

SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Many newborn babies have a yellowish tinge to their skin because their blood contains a high level of the pigment bilirubin. One group of doctors treats newborns to reduce high levels of bilirubin, since bilirubin, if it enters the brain, might cause the tetanus that sometimes occurs in newborns. However, a second group of doctors argues for allowing bilirubin levels in newborn babies to remain high, since the brain's own natural defenses normally prevent bilirubin from entering.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to support the position of the second group of doctors?

- (A) The treatment that most effectively reduces high levels of bilirubin in newborns has no known negative side effects.
- (B) Some diseases that occur in newborns can weaken the brain's natural defenses and allow bilirubin to enter.
- (C) In newborns the pigment bilirubin, like other pigments, occurs not only in the blood but also in fluids involved in digestion.
- (D) Bilirubin neutralizes certain potentially damaging substances to which newborns are exposed at birth.
- (E) Among doctors who recommend treating newborns to reduce high levels of bilirubin, there is general agreement about what levels should be considered excessively high.

2. Economist: Some sociologists argue that because capitalism intrinsically involves competition, it weakens the ties between the people of a community. Although this may formerly have been true, modern capitalism requires that there be large corporations. Thus, modern capitalism promotes, rather than weakens, communal ties.

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

- (A) Few economic systems are more successful than modern capitalism in fostering communal ties between citizens.
- (B) Modern capitalism is designed primarily to distribute goods and services, not to create communal ties between people.
- (C) Corporations that compete with each other must develop some ties to each other in order to reach agreement on the rules of the competition.
- (D) Having large corporations in a modern capitalist system promotes the strength of communal ties.
- (E) An economic system that does not encourage large corporations will be less successful economically than one that does.

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3. Teacher: Participating in organized competitive athletics may increase a child's strength and coordination. As critics point out, however, it also instills in those children who are not already well developed in these respects a feeling of inferiority that never really disappears. Yet, since research has shown that adults with feelings of inferiority become more successful than those free of such anxieties, funding for children's athletic programs should not be eliminated.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the teacher's argument by the assertion that participating in organized competitive athletics may increase a child's strength and coordination?

- (A) It is mentioned as one possible reason for adopting a policy for which the teacher suggests an additional reason.
 - (B) It is a claim that the teacher attempts to refute with counterarguments.
 - (C) It is a hypothesis for which the teacher offers additional evidence.
 - (D) It is cited as an insufficient reason for eliminating funding for children's athletic programs.
 - (E) It is cited as an objection that has been raised to the position that the teacher is supporting.
4. Columnist: Donating items to charity may be a sign of generosity, but any generosity it may demonstrate is rarely a permanent virtue, since most donors make donations only intermittently.

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

- (A) The argument takes for granted that truly generous people are the most virtuous.
- (B) The argument attacks the character of those whose values are different from those of the columnist.
- (C) The argument takes for granted that a character trait is present only when manifested.
- (D) The argument generalizes from too small a sample of cases.
- (E) The argument takes for granted that most people donate out of generosity.

5. Researchers have found that, hours after birth, infants are able to distinguish faces from other images. Infants stare at drawings of faces for longer periods of time than they do at blank ovals or drawings in which facial features are scrambled.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the ability of newborn infants described above?

- (A) Certain abilities of facial pattern recognition are innate in humans, rather than learned.
- (B) The longer an infant stares at an object, the more interesting the infant finds that object.
- (C) Infants learn to associate human faces with the necessities of comfort and nourishment.
- (D) The less an infant stares at an object, the weaker the preference the infant has for that object.
- (E) Infants learn to associate the sound of human voices with the images of human faces.

6. Violent crime in this town is becoming a serious problem. Compared to last year, local law enforcement agencies have responded to 17 percent more calls involving violent crimes, showing that the average citizen of this town is more likely than ever to become a victim of a violent crime.

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

- (A) The town's overall crime rate appears to have risen slightly this year compared to the same period last year.
- (B) In general, persons under the age of 65 are less likely to be victims of violent crimes than persons over the age of 65.
- (C) As a result of the town's community outreach programs, more people than ever are willing to report violent crimes to the proper authorities.
- (D) In response to worries about violent crime, the town has recently opened a community center providing supervised activities for teenagers.
- (E) Community officials have shown that a relatively small number of repeat offenders commit the majority of violent crimes in the town.

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7. Two different dates have been offered as the approximate end point of the last ice age in North America. The first date was established by testing insect fragments found in samples of sediments to determine when warmth-adapted open-ground beetles replaced cold-adapted arctic beetles. The second date was established by testing pollen grains in those same samples to determine when ice masses yielded to spruce forests. The first date is more than 500 years earlier than the second.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following conclusions about the last ice age and its aftermath in North America?

- (A) Toward the end of the ice age, warmth-adapted open-ground beetles ceased to inhabit areas where the predominant tree cover consisted of spruce forests.
- (B) Among those sediments deposited toward the end of the ice age, those found to contain cold-adapted arctic beetle fragments can also be expected to contain spruce-pollen grains.
- (C) Ice masses continued to advance through North America for several hundred years after the end of the ice age.
- (D) The species of cold-adapted arctic beetle that inhabited areas covered by ice masses died out toward the end of the last ice age.
- (E) Toward the end of the ice age, warmth-adapted open-ground beetles colonized the new terrain opened to them faster than soil changes and seed dispersion established new spruce forests.

8. When presented with the evidence against him, Ellison freely admitted to engaging in illegal transactions using company facilities. However, the company obtained the evidence by illegally recording Ellison's conversations. Therefore, although the company may demand that he immediately cease, it cannot justifiably take any punitive measures against him.

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

- (A) After Price confessed to having stolen money from Long over a period of several years, Long began stealing from Price. Despite Price's guilt, Long was not justified in taking illegal action against him.
- (B) Shakila's secretary has admitted that he is illegally receiving cable television without paying for it. Shakila would not be justified in reporting him, though, since she once did the same thing.
- (C) After Takashi told Sarah's parents that he had seen her at the movies on Tuesday, Sarah confessed to sneaking out that day. On Monday, however, Takashi had violated the local curfew for minors. Hence Sarah's parents cannot justifiably punish her in this case.
- (D) After a conservation officer discovered them, Kuttner admitted that he had set the illegal animal traps on his land. But, because she was trespassing at the time, the conservation officer cannot justifiably punish Kuttner in this case.
- (E) Ramirez was forced by the discovery of new evidence to admit that she lied about her role in managing the chief of staff's financial affairs. Nevertheless, the board of directors cannot justifiably take action against Ramirez, because in past instances it has pardoned others guilty of similar improprieties.

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9. In a recent study, each member of two groups of people, Group A (composed of persons sixty-five to seventy-five years old) and Group B (composed of college students), was required to make a telephone call to a certain number at a specified time. The time when each call was initiated was recorded electronically. Group A proved far better at remembering to make a telephone call precisely at a specified time than did Group B. There were fourteen lapses in Group B but only one lapse in Group A. Clearly, at least one type of memory does not suffer as a person ages.

Which one of the following, if all of them are true, is LEAST helpful in establishing that the conclusion above is properly drawn?

- (A) There was the same number of people in each group.
 - (B) The same group of researchers answered the calls made by the callers in both study groups.
 - (C) Among the college students there were no persons more than forty years old.
 - (D) Both groups had unrestricted access to telephones for making the required calls.
 - (E) The members of the two groups received their instructions approximately the same amount of time before they were to make their telephone calls.
10. Prediction, the hallmark of the natural sciences, appears to have been made possible by reducing phenomena to mathematical expressions. Some social scientists also want the power to predict accurately and assume they ought to perform the same reduction. But this would be a mistake; it would neglect data that are not easily mathematized and thereby would only distort the social phenomena.

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

- (A) The social sciences do not have as much predictive power as the natural sciences.
- (B) Mathematics plays a more important role in the natural sciences than it does in the social sciences.
- (C) There is a need in the social sciences to improve the ability to predict.
- (D) Phenomena in the social sciences should not be reduced to mathematical formulas.
- (E) Prediction is responsible for the success of the natural sciences.

11. Studies have shown that the more high-stress points a bridge has, the more likely it is to fracture eventually. This might lead one to expect fractures to develop at high-stress points. Surprisingly, however, fractures develop not at high-stress points but elsewhere on the bridge.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of why bridges fracture elsewhere than at high-stress points?

- (A) In many structures other than bridges, such as ship hulls and airplane bodies, fractures do not develop at high-stress points.
- (B) Fractures do not develop at high-stress points, because bridges are reinforced at those points; however, stress is transferred to other points on the bridge where it causes fractures.
- (C) In many structures, the process of fracturing often causes high-stress points to develop.
- (D) Structures with no high-stress points can nonetheless have a high probability of fracturing.
- (E) Improper bridge construction, e.g., low-quality welding or the use of inferior steel, often leads both to the development of high-stress points and to an increased probability of fracturing.

12. Many people say that the press should not pry into the personal lives of private individuals. But the press has the right to publish any story of interest to the public unless that story is libelous. So, if a story about a private individual is not libelous, the press has an obligation to publish it, for such information is clearly of interest to the public.

The argument's reasoning is vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument presumes, without giving warrant, that

- (A) the press can publish nonlibelous stories about private individuals without prying into their personal lives
- (B) one's having a right to do something entails one's having an obligation to do it
- (C) the publishing of information about the personal lives of private individuals cannot be libelous
- (D) if one has an obligation to do something then one has a right to do it
- (E) the press's right to publish always outweighs the individual's right not to be libeled

13. Consumer advocate: A recent study concluded that top-loading washing machines are superior overall to front-loaders. But front-loaders have the controls and access in front. This is more convenient for wheelchair users, some of whom find it highly inconvenient to remove laundry from top-loaders. So for some consumers front-loaders are superior.

Which one of the following is an assumption upon which the consumer advocate's argument depends?

- (A) For some consumers the convenience of front-loaders outweighs the advantages of top-loaders in assessing which is superior.
 - (B) Washing machines of a given type should be compared only with washing machines of that type.
 - (C) Convenience is the only important factor in determining which type of washing machine is superior.
 - (D) Retrieving clothes from a top-loader is convenient for people who do not use wheelchairs.
 - (E) Retrieving clothes from front-loaders is inconvenient for people who are not wheelchair users.
14. Over 90 percent of the human brain currently serves no purpose, as is evident from the fact that many people with significant brain damage show no discernible adverse effects. So once humans begin to tap into this tremendous source of creativity and innovation, many problems that today seem insurmountable will be within our ability to solve.

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

- (A) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the effects of brain damage are always easily detectable.
- (B) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the only reason that any problem remains unsolved is a lack of creativity and innovation.
- (C) The argument infers that certain parts of the brain do nothing merely on the basis of the assertion that we do not know what they do.
- (D) The argument infers that problems will be solved merely on the basis of the claim that they will be within our ability to solve.
- (E) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that the currently unused parts of the brain are a potential source of tremendous creativity and innovation.

15. Some scientists have expressed reservations about quantum theory because of its counterintuitive consequences. But despite rigorous attempts to show that quantum theory's predictions were inaccurate, they were shown to be accurate within the generally accepted statistical margin of error. These results, which have not been equaled by quantum theory's competitors, warrant acceptance of quantum theory.

Which one of the following principles most helps to justify the reasoning above?

- (A) A scientific theory should be accepted if it has fewer counterintuitive consequences than do its competitors.
 - (B) A scientific theory should be accepted if it has been subjected to serious attempts to disprove it and has withstood all of them.
 - (C) The consequences of a scientific theory should not be considered counterintuitive if the theory's predictions have been found to be accurate.
 - (D) A theory should not be rejected until it has been subjected to serious attempts to disprove it.
 - (E) A theory should be accepted only if its predictions have not been disproved by experiment.
16. Psychologist: The obligation to express gratitude cannot be fulfilled anonymously. However much society may have changed over the centuries, human psychology is still driven primarily by personal interaction. Thus, the important social function of positively reinforcing those behaviors that have beneficial consequences for others can be served only if the benefactor knows the source of the gratitude.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the psychologist's argument by the claim that the obligation to express gratitude cannot be fulfilled anonymously?

- (A) It is an illustration of a premise that is used to support the argument's conclusion.
- (B) It is used to counter a consideration that might be taken to undermine the argument's conclusion.
- (C) It is used to support indirectly a claim that the argument in turn uses to support directly the conclusion.
- (D) It is used to identify the social benefit with which the argument is concerned.
- (E) It is the conclusion that the argument is intended to support.

17. Curator: Our museum displays only twentieth-century works, which are either on loan from private collectors or in the museum's permanent collection. Prints of all of the latter works are available in the museum store. The museum store also sells prints of some works that are not part of the museum's permanent collection, such as Hopper's *Nighthawks*.

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

- (A) Every print in the museum store is of a work that is either on loan to the museum from a private collector or part of the museum's permanent collection.
- (B) Every print that is sold in the museum store is a copy of a twentieth-century work.
- (C) There are prints in the museum store of every work that is displayed in the museum and not on loan from a private collector.
- (D) Hopper's *Nighthawks* is both a twentieth-century work and a work on loan to the museum from a private collector.
- (E) Hopper's *Nighthawks* is not displayed in the museum.

18. Nutritionist: Because humans have evolved very little since the development of agriculture, it is clear that humans are still biologically adapted to a diet of wild foods, consisting mainly of raw fruits and vegetables, nuts and seeds, lean meat, and seafood. Straying from this diet has often resulted in chronic illness and other physical problems. Thus, the more our diet consists of wild foods, the healthier we will be.

The claim that humans are still biologically adapted to a diet of wild foods plays which one of the following roles in the nutritionist's argument?

- (A) It is a conclusion for which the only support offered is the claim that straying from a diet of wild foods has often resulted in chronic illness and other physical problems.
- (B) It is a premise for which no justification is provided, but which is used to support the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It is a phenomenon for which the main conclusion of the nutritionist's argument is cited as an explanation.
- (D) It is an intermediate conclusion for which one claim is offered as support, and which is used in turn to support the argument's main conclusion.
- (E) It is a premise offered in support of the claim that humans have evolved very little since the development of agriculture.

19. Editorialist: Some people argue that we have an obligation not to cut down trees. However, there can be no obligation to an entity unless that entity has a corresponding right. So if we have an obligation toward trees, then trees have rights. But trees are not the sort of things that can have rights. Therefore, we have no obligation not to cut down trees.

The editorialist's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) If an entity has a right to certain treatment, we have an obligation to treat it that way.
- (B) Any entity that has rights also has obligations.
- (C) Only conscious entities are the sort of things that can have rights.
- (D) Avoiding cutting down trees is not an obligation owed to some entity other than trees.
- (E) One does not always have the right to cut down the trees on one's own property.

20. A recent study suggests that consuming three glasses of wine daily substantially decreases the risk of stroke. Critics of the study, defending earlier research recommending one glass of wine daily, claim that binge drinkers (who drink once a week or less, but drink three or more drinks when they do drink) are the people most likely to drink three glasses of wine in one day and are more likely to die from sudden heart attacks than are other drinkers. According to these critics, drinking three glasses of wine daily would not benefit health overall, since the decrease in the risk of stroke associated with that level of consumption is negated by its associated increased risk of sudden heart attack.

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

- (A) inappropriately attributes the consequences of binge drinking to persons whose regular consumption of wine is three glasses a day
- (B) confuses the risk of sudden alcohol-induced heart attacks with other health risks
- (C) presumes, without providing justification, that there is no significant difference between wine and other alcoholic beverages in terms of health benefits and risks
- (D) fails to address specifically the reduction in risk of stroke conferred by the level of consumption in the recent study
- (E) overlooks the difference between strokes that result in death and less severe strokes

21. Scientist: Isaac Newton's *Principia*, the seventeenth-century work that served as the cornerstone of physics for over two centuries, could at first be understood by only a handful of people, but a basic understanding of Newton's ideas eventually spread throughout the world. This shows that the barriers to communication between scientists and the public are not impermeable. Thus recent scientific research, most of which also can be described only in language that seems esoteric to most contemporary readers, may also become part of everyone's intellectual heritage.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the scientist's argument by the claim that recent scientific research can often be described only in language that seems esoteric to most contemporary readers?

- (A) It is raised as a potential objection to the argument's main conclusion, but its truth is called into doubt by the preceding statements.
- (B) It is a premise that supports the argument's main conclusion by suggesting that the results of recent scientific research are only superficially different from claims made in Newton's *Principia*.
- (C) It is cited as further evidence for the conclusion that the barriers to communication between scientists and the public are not impermeable.
- (D) It is a claim that serves mainly to help establish the relevance of the preceding statements to the argument's final conclusion.
- (E) It serves to cast doubt on an alleged similarity between Newton's *Principia* and recent scientific research.

22. Only a minority of those who engage in political action do so out of a sense of social justice. Therefore, some people who have a sense of social justice do not engage in political action.

Which one of the following uses flawed reasoning most similar to that used in the argument above?

- (A) Most scholars are not motivated by a desire to win prestigious academic prizes. Thus, some of those who want to win prestigious academic prizes are not scholars.
- (B) Only foolish politicians disregard the wishes of most voters. Thus, most voters deserve to be represented by foolish politicians.
- (C) Some corporations only feign a concern for the environment when they advertise a product as environmentally friendly. Thus, no corporation has a genuine concern for the environment.
- (D) Some parents show no interest in the curricula used in the schools that their children attend. Thus, some of the decisions regarding school curricula should be made without regard for the wishes of the children's parents.
- (E) Only a small percentage of the profits that companies make are directly attributable to good management decisions. Thus, even companies that are managed badly will usually turn a profit.

23. Columnist: Even if the primary purpose of university education is to make students employable, such education should emphasize the liberal arts rather than the more narrow kind of technical training that prepares one for a particular sort of job. This is because the reasoning skills one acquires from a liberal arts education allow one to adapt to new intellectual challenges and thus to perform jobs for which one has received no specialized training.

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

- (A) It is better for people to have good educations than good jobs.
- (B) Many people with narrow technical training manage to find jobs.
- (C) Having a series of different jobs is more interesting than having only one job.
- (D) Having a general understanding of life is more important than possessing practical skills.
- (E) Technical training does not help students acquire reasoning skills.

24. Provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements, including required use of seat belts and annual safety inspections, have on average higher rates of accidents per kilometer driven than do provinces and states with less stringent requirements. Nevertheless, most highway safety experts agree that more stringent requirements do reduce accident rates.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to reconcile the safety experts' belief with the apparently contrary evidence described above?

- (A) Annual safety inspections ensure that car tires are replaced before they grow old.
- (B) Drivers often become overconfident after their cars have passed a thorough safety inspection.
- (C) The roads in provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements are far more congested and therefore dangerous than in other provinces and states.
- (D) Psychological studies show that drivers who regularly wear seat belts often come to think of themselves as serious drivers, which for a few people discourages reckless driving.
- (E) Provinces and states with stringent car safety requirements have, on average, many more kilometers of roads than do other provinces and states.

25. It is difficult to grow cacti in a humid climate. It is difficult to raise orange trees in a cold climate. In most parts of a certain country, it is either easy to grow cacti or easy to raise orange trees.

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

- (A) Half of the country is both humid and cold.
- (B) Most of the country is hot.
- (C) Some parts of the country are neither cold nor humid.
- (D) It is not possible to raise cacti in the country.
- (E) Most parts of the country are humid.

26. Essayist: Common sense, which is always progressing, is nothing but a collection of theories that have been tested over time and found useful. When alternative theories that prove even more useful are developed, they gradually take the place of theories already embodied in common sense. This causes common sense to progress, but, because it absorbs new theories slowly, it always contains some obsolete theories.

If all of the essayist's statements are true, then which one of the following must be true?

- (A) At least some new theories that have not yet been found to be more useful than any theory currently part of common sense will never be absorbed into the body of common sense.
- (B) Of the useful theories within the body of common sense, the older ones are generally less useful than the newer ones.
- (C) The frequency with which new theories are generated prevents their rapid absorption into the body of common sense.
- (D) Each theory within the body of common sense is eventually replaced with a new theory that is more useful.
- (E) At least some theories that have been tested over time and found useful are less useful than some other theories that have not been fully absorbed into the body of common sense.

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:

Jean-Pierre Changeux, "Chemical Signaling in the Brain." ©November 1993 by Scientific American, Inc.

Adam Gopnik, "The Wise Innocent." ©1993 by The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Stephen Weinbert, "Life in the Universe." ©October 1994 by Scientific American, Inc.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The executors of the estate of a late, famous author recently found the manuscript of an unfinished novel among the author's papers. They must decide whether to publish the manuscript or donate it to a university library. In order to avoid unfortunate comparisons between a heavily edited published version and the original manuscript, they will not do both. Write an argument for choosing one option over the other based on the following considerations:

- The executors want to preserve the author's reputation as a literary genius.
- The executors want to maximize interest in the author's work among both scholars and the public.

Critics who have read the manuscript agree that the work is intriguingly experimental but that it is not among the author's best. If the novel is to be published, it will require heavy editing to make it seem complete. Its style differs greatly from that of the author's most popular novels, so it is unclear how well the novel will sell. Most of the author's other novels stayed on the bestsellers list for months after publication, but it has been more than a decade since her last work was published. The publisher promises a large printing, wide distribution, and an aggressive marketing campaign. If the work is published, the executors will sell the original manuscript to a private collector who would not allow it to be copied or viewed by scholars.

Scholars have voiced a strong preference for access to the unedited manuscript. One prominent scholar has expressed dismay at the publisher's intention to alter the original manuscript in order to make the novel marketable. If donated, the manuscript will become part of a permanent display in the university's library, which is open to the public. Individual copies will be made available for a nominal fee to scholars and any others upon request. The donation of the manuscript to the university would likely revive warning scholarly interest in the author and lead to a new wave of commentaries by literary critics and biographers. Past commentaries on the author's life and work have sold well even beyond academic critics.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I _____

SECTION II _____

SECTION III _____

SECTION IV _____

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

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120–180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test 42**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	—*	—*
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	95	95
174	94	94
173	—*	—*
172	92	93
171	91	91
170	90	90
169	89	89
168	87	88
167	86	86
166	85	85
165	83	84
164	81	82
163	80	80
162	78	79
161	76	77
160	75	75
159	73	74
158	71	72
157	69	70
156	67	68
155	66	66
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	60	61
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148	53	54
147	51	52
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134	30	31
133	29	29
132	28	28
131	26	27
130	25	25
129	24	24
128	23	23
127	22	22
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.