



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 45

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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. The obsession of economists with consumption as a measure of economic well-being has prevented us from understanding the true nature of economic well-being. We get very little satisfaction out of the fact that our clothing wears out, our automobiles depreciate, and the gasoline in our tanks burns up and must be replaced.

The author is arguing that

- (A) economic well-being cannot be defined solely in terms of consumption
- (B) satisfaction is possible without consumption
- (C) valid measures of consumption cannot be devised
- (D) modern products are designed for early obsolescence
- (E) satisfaction can provide an adequate quantitative measure of economic well-being

2. Commentator: Many people argue that the release of chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere is harming humans by damaging the ozone layer, thus allowing increased amounts of ultraviolet radiation to reach Earth. But 300,000 years ago a supernova greatly damaged the ozone layer, with no significant effect on our earliest ancestors. Because the supernova's disruption was much greater than the estimated effect of chlorofluorocarbons today, there is no reason to think that these chemicals in the atmosphere harm humans in this way.

Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the commentator's argument?

- (A) Extraterrestrial influences on the ozone layer tend to occur less often than terrestrial ones.
- (B) Natural events, such as the eruption of volcanoes, continue to damage the ozone layer today.
- (C) Our earliest ancestors possessed genetic characteristics making them more resistant than we are to the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation.
- (D) The ozone layer regenerates at a slow rate, barring counteractive processes.
- (E) Scientists have discovered that genetic changes occurred in our ancestors during the period in which the supernova affected Earth.

3. A reason Larson cannot do the assignment is that she has an unavoidable scheduling conflict. On the other hand, a reason Franks cannot do the assignment is that he does not quite have the assertiveness the task requires. So, the task must be assigned to Parker, the only supervisor in the shipping department other than Larson and Franks.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Larson has the assertiveness the task requires.
- (B) The task cannot be assigned to anyone other than a supervisor in the shipping department.
- (C) Franks would be assigned the task if Franks had the assertiveness the task requires.
- (D) The task cannot be assigned to anyone who has any kind of scheduling conflict.
- (E) No one who is not a supervisor in the shipping department has the assertiveness this task requires.

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4. Columnist: Analysts argue that as baby boomers reach the age of 50, they will begin seriously planning for retirement. This will lead them to switch from being primarily consumers to being savers. Thus, these analysts conclude, more money will flow into the stock market, resulting in continued gains in stock prices. Analysts would stand to gain if this were true, but they are being overly optimistic. As consumption decreases, so will corporate earnings; therefore high stock prices will not be justified, and thus boomers' money will more likely flow into investments other than stocks.

The columnist's argument does which one of the following?

- (A) attempts to undermine the analysts' argument by questioning the truth of its premises
- (B) attempts to undermine the analysts' argument by suggesting that the analysts present it for self-serving reasons
- (C) attempts to undermine the analysts' argument by drawing an alternative conclusion from the analysts' premises
- (D) argues that the analysts' conclusion is basically right, but suggests that it is somewhat too optimistic
- (E) argues in favor of the analysts' conclusion, but does so on the basis of a different body of evidence

5. Item removed from scoring.

6. Maria: Popular music is bad art because it greatly exaggerates the role love plays in everyday life and thereby fails to represent reality accurately.

Theo: Popular music is not supposed to reflect reality; it performs other artistic functions, such as providing consoling fantasies and helping people create some romance in their often difficult lives. You should understand popular music before you condemn it.

The dialogue provides the most support for the claim that Maria and Theo disagree over whether

- (A) most good art creates consoling illusions
- (B) some bad art exaggerates the role love plays in everyday life
- (C) art should always represent reality as it could be, not as it is
- (D) art need not represent reality accurately to be good art
- (E) popular music should not be considered to be an art form

7. An artificial hormone has recently been developed that increases milk production in cows. Its development has prompted some lawmakers to propose that milk labels should be required to provide information to consumers about what artificial substances were used in milk production. This proposal should not be implemented; just imagine trying to list every synthetic fertilizer used to grow the grass and grain the cows ate, or every fungicide used to keep the grain from spoiling!

The argument proceeds by

- (A) proposing an alternative course of action for achieving the objectives of the proposal being argued against
- (B) raising considerations in order to show that the proposal being argued against, if strictly implemented, would lead to absurd consequences
- (C) using specific examples in order to show that an alternative to the proposal being argued against would better achieve the ends to which the original proposal was directed
- (D) introducing a case analogous to the one under consideration to show that a general implementation of the proposal being argued against would be impossible
- (E) questioning the motivation of those who made the proposal being argued against

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8. Trust, which cannot be sustained in the absence of mutual respect, is essential to any long-lasting relationship, personal or professional. However, personal relationships, such as marriage or friendship, additionally require natural affinity. If a personal relationship is to endure, it must be supported by the twin pillars of mutual respect and affinity.

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

- (A) A friendship supported solely by trust and mutual respect will not be long-lasting.
- (B) In the context of any professional relationship, mutual respect presupposes trust.
- (C) If a personal relationship is supported by mutual respect and affinity, it will last a long time.
- (D) Personal relationships, such as marriage or friendship, are longer-lasting than professional relationships.
- (E) Basing a marriage on a natural affinity will ensure that it will endure.

9. The use of phrases like “as so-and-so said” or “as the saying goes” suggests that the quote that follows has just been illustrated. Such phrases are inappropriately used when an apparent counterexample has just been given.

Which one of the following contains an inappropriate usage of a phrase, according to the principle stated above?

- (A) Fatima was a mathematician who often thought about unsolved problems of mathematics, although it was unpleasant to be reminded that most would probably remain unsolved in her lifetime. As the saying goes, “Strange how much you’ve got to know before you know how little you know.”
- (B) Harold’s friends were surprised when he revealed that he had left his wallet at home and asked that someone lend him money. But he had done the same thing many times before. As Halliard said, “The force of selfishness is as inevitable and as calculable as the force of gravitation.”
- (C) The best model of vacuum cleaner was the most expensive on the market, but it would have made Roger unhappy to purchase it. For although he never wanted anything but the best, he was also quite frugal, and would never have forgiven himself for spending the money. As the saying goes, “A penny saved is a penny earned.”
- (D) Sharon loved cats, but her husband was allergic to them. Still, he was occasionally willing to accompany her to cat shows. As the saying goes, “Shared lives mean shared loves.”
- (E) Raoul spent a year planning and preparing for a fantastic ski trip. He enjoyed his ski trip greatly until he broke his leg and had to spend two weeks in the hospital. As the saying goes, “All’s well that ends well.”

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10. Rachel: Though contemporary artists are pleased to be free of the constraints that bound their predecessors, this freedom has caused a decline in the quality of art. Great art can be produced only when artists struggle to express themselves within externally imposed boundaries.

James: People have always been critical of the art of their own time. They forget all but the greatest art from past eras. Since inferior contemporary artworks have not yet been forgotten, people today mistakenly think that contemporary art is generally inferior to earlier art.

On the basis of their statements, Rachel and James are committed to disagreeing with each other about whether

- (A) contemporary art is of lower quality than earlier art
  - (B) contemporary artists are bound by the same constraints as their predecessors
  - (C) great art is produced only when an artist struggles against limitations
  - (D) inferior art from past eras is generally forgotten
  - (E) one can correctly assess the quality of art only if it was produced in past eras
11. The average cost of groceries will rise again next month. Consequently, butter and eggs can be expected to cost more next month.
- The flawed reasoning in the argument above most closely parallels the reasoning in which one of the following?
- (A) The price of gasoline has been rising each month for the past year. Therefore, we can expect to pay more for gasoline next month.
  - (B) Either the government will reduce taxes or the economy will fall into a recession. The government is unlikely to reduce taxes. Therefore, the economy will fall into a recession.
  - (C) The average amount of time spent by people younger than 20 in watching television has recently risen rapidly. Therefore, the amount of time fourth graders spend watching television must have risen recently.
  - (D) Since sugar is a major ingredient in ice cream, the price of ice cream increases whenever the price of sugar increases. The price of sugar is expected to increase next month. Therefore, the price of ice cream can be expected to increase next month.
  - (E) Real estate prices go down when the population of those from 20 to 30 years old declines, and the number in that age group will decrease over the next decade. Therefore, real estate prices will go down over that period.

12. Biologists have noted reproductive abnormalities in fish that are immediately downstream of paper mills. One possible cause is dioxin, which paper mills release daily and which can alter the concentration of hormones in fish. However, dioxin is unlikely to be the cause, since the fish recover normal hormone concentrations relatively quickly during occasional mill shutdowns and dioxin decomposes very slowly in the environment.

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

- (A) Some of the studies that show that fish recover quickly during shutdowns were funded by paper manufacturers.
  - (B) The rate at which dioxin decomposes varies depending on the conditions to which it is exposed.
  - (C) Normal river currents carry the dioxin present in the river far downstream in a few hours.
  - (D) Some of the fish did not recover rapidly from the physiological changes that were induced by the changes in hormone concentrations.
  - (E) The connection between hormone concentrations and reproductive abnormalities is not thoroughly understood.
13. If the play were successful, it would be adapted as a movie or revived at the Decade Festival. But it is not successful. We must, regrettably, conclude that it will neither become a movie nor be revived at the Decade Festival.
- The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument
- (A) fails to draw the conclusion that the play will not both be adapted as a movie and be revived at the Decade Festival, rather than that it will do neither
  - (B) fails to explain in exactly what way the play is unsuccessful
  - (C) equates the play's aesthetic worth with its commercial success
  - (D) presumes, without providing justification, that there are no further avenues for the play other than adaptation as a movie or revival at the Decade Festival
  - (E) fails to recognize that the play's not satisfying one sufficient condition does not preclude its satisfying a different sufficient condition for adaptation as a movie or revival at the Decade Festival

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14. Physician: In order to investigate diseases caused by hormonal imbalances, a certain researcher wants to study, among others, 200 children whose pituitary glands fail to produce typical amounts of Human Growth Hormone (HGH). The study would involve administering a synthetic version of HGH to the children over a two-year period. But medical research should be permitted only if it is likely to reveal important information about a medical condition and is known to pose only a minimal risk to the subjects. The researcher's proposed study should be prohibited.

Which one of the following, if true, would most help to justify the physician's argumentation?

- (A) The resources expended on the HGH study could be spent instead on research likely to lead to treatments for medical conditions more serious than diseases stemming from hormonal imbalances.
  - (B) About 10,000 children have already been given synthetic HGH without obvious side effects.
  - (C) Obtaining informed consent from children is impossible, because they are not yet mature enough to understand complex medical issues.
  - (D) Although hormonal imbalances can cause disease, the imbalances themselves do not constitute a medical condition.
  - (E) The long-term effects of synthetic HGH have never been tested and are unknown.
15. At the request of Grove Park residents, speed bumps were installed on all streets in their neighborhood. However, although through traffic does cause noise and congestion in Grove Park, this remedy is blatantly unfair. The neighborhood is not a private community, and its streets were built with public funds, and thus all drivers have the right to use them whenever they please.

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

- (A) ignores the possibility that speed bumps may not reduce the speeds at which drivers drive through the neighborhood
- (B) neglects the possibility that drivers frequently drive through the neighborhood at high speeds
- (C) provides no evidence that drivers have complained about the new speed bumps in the neighborhood
- (D) contains the tacit assumption that residents of neighborhoods should have the right to restrict traffic through their communities
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that speed bumps do prevent drivers from using the roads on which the bumps are found

16. Literary critic: Often the heirs of a successful writer decide to publish the manuscripts and the letters the dead writer left behind, regardless of the merit of the work. However, many writers have manuscripts that they judge to be unworthy of publication and with which they would not like to be publicly associated even after they die. Hence a successful writer who decides not to publish a recently completed manuscript should destroy it immediately.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most calls into question the soundness of the literary critic's advice?

- (A) Some writers whose work becomes both popular and respected after they die received no literary recognition during their lifetimes.
  - (B) Writers who achieve a certain degree of fame can expect that some of their personal correspondence will become publicly available after they die.
  - (C) Most successful writers' judgments of their recently completed work is unnecessarily harsh and is often later revised.
  - (D) Many posthumously published books would have been published by the author had the author lived.
  - (E) Some heirs of successful writers do not consider themselves qualified to judge the merits of a literary work.
17. In practice the government will have the last word on what an individual's rights are, because its police will do what its officials and courts say. But that does not mean that the government's view is necessarily the correct view; anyone who thinks it is must believe that persons have only such moral rights as the government chooses to grant, which means that they have no moral rights at all.

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

- (A) Individuals have no rights at all unless the government says that they do.
- (B) What government officials and courts say an individual's rights are may not be correct.
- (C) Individuals have rights unless the government says that they do not.
- (D) The police always agree with government officials and the courts about what an individual's rights are.
- (E) One should always try to uphold one's individual rights against the government's view of what those rights are.



18. There is evidence to suggest that our cave-dwelling ancestors polished many of their flints to a degree far surpassing what was necessary for hunting purposes. It seems, therefore, that early humans possessed an aesthetic sense.

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

- (A) Most flints used by our cave-dwelling ancestors were not highly polished.
- (B) The caves in which the highly polished flints were found are unadorned by cave paintings.
- (C) There is evidence that these highly polished flints were used for display in religious ceremonies.
- (D) Flints were often used by early humans for everyday chores other than hunting.
- (E) Any benefits that an aesthetic sense would have given to cave-dwelling humans are poorly understood.

19. Columnist: Much of North America and western Europe is more heavily forested and has less acid rain and better air quality now than five decades ago. Though this may be due largely to policies advocated by environmentalists, it nonetheless lends credibility to the claims of people who reject predictions of imminent ecological doom and argue that environmental policies that excessively restrict the use of natural resources may diminish the wealth necessary to adopt and sustain the policies that brought about these improvements.

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

- (A) Nations sustain their wealth largely through industrial use of the natural resources found within their boundaries.
- (B) The more advanced the technology used in a nation's industries, the greater is that nation's ability to devote a portion of its resources to social programs.
- (C) A majority of ecological disasters arise from causes that are beyond human control.
- (D) If a compromise between the proponents of economic growth and the environmentalists had been enacted rather than the current policies, the environment would have seen significantly less improvement.
- (E) The concern demonstrated by a nation for the health and integrity of its natural ecosystems leads to an increase in that nation's wealth.

20. Reviewer: Many historians claim, in their own treatment of subject matter, to be as little affected as any natural scientist by moral or aesthetic preconceptions. But we clearly cannot accept these proclamations of objectivity, for it is easy to find instances of false historical explanations embodying the ideological and other prejudices of their authors.

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

- (A) takes for granted that the model of objectivity offered by the natural sciences should apply in other fields
- (B) offers evidence that undermines rather than supports the conclusion it reaches
- (C) fails to recognize that many historians employ methodologies that are intended to uncover and compensate for prejudices
- (D) takes for granted that some historical work that embodies prejudices is written by historians who purport to be objective
- (E) fails to recognize that not all historical explanations embodying ideologies are false

21. Although the geological record contains some hints of major meteor impacts preceding mass extinctions, there were many extinctions that did not follow any known major meteor impacts. Likewise, there are many records of major meteor impacts that do not seem to have been followed by mass extinctions. Thus the geological record suggests that there is no consistent causal link between major meteor impacts and mass extinctions.

Which one of the following assumptions enables the argument's conclusion to be properly inferred?

- (A) If there were a consistent causal link between major meteor impacts and mass extinctions, then all major meteor impacts would be followed by mass extinctions.
- (B) Major meteor impacts and mass extinctions cannot be consistently causally linked unless many mass extinctions have followed major meteor impacts.
- (C) Of the mass extinctions that did not follow any known major meteor impacts, few if any followed major meteor impacts of which the geological record contains no hints.
- (D) If there is no consistent causal link between major meteor impacts and mass extinctions, then not all mass extinctions could have followed major meteor impacts.
- (E) There could be a consistent causal link between major meteor impacts and mass extinctions even if not every major meteor impact has been followed by a mass extinction.

22. When uncontrollable factors such as lack of rain cause farmers' wheat crops to fail, fertilizer and seed dealers, as well as truckers and mechanics, lose business, and fuel suppliers are unable to sell enough diesel fuel to make a profit.

Which one of the following claims follows logically from the information above?

- (A) If several of the businesses that sell to farmers do not prosper, it is because farming itself is not prospering.
  - (B) If rainfall is below average, those businesses that profit from farmers' purchases tend to lose money.
  - (C) Farmers are not responsible for the consequences of a wheat crop's failing if wheat growth has been affected by lack of rain.
  - (D) A country's dependence on agriculture can lead to major economic crises.
  - (E) The consequences of a drought are not restricted to the drought's impact on farm productivity.
23. For each action we perform, we can know only some of its consequences. Thus the view that in no situation can we know what action is morally right would be true if an action's being morally right were the same as the action's having the best consequences.

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

- (A) On some occasions we can come to learn that it is morally wrong to perform a certain action.
- (B) On some occasions we can know what action is morally right.
- (C) Knowing that an action has the best consequences requires knowing all the consequences of that action.
- (D) Only the immediate consequences of our actions are relevant in determining whether they are morally right.
- (E) An action may be morally right for one particular person without being morally right for all people.

24. In criminal proceedings, defense attorneys occasionally attempt to establish that a suspect was not present at the commission of a crime by comparing the suspect's DNA to the DNA of blood or hair samples taken from the scene of the crime. Although every person's DNA is unique, DNA tests often fail to distinguish among DNA samples taken from distinct individuals. Hence, it is a mistake to exonerate a suspect simply because that person's DNA did not match the DNA samples taken from the scene of the crime.

Which one of the following is an error in the reasoning above?

- (A) It assumes without warrant that the use of physical evidence in identifying suspects is never mistaken.
- (B) It confuses a test that incorrectly identifies DNA samples as coming from the same person with a test that incorrectly shows as coming from different persons samples that come from a single person.
- (C) It generalizes about the reliability of all methods used to identify those involved in the commission of a crime on the basis of results that pertain to only a few such methods.
- (D) It relies on experimental data derived from DNA testing that have not been shown to hold under nonexperimental conditions.
- (E) It fails to demonstrate that physical evidence taken from the scene of a crime is the only sort of evidence that should be admitted in criminal court proceedings.

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25. Some visitors to the park engage in practices that seriously harm the animals. Surely, no one who knew that these practices seriously harm the animals would engage in them. So it must be concluded that some of the visitors do not know that these practices seriously harm the animals.

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

- (A) Some of the people who worked on the failed project will be fired. Everyone in this department played an important part in that project. Therefore some people in this department will be fired.
- (B) Some of the people who signed the petition were among the mayor's supporters. Yet the mayor denounced everyone who signed the petition. Hence the mayor denounced some of her own supporters.
- (C) Some of the people polled live outside the city limits. However, no one who can vote in city elections lives outside the city. Therefore some of the people polled cannot vote in the upcoming city election.
- (D) All of the five original planners are responsible for this problem. Yet none of the original planners will admit responsibility for the problem. Thus some of the people responsible for the problem will not admit responsibility.
- (E) Some members of the Liberal Party are in favor of the proposed ordinance. But all members of the city council are opposed to the proposed ordinance. Hence some members of the city council are not Liberals.

26. Rapid population growth can be disastrous for a small city. Ideally there should be at least one municipal employee for every hundred residents; when too many people move in at once, city services responsible for utilities and permits are quickly overloaded. Most city budgets do not allow for the immediate hiring of new staff.

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

- (A) During budget shortages, small cities tend to place a high priority on basic municipal services while cutting back on less essential services.
- (B) New residents of any city bring with them new ideas about how a city should be run.
- (C) Some large cities can absorb rapid population growth more readily than many small cities can.
- (D) A low unemployment rate is one of the main reasons that new residents move to a city.
- (E) New residents of most small cities do not start paying city taxes for at least a year.

**S T O P**

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

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

27 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.

- A number of natural disasters in recent years—such as earthquakes, major storms, and floods—that have affected large populations of people have forced relief agencies, communities, and entire nations to
- (5) reevaluate the ways in which they respond in the aftermaths of such disasters. They believe that traditional ways of dealing with disasters have proved ineffective on several occasions and, in some cases, have been destructive rather than helpful to the
- (10) communities hit by these sudden and unexpected crises. Traditionally, relief has been based on the premise that aid in postdisaster situations is most effective if given in the immediate aftermath of an event. A high priority also has been placed on the
- (15) quantity of aid materials, programs, and personnel, in the belief that the negative impact of a disaster can be counteracted by a large and rapid infusion of aid.

- Critics claim that such an approach often creates a new set of difficulties for already hard-hit
- (20) communities. Teams of uninvited experts and personnel—all of whom need food and shelter—as well as uncoordinated shipments of goods and the establishment of programs inappropriate to local needs can quickly lead to a secondary “disaster” as
- (25) already strained local infrastructures break down under the pressure of this large influx of resources. In some instances, tons of food have disappeared into local markets for resale, and, with inadequate accounting procedures, billions of dollars in aid
- (30) money have gone unaccounted for.

- To develop a more effective approach, experts recommend shifting the focus to the long term. A response that produces lasting benefit, these experts claim, requires that community members define the
- (35) form and method of aid that are most appropriate to their needs. Grassroots dialogue designed to facilitate preparedness should be encouraged in disaster-prone communities long before the onset of a crisis, so that in a disaster’s immediate aftermath, relief agencies
- (40) can rely on members of affected communities to take the lead. The practical effect of this approach is that aid takes the form of a response to the stated desires of those affected rather than an immediate, though less informed, action on their behalf.
- (45) Though this proposal appears sound, its success depends on how an important constituency, namely donors, will respond. Historically, donors—individuals, corporations, foundations, and governmental bodies—have been most likely to
- (50) respond only in the immediate aftermath of a crisis.

- However, communities affected by disasters typically have several long-term needs such as the rebuilding of houses and roads, and thus the months and years after a disaster are also crucial. Donors that
- (55) incorporate dialogue with members of affected communities into their relief plans could foster strategies that more efficiently utilize immediate aid as well as provide for the difficulties facing communities in the years after a disaster.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
- (A) The most useful response to a natural disaster is one in which relief agencies allow victims to dictate the type of aid they receive, which will most likely result in the allocation of long-term rather than immediate aid.
- (B) The quantity of aid given after a natural disaster reflects the desires of donors more than the needs of recipients, and in some cases great quantities of aid are destructive rather than helpful.
- (C) Aid that focuses on long-term needs is difficult to organize because, by its very definition, it requires that relief agencies focus on constructing an adequate dialogue among recipients, providers, and donors.
- (D) Disaster relief efforts have been marked by inefficiencies that attest to the need for donors and relief agencies to communicate with affected communities concerning how best to meet not only their short-term but also their long-term needs.
- (E) Though the years after a disaster are crucial for communities affected by disasters, the days and weeks immediately after a disaster are what capture the attention of donors, thus forcing relief agencies into the role of mediators between the two extremes.

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2. Which one of the following examples best illustrates the type of disaster response recommended by the experts mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (A) After a flood, local officials reject three more expensive proposals before finally accepting a contractor's plan to control a local river with a dam.
  - (B) Following a plan developed several years ago by a relief agency in consultation with donors and community members, the relief agency provides temporary shelter immediately after a flood and later helps rebuild houses destroyed by the flood.
  - (C) Immediately after a flood, several different relief agencies, each acting independently, send large shipments of goods to the affected community along with teams of highly motivated but untrained volunteers to coordinate the distribution of these goods.
  - (D) At the request of its donors, a private relief agency delays providing any assistance to victims of a flood until after the agency conducts a thorough study of the types of aid most likely to help the affected community in the long run.
  - (E) After a flood, government officials persuade local companies to increase their corporate giving levels and to direct more aid to the surrounding community.
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Disaster relief plans are appropriate only for disaster-prone communities.
  - (B) When communities affected by disasters have articulated their long-term needs, donors typically have been responsive to those needs.
  - (C) Donors would likely provide more disaster relief aid if they had confidence that it would be used more effectively than aid currently is.
  - (D) It is not the amount of aid but rather the way this aid is managed that is the source of current problems in disaster relief.
  - (E) Few communities affected by disasters experience a crucial need for short-term aid.
4. The author discusses donors in the final paragraph primarily in order to
- (A) point to an influential group of people who have resisted changes to traditional disaster response efforts
  - (B) demonstrate that the needs of donors and aid recipients contrast profoundly on the issue of disaster response
  - (C) show that implementing an effective disaster relief program requires a new approach on the part of donors as well as relief agencies
  - (D) illustrate that relief agencies and donors share similar views on the goals of disaster response but disagree on the proper response methods
  - (E) concede that the reformation of disaster relief programs, while necessary, is unlikely to take place because of the disagreements among donors

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to view a shift toward a more long-term perspective in disaster relief efforts as which one of the following?
- (A) a development that would benefit affected communities as well as aid providers who have a shared interest in relief efforts that are effective and well managed
  - (B) a change that would help communities meet their future needs more effectively but would inevitably result in a detrimental reduction of short-term aid like food and medicine
  - (C) an approach that would enable aid recipients to meet their long-term needs but which would not address the mismanagement that hampers short-term relief efforts
  - (D) a movement that, while well intentioned, will likely be undermined by the unwillingness of donors to accept new methods of delivering aid
  - (E) the beginning of a trend in which aid recipients play a major role after a disaster and donors play a minor role, reversing the structure of traditional aid programs
6. Which one of the following inferences about natural disasters and relief efforts is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (A) Although inefficiencies have long been present in international disaster relief programs, they have been aggravated in recent years by increased demands on relief agencies' limited resources.
  - (B) Local communities had expressed little interest in taking responsibility for their own preparedness prior to the most recent years, thus leaving donors and relief agencies unaware of potential problems.
  - (C) Numerous relief efforts in the years prior to the most recent provided such vast quantities of aid that most needs were met despite evidence of inefficiency and mismanagement, and few recipient communities questioned traditional disaster response methods.
  - (D) Members of communities affected by disasters have long argued that they should set the agenda for relief efforts, but relief agencies have only recently come to recognize the validity of their arguments.
  - (E) A number of wasteful relief efforts in the most recent years provided dramatic illustrations of aid programs that were implemented by donors and agencies with little accountability to populations affected by disasters.



- The moral precepts embodied in the Hippocratic oath, which physicians standardly affirm upon beginning medical practice, have long been considered the immutable bedrock of medical ethics,
- (5) binding physicians in a moral community that reaches across temporal, cultural, and national barriers. Until very recently the promises expressed in that oath—for example to act primarily for the benefit and not the harm of patients and to conform to various standards
- (10) of professional conduct including the preservation of patients' confidences—even seemed impervious to the powerful scientific and societal forces challenging it. Critics argue that the oath is outdated; its fixed moral rules, they say, are incompatible with more flexible
- (15) modern ideas about ethics. It also encourages doctors to adopt an authoritarian stance that depreciates the privacy and autonomy of the patient. Furthermore, its emphasis on the individual patient without regard for the wider social context frustrates the physician's
- (20) emerging role as gatekeeper in managed care plans and impedes competitive market forces, which, some critics believe, should determine the quality, price, and distribution of health care as they do those of other commodities. The oath is also faulted for its
- (25) omissions: its failure to mention such vital contemporary issues as human experimentation and the relationships of physicians to other health professionals. Some respected opponents even cite historical doubts about the oath's origin and
- (30) authorship, presenting evidence that it was formulated by a small group of reformist physicians in ancient Greece and that for centuries it was not uniformly accepted by medical practitioners.
- This historical issue may be dismissed at the
- (35) outset as irrelevant to the oath's current appropriateness. Regardless of the specific origin of its text—which, admittedly, is at best uncertain—those in each generation who critically appraise its content and judge it to express valid
- (40) principles of medical ethics become, in a more meaningful sense, its authors. More importantly, even the more substantive, morally based arguments concerning contemporary values and newly relevant issues cannot negate the patients' need for assurance
- (45) that physicians will pursue appropriate goals in treatment in accordance with generally acceptable standards of professionalism. To fulfill that need, the core value of beneficence—which does not actually conflict with most reformers' purposes—should be
- (50) retained, with adaptations at the oath's periphery by some combination of revision, supplementation, and modern interpretation. In fact, there is already a tradition of peripheral reinterpretation of traditional wording; for example, the oath's vaguely and
- (55) archaically worded proscription against "cutting for the stone" may once have served to forbid surgery, but with today's safer and more effective surgical techniques it is understood to function as a promise to practice within the confines of one's expertise,
- (60) which remains a necessary safeguard for patients' safety and well-being.

7. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) The Hippocratic oath ought to be reevaluated carefully, with special regard to the role of the physician, to make certain that its fundamental moral rules still apply today.
- (B) Despite recent criticisms of the Hippocratic oath, some version of it that will continue to assure patients of physicians' professionalism and beneficent treatment ought to be retained.
- (C) Codes of ethics developed for one society at a particular point in history may lose some specific application in later societies but can retain a useful fundamental moral purpose.
- (D) Even the criticisms of the Hippocratic oath based on contemporary values and newly relevant medical issues cannot negate patients' need for assurance.
- (E) Modern ideas about ethics, especially medical ethics, obviate the need for and appropriateness of a single code of medical ethics like the Hippocratic oath.
8. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?
- (A) A general principle is described, criticisms of the principle are made, and modifications of the principle are made in light of these criticisms.
- (B) A set of criticisms is put forward, and possible replies to those criticisms are considered and dismissed.
- (C) The history of a certain code of conduct is discussed, criticisms of the code are mentioned and partially endorsed, and the code is modified as a response.
- (D) A general principle is formulated, a partial defense of that principle is presented, and criticisms of the principle are discussed and rejected.
- (E) The tradition surrounding a certain code of conduct is discussed, criticisms of that code are mentioned, and a general defense of the code is presented.

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9. The passage cites which one of the following as a value at the heart of the Hippocratic oath that should present no difficulty to most reformers?
- (A) creation of a community of physicians from all eras, nations, and cultures
  - (B) constant improvement and advancement of medical science
  - (C) provision of medical care to all individuals regardless of ability to pay
  - (D) physician action for the benefit of patients
  - (E) observance of established moral rules even in the face of challenging societal forces
10. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to
- (A) affirm society's continuing need for a code embodying certain principles
  - (B) chastise critics within the medical community who support reinterpretation of a code embodying certain principles
  - (C) argue that historical doubts about the origin of a certain code are irrelevant to its interpretation
  - (D) outline the pros and cons of revising a code embodying certain principles
  - (E) propose a revision of a code embodying certain principles that will increase the code's applicability to modern times
11. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that which one of the following sentences could most logically be added to the passage as a concluding sentence?
- (A) The fact that such reinterpretations are so easy, however, suggests that our rejection of the historical issue was perhaps premature.
  - (B) Yet, where such piecemeal reinterpretation is not possible, revisions to even the core value of the oath may be necessary.
  - (C) It is thus simply a failure of the imagination, and not any changes in the medical profession or society in general, that has motivated critics of the Hippocratic oath.
  - (D) Because of this tradition of reinterpretation of the Hippocratic oath, therefore, modern ideas about medical ethics must be much more flexible than they have been in the past.
  - (E) Despite many new challenges facing the medical profession, therefore, there is no real need for wholesale revision of the Hippocratic oath.

12. Each of the following is mentioned in the passage as a criticism of the Hippocratic oath EXCEPT:
- (A) The oath encourages authoritarianism on the part of physicians.
  - (B) The version of the oath in use today is not identical to the oath formulated in ancient Greece.
  - (C) The oath fails to address modern medical dilemmas that could not have been foreseen in ancient Greece.
  - (D) The oath's absolutism is incompatible with contemporary views of morality.
  - (E) The oath's emphasis on the individual patient is often not compatible with a market-driven medical industry.
13. Which one of the following can most accurately be used to describe the author's attitude toward critics of the Hippocratic oath?
- (A) enthusiastic support
  - (B) bemused dismissal
  - (C) reasoned disagreement
  - (D) strict neutrality
  - (E) guarded agreement
14. Which one of the following would be most suitable as a title for this passage if it were to appear as an editorial piece?
- (A) "The Ancients versus the Moderns: Conflicting Ideas About Medical Ethics"
  - (B) "Hypocritical Oaths: Why 'Managed Care' Proponents are Seeking to Repeal an Ancient Code"
  - (C) "Genetic Fallacy in the Age of Gene-Splicing: Why the Origins of the Hippocratic Oath Don't Matter"
  - (D) "The Dead Hand of Hippocrates: Breaking the Hold of Ancient Ideas on Modern Medicine"
  - (E) "Prescription for the Hippocratic Oath: Facelift or Major Surgery?"

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- A lichen consists of a fungus living in symbiosis (i.e., a mutually beneficial relationship) with an alga. Although most branches of the complex evolutionary family tree of fungi have been well established, the
- (5) evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi have been a mystery. But a new DNA study has revealed the relationship of lichen-forming fungi to several previously known branches of the fungus family tree. The study reveals that, far from being oddities,
- (10) lichen-forming fungi are close relatives of such common fungi as brewer's yeast, morel mushrooms, and the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease. This accounts for the visible similarity of certain lichens to more recognizable fungi such as mushrooms.
- (15) In general, fungi present complications for the researcher. Fungi are usually parasitic or symbiotic, and researchers are often unsure whether they are examining fungal DNA or that of the associated organism. But lichen-forming fungi are especially
- (20) difficult to study. They have few distinguishing characteristics of shape or structure, and they are unusually difficult to isolate from their partner algae, with which they have a particularly delicate symbiosis. In some cases the alga is wedged between
- (25) layers of fungal tissue; in others, the fungus grows through the alga's cell walls in order to take nourishment, and the tissues of the two organisms are entirely enmeshed and inseparable. As a result, lichen-forming fungi have long been difficult to
- (30) classify definitively within the fungus family. By default they were thus considered a separate grouping of fungi with an unknown evolutionary origin. But, using new analytical tools that allow them to isolate the DNA of fungi in parasitic or symbiotic
- (35) relationships, researchers were able to establish the DNA sequence in a certain gene found in 75 species of fungi, including 10 species of lichen-forming fungi. Based on these analyses, the researchers found 5 branches on the fungus family tree to which
- (40) varieties of lichen-forming fungi belong. Furthermore, the researchers stress that it is likely that as more types of lichen-forming fungi are analyzed, they will be found to belong to still more branches of the fungus family tree.
- (45) One implication of the new research is that it provides evidence to help overturn the long-standing evolutionary assumption that parasitic interactions inevitably evolve over time to a greater benignity and eventually to symbiosis so that the parasites will not
- (50) destroy their hosts. The addition of lichen-forming fungi to positions along branches of the fungus family tree indicates that this assumption does not hold for fungi. Fungi both harmful and benign can now be found both early and late in fungus
- (55) evolutionary history. Given the new layout of the fungus family tree resulting from the lichen study, it appears that fungi can evolve toward mutualism and then just as easily turn back again toward parasitism.

15. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) New research suggests that fungi are not only parasitic but also symbiotic organisms.
- (B) New research has revealed that lichen-forming fungi constitute a distinct species of fungus.
- (C) New research into the evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi reveals them to be closely related to various species of algae.
- (D) New research has isolated the DNA of lichen-forming fungi and uncovered their relationship to the fungus family tree.
- (E) New research into the fungal component of lichens explains the visible similarities between lichens and fungi by means of their common evolutionary origins.
16. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's purpose in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (A) to suggest that new research overturns the assumption that lichen-forming fungi are primarily symbiotic, rather than parasitic, organisms
- (B) to show that findings based on new research regarding fungus classification have implications that affect a long-standing assumption of evolutionary science
- (C) to explain the fundamental purposes of fungus classification in order to position this classification within the broader field of evolutionary science
- (D) to demonstrate that a fundamental assumption of evolutionary science is verified by new research regarding fungus classification
- (E) to explain how symbiotic relationships can evolve into purely parasitic ones

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17. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) explanation of the difficulty of classifying lichens; description of the DNA sequence of lichen-forming fungi; summary of the implications of this description
  - (B) definition of lichens; discussion of new discoveries concerning lichens' evolutionary history; application of these findings in support of an evolutionary theory
  - (C) definition of lichens; discussion of the difficulty in classifying their fungal components; resolution of this difficulty and implications of the resulting research
  - (D) discussion of the symbiotic relationship that constitutes lichens; discussion of how new research can distinguish parasitic from symbiotic fungi; implications of this research
  - (E) explanation of the symbiotic nature of lichens; discussion of the problems this poses for genetic researchers; delineation of the implications these problems have for evolutionary theory
18. According to the passage, the elimination of which one of the following obstacles enabled scientists to identify the evolutionary origins of lichen-forming fungi?
- (A) The DNA of lichen-forming fungi was not easy to separate from that of their associated algae.
  - (B) Lichen-forming fungi are difficult to distinguish from several common fungi with which they are closely related.
  - (C) Lichen-forming fungi were grouped separately from other fungi on the fungus family tree.
  - (D) Lichen-forming fungi are far less common than more recognizable fungi such as mushrooms.
  - (E) The DNA of lichen-forming fungi is significantly more complex than that of other fungi.

19. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's criticism of the assumption that parasitic interactions generally evolve toward symbiosis?
- (A) Evolutionary theorists now postulate that symbiotic interactions generally evolve toward greater parasitism, rather than vice versa.
  - (B) The evolutionary tree of fungi is somewhat more complex than that of similarly parasitic or symbiotic organisms.
  - (C) The DNA of fungi involved in symbiotic interactions is far more difficult to isolate than that of fungi involved in parasitic interactions.
  - (D) The placement of lichen-forming fungi as a separate group on the fungus family tree masked the fact that parasitic fungi sometimes evolved much later than symbiotic ones.
  - (E) Branches of the fungus family tree that have evolved from symbiosis to parasitism usually die out shortly thereafter.

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*The following passage was written in the late 1980s.*

The struggle to obtain legal recognition of aboriginal rights is a difficult one, and even if a right is written into the law there is no guarantee that the future will not bring changes to the law that

- (5) undermine the right. For this reason, the federal government of Canada in 1982 extended constitutional protection to those aboriginal rights already recognized under the law. This protection was extended to the Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples, the
- (10) three groups generally thought to comprise the aboriginal population in Canada. But this decision has placed on provincial courts the enormous burden of interpreting and translating the necessarily general constitutional language into specific rulings. The
- (15) result has been inconsistent recognition and establishment of aboriginal rights, despite the continued efforts of aboriginal peoples to raise issues concerning their rights.

- Aboriginal rights in Canada are defined by the
- (20) constitution as aboriginal peoples' rights to ownership of land and its resources, the inherent right of aboriginal societies to self-government, and the right to legal recognition of indigenous customs. But difficulties arise in applying these broadly conceived
- (25) rights. For example, while it might appear straightforward to affirm legal recognition of indigenous customs, the exact legal meaning of "indigenous" is extremely difficult to interpret. The intent of the constitutional protection is to recognize
- (30) only long-standing traditional customs, not those of recent origin; provincial courts therefore require aboriginal peoples to provide legal documentation that any customs they seek to protect were practiced sufficiently long ago—a criterion defined in practice
- (35) to mean prior to the establishment of British sovereignty over the specific territory. However, this requirement makes it difficult for aboriginal societies, which often relied on oral tradition rather than written records, to support their claims.

- (40) Furthermore, even if aboriginal peoples are successful in convincing the courts that specific rights should be recognized, it is frequently difficult to determine exactly what these rights amount to. Consider aboriginal land claims. Even when
- (45) aboriginal ownership of specific lands is fully established, there remains the problem of interpreting the meaning of that "ownership." In a 1984 case in Ontario, an aboriginal group claimed that its property rights should be interpreted as full ownership in the
- (50) contemporary sense of private property, which allows for the sale of the land or its resources. But the provincial court instead ruled that the law had previously recognized only the aboriginal right to use the land and therefore granted property rights so
- (55) minimal as to allow only the bare survival of the

community. Here, the provincial court's ruling was excessively conservative in its assessment of the current law. Regrettably, it appears that this group will not be successful unless it is able to move its

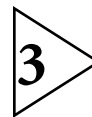
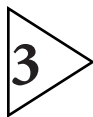
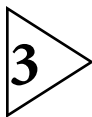
- (60) case from the provincial courts into the Supreme Court of Canada, which will be, one hopes, more insistent upon a satisfactory application of the constitutional reforms.
20. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) The overly conservative rulings of Canada's provincial courts have been a barrier to constitutional reforms intended to protect aboriginal rights.
- (B) The overwhelming burden placed on provincial courts of interpreting constitutional language in Canada has halted efforts by aboriginal peoples to gain full ownership of land.
- (C) Constitutional language aimed at protecting aboriginal rights in Canada has so far left the protection of these rights uncertain due to the difficult task of interpreting this language.
- (D) Constitutional reforms meant to protect aboriginal rights in Canada have in fact been used by some provincial courts to limit these rights.
- (E) Efforts by aboriginal rights advocates to uphold constitutional reforms in Canada may be more successful if heard by the Supreme Court rather than by the provincial courts.
21. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's main purpose in lines 11–14 of the passage?
- (A) to demonstrate that the decisions of the provincial courts rarely conform to the goals of the constitutional reforms
- (B) to locate the source of a systemic problem in protecting aboriginal rights in Canada
- (C) to identify the specific source of problems in enacting constitutional reforms in Canada
- (D) to describe one aspect of the process by which constitutional reforms are enacted in Canada
- (E) to criticize the use of general language in the Canadian constitution

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22. The passage explicitly states that which one of the following was intended as a consequence of the constitutional protection of aboriginal rights?
- (A) definition of the type of property rights that apply to aboriginal societies
  - (B) establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the arbiter of aboriginal rights
  - (C) recognition of traditional customs but not those of recent origin
  - (D) clarification of which groups comprise the aboriginal population in Canada
  - (E) creation of local governments for aboriginal communities
23. The passage provides the most evidence for the claim that the author has a negative attitude toward which one of the following?
- (A) the 1982 constitutional reforms' burdening the provincial courts with the task of interpretation
  - (B) the difficulties in interpreting such terms as "indigenous" and "ownership"
  - (C) the criterion used to determine which customs are too recent to merit constitutional protection
  - (D) the requirement that aboriginal peoples provide documentation for traditional customs
  - (E) the definition of ownership imposed by the provincial court in 1984
24. The passage provides evidence to suggest that the author would be most likely to assent to which one of the following proposals?
- (A) Aboriginal peoples in Canada should not be answerable to the federal laws of Canada.
  - (B) Oral tradition should sometimes be considered legal documentation of certain indigenous customs.
  - (C) Aboriginal communities should be granted full protection of all of their customs.
  - (D) Provincial courts should be given no authority to decide cases involving questions of aboriginal rights.
  - (E) The language of the Canadian constitution should more carefully delineate the instances to which reforms apply.
25. Which one of the following, if true, would lend the most credence to the author's statement in lines 56–58?
- (A) Other Ontario courts had previously interpreted "use" to include sale of the land or its resources.
  - (B) The ruling created thousands of jobs by opening the land in question to logging by a timber corporation.
  - (C) Previous court decisions in Ontario have distinguished the right to use land from the right to sell it.
  - (D) The ruling prompted aboriginal groups in other provinces to pursue land claims in those courts.
  - (E) Prior to the decision in question, the provincial court had not heard a case concerning the constitutional reforms.
26. Based on the information in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements about the 1984 case in Ontario?
- (A) The court's ruling directly contravened the language of the constitutional reforms protecting aboriginal land ownership rights in the full modern sense.
  - (B) The Supreme Court remains the best hope for the recognition of full aboriginal property rights because provincial courts are not authorized to rule on the definition of property rights.
  - (C) If there had been clear documentary evidence that the group had occupied the land before the establishment of British sovereignty, the court would probably have upheld the aboriginal claims.
  - (D) The unsatisfactory ruling in the case was the result of pressure from conservative politicians and other conservative interests.
  - (E) The court correctly understood the intent of the constitutional reforms, but it failed to apply them correctly because it misconstrued their relation to existing law.
27. The passage as a whole can most accurately be described as
- (A) an argument stressing the need for advocates of certain rights to adopt certain strategies
  - (B) a comprehensive study of efforts to guarantee the protection of certain rights
  - (C) an examination of problems associated with efforts to protect certain rights
  - (D) an argument favoring the need for revising the definition of certain rights
  - (E) an attempt to correct misunderstandings regarding the protection of certain rights.

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

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 1–6

On one afternoon, Patterson meets individually with each of exactly five clients—Reilly, Sanchez, Tang, Upton, and Yansky—and also goes to the gym by herself for a workout. Patterson's workout and her five meetings each start at either 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, or 6:00. The following conditions must apply:

Patterson meets with Sanchez at some time before her workout.

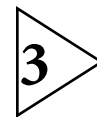
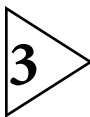
Patterson meets with Tang at some time after her workout.

Patterson meets with Yansky either immediately before or immediately after her workout.

Patterson meets with Upton at some time before she meets with Reilly.

1. Which one of the following could be an acceptable schedule of Patterson's workout and meetings, in order from 1:00 to 6:00?
  - (A) Yansky, workout, Upton, Reilly, Sanchez, Tang
  - (B) Upton, Tang, Sanchez, Yansky, workout, Reilly
  - (C) Upton, Reilly, Sanchez, workout, Tang, Yansky
  - (D) Sanchez, Yansky, workout, Reilly, Tang, Upton
  - (E) Sanchez, Upton, workout, Yansky, Tang, Reilly
2. How many of the clients are there, any one of whom could meet with Patterson at 1:00?
  - (A) one
  - (B) two
  - (C) three
  - (D) four
  - (E) five
3. Patterson CANNOT meet with Upton at which one of the following times?
  - (A) 1:00
  - (B) 2:00
  - (C) 3:00
  - (D) 4:00
  - (E) 5:00
4. If Patterson meets with Sanchez the hour before she meets with Yansky, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
  - (A) Patterson meets with Reilly at 2:00.
  - (B) Patterson meets with Yansky at 3:00.
  - (C) Patterson meets with Tang at 4:00.
  - (D) Patterson meets with Yansky at 5:00.
  - (E) Patterson meets with Tang at 6:00.
5. If Patterson meets with Tang at 4:00, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Patterson meets with Reilly at 5:00.
  - (B) Patterson meets with Upton at 5:00.
  - (C) Patterson meets with Yansky at 2:00.
  - (D) Patterson meets with Yansky at 3:00.
  - (E) Patterson's workout is at 2:00.
6. Which one of the following could be the order of Patterson's meetings, from earliest to latest?
  - (A) Upton, Yansky, Sanchez, Reilly, Tang
  - (B) Upton, Reilly, Sanchez, Tang, Yansky
  - (C) Sanchez, Yansky, Reilly, Tang, Upton
  - (D) Sanchez, Upton, Tang, Yansky, Reilly
  - (E) Sanchez, Upton, Reilly, Yansky, Tang

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### Questions 7–12

Exactly six people—Lulu, Nam, Ofelia, Pachai, Santiago, and Tyrone—are the only contestants in a chess tournament. The tournament consists of four games, played one after the other. Exactly two people play in each game, and each person plays in at least one game. The following conditions must apply:

Tyrone does not play in the first or third game.

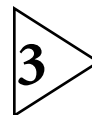
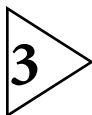
Lulu plays in the last game.

Nam plays in only one game and it is not against Pachai.

Santiago plays in exactly two games, one just before and one just after the only game that Ofelia plays in.

7. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the contestants who play in each of the four games?
  - (A) first game: Pachai, Santiago; second game: Ofelia, Tyrone; third game: Pachai, Santiago; fourth game: Lulu, Nam
  - (B) first game: Lulu, Nam; second game: Pachai, Santiago; third game: Ofelia, Tyrone; fourth game: Lulu, Santiago
  - (C) first game: Pachai, Santiago; second game: Lulu, Tyrone; third game: Nam, Ofelia; fourth game: Lulu, Nam
  - (D) first game: Nam, Santiago; second game: Nam, Ofelia; third game: Pachai, Santiago; fourth game: Lulu, Tyrone
  - (E) first game: Lulu, Nam; second game: Santiago, Tyrone; third game: Lulu, Ofelia; fourth game: Pachai, Santiago
8. Which one of the following contestants could play in two consecutive games?
  - (A) Lulu
  - (B) Nam
  - (C) Ofelia
  - (D) Santiago
  - (E) Tyrone
9. If Tyrone plays in the fourth game, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Nam plays in the second game.
  - (B) Ofelia plays in the third game.
  - (C) Santiago plays in the second game.
  - (D) Nam plays a game against Lulu.
  - (E) Pachai plays a game against Lulu.
10. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Pachai plays against Lulu in the first game.
  - (B) Pachai plays against Nam in the second game.
  - (C) Santiago plays against Ofelia in the second game.
  - (D) Pachai plays against Lulu in the third game.
  - (E) Nam plays against Santiago in the fourth game.
11. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the contestants who CANNOT play against Tyrone in any game?
  - (A) Lulu, Pachai
  - (B) Nam, Ofelia
  - (C) Nam, Pachai
  - (D) Nam, Santiago
  - (E) Ofelia, Pachai
12. If Ofelia plays in the third game, which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) Lulu plays in the third game.
  - (B) Nam plays in the third game.
  - (C) Pachai plays in the first game.
  - (D) Pachai plays in the third game.
  - (E) Tyrone plays in the second game.

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Questions 13–17

An album contains photographs picturing seven friends: Raimundo, Selma, Ty, Umiko, Wendy, Yakira, Zack. The friends appear either alone or in groups with one another, in accordance with the following:

Wendy appears in every photograph that Selma appears in.

Selma appears in every photograph that Umiko appears in.

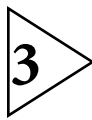
Raimundo appears in every photograph that Yakira does not appear in.

Neither Ty nor Raimundo appears in any photograph that Wendy appears in.

13. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the friends who appear together in a photograph?
- (A) Raimundo, Selma, Ty, Wendy
  - (B) Raimundo, Ty, Yakira, Zack
  - (C) Raimundo, Wendy, Yakira, Zack
  - (D) Selma, Ty, Umiko, Yakira
  - (E) Selma, Ty, Umiko, Zack
14. If Ty and Zack appear together in a photograph, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Selma also appears in the photograph.
  - (B) Yakira also appears in the photograph.
  - (C) Wendy also appears in the photograph.
  - (D) Raimundo does not appear in the photograph.
  - (E) Umiko does not appear in the photograph.

15. What is the maximum number of friends who could appear in a photograph that Yakira does not appear in?
- (A) six
  - (B) five
  - (C) four
  - (D) three
  - (E) two
16. If Umiko and Zack appear together in a photograph, then exactly how many of the other friends must also appear in that photograph?
- (A) four
  - (B) three
  - (C) two
  - (D) one
  - (E) zero
17. If exactly three friends appear together in a photograph, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Selma and Zack both appear in the photograph.
  - (B) Ty and Yakira both appear in the photograph.
  - (C) Wendy and Selma both appear in the photograph.
  - (D) Yakira and Zack both appear in the photograph.
  - (E) Zack and Raimundo both appear in the photograph.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 18–22

The Export Alliance consists of exactly three nations: Nation X, Nation Y, and Nation Z. Each nation in the Alliance exports exactly two of the following five crops: oranges, rice, soybeans, tea, and wheat. Each of these crops is exported by at least one of the nations in the Alliance.

The following conditions hold:

None of the nations exports both wheat and oranges.  
Nation X exports soybeans if, but only if, Nation Y does also.

If Nation Y exports rice, then Nations X and Z both export tea.

Nation Y does not export any crop that Nation Z exports.

18. Which one of the following could be an accurate list, for each of the nations, of the crops it exports?
- (A) Nation X: oranges, rice; Nation Y: oranges, tea; Nation Z: soybeans, wheat
  - (B) Nation X: oranges, tea; Nation Y: oranges, rice; Nation Z: soybeans, wheat
  - (C) Nation X: oranges, wheat; Nation Y: oranges, tea; Nation Z: rice, soybeans
  - (D) Nation X: rice, wheat; Nation Y: oranges, tea; Nation Z: oranges, soybeans
  - (E) Nation X: soybeans, rice; Nation Y: oranges, tea; Nation Z: soybeans, wheat
19. If Nation X exports soybeans and tea, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Nation Y exports oranges.
  - (B) Nation Y exports rice.
  - (C) Nation Y exports tea.
  - (D) Nation Z exports soybeans.
  - (E) Nation Z exports tea.
20. If Nation Z exports tea and wheat, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Nation X exports oranges.
  - (B) Nation X exports tea.
  - (C) Nation X exports wheat.
  - (D) Nation Y exports rice.
  - (E) Nation Y exports soybeans.
21. It CANNOT be the case that both Nation X and Nation Z export which one of the following crops?
- (A) oranges
  - (B) rice
  - (C) soybeans
  - (D) tea
  - (E) wheat
22. Which one of the following pairs CANNOT be the two crops that Nation Y exports?
- (A) oranges and rice
  - (B) oranges and soybeans
  - (C) rice and tea
  - (D) rice and wheat
  - (E) soybeans and wheat

**S T O P**

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



## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Mayor McKinney's policies have often been criticized on the grounds that they benefit only wealthy city residents, but that is not a fair evaluation. Some of McKinney's policies have clearly benefited the city's less affluent residents. McKinney actively supported last year's proposal to lower the city's high property taxes. Because of this tax decrease, more development is taking place in the city, helping to end the housing shortage and stabilize the rents in the city.

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

- (A) It is impossible to tell whether McKinney is more committed to the interests of the wealthy than to those of the poor.
- (B) McKinney's policies have often been criticized for benefiting only wealthy city residents.
- (C) The decrease in property taxes that McKinney supported caused more development to take place in the city.
- (D) The criticism that McKinney's policies benefit only the wealthy is unjustified.
- (E) McKinney's efforts helped end the housing shortage and stabilize the rents in the city.

2. A factory spokesperson argued that the factory should not be required to clean up the water in the nearby wetlands, maintaining that although wastewater from the factory polluted the wetlands over the past several years, the factory is not to blame for this, since the disposal of the factory's wastewater is handled entirely by an independent contractor.

Which one of the following arguments most closely conforms to the principle underlying the reasoning in the spokesperson's argument?

- (A) A recent survey revealed that over two-thirds of the teachers in the district are permitted to teach classes on subjects in which they have received no formal training. Thus parents of students in the district should check the qualifications of their children's teachers.
- (B) I object to the policy of making parents responsible for the offenses of their older adolescent children. After all, these adolescents have minds of their own and freely choose to act as they do, often in ways that do not reflect the wishes of their parents.
- (C) The students are justified in their objection to the reading assignment. Many of the topics concern material that is not covered in class, and students should not be required to do such reading in order to do well in the course.
- (D) The most recent appointee to the prize committee should not be permitted to participate in the selection of this year's winner. Unlike each of the other committee members, the appointee has a relative in the contest.
- (E) Despite all the publicity, I am skeptical of the politician's claims of having just returned from the remote village. Just two days ago a reporter spoke with the villagers and said that not a single one reported seeing the politician in the past several months.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



3. Nylon industry spokesperson: Even though cotton and nylon are used for similar purposes, some people have the mistaken notion that cotton is natural but nylon is not. However, nylon's main components come from petroleum and from the nitrogen in the atmosphere. Clearly the atmosphere is natural. And petroleum comes from oil, which in turn comes from ancient plants—a natural source.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the nylon industry spokesperson's reasoning?

- (A) A substance is unnatural only if the function it serves is unnatural.
  - (B) A substance is no less natural than the processes used in its production.
  - (C) A substance is no more natural than its least natural component.
  - (D) One substance can be more natural than another if only one is wholly derived from natural substances.
  - (E) A substance is natural if the origins of its main components are natural.
4. Computer manufacturers and retailers tell us that the complexity involved in connecting the various components of personal computers is not a widespread obstacle to their use, but this is wrong. Customers who install accessories to their personal computers have to take full responsibility for the setting of jumpers and switches to satisfy mysterious specifications. Many accessories require extra software that can cause other accessories to stop working; adding a modem, for instance, may disable a printer.

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

- (A) Personal computer instruction manuals usually explain the purposes of the jumpers and switches.
- (B) Software for accessories can often be obtained for free.
- (C) Installing an accessory will become extremely easy in the foreseeable future.
- (D) A personal computer is usually sold as part of a package that includes accessories and free installation.
- (E) Computer manufacturers rarely take into account ease of installation when they are designing programs or accessories.

5. Rats fed high doses of the artificial sweetener saccharin develop silicate crystals that are toxic to cells lining the bladder. When the cells regenerate, some are cancerous and form tumors. Unlike rats, mice fed high doses of saccharin do not get bladder cancer.

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

- (A) Urine proteins that react with saccharin to form silicate crystals are found in rats but not in mice.
- (B) Cells in the bladder regenerate more quickly in mice than they do in rats.
- (C) High doses of saccharin are much more likely to produce silicate crystals than lower doses are.
- (D) The silicate crystals are toxic only to the cells lining the bladder and not to other bladder cells.
- (E) High doses of other artificial sweeteners have been shown to produce silicate crystals in mice but not in rats.

6. Although we could replace the beautiful—but dilapidated—old bridge across Black River with a concrete skyway, we should instead replace it with a cable bridge even though this would be more expensive than building a concrete skyway. The extra cost is clearly justified by the importance of maintaining the beauty of our river crossing.

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

- (A) It is no more costly to maintain a cable bridge than a concrete skyway.
- (B) A concrete skyway would not have any practical advantages over a cable bridge.
- (C) The beauty of the river crossing must be preserved.
- (D) If the new cable bridge is built, most people who see it will think the extra money well spent.
- (E) Building a cable bridge across Black River would produce a more aesthetically pleasing result than building a concrete skyway.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

7. A typical gasoline-powered lawn mower emits about as much air-polluting material per hour of use as does an automobile. Collectively, such mowers contribute significantly to summer air pollution. Since electric mowers emit no air pollutants, people can help reduce air pollution by choosing electric mowers over gasoline ones whenever feasible.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the most support for the argument?

- (A) Lawns help to clean the air, replacing pollutants with oxygen.
  - (B) Electric lawn mowers are more expensive to purchase and maintain than are gasoline mowers.
  - (C) Producing the power to run an electric mower for an hour causes less air pollution than does running an automobile for an hour.
  - (D) Most manufacturers of gasoline lawn mowers are trying to redesign their mowers to reduce the emission of air pollutants.
  - (E) Lawn mowers are used for fewer hours per year than are automobiles.
8. Ariel: Government art subsidies never benefit art, for art's role is to challenge society's values. A society's values, however, are expressed by its government, and artists cannot challenge the very institution upon which they depend.
- Sasha: I agree that art should challenge society's values. However, by its very nature, a democratic government respects dissent and encourages challenges to its own values. Therefore, in a democratic society, government art subsidies ensure that artists can be fully committed to their work while expressing themselves freely.

The dialogue most supports the claim that Ariel and Sasha disagree with each other about whether

- (A) art's role is to challenge society's values
- (B) a society's values are expressed by its government
- (C) artists can express themselves freely in a nondemocratic society
- (D) art subsidies provided by a democratic government benefit art
- (E) only governments that respect dissent ensure that art subsidies are fairly distributed

9. Public health expert: Until recently people believed that applications of biochemical research would eventually achieve complete victory over the microorganisms that cause human disease. However, current medical research shows that those microorganisms reproduce so rapidly that medicines developed for killing one variety will only spur the evolution of other varieties that are immune to those medicines. The most rational public health strategy, therefore, would place much more emphasis than at present on fully informing people about the transmission of diseases caused by microorganisms, with a view to minimizing the incidence of such diseases.

Of the following, which one most accurately expresses the conclusion drawn by the public health expert?

- (A) A medicine that kills one variety of disease-causing microorganism can cause the evolution of a drug-resistant variety.
  - (B) A patient who contracts a disease caused by microorganisms cannot be effectively cured by present methods.
  - (C) There is good reason to make a particular change to public health policy.
  - (D) No one who is fully informed about the diseases caused by microorganisms will ever fall victim to those diseases.
  - (E) Some previous approaches to public health policy ignored the fact that disease-causing microorganisms reproduce at a rapid rate.
10. The enthusiastic acceptance of ascetic lifestyles evidenced in the surviving writings of monastic authors indicates that medieval societies were much less concerned with monetary gain than are contemporary Western cultures.
- The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument
- (A) employs the imprecise term "ascetic"
  - (B) generalizes from a sample that is likely to be unrepresentative
  - (C) applies contemporary standards inappropriately to medieval societies
  - (D) inserts personal opinions into what purports to be a factual debate
  - (E) advances premises that are inconsistent

11. Between 1976 and 1985, chemical wastes were dumped into Cod Bay. Today, 3 percent of the bay's bluefin cod population have deformed fins, and wary consumers have stopped buying the fish. In seeking financial reparations from companies that dumped the chemicals, representatives of Cod Bay's fishing industry have claimed that since the chemicals are known to cause genetic mutations, the deformity in the bluefin cod must have been caused by the presence of those chemicals in Cod Bay.

The answer to each of the following questions would be helpful in evaluating the representatives' claim EXCEPT:

- (A) What is the incidence of deformed fins in bluefin cod that are not exposed to chemicals such as those dumped into Cod Bay?
- (B) What was the incidence of deformed fins in bluefin cod in Cod Bay before the chemical dumping began?
- (C) Has the consumption of the bluefin cod from Cod Bay that have deformed fins caused any health problems in the people who ate them?
- (D) Are bluefin cod prone to any naturally occurring diseases that can cause fin deformities of the same kind as those displayed by the bluefin cod of Cod Bay?
- (E) Are there gene-altering pollutants present in Cod Bay other than the chemical wastes that were dumped by the companies?

12. Columnist: If you received an unsigned letter, you would likely have some doubts about the truth of its contents. But news stories often include statements from anonymous sources, and these are usually quoted with the utmost respect. It makes sense to be skeptical of these sources, for, as in the case of the writer of an unsigned letter, their anonymity makes it possible for them to plant inaccurate or slanted statements without ever having to answer for them.

The columnist's argument proceeds by

- (A) pointing out that a certain attitude would presumably be adopted in one situation, in order to support the claim that a similar attitude would be justified in an analogous situation
- (B) drawing an analogy between an attitude commonly adopted in one situation and a different attitude commonly adopted in another situation, and establishing that the latter attitude is better justified than the former
- (C) inferring that an attitude would be justified in all situations of a given type on the grounds that this attitude is justified in a hypothetical situation of that type
- (D) calling into question a certain type of evidence by drawing an analogy between that evidence and other evidence that the argument shows is usually false
- (E) calling into question the motives of those presenting certain information, and concluding for this reason that the information is likely to be false

13. Art theft from museums is on the rise. Most stolen art is sold to wealthy private collectors. Consequently, since thieves steal what their customers are most interested in buying, museums ought to focus more of their security on their most valuable pieces.

The argument depends on assuming which one of the following?

- (A) Art thieves steal both valuable and not-so-valuable art.
- (B) Art pieces that are not very valuable are not very much in demand by wealthy private collectors.
- (C) Art thieves steal primarily from museums that are poorly secured.
- (D) Most museums provide the same amount of security for valuable and not-so-valuable art.
- (E) Wealthy private collectors sometimes sell their stolen art to other wealthy private collectors.

14. Insufficient rain can cause crops to falter and agricultural prices to rise. Records indicate that during a certain nation's recent crisis, faltering crops and rising agricultural prices prompted the government to take over food distribution in an effort to prevent starvation. Thus, the weather must have played an important role in bringing about the crisis.

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

- (A) concludes, merely from the fact that the period of insufficient rain occurred before the nation's crisis, that insufficient rain caused the nation's crisis
  - (B) fails to take into account the possibility that the scarcity was not severe enough to justify the government's taking over food distribution
  - (C) uses the term "crisis" equivocally in the reasoning, referring to both a political crisis and an economic crisis
  - (D) infers, merely from the fact that one event could have caused a second event, that the first event in fact caused the second
  - (E) takes for granted that any condition that is necessary for an increase in agricultural prices is also sufficient for such an increase
15. The cost of a semester's tuition at a certain university is based on the number of courses in which a student enrolls that semester. Although the cost per course at that university has not risen in four years, many of its students who could afford the tuition when they first enrolled now claim they can no longer afford it.

Each of the following, if true, helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy above EXCEPT:

- (A) Faculty salaries at the university have risen slightly over the past four years.
- (B) The number of courses per semester for which full-time students are required to enroll is higher this year than any time in the past.
- (C) The cost of living in the vicinity of the university has risen over the last two years.
- (D) The university awards new students a large number of scholarships that are renewed each year for the students who maintain high grade averages.
- (E) The university has turned many of its part-time office jobs, for which students had generally been hired, into full-time, nonstudent positions.

16. People are not happy unless they feel that they are needed by others. Most people in modern society, however, can achieve a feeling of indispensability only within the sphere of family and friendship, because almost everyone knows that his or her job could be done by any one of thousands of others.

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

- (A) People who realize that others could fill their occupational roles as ably as they do themselves cannot achieve any happiness in their lives.
  - (B) The nature of modern society actually undermines the importance of family life to an individual's happiness.
  - (C) Most people in modern society are happy in their private lives even if they are not happy in their jobs.
  - (D) A majority of people in modern society do not appreciate having the jobs that they do have.
  - (E) Fewer than a majority of people in modern society can find happiness outside the sphere of private interpersonal relationships.
17. Art critic: Criticism focuses on two issues: first, whether the value of an artwork is intrinsic to the work; and second, whether judgments about an artwork's quality are objective rather than merely matters of taste. These issues are related, for if an artwork's value is not intrinsic, then it must be extrinsic, and thus judgments about the quality of the work can only be a matter of taste.

The art critic's reasoning is most vulnerable to the criticism that it takes for granted that

- (A) judgments about the quality of an artwork are always a matter of taste
- (B) people sometimes agree about judgments that are only matters of taste
- (C) judgments about extrinsic value cannot be objective
- (D) judgments about intrinsic value are always objective
- (E) an artwork's value is sometimes intrinsic to it

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

18. Decentralization enables divisions of a large institution to function autonomously. This always permits more realistic planning and strongly encourages innovation, since the people responsible for decision making are directly involved in implementing the policies they design. Decentralization also permits the central administration to focus on institution-wide issues without being overwhelmed by the details of daily operations.

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

- (A) In large institutions whose divisions do not function autonomously, planning is not maximally realistic.
  - (B) Innovation is not always encouraged in large centralized institutions.
  - (C) For large institutions the advantages of decentralization outweigh its disadvantages.
  - (D) The central administrations of large institutions are usually partially responsible for most of the details of daily operations.
  - (E) The people directly involved in implementing policies are always able to make innovative and realistic policy decisions.
19. According to some astronomers, Earth is struck by a meteorite large enough to cause an ice age on an average of once every 100 million years. The last such incident occurred nearly 100 million years ago, so we can expect that Earth will be struck by such a meteorite in the near future. This clearly warrants funding to determine whether there is a means to protect our planet from such meteorite strikes.

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

- (A) makes a bold prescription on the basis of evidence that establishes only a high probability for a disastrous event
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that the probability of a chance event's occurring is not affected by whether the event has occurred during a period in which it would be expected to occur
- (C) moves from evidence about the average frequency of an event to a specific prediction about when the next such event will occur
- (D) fails to specify the likelihood that, if such a meteorite should strike Earth, the meteorite would indeed cause an ice age
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that some feasible means can be found to deter large meteorite strikes

20. Polling data reveal that an overwhelming majority of nine-year-olds can correctly identify the logos of major cigarette brands. However, of those nine-year-olds who recognize such logos, less than 1 percent smoke. Therefore, there is little or no connection between recognition of cigarette brand logos and smoking.

Which one of the following uses flawed reasoning most similar to the flawed reasoning above?

- (A) The concern about the long-term effect on dolphins of small quantities of mercury in the ocean is unfounded. During a three-month observation period, 1,000 dolphins were exposed to small quantities of mercury in seawater, with no effect on the animals.
- (B) Many ten-year-olds dream of becoming actors. Yet it is not likely they will seriously consider becoming actors, because most parents discourage their children from pursuing such a highly competitive career.
- (C) Most dentists recommend using fluoride to reduce the incidence of cavities, but few recommend giving up candy entirely; so, using fluoride is probably more effective in preventing cavities than is avoiding sweets.
- (D) A large percentage of men exercise moderately throughout their lives, but the average life span of those who do so is not significantly greater than of those who get little or no exercise. So there is little or no correlation between moderate exercise and good health.
- (E) Most people cannot name their legislative representatives. Nonetheless, this is insignificant, for when queried, most of them displayed an adequate command of current political issues.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Etiquette firmly opposes both obscene and malicious talk, but this does not imply that speech needs to be restricted by law. Etiquette does not necessarily even oppose the expression of offensive ideas. Rather, it dictates that there are situations in which the expression of potentially offensive, disturbing, or controversial ideas is inappropriate and that, where appropriate, the expression and discussion of such ideas is to be done in a civil manner.

Which one of the following judgments most closely corresponds to the principles of etiquette stated above?

- (A) Neighbors should not be gruff or unfriendly to one another when they meet on the street.
  - (B) When prosecutors elicit testimony from a cooperative witness they should do so without intensive questioning.
  - (C) There should be restrictions on speech only if a large majority of the population finds the speech offensive and hateful.
  - (D) The journalists at a news conference should not ask a politician potentially embarrassing questions about a controversial policy issue.
  - (E) The moderator of a panel discussion of a divisive moral issue should not allow participants to engage in name-calling.
22. The only preexisting recordings that are transferred onto compact disc are those that record companies believe will sell well enough on compact disc to be profitable. So, most classic jazz recordings will not be transferred onto compact disc, because few classic jazz recordings are played on the radio.

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

- (A) Few of the preexisting recordings that record companies believe can be profitably transferred to compact disc are classic jazz recordings.
- (B) Few compact discs featuring classic jazz recordings are played on the radio.
- (C) The only recordings that are played on the radio are ones that record companies believe can be profitably sold as compact discs.
- (D) Most record companies are less interested in preserving classic jazz recordings than in making a profit.
- (E) No recording that is not played on the radio is one that record companies believe would be profitable if transferred to compact disc.

23. Agricultural economist: Over the past several years, increases in worldwide grain production have virtually ceased. Further increases will be extremely difficult; most usable farmland is already being farmed with near-maximal efficiency. But worldwide demand for grain has been increasing steadily, due largely to continuing population growth. Hence, a severe worldwide grain shortage is likely.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the agricultural economist's argument by the claim that further increases in worldwide grain production will be extremely difficult?

- (A) It is one of the two conclusions drawn by the agricultural economist, neither of which is used to provide support for the other.
- (B) It is a description of a phenomenon, a causal explanation of which is the main conclusion of the argument.
- (C) It is the only premise offered in support of the argument's main conclusion.
- (D) It is a prediction for which the agricultural economist's first claim is offered as the primary justification.
- (E) It is an intermediate conclusion that is presented as evidence for the argument's main conclusion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



24. Bardis: Extensive research shows that television advertisements affect the buying habits of consumers. Some people conclude from this that violent television imagery sometimes causes violent behavior. But the effectiveness of television advertisements could be a result of those televised images being specifically designed to alter buying habits, whereas television violence is not designed to cause violent behavior. Hence we can safely conclude that violent television imagery does not cause violence.

The reasoning in Bardis's argument is flawed because that argument

- (A) relies on an illegitimate inference from the fact that advertisements can change behavior to the claim that advertisements can cause violent behavior
- (B) fails to distinguish a type of behavior from a type of stimulus that may or may not affect behavior
- (C) undermines its own position by questioning the persuasive power of television advertising
- (D) concludes that a claim is false on the basis of one purported fault in an argument in favor of that claim
- (E) fails to consider the possibility that the argument it disputes is intended to address a separate issue

25. Sarah: Our regulations for staff review are vague and thus difficult to interpret. For instance, the regulations state that a staff member who is performing unsatisfactorily will face dismissal, but they fail to define unsatisfactory performance. Thus, some staff may be dismissed merely because their personal views conflict with those of their supervisors.

Which one of the following generalizations, if applicable to Sarah's company, most helps to justify her reasoning?

- (A) Performance that falls only somewhat below expectations results in disciplinary measures short of dismissal.
- (B) Interpreting regulations is a prerogative that belongs solely to supervisors.
- (C) A vague regulation can be used to make those subject to it answer for their performance.
- (D) A vague regulation can be used to keep those subject to it in subordinate positions.
- (E) Employees usually consider specific regulations to be fairer than vague regulations.

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.

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

Ronald Dworkin, *Taking Rights Seriously*. ©1977 by Pantheon Books.

James H. March, ed., *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. ©1988 by Hurtig Publishers Ltd.

Christopher B. Ogden, "What Kinds of Help?" ©1993 by Time Inc.

Edmund D. Pellegrino, MD, "Ethics: Rethinking the Hippocratic Oath." ©1996 by the American Medical Association.

Norman Solomon, *Hidden Agenda*. ©1995 by San Francisco Bay Guardian Co., Inc.

Carol Kaesuk Yoon, "Pariahs of the Fungal World, Lichens Finally Get Some Respect." ©June 13, 1995 by The New York Times.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

An architectural firm is growing dramatically and needs additional space. The firm is deciding whether to expand and remodel its present building near the center of the city or to build a new building on the city's outskirts. Write an argument in favor of choosing one option over the other, based on the following considerations:

- The firm needs to economically provide functional, convenient, and comfortable workspace for its growing staff.
- The firm wants to create an architecturally noteworthy showplace building to make a statement to prospective clients and enhance its image and reputation.

The firm is presently housed in an architecturally important historic building that has become associated with the firm's image. The building is in a popular, historic neighborhood of the city near the business district and public transportation. However, parking is difficult and quite costly. Expansion and remodeling would have to meet the stringent restrictions of the historic district, limiting the design options and adding to the complexity of the construction. The project would spotlight two of the firm's strengths: designing building additions that aesthetically complement existing structures, and creating modern working spaces in older buildings. The firm has a strong reputation for such work and dominates that type of business in the city, which has a large stock of older buildings.

Alternatively, the firm can build a new building on the outskirts of the city in its own distinctive architectural style, which integrates a building with its landscape and surroundings. A new building would require purchasing land, but it would provide more space than the alternative, and the lack of architectural constraints would allow for more design freedom and greater efficiency in creating working space. However, the city's outskirts are not well served by public transportation and many employees who drive to work would face longer commutes as well. There would, however, be plenty of room for on-site parking. The firm believes that the majority of the future architectural work in the area will be new buildings outside the city.

[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 45**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	97	99
179	96	96
178	95	95
177	94	94
176	93	93
175	92	92
174	91	91
173	90	90
172	89	89
171	88	88
170	87	87
169	86	86
168	85	85
167	83	84
166	82	82
165	81	81
164	79	80
163	78	78
162	76	77
161	75	75
160	73	74
159	71	72
158	70	70
157	68	69
156	66	67
155	65	65
154	63	64
153	61	62
152	59	60
151	58	58
150	56	57
149	54	55
148	53	53
147	51	52
146	49	50
145	48	48
144	46	47
143	44	45
142	43	43
141	41	42
140	40	40
139	38	39
138	37	37
137	35	36
136	34	34
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134	31	31
133	29	30
132	28	28
131	27	27
130	25	26
129	24	24
128	23	23
127	21	22
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	17	18
123	16	16
122	14	15
121	—*	—*
120	0	13

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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

\*Item removed from scoring.



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