate the line of reasoning and use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may want to discuss how the logic of the argument is flawed or could be improved, or what counterexamples or alternative explanations would undermine the argument. You may also want to consider what, if any, questionable assumptions underlie the reasoning and what additional information or evidence may have been overlooked that would strengthen or weaken the argument. *Note that you are not being asked to present your opinion on the subject with which the argument is concerned.*

The following is a letter to the editor of a computer magazine.

“Compu-Vaccine Corporation recently published a report claiming that the latest version of the increasingly popular QBZ computer operating system, unlike earlier versions, is very susceptible to computer viruses. That’s nonsense. The company that makes QBZ is well aware of all the computer viruses out there, and they’ve taken steps to protect QBZ from them. Over the last ten years, I’ve used many versions of QBZ—including the latest version—on my computers and they’ve never been infected with a virus even though I’ve never bothered to use antivirus software. Besides, Compu-Vaccine is in the business of selling antivirus software, so of course they want to scare us into buying their product.”

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I..... _____

SECTION II..... _____

SECTION III..... _____

SECTION IV..... _____

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

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT PrepTest 47**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	100
179	98	98
178	97	97
177	96	96
176	—*	—*
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	87	87
166	85	86
165	84	84
164	83	83
163	81	82
162	80	80
161	78	79
160	77	77
159	75	76
158	73	74
157	72	72
156	70	71
155	68	69
154	66	67
153	65	65
152	63	64
151	61	62
150	59	60
149	57	58
148	55	56
147	54	54
146	52	53
145	50	51
144	48	49
143	46	47
142	45	45
141	43	44
140	41	42
139	40	40
138	38	39
137	36	37
136	35	35
135	33	34
134	32	32
133	30	31
132	29	29
131	27	28
130	26	26
129	25	25
128	24	24
127	22	23
126	21	21
125	20	20
124	19	19
123	18	18
122	17	17
121	16	16
120	0	15

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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