



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 6

TEST ID: LL3006



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■ Reading Comprehension	SECTION I
■ Logical Reasoning	SECTION II
■ Logical Reasoning	SECTION III
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SECTION I

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.

- The Taft-Hartley Act, passed by the United States Congress in 1947, gave states the power to enact “right-to-work” legislation that prohibits union shop agreements. According to such an
- (5) agreement, a labor union negotiates wages and working conditions for all workers in a business, and all workers are required to belong to the union. Since 1947, 20 states have adopted right-to-work laws. Much of the literature concerning
- (10) right-to-work laws implies that such legislation has not actually had a significant impact. This point of view, however, has not gone uncriticized. Thomas M. Carroll has proposed that the conclusions drawn by previous researchers are attributable to
- (15) their myopic focus on the premise that, unless right-to-work laws significantly reduce union membership within a state, they have no effect. Carroll argues that the right-to-work laws “do matter” in that such laws generate differences in
- (20) real wages across states. Specifically, Carroll indicates that while right-to-work laws may not “destroy” unions by reducing the absolute number of unionized workers, they do impede the spread of unions and thereby reduce wages within
- (25) right-to-work states. Because the countervailing power of unions is weakened in right-to-work states, manufacturers and their suppliers can act collusively in competitive labor markets, thus lowering wages in the affected industries.
- (30) Such a finding has important implications regarding the demographics of employment and wages in right-to-work states. Specifically, if right-to-work laws lower wages by weakening union power, minority workers can be expected to
- (35) suffer a relatively greater economic disadvantage in right-to-work states than in union shop states. This is so because, contrary to what was once thought, unions tend to have a significant positive impact on the economic position of minority workers,
- (40) especially Black workers, relative to White workers. Most studies concerned with the impact of unionism on the Black worker’s economic position relative to the White worker’s have concentrated on the changes in Black wages due to union membership. That is,
- (45) they have concentrated on union *versus* nonunion wage differentials within certain occupational groups. In a pioneering study, however, Ashenfelter finds that these studies overlook an important fact: although craft unionism increases the
- (50) differential between the wages of White workers and Black workers due to the traditional exclusion of minority workers from unions in the craft sectors of the labor market, strong positive wage gains are made by Black workers within industrial unions.
- (55) In fact, Ashenfelter estimates that industrial unionism decreases the differential between the wages of Black workers and White workers by about 3 percent. If state right-to-work laws weaken the economic power of unions to raise wages, Black
- (60) workers will experience a disproportionate decline in their relative wage positions. Black workers in right-to-work states would therefore experience a decline in their relative economic positions unless there is strong economic growth in right-to-work
- (65) states, creating labor shortages and thereby driving up wages.
1. The reasoning behind the “literature” (line 9), as that reasoning is presented in the passage, is most analogous to the reasoning behind which one of the following situations?
- (A) A law is proposed that benefits many but disadvantages a few; those advocating passage of the law argue that the disadvantages to a few are not so serious that the benefits should be denied to many.
- (B) A new tax on certain categories of consumer items is proposed; those in favor of the tax argue that those affected by the tax are well able to pay it, since the items taxed are luxury items.
- (C) A college sets strict course requirements that every student must complete before graduating; students already enrolled argue that it is unfair for the new requirements to apply to those enrolled before the change.
- (D) The personnel office of a company designs a promotion policy requiring that all promotions become effective on January 1; the managers protest that such a policy means that they cannot respond fast enough to changes in staffing needs.
- (E) A fare increase in a public transportation system does not significantly reduce the number of fares sold; the management of the public transportation system asserts, therefore, that the fare hike has had no negative effects.

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2. According to the passage, which one of the following is true of Carroll's study?
- (A) It implies that right-to-work laws have had a negligible effect on workers in right-to-work states.
 - (B) It demonstrates that right-to-work laws have significantly decreased union membership from what it once was in right-to-work states.
 - (C) It argues that right-to-work laws have affected wages in right-to-work states.
 - (D) It supports the findings of most earlier researchers.
 - (E) It explains the mechanisms by which collusion between manufacturers and suppliers is accomplished.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which one of the following about craft unions?
- (A) Craft unions have been successful in ensuring that the wages of their members remain higher than the wages of nonunion workers in the same occupational groups.
 - (B) The number of minority workers joining craft unions has increased sharply in states that have not adopted right-to-work legislation.
 - (C) Wages for workers belonging to craft unions have generally risen faster and more steadily than wages for workers belonging to industrial unions.
 - (D) The wages of workers belonging to craft unions have not been significantly affected by right-to-work legislation, although the wages of workers belonging to industrial unions have been negatively affected.
 - (E) The wages of workers belonging to craft unions are more likely to be driven up in the event of labor shortages than are the wages of workers belonging to industrial unions.
4. Which one of the following best describes the effect industrial unionism has had on the wages of Black workers relative to those of White workers, as that effect is presented in the passage?
- (A) Prior to 1947, industrial unionism had little effect on the wages of Black workers relative to those of White workers; since 1947, it has had a slight positive effect.
 - (B) Prior to 1947, industrial unionism had a strong positive effect on the wages of Black workers relative to those of White workers; since 1947, it has had little effect.
 - (C) Prior to 1947, industrial unionism had a negative effect on the wages of Black workers relative to those of White workers; since 1947, it has had a significant positive effect.
 - (D) Industrial unionism has contributed moderately to an increase in the wage differential between Black workers and White workers.
 - (E) Industrial unionism has contributed strongly to a 3 percent decrease in the wage differential between Black workers and White workers.
5. According to the passage, which one of the following could counteract the effects of a decrease in unions' economic power to raise wages in right-to-work states?
- (A) a decrease in the number of union shop agreements
 - (B) strong economic growth that creates labor shortages
 - (C) a decrease in membership in craft unions
 - (D) the merging of large industrial unions
 - (E) a decline in the craft sectors of the labor market
6. Which one of the following best describes the passage as a whole?
- (A) an overview of a problem in research methodology and a recommended solution to that problem
 - (B) a comparison of two competing theories and a suggestion for reconciling them
 - (C) a critique of certain legislation and a proposal for modification of that legislation
 - (D) a review of research that challenges the conclusions of earlier researchers
 - (E) a presentation of a specific case that confirms the findings of an earlier study

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In the late nineteenth century, the need for women physicians in missionary hospitals in Canton, China, led to expanded opportunities for both Western and Chinese women. The presence of

- (5) Western women as medical missionaries in China was made possible by certain changes within the Western missionary movement. Beginning in the 1870s, increasingly large numbers of women were forming women's foreign mission societies
- (10) dedicated to the support of women's foreign mission work. Beyond giving the women who organized the societies a formal activity outside their home circles, these organizations enabled an increasing number of single women missionaries
- (15) (as opposed to women who were part of the more typical husband-wife missionary teams) to work abroad. Before the formation of these women's organizations, mission funds had been collected by ministers and other church leaders, most of whom
- (20) emphasized local parish work. What money was spent on foreign missions was under the control of exclusively male foreign mission boards whose members were uniformly uneasy about the new idea of sending single women out into the mission field.
- (25) But as women's groups began raising impressive amounts of money donated specifically in support of single women missionaries, the home churches bowed both to women's changing roles at home and to increasing numbers of single professional
- (30) missionary women abroad.

Although the idea of employing a woman physician was a daring one for most Western missionaries in China, the advantages of a well-trained Western woman physician could not be

- (35) ignored by Canton mission hospital administrators. A woman physician could attend women patients without offending any of the accepted conventions of female modesty. Eventually, some of these women were able to found and head separate
- (40) women's medical institutions, thereby gaining access to professional responsibilities far beyond those available to them at home.

These developments also led to the attainment of valuable training and status by a significant

- (45) number of Chinese women. The presence of women physicians in Canton mission hospitals led many Chinese women to avail themselves of Western medicine who might otherwise have failed to do so because of their culture's emphasis on physical
- (50) modesty. In order to provide enough women physicians for these patients, growing numbers of young Chinese women were given instruction in medicine. This enabled them to earn an independent income, something that was then
- (55) largely unavailable to women within traditional Chinese society. Many women graduates were eventually able to go out on their own into private practice, freeing themselves of dependence upon the mission community.

- (60) The most important result of these opportunities

was the establishment of clear evidence of women's abilities and strengths, clear reasons for affording women expanded opportunities, and clear role models for how these abilities and responsibilities

- (65) might be exercised.
7. Which one of the following statements about Western women missionaries working abroad can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) There were very few women involved in foreign missionary work before the 1870s.
- (B) Most women working abroad as missionaries before the 1870s were financed by women's foreign mission societies.
- (C) Most women employed in mission hospitals abroad before the 1870s were trained as nurses rather than as physicians.
- (D) The majority of professional women missionaries working abroad before the 1870s were located in Canton, China.
- (E) Most women missionaries working abroad before the 1870s were married to men who were also missionaries.
8. The author mentions that most foreign mission boards were exclusively male most probably in order to
- (A) contrast foreign mission boards with the boards of secular organizations sending aid to China
- (B) explain the policy of foreign mission boards toward training Chinese women in medicine
- (C) justify the preference of foreign mission boards for professionally qualified missionaries
- (D) help account for the attitude of foreign mission boards towards sending single women missionaries abroad
- (E) differentiate foreign mission boards from boards directing parish work at home

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9. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) A situation is described, conditions that brought about the situation are explained, and results of the situation are enumerated.
 - (B) An assertion is made, statements supporting and refuting the assertion are examined, and a conclusion is drawn.
 - (C) An obstacle is identified, a variety of possible ways to overcome the obstacle are presented, and an opinion is ventured.
 - (D) A predicament is outlined, factors leading up to the predicament are scrutinized, and a tentative resolution of the predicament is recommended.
 - (E) A development is analyzed, the drawbacks and advantages accompanying the development are contrasted, and an eventual outcome is predicted.
10. Which one of the following, if true, would most undermine the author's analysis of the reason for the increasing number of single women missionaries sent abroad beginning in the 1870s?
- (A) The Western church boards that sent the greatest number of single women missionaries abroad had not received any financial support from women's auxiliary groups.
 - (B) The women who were sent abroad as missionary physicians had been raised in families with a strong history of missionary commitment.
 - (C) Most of the single missionary women sent abroad were trained as teachers and translators rather than as medical practitioners.
 - (D) The Western church boards tended to send abroad single missionary women who had previously been active in local parish work.
 - (E) None of the single missionary women who were sent abroad were active members of foreign mission boards.
11. According to the passage, which one of the following was a factor in the acceptance of Western women as physicians in mission hospitals in Canton, China?
- (A) the number of male physicians practicing in that region
 - (B) the specific women's foreign mission society that supplied the funding
 - (C) the specific home parishes from which the missionary women came
 - (D) the cultural conventions of the host society
 - (E) the relations between the foreign mission boards and the hospital administrators
12. The passage suggests which one of the following about medical practices in late-nineteenth-century Canton, China?
- (A) There was great suspicion of non-Chinese medical practices.
 - (B) Medical care was more often administered in the home than in hospitals.
 - (C) It was customary for women physicians to donate a portion of their income for the maintenance of their extended family.
 - (D) It was not customary for female patients to be treated by male physicians.
 - (E) Young women tended to be afforded as many educational opportunities in medicine as young men were.

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In recent years the early music movement, which advocates performing a work as it was performed at the time of its composition, has taken on the character of a crusade, particularly as it has moved beyond the sphere of medieval and baroque music and into music from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven. Granted, knowledge about the experience of playing old music on now-obsolete instruments has been of inestimable value to scholars. Nevertheless, the early music approach to performance raises profound and troubling questions.

- Early music advocates assume that composers write only for the instruments available to them, but evidence suggests that composers of Beethoven's stature imagined extraordinarily high and low notes as part of their compositions, even when they recognized that such notes could not be played on instruments available at the time. In the score of Beethoven's first piano concerto, there is a "wrong" note, a high F-natural where the melody obviously calls for a high F-sharp, but pianos did not have this high an F-sharp when Beethoven composed the concerto. Because Beethoven once expressed a desire to revise his early works to exploit the extended range of pianos that became available to him some years later, it seems likely that he would have played the F-sharp if given the opportunity. To use a piano exactly contemporary with the work's composition would require playing a note that was probably frustrating for Beethoven himself to have had to play.

- In addition, early music advocates often inadvertently divorce music and its performance from the life of which they were, and are, a part. The discovery that Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies were conducted during their lifetimes by a pianist who played the chords to keep the orchestra together has given rise to early music recordings in which a piano can be heard obtrusively in the foreground, despite evidence indicating that the orchestral piano was virtually inaudible to audiences at eighteenth-century concerts and was dropped as musically unnecessary when a better way to beat time was found. And although in the early nineteenth century the first three movements (sections) of Mozart's and Beethoven's symphonies were often played faster, and the last movement slower, than today, this difference can readily be explained by the fact that at that time audiences applauded at the end of each movement, rather than withholding applause until the end of the entire work. As a result, musicians were not forced into extra brilliance in the finale in order to generate applause, as they are now. To restore the original tempo of these symphonies represents an irrational denial of the fact that our concepts of musical intensity and excitement have, quite simply, changed.

13. It can be inferred from the passage that by "a piano exactly contemporary" (line 30) with the composition of Beethoven's first piano concerto, the author means the kind of piano that was
- (A) designed to be inaudible to the audience when used by conductors of orchestras
 - (B) incapable of playing the high F-natural that is in the score of Beethoven's original version of the concerto
 - (C) unavailable to Mozart and Haydn
 - (D) incapable of playing the high F-sharp that the melody of the concerto calls for
 - (E) influential in Beethoven's decision to revise his early compositions
14. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The early music movement has yet to resolve a number of troubling questions regarding its approach to the performance of music.
 - (B) The early music movement, while largely successful in its approach to the performance of medieval and baroque music, has yet to justify its use of obsolete instruments in the performance of music by Beethoven and Mozart.
 - (C) The early music approach to performance often assumes that composers write music that is perfectly tailored to the limitations of the instruments on which it will be performed during their lifetimes.
 - (D) Although advocates of early music know much about the instruments used to perform music at the time it was composed, they lack information regarding how the style of such performances has changed since such music was written.
 - (E) The early music movement has not yet fully exploited the knowledge that it has gained from playing music on instruments available at the time such music was composed.
15. In the second paragraph, the author discusses Beethoven's first piano concerto primarily in order to
- (A) illustrate how piano music began to change in response to the extended range of pianos that became available during Beethoven's lifetime
 - (B) illustrate how Beethoven's work failed to anticipate the changes in the design of instruments that were about to be made during his lifetime
 - (C) suggest that early music advocates commonly perform music using scores that do not reflect revisions made to the music years after it was originally composed
 - (D) illustrate how composers like Beethoven sometimes composed music that called for notes that could not be played on instruments that were currently available
 - (E) provide an example of a piano composition that is especially amenable to being played on pianos available at the time the music was composed

16. The author suggests that the final movements of symphonies by Mozart and Beethoven might be played more slowly by today's orchestras if which one of the following were to occur?
- (A) orchestras were to use instruments no more advanced in design than those used by orchestras at the time Mozart and Beethoven composed their symphonies
 - (B) audiences were to return to the custom of applauding at the end of each movement of a symphony
 - (C) audiences were to reserve their most enthusiastic applause for the most brilliantly played finales
 - (D) conductors were to return to the practice of playing the chords on an orchestral piano to keep the orchestra together
 - (E) conductors were to conduct the symphonies in the manner in which Beethoven and Mozart had conducted them
17. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph?
- (A) A generalization is made, evidence undermining it is presented, and a conclusion rejecting it is then drawn.
 - (B) A criticism is stated and then elaborated with two supporting examples.
 - (C) An assumption is identified and then evidence undermining its validity is presented.
 - (D) An assertion is made and evidence frequently provided in support of it is then critically evaluated.
 - (E) Two specific cases are presented and then a conclusion regarding their significance is drawn.
18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's explanation in lines 50-54 would be most weakened if which one of the following were true?
- (A) Musicians who perform in modern orchestras generally receive more extensive training than did their nineteenth-century counterparts.
 - (B) Breaks between the movements of symphonies performed during the early nineteenth century often lasted longer than they do today because nineteenth-century musicians needed to retune their instruments between each movement.
 - (C) Early nineteenth-century orchestral musicians were generally as concerned with the audience's response to their music as are the musicians who perform today in modern orchestras.
 - (D) Early nineteenth-century audiences applauded only perfunctorily after the first three movements of symphonies and conventionally withheld their most enthusiastic applause until the final movement was completed.
 - (E) Early nineteenth-century audiences were generally more knowledgeable about music than are their modern counterparts.
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which one of the following assertions regarding the early music recordings mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (A) These recordings fail to recognize that the last movements of Haydn's and Mozart's symphonies were often played slower in the eighteenth century than they are played today.
 - (B) These recordings betray the influence of baroque musical styles on those early music advocates who have recently turned their attention to the music of Haydn and Mozart.
 - (C) By making audible the sound of an orchestral piano that was inaudible in eighteenth-century performances, these recordings attempt to achieve aesthetic integrity at the expense of historical authenticity.
 - (D) By making audible the sound of an orchestral piano that was inaudible in eighteenth-century performances, these recordings unwittingly create music that is unlike what eighteenth-century audiences heard.
 - (E) These recordings suggest that at least some advocates of early music recognize that concepts of musical intensity and excitement have changed since Haydn and Mozart composed their symphonies.
20. The author suggests that the modern audience's tendency to withhold applause until the end of a symphony's performance is primarily related to which one of the following?
- (A) the replacement of the orchestral piano as a method of keeping the orchestra together
 - (B) a gradual increase since the time of Mozart and Beethoven in audiences' expectations regarding the ability of orchestral musicians
 - (C) a change since the early nineteenth century in audiences' concepts of musical excitement and intensity
 - (D) a more sophisticated appreciation of the structural integrity of the symphony as a piece of music
 - (E) the tendency of orchestral musicians to employ their most brilliant effects in the early movements of symphonies composed by Mozart and Beethoven

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Although the United States steel industry faces widely publicized economic problems that have eroded its steel production capacity, not all branches of the industry have been equally affected. The steel

- (5) industry is not monolithic: it includes integrated producers, minimills, and specialty-steel mills. The integrated producers start with iron ore and coal and produce a wide assortment of shaped steels. The minimills reprocess scrap steel into a limited
- (10) range of low-quality products, such as reinforcing rods for concrete. The specialty-steel mills are similar to minimills in that they tend to be smaller than the integrated producers and are based on scrap, but they manufacture much more expensive
- (15) products than minimills do and commonly have an active in-house research-and-development effort.

Both minimills and specialty-steel mills have succeeded in avoiding the worst of the economic difficulties that are afflicting integrated steel

(20) producers, and some of the mills are quite profitable. Both take advantage of new technology for refining and casting steel, such as continuous casting, as soon as it becomes available. The minimills concentrate on producing a narrow range

(25) of products for sale in their immediate geographic area, whereas specialty-steel mills preserve flexibility in their operations in order to fulfill a customer's particular specifications.

- Among the factors that constrain the
- (30) competitiveness of integrated producers are excessive labor, energy, and capital costs, as well as manufacturing inflexibility. Their equipment is old and less automated, and does not incorporate many of the latest refinements in steelmaking technology.
- (35) (For example, only about half of the United States integrated producers have continuous casters, which combine pouring and rolling into one operation and thus save the cost of separate rolling equipment.) One might conclude that the older,
- (40) labor-intensive machinery still operating in United States integrated plants is at fault for the poor performance of the United States industry, but this cannot explain why Japanese integrated producers, who produce a higher-quality product using less
- (45) energy and labor, are also experiencing economic trouble. The fact is that the common technological denominator of integrated producers is an inherently inefficient process that is still rooted in the nineteenth century.

- (50) Integrated producers have been unable to compete successfully with minimills because the minimills, like specialty-steel mills, have dispensed almost entirely with the archaic energy- and capital-intensive front end of integrated steelmaking:
- (55) the iron-smelting process, including the mining and preparation of the raw materials and the blast-furnace operation. In addition, minimills have found a profitable way to market steel products: as indicated above, they sell their finished products
- (60) locally, thereby reducing transportation costs, and

concentrate on a limited range of shapes and sizes within a narrow group of products that can be manufactured economically. For these reasons, minimills have been able to avoid the economic

(65) decline affecting integrated steel producers.

21. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) United States steel producers face economic problems that are shared by producers in other nations.
- (B) Minimills are the most successful steel producers because they best meet market demands for cheap steel.
- (C) Minimills and specialty-steel mills are more economically competitive than integrated producers because they use new technology and avoid the costs of the iron-smelting process.
- (D) United States steel producers are experiencing an economic decline that can be traced back to the nineteenth century.
- (E) New steelmaking technologies such as continuous casting will replace blast-furnace operations to reverse the decline in United States steel production.
22. The author mentions all of the following as features of minimills EXCEPT
- (A) flexibility in their operations
- (B) local sale of their products
- (C) avoidance of mining operations
- (D) use of new steel-refining technology
- (E) a limited range of low-quality products
23. The author of the passage refers to "Japanese integrated producers" (line 43) primarily in order to support the view that
- (A) different economic difficulties face the steel industries of different nations
- (B) not all integrated producers share a common technological denominator
- (C) labor-intensive machinery cannot be blamed for the economic condition of United States integrated steel producers
- (D) modern steelmaking technology is generally labor- and energy-efficient
- (E) labor-intensive machinery is an economic burden on United States integrated steel producers

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24. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the third paragraph?
- (A) A hypothesis is proposed and supported; then an opposing view is presented and criticized.
 - (B) A debate is described and illustrated; then a contrast is made and the debate is resolved.
 - (C) A dilemma is described and cited as evidence for a broader criticism.
 - (D) A proposition is stated and argued, then rejected in favor of a more general statement, which is supported with additional evidence.
 - (E) General statements are made and details given; then an explanation is proposed and rejected, and an alternative is offered.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that United States specialty-steel mills generally differ from integrated steel producers in that the specialty-steel mills
- (A) sell products in a restricted geographical area
 - (B) share the economic troubles of the minimills
 - (C) resemble specialty-steel mills found in Japan
 - (D) concentrate on producing a narrow range of products
 - (E) do not operate blast furnaces
26. Each of the following describes an industry facing a problem also experienced by United States integrated steel producers EXCEPT
- (A) a paper-manufacturing company that experiences difficulty in obtaining enough timber and other raw materials to meet its orders
 - (B) a food-canning plant whose canning machines must constantly be tended by human operators
 - (C) a textile firm that spends heavily on capital equipment and energy to process raw cotton before it is turned into fabric
 - (D) a window-glass manufacturer that is unable to produce quickly different varieties of glass with special features required by certain customers
 - (E) a leather-goods company whose hand-operated cutting and stitching machines were manufactured in Italy in the 1920s
27. Which one of the following, if true, would best serve as supporting evidence for the author's explanation of the economic condition of integrated steel producers?
- (A) Those nations that derive a larger percentage of their annual steel production from minimills than the United States does also have a smaller per capita trade deficit.
 - (B) Many integrated steel producers are as adept as the specialty-steel mills at producing high-quality products to meet customer specifications.
 - (C) Integrated steel producers in the United States are rapidly adopting the production methods of Japanese integrated producers.
 - (D) Integrated steel producers in the United States are now attempting to develop a worldwide market by advertising heavily.
 - (E) Those nations in which iron-smelting operations are carried out independently of steel production must heavily subsidize those operations in order to make them profitable.

S T O P

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

SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

Directions: 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 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. A law that is not consistently enforced does not serve its purpose. Law without enforcement is not law; it is merely statute—a promise of law. To institute real law is not merely to declare that such and such behavior is forbidden; it is also to punish those who violate that edict. Furthermore, those who enforce law must punish without favor for their friends or malice for their enemies. To punish only those one dislikes while forgiving others is not to enforce law but to engage in the arbitrary and unjust exercise of power.

The main point of the passage is that instituting real law consists in

- (A) the exercise of power
 - (B) authorizing the enforcement of punishments
 - (C) the unbiased punishment of prohibited behavior
 - (D) understanding the purpose of law
 - (E) clearly defining unacceptable behavior
2. Physiological research has uncovered disturbing evidence linking a number of structural disorders to jogging. Among the ailments seemingly connected with this now-popular sport are spinal disk displacements, stress fractures of the feet and ankles, knee and hip joint deterioration, and tendonitis. Furthermore, these injuries do not occur exclusively among beginning runners—veteran joggers suffer an equal percentage of injuries. What the accumulating data suggest is that the human anatomy is not able to withstand the stresses of jogging.

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

- (A) The link between jogging and certain structural disorders appears to be a causal one.
- (B) Jogging causes more serious disorders than other sports.
- (C) The jogger's level of experience is a factor determining the likelihood of a jogging injury.
- (D) Some sports are safer for the human body than jogging.
- (E) The human species is not very durable.

3. All students at Pitcombe College were asked to label themselves conservative, liberal, or middle-of-the-road politically. Of the students, 25 percent labeled themselves conservative, 24 percent labeled themselves liberal, and 51 percent labeled themselves middle-of-the-road. When asked about a particular set of issues, however, 77 percent of the students endorsed what is generally regarded as a liberal position.

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

- (A) All students who labeled themselves liberal endorsed what is generally regarded as a liberal position on that set of issues.
- (B) More students who labeled themselves middle-of-the-road than students who labeled themselves liberal opposed what is generally regarded as a liberal position on that set of issues.
- (C) The majority of students who labeled themselves middle-of-the-road opposed what is generally regarded as a liberal position on that set of issues.
- (D) Some students who labeled themselves conservative endorsed what is generally regarded as a liberal position on that set of issues.
- (E) Some students who labeled themselves liberal endorsed what is generally regarded as a conservative position on that set of issues.

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4. Lenore: It is naive to think that historical explanations can be objective. In evaluating evidence, historians are always influenced by their national, political, and class loyalties.

Victor: Still, the very fact that cases of biased thinking have been detected and sources of bias identified shows that there are people who can maintain objectivity.

Victor's response does not succeed as a rebuttal of Lenore's argument because his response

- (A) displays the same kind of biased thinking as that against which Lenore's argument is directed
- (B) does not address the special case of historians who purposely distort evidence in order to promote their own political objectives
- (C) fails to provide examples of cases in which biased thinking has been detected and the source of that bias identified
- (D) does not consider sources of bias in historical explanation other than those that are due to national, political, and class loyalties.
- (E) overlooks the possibility that those who detect and identify bias are themselves biased in some way

5. The museum's night security guard maintains that the thieves who stole the portrait did not enter the museum at any point at or above ground level. Therefore, the thieves must have gained access to the museum from below ground level.

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

- (A) The rules stipulate the participants in the contest be judged on both form and accuracy. The eventual winner was judged highest in neither category, so there must be a third criterion that judges were free to invoke.
- (B) The store's competitors claim that the store, in selling off the shirts at those prices, neither made any profit nor broke even. Consequently, the store's customers must have been able to buy shirts there at less than the store's cost.
- (C) If the census is to be believed, the percentage of men who are married is higher than the percentage of women who are married. Thus, the census must show a higher number of men than of women overall.
- (D) The product label establishes that this insecticide is safe for both humans and pets. Therefore, the insecticide must also be safe for such wild mammals as deer and rabbits.
- (E) As had generally been expected, not all questionnaires were sent in by the official deadline. It follows that plans must have been made for the processing of questionnaires received late.

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Questions 6–7

High-technology medicine is driving up the nation's health care costs. Recent advances in cataract surgery illustrate why this is occurring. Cataracts are a major cause of blindness, especially in elderly people. Ten years ago, cataract surgery was painful and not always effective. Thanks to the new technology used in cataract surgery, the operation now restores vision dramatically and is less expensive. These two factors have caused the number of cataract operations performed to increase greatly, which has, in turn, driven up the total amount spent on cataract surgery.

6. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Ten years ago, few people had successful cataract surgery.
 - (B) In the long run, the advantages of advanced medical technology are likely to be outweighed by the disadvantages.
 - (C) The total amount spent on cataract surgery has increased because the increased number of people electing to have the surgery more than offsets the decrease in cost per operation.
 - (D) Huge increases in the nation's health care costs are due primarily to increased demand for surgery for older people.
 - (E) Ten years ago, cataract surgery was affordable for more people than it was last year.
7. Each of the following, if true, would support a challenge to the author's explanation of the increase in the number of cataract operations EXCEPT:
- (A) The overall population of the nation has increased from what it was ten years ago.
 - (B) Any one individual's chance of developing cataracts is greater than it was ten years ago.
 - (C) The number of older people has increased during the last ten years.
 - (D) Today, health insurance covers cataract surgery for more people than it did ten years ago.
 - (E) People who have had unsuccessful cataract surgery are left with more seriously impaired vision than they had before the surgery.

8. Some companies in fields where skilled employees are hard to find make signing an "agreement not to compete" a condition of employment. In such an agreement the employee promises not to go to work for a competing firm for a set period after leaving his or her current employer. Courts are increasingly ruling that these agreements are not binding. Yet paradoxically, for people who signed such agreements when working for competing firms, many firms are unwilling to consider hiring them during the period covered by the agreement.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the paradox?

- (A) Many companies will not risk having to become involved in lawsuits, even suits that they expect to have a favorable outcome, because of the associated costs and publicity.
 - (B) In some industries, for example the broadcast media, companies' main source of new employees tends to be people who are already employed by competing firms.
 - (C) Most companies that require their employees to sign agreements not to compete are aware that these documents are not legally binding.
 - (D) Many people who have signed agreements not to compete are unwilling to renege on a promise by going to work for a competing firm.
 - (E) Many companies consider their employees' established relationships with clients and other people outside the company to be valuable company assets.
9. Mary Ann: Our country should, above all, be strong. Strength gains the respect of other countries and makes a country admirable.
- Inez: There are many examples in history of countries that were strong but used their strength to commit atrocities. We should judge a country by the morality of its actions, not by its strength. If the actions are morally good, the country is admirable.

Which one of the following is a presupposition that underlies Inez' argument?

- (A) At least one country is admirable.
- (B) Countries cannot be both strong and moral.
- (C) It is possible to assign moral weight to the actions of countries.
- (D) The citizens of any country believe that whatever their country does is good.
- (E) Countries should impose their standards of morality on other countries by whatever means necessary.

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10. All of John's friends say they know someone who has smoked 40 cigarettes a day for the past 40 years and yet who is really fit and well. John does not know anyone like that and it is quite certain that he is not unique among his friends in this respect.

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

- (A) Smokers often lie about how much they smoke.
 - (B) People often knowingly exaggerate without intending to lie.
 - (C) All John's friends know the same lifelong heavy smoker.
 - (D) Most of John's friends are not telling the truth.
 - (E) Some of John's friends are not telling the truth.
11. For democracy to survive, it is imperative that the average citizen be able to develop informed opinions about important policy issues. In today's society, this means that citizens must be able to develop informed opinions on many scientific subjects, from ecosystems to defense systems. Yet, as scientific knowledge advances, the average citizen is increasingly unable to absorb enough information to develop informed opinions on many important issues.

Of the following, which one follows logically from the passage?

- (A) Scientists have a duty to educate the public.
- (B) The survival of democracy is threatened by the advance of scientific knowledge.
- (C) Every citizen has a duty to and can become scientifically literate.
- (D) The most effective democracy is one that is the most scientifically unsophisticated.
- (E) Democracy will survive if there are at least some citizens who are capable of developing informed opinions on important scientific issues.

12. By dating fossils of pollen and beetles, which returned after an Ice Age glacier left an area, it is possible to establish an approximate date when a warmer climate developed. In one glacial area, it appears from the insect record that a warm climate developed immediately after the melting of the glacier. From the pollen record, however, it appears that the warm climate did not develop until long after the glacier disappeared.

Each one of the following, if true, helps to explain the apparent discrepancy EXCEPT:

- (A) Cold-weather beetle fossils can be mistaken for those of beetles that live in warm climates.
 - (B) Warm-weather plants cannot establish themselves as quickly as can beetles in a new environment.
 - (C) Beetles can survive in a relatively barren postglacial area by scavenging.
 - (D) Since plants spread unevenly in a new climate, researchers can mistake gaps in the pollen record as evidence of no new overall growth.
 - (E) Beetles are among the oldest insect species and are much older than many warm-weather plants.
13. Using clean-coal technologies to "repower" existing factories promises ultimately a substantial reduction of polluting emissions, and will affect the full range of pollutants implicated in acid rain. The strategy of using these technologies could cut sulfur dioxide emissions by more than 80 percent and nitrogen oxide emissions by more than 50 percent. The emission of a smaller quantity of nitrogen pollutants would in turn reduce the formation of noxious ozone in the troposphere.

Which one of the following statements is an inference that can be drawn from the information given in the passage?

- (A) Sulfur dioxide emissions are the most dangerous pollutants implicated in acid rain.
- (B) Noxious ozone is formed in factories by chemical reactions involving sulfur dioxide.
- (C) Twenty percent of the present level of sulfur dioxide emissions in the atmosphere is not considered a harmful level.
- (D) A substantial reduction of polluting emissions will be achieved by the careful design of new factories.
- (E) The choice of technologies in factories could reduce the formation of noxious ozone in the troposphere.

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14. Joshua Smith's new novel was criticized by the book editor for *The Daily Standard* as implausible. That criticism, like so many other criticisms from the same source in the past, is completely unwarranted. As anyone who has actually read the novel would agree, each one of the incidents in which Smith's hero gets involved is the kind of incident that could very well have happened to someone or other.

Which one of the following is the most serious error of reasoning in the argument?

- (A) It relies on the assumption that a criticism can legitimately be dismissed as unwarranted if it is offered by someone who had previously displayed questionable judgment.
 - (B) It ignores the fact that people can agree about something even though what they agree about is not the case.
 - (C) It calls into question the intellectual integrity of the critic in order to avoid having to address the grounds on which the criticism is based.
 - (D) It takes for granted that a whole story will have a given characteristic if each of its parts has that characteristic.
 - (E) It attempts to justify its conclusion by citing reasons that most people would find plausible only if they were already convinced that the conclusion was true.
15. J. J. Thomson, the discoverer of the electron and a recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics, trained many physicists, among them seven Nobel Prize winners, 32 fellows of the Royal Society of London, and 83 professors of physics. This shows that the skills needed for creative research can be taught and learned.

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

- (A) J. J. Thomson was an internationally known physicist, and scientists came from all over the world to work with him.
- (B) All the scientists trained by J. J. Thomson were renowned for their creative scientific research.
- (C) At least one of the eminent scientists trained by J. J. Thomson was not a creative researcher before coming to study with him.
- (D) Creative research in physics requires research habits not necessary for creative research in other fields.
- (E) Scientists who go on to be the most successful researchers often receive their scientific education in classes taught by renowned research scientists.

16. The ancient Romans understood the principles of water power very well, and in some outlying parts of their empire they made extensive and excellent use of water as an energy source. This makes it all the more striking that the Romans made do without water power in regions dominated by large cities.

Which one of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the difference described above in the Romans' use of water power?

- (A) The ancient Romans were adept at constructing and maintaining aqueducts that could carry quantities of water sufficient to supply large cities over considerable distances.
- (B) In the areas in which water power was not used, water flow in rivers and streams was substantial throughout the year but nevertheless exhibited some seasonal variation.
- (C) Water power was relatively vulnerable to sabotage, but any damage could be quickly and inexpensively repaired.
- (D) In most areas to which the use of water power was not extended, other, more traditional sources of energy continued to be used.
- (E) In heavily populated areas the introduction of water power would have been certain to cause social unrest by depriving large numbers of people of their livelihood.

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17. From a book review: The authors blithely claim that there are “three basic ways to store energy: as heat, as electricity, or as kinetic energy.” However, I cannot call to mind any effective ways to store energy as electricity, whereas any capable student of physics could readily suggest a few more ways to store energy: chemical, gravitational, nuclear.

The reviewer makes which one of the following criticisms of a claim that appears in the book under review?

- (A) There is no reason to consider any particular way to store energy any more basic than any other.
 - (B) The list given of ways to store energy is possibly inaccurate and certainly not exhaustive.
 - (C) It is overly limiting to treat basic ways to store energy as a question unrelated to the question of effective ways to use energy.
 - (D) What needs to be considered is not whether various ways to store energy are basic but whether they are effective.
 - (E) Except possibly for electricity, all ways to store energy are equally effective and therefore equally basic.
18. There is no mystery as to why figurative painting revived in the late 1970s. People want to look at recognizable images. Sorting out art theories reflected in abstract paintings is no substitute for the sense of empathy that comes from looking at a realistic painting of a figure in a landscape. Perhaps members of the art-viewing public resented abstract art because they felt that its lack of realistic subject matter was a rejection of the viewers and their world.

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

- (A) Abstract paintings often include shapes or forms that are suggestive of real objects or emotions.
- (B) The art-viewing public wished to see traditional subjects treated in a nontraditional manner.
- (C) Paintings that depict a recognizable physical world rather than the emotional world of the artist’s life require more artistic talent to create.
- (D) The general public is unable to understand the theories on which abstract painting is based.
- (E) The artistic preferences of the art-viewing public stimulated the revival.

19. Valitania’s long-standing practice of paying high salaries to its elected politicians has had a disastrous effect on the level of integrity among politicians in that country. This is because the prospect of earning a high salary is always attractive to anyone whose primary aim in life is to make money, so that inevitably the wrong people must have been attracted into Valitanian politics: people who are more interested in making money than in serving the needs of the nation.

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

- (A) Many Valitanian candidates for elected office spend some of their own money to finance their campaigns.
- (B) Most Valitanian elective offices have four-year terms.
- (C) No more people compete for elected office when officeholders are paid well than when they are paid poorly.
- (D) Only politicians who rely on their offices for income tend to support policies that advance their own selfish interests.
- (E) Most of those who are currently Valitanian politicians could have obtained better-paid work outside politics.

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Questions 20–21

Policy Adviser: Freedom of speech is not only a basic human right; it is also the only rational policy for this government to adopt. When ideas are openly aired, good ideas flourish, silly proposals are easily recognized as such, and dangerous ideas can be responded to by rational argument. Nothing is ever gained by forcing citizens to disseminate their thoughts in secret.

20. The policy adviser's method of persuasion, in recommending a policy of free speech to the government, is best described by which one of the following?
- (A) a circular justification of the idea of free speech as an idea that flourishes when free speech is allowed
 - (B) advocating respect for basic rights of citizens for its own sake
 - (C) a coupling of moral ideals with self-interest
 - (D) a warning about the difficulty of suppressing the truth
 - (E) a description of an ideal situation that cannot realistically be achieved
21. Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument?
- (A) Most citizens would tolerate some limits on freedom of speech.
 - (B) With or without a policy of freedom of speech, governments respond to dangerous ideas irrationally.
 - (C) Freedom of religion and freedom of assembly are also basic human rights that governments must recognize.
 - (D) Governments are less likely to be overthrown if they openly adopt a policy allowing freedom of speech.
 - (E) Great ideas have flourished in societies that repress free speech as often as in those that permit it.

22. The trustees of the Avonbridge summer drama workshop have decided to offer scholarships to the top 10 percent of local applicants and the top 10 percent of nonlocal applicants as judged on the basis of a qualifying audition. They are doing this to ensure that only the applicants with the most highly evaluated auditions are offered scholarships to the program.

Which one of the following points out why the trustees' plan might not be effective in achieving its goal?

- (A) The best actors can also apply for admission to another program and then not enroll in the Avonbridge program.
- (B) Audition materials that produce good results for one actor may disadvantage another, resulting in inaccurate assessment.
- (C) The top 10 percent of local and nonlocal applicants might not need scholarships to the Avonbridge program.
- (D) Some of the applicants who are offered scholarships could have less highly evaluated auditions than some of the applicants who are not offered scholarships.
- (E) Dividing applicants into local and nonlocal groups is unfair because it favors nonlocal applicants.

23. Book Review: When I read a novel set in a city I know well, I must see that the writer knows the city at least as well as I do if I am to take that writer seriously. If the writer is faking, I know immediately and do not trust that writer. When a novelist demonstrates the required knowledge, I trust the storyteller, so I trust the tale. This trust increases my enjoyment of a good novel. Peter Lee's second novel is set in San Francisco. In this novel, as in his first, Lee passes my test with flying colors.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?

- (A) The book reviewer enjoys virtually any novel written by a novelist whom she trusts.
- (B) If the book reviewer trusts the novelist as a storyteller, the novel in question must be set in a city the book reviewer knows well.
- (C) Peter Lee's first novel was set in San Francisco.
- (D) The book reviewer does not trust any novel set in a city that she does not know well.
- (E) The book reviewer does not believe that she knows San Francisco better than Peter Lee does.

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24. Someone's benefiting from having done harm to another person is morally justifiable only if the person who was harmed knew that what was done could cause that harm but consented to its being done anyway.

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

- (A) Attempting to avoid being kept after school as punishment for breaking a window, Sonia falsely claimed that her brother had broken it; Sonia's action was morally unjustifiable since it resulted in both children being kept after school for something only Sonia had done.
- (B) Since Ned would not have won the prize for best model airplane if Penny's brother had not inadvertently damaged her entry while playing with it, Ned is morally unjustified in accepting his prize.
- (C) Wesley, a doctor, persuaded Max to take part in a medical experiment in which a new drug was being tested; since Wesley failed to warn Max about the serious side effects of the drug and the drug proved to have no other effects, Wesley was morally unjustified in using the results obtained from Max in his report.
- (D) Because Roger's mother suffered severe complications as a result of donating a kidney to him for a lifesaving kidney transplant, it was morally unjustifiable for Roger to receive the transplant, even though his mother, herself a doctor, had been eager for the transplant to be performed.
- (E) For James, who was convicted of having defrauded a large number of people out of their savings and wrote a book about his scheme while in prison, to be denied the profits from his book would be morally unjustifiable since he has already been punished for his crime.

25. Certain governments subsidize certain basic agricultural products in order to guarantee an adequate domestic production of them. But subsidies encourage more intensive farming, which eventually leads to soil exhaustion and drastically reduced yields.

The situation above is most nearly similar to which one of the following situations with respect to the relationship between the declared intent of a governmental practice and a circumstance relevant to it?

- (A) Certain governments subsidize theaters in order to attract foreign tourists. But tourists rarely choose a destination for the theatrical performances it has to offer.
- (B) Certain governments restrict imports in order to keep domestic producers in business. But, since domestic producers do not have to face the full force of foreign competition, some domestic producers are able to earn inordinately high profits.
- (C) Certain governments build strong armed forces in order to forestall armed conflict. But in order to maintain the sort of discipline and morale that keeps armed forces strong, those forces must be used in actual combat periodically.
- (D) Certain governments reduce taxes on businesses in order to stimulate private investment. But any investment is to some extent a gamble, and new business ventures are not always as successful as their owners hoped.
- (E) Certain governments pass traffic laws in order to make travel safer. But the population-driven growth in volumes of traffic often has the effect of making travel less safe despite the passage of new traffic laws.

S T O P

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



SECTION III

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

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

1. Roses always provide a stunning display of color, but only those flowers that smell sweet are worth growing in a garden. Some roses have no scent.

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

- (A) Some flowers which provide a stunning display of color are not worth growing in a garden.
- (B) All flowers with no scent provide a stunning display of color.
- (C) Some flowers which are worth growing in a garden have no scent.
- (D) Some roses which smell sweet are not worth growing in a garden.
- (E) No sweet-smelling flower is worth growing in a garden unless it provides a stunning display of color.

2. The use of money causes a civilization to decline. That this is true is shown by the way the troubles of Western civilization began with the invention of money. While real money (gold and silver) is bad enough, imitation money (paper money) is a horror. The decline of Western civilization exactly parallels the increasing use of money—both real money and worthless paper money—as a substitute for things of intrinsic value.

Which one of the following, if true, could contribute most to a refutation of the argument?

- (A) People prefer using money to having a system in which goods are bartered for other goods of equal intrinsic value.
- (B) Eastern cultures have used money, and Eastern civilizations have not declined.
- (C) The use of paper money encourages disregard for the value of work because the money itself has no intrinsic value.
- (D) The rate of exchange between gold and paper money has fluctuated greatly in Western civilization.
- (E) Some employers exchange goods for their employees' services in order to avoid the exchange of money.

3. Fire ants from Brazil now infest the southern United States. Unlike queen fire ants in Brazil, two queens in the United States share a nest. Ants from these nests are more aggressive than those from single-queen nests. By destroying virtually all insects in the nest area, these aggressive ants gain sole access to food sources, and the ant population skyrockets. Since certain predator insects in Brazil limit the fire-ant population there, importing such predator insects into the United States would be of overall benefit to the environment by stopping the increase of the fire-ant population in the United States.

Each of the following is an assumption made in the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The imported insects would not prove more damaging to the environment in the United States than are the fire ants themselves.
- (B) The predator insects from Brazil could survive in the ecological environment found in the United States.
- (C) The especially aggressive fire ants from the two-queen nests would not be able to destroy the Brazilian predator insects.
- (D) The predator insects would stop the increase of the ant population before the ants spread to states that are farther north.
- (E) The rate of increase of the fire-ant population would not exceed the rate at which the predator insects could kill the ants.

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4. In an attempt to counter complaints that a certain pesticide is potentially hazardous to humans if absorbed into edible plants, the pesticide manufacturer has advertised that “ounce for ounce, the active ingredient in this pesticide is less toxic than the active ingredient in mouthwash.”

Which one of the following, if true, indicates a weakness in the manufacturer’s argument?

- (A) The ounce-for-ounce toxicity of the active ingredient in mouthwash is less than that of most products meant for external use by humans, such as nail polish or other cosmetics.
- (B) The quantity of toxins humans ingest by consuming plants treated with the pesticide is, on average, much higher than the quantity of toxins humans ingest by using mouthwash.
- (C) The container in which the pesticide is packaged clearly identifies the toxic ingredients and carries warnings about their potential danger to humans.
- (D) On average, the toxins present in the pesticide take longer than the toxins present in mouthwash to reach harmful levels in the human body.
- (E) Since the government began to regulate the pesticide industry over ten years ago, there has been a growing awareness of the dangers of toxins used in pesticides.

Questions 5–6

Four randomly chosen market research companies each produced population estimates for three middle-sized cities; the estimates of each company were then compared with those of the other companies. Two of the cities had relatively stable populations, and for them estimates of current population and of projected population in five years varied little from company to company. However, for the third city, which was growing rapidly, estimates varied greatly from company to company.

5. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following?
- (A) It is more difficult to estimate the population of middle-sized cities than of smaller cities.
 - (B) Population estimates for rapidly growing cities can be accurate enough to be useful for marketing.
 - (C) The rate of change in population of rapidly growing cities does not fluctuate.
 - (D) The market research companies are likely to be equally reliable in estimating the population of stable cities.
 - (E) Estimates of a city’s future population are likely to be more accurate than are estimates of that city’s current population.
6. Which one of the following, if true, would best help explain why estimates of the current population of the rapidly growing city varied more than did current population estimates for the two other cities?
- (A) Population changes over time are more uniform from one district to another in the rapidly growing city than in the two other cities.
 - (B) The population of the rapidly growing city is increasing largely as a result of a high birth rate.
 - (C) The population of the rapidly growing city has a lower average age than the populations of either of the two other cities.
 - (D) All population estimates of the rapidly growing city were produced first by estimating the current populations of the city’s districts and then by adding those estimates.
 - (E) Whereas the companies used different methods for estimating the current population of the rapidly growing city, the companies used the same method for the two other cities.

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7. Head injury is the most serious type of injury sustained in motorcycle accidents. The average cost to taxpayers for medical care for nonhelmeted motorcycle-accident victims is twice that for their helmeted counterparts. Jurisdictions that have enacted motorcycle-helmet laws have reduced the incidence and severity of accident-related head injuries, thereby reducing the cost to taxpayers. Therefore, to achieve similar cost reductions, other jurisdictions should enact motorcycle-helmet laws. For the same reason jurisdictions should also require helmets for horseback riders, since horseback-riding accidents are even more likely to cause serious head injury than motorcycle accidents are.

Which one of the following is an assumption upon which the author's conclusion concerning helmets for horseback riders depends?

- (A) Medical care for victims of horseback-riding accidents is a financial drain on tax funds.
 - (B) The higher rate of serious head injury suffered by victims of horseback-riding accidents is due to the difference in size between horses and motorcycles.
 - (C) The medical costs associated with treating head injuries are higher than those for other types of injury.
 - (D) Most fatalities resulting from horseback-riding and motorcycle accidents could have been prevented if the victims had been wearing helmets.
 - (E) When deciding whether to enact helmet laws for motorcyclists and horseback riders, the jurisdiction's primary concern is the safety of its citizens.
8. The senator has long held to the general principle that no true work of art is obscene, and thus that there is no conflict between the need to encourage free artistic expression and the need to protect the sensibilities of the public from obscenity. When well-known works generally viewed as obscene are cited as possible counterexamples, the senator justifies accepting the principle by saying that if these works really are obscene then they cannot be works of art.

The senator's reasoning contains which one of the following errors?

- (A) It seeks to persuade by emotional rather than intellectual means.
- (B) It contains an implicit contradiction.
- (C) It relies on an assertion of the senator's authority.
- (D) It assumes what it seeks to establish.
- (E) It attempts to justify a position by appeal to an irrelevant consideration.

9. Until he was dismissed amid great controversy, Hastings was considered one of the greatest intelligence agents of all time. It is clear that if his dismissal was justified, then Hastings was either incompetent or else disloyal. Soon after the dismissal, however, it was shown that he had never been incompetent. Thus, one is forced to conclude that Hastings must have been disloyal.

Which one of the following states an assumption upon which the argument depends?

- (A) Hastings's dismissal was justified.
 - (B) Hastings was a high-ranking intelligence officer.
 - (C) The dismissal of anyone who was disloyal would be justified.
 - (D) Anyone whose dismissal was justified was disloyal.
 - (E) If someone was disloyal or incompetent, then his dismissal was justified.
10. Anyone who fails to answer a patient's questions cannot be a competent physician. That is why I feel confident about my physician's competence: she carefully answers every one of my questions, no matter how trivial.

Which one of the following most closely parallels the flawed reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) Anyone who grows up in a large family is accustomed to making compromises. Meredith is accustomed to making compromises, so she might have grown up in a large family.
- (B) Anyone who is not in favor of this proposal is ill informed on the issue. Jeanne opposes the proposal, so she is ill informed on the issue.
- (C) No one who likes music misses a performance of the symphony. Paul likes music, yet last week he missed a performance of the symphony.
- (D) Anyone who works two or more jobs is unable to find a balance between professional and personal life. Maggie has only one job, so she can find a balance between her professional and personal life.
- (E) No one who is hot-tempered and strong-willed will succeed in this business. Jeremy is strong-willed, so he will not succeed in this business.

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11. The annual *Journal for Publication*, which often solicits articles, publishes only those articles that are both submitted before March 6 and written by certified psychoanalysts. Stevens, who publishes frequently in psychoanalytic literature, submitted an article to the *Journal* before March 6. This article was accepted for publication in the *Journal*.

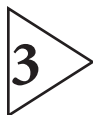
Which one of the following conclusions follows logically from the statements above?

- (A) Stevens is a psychoanalyst.
- (B) The *Journal* frequently accepts Stevens' articles.
- (C) Stevens is an authority on a large number of topics in psychoanalysis.
- (D) The *Journal* asked Stevens to write an article.
- (E) Stevens' recently accepted article will be interesting to *Journal* readers.

Questions 12–13

Arguing that there was no trade between Europe and East Asia in the early Middle Ages because there are no written records of such trade is like arguing that the yeti, an apelike creature supposedly existing in the Himalayas, does not exist because there have been no scientifically confirmed sightings. A verifiable sighting of the yeti would prove that the creature does exist, but the absence of sightings cannot prove that it does not.

12. Which one of the following best expresses the point of the argument?
- (A) Evidence for the existence of trade between Europe and East Asia in the early Middle Ages is, like evidence for the existence of the yeti, not scientifically confirmed.
 - (B) In order to prove that in the early Middle Ages there was trade between Europe and East Asia it is necessary to find both Asian and European evidence that such trade existed.
 - (C) That trade between Europe and East Asia did not exist in the early Middle Ages cannot be established simply by the absence of a certain sort of evidence that this trade existed.
 - (D) The view that there was trade between Europe and East Asia in the early Middle Ages can only be disproved by showing that no references to this trade exist in surviving records.
 - (E) There is no more evidence that trade between Europe and East Asia existed in the early Middle Ages than there is that the yeti exists.
13. Which one of the following considerations, if true, best counters the argument?
- (A) Most of the evidence for the existence of trade between Europe and East Asia in the early Middle Ages is archaeological and therefore does not rely on written records.
 - (B) Although written records of trade in East Asia in the early Middle Ages survived, there are almost no European documents from that period that mention trade at all.
 - (C) Any trade between Europe and East Asia in the early Middle Ages would necessarily have been of very low volume and would have involved high-priced items, such as precious metals and silk.
 - (D) There have been no confirmed sightings of the yeti, but there is indirect evidence, such as footprints, which if it is accepted as authentic would establish the yeti's existence.
 - (E) There are surviving European and East Asian written records from the early Middle Ages that do not mention trade between the two regions but would have been very likely to do so if this trade had existed.



14. When the economy is in a recession, overall demand for goods and services is low. If overall demand for goods and services is low, bank interest rates are also low. Therefore, if bank interest rates are not low, the economy is not in a recession.

The reasoning in which one of the following most closely parallels the reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) If the restaurant is full, the parking lot will be full, and if the parking lot is full, the restaurant is full, so if the parking lot is not full, the restaurant is not full.
- (B) If the fish is ready, it is cooked all the way through, and if it is cooked through it will be white, so if the fish is not white, it is not ready.
- (C) If pterodactyls flew by flapping their wings, they must have been warm-blooded, so if they were cold-blooded, they must have flown only by gliding, if they flew at all.
- (D) If you want to put in pleats, you will have to double the amount of material for the skirt, and that means you will have none left for the top, so if you put in pleats you will not be able to make the top.
- (E) If economic forecasters are right, there will be inflation, and if there is inflation, the governing party will lose the election, so if it does lose the election, the economic forecasters were right.

15. Twenty years ago the Republic of Rosinia produced nearly 100 million tons of potatoes, but last year the harvest barely reached 60 million tons. Agricultural researchers, who have failed to develop new higher-yielding strains of potatoes, are to blame for this decrease, since they have been concerned only with their own research and not with the needs of Rosinia.

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

- (A) Any current attempts by agricultural researchers to develop higher-yielding potato strains are futile.
- (B) Strains of potatoes most commonly grown in Rosinia could not have produced the yields last year that they once did.
- (C) Agricultural researchers often find concrete solutions to practical problems when investigating seemingly unrelated questions.
- (D) Wide fluctuations in the size of the potato crop over a twenty-year period are not unusual.
- (E) Agricultural research in Rosinia is funded by government grants.

16. An ancient Pavonian text describes how an army of one million enemies of Pavonia stopped to drink at a certain lake and drank the lake dry. Recently, archaeologists discovered that water-based life was suddenly absent just after the event was alleged by the text to have occurred. On the basis of reading the text and an account of the archaeological evidence, some students concluded that the events described really took place.

Which one of the following is a questionable technique used by the students to reach their conclusion?

- (A) making a generalization about historical events on the basis of a single instance of that type of event
- (B) ignoring available, potentially useful counterevidence
- (C) rejecting a hypothesis because it is seemingly self-contradictory
- (D) considering people and locations whose existence cannot be substantiated by modern historians
- (E) taking evidence that a text has correctly described an effect to show that the text has correctly described the cause

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



17. Samples from the floor of a rock shelter in Pennsylvania were dated by analyzing the carbon they contained. The dates assigned to samples associated with human activities formed a consistent series, beginning with the present and going back in time, a series that was correlated with the depth from which the samples came. The oldest and deepest sample was dated at 19,650 years before the present, plus or minus 2,400 years. Skeptics, viewing that date as too early and inconsistent with the accepted date of human migration into North America, suggested that the samples could have been contaminated by dissolved “old carbon” carried by percolating groundwater from nearby coal deposits.

Which of the following considerations, if true, argues most strongly against the suggestion of the skeptics?

- (A) No likely mechanism of contamination involving percolating groundwater would have affected the deeper samples from the site without affecting the uppermost sample.
- (B) Not every application of the carbon-dating procedure has led to results that have been generally acceptable to scientists.
- (C) There is no evidence that people were using coal for fuel at any time when the deepest layer might have been laid down.
- (D) No sample in the series, when retested by the carbon-dating procedure, was assigned an earlier date than that assigned to a sample from a layer above it.
- (E) No North American site besides the one in Pennsylvania has ever yielded a sample to which the carbon-dating procedure assigned a date that was comparably ancient.

18. Those influenced by modern Western science take it for granted that a genuine belief in astrology is proof of a credulous and unscientific mind. Yet, in the past, people of indisputable intellectual and scientific brilliance accepted astrology as a fact. Therefore, there is no scientific basis for rejecting astrology.

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

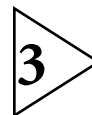
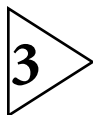
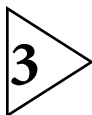
- (A) A belief can be consistent with the available evidence and accepted scientific theories at one time but not with the accepted evidence and theories of a later time.
- (B) Since it is controversial whether astrology has a scientific basis, any argument that attempts to prove that it has will be specious.
- (C) Although the conclusion is intended to hold in all cultures, the evidence advanced in its support is drawn only from those cultures strongly influenced by modern Western science.
- (D) The implicit assumption that all practitioners of Western science believe in astrology is false.
- (E) The fact that there might be legitimate nonscientific reasons for rejecting astrology has been overlooked.

19. Amy McConnell is considering running for election against the incumbent, Gregory Lutz. If Lutz has a large campaign fund, then he is already far ahead, and McConnell will not run against him. If Lutz does not have a large campaign fund, McConnell will scrutinize Lutz’s record for any hints of scandal that she could use against him. Anything of a scandalous nature would increase McConnell’s chances of winning, and she would campaign for election. If Lutz has a clean record, however, McConnell will not run against him.

Given the information in the passage, which one of the following must be false?

- (A) Lutz does not have a large campaign fund, and McConnell does not run against him.
- (B) Lutz’s record contains items that would increase McConnell’s chances of winning, and she runs against him.
- (C) Lutz’s record contains scandalous items, and McConnell does not run against him.
- (D) Lutz’s record contains nothing that would increase McConnell’s chances of winning, and she runs against him.
- (E) Lutz has a large campaign fund, and McConnell does not run against him.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



20. Psychotherapy has been described as a form of moral coercion. However, when people are coerced, their ability to make choices is restricted, and the goal of psychotherapy is to enhance people's ability to make choices. Hence, psychotherapy cannot possibly be a form of coercion.

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

- (A) The position being argued against is redefined unfairly in order to make it an easier target.
 - (B) Psychotherapy is unfairly criticized for having a single goal, rather than having many complex goals.
 - (C) No allowance is made for the fact that the practice or results of psychotherapy might run counter to its goals.
 - (D) The goals of psychotherapy are taken to justify any means that are used to achieve those goals.
 - (E) It offers no argument to show that moral coercion is always undesirable.
21. Joel: A myth is a narrative told to convey a community's traditional wisdom. Myths are not generally told in the modern world because there are no longer bodies of generally accepted truths that can be conveyed in this way.

Giselle: Of course there are myths in the modern world. For example, there is the myth of the machine: we see the human body as a machine, to be fixed by mending defective parts. This may not be a narrative, but what medically trained specialist can deny the existence of that myth?

Which one of the following most accurately characterizes Giselle's response to Joel's statement?

- (A) It offers a scientific explanation to a problem of literary theory.
- (B) It points out a weakness in Joel's position by advancing an analogous position.
- (C) It is based on an unsupported distinction between traditional societies and the modern world.
- (D) It assumes that Joel is a medically trained specialist.
- (E) It offers a counterexample that calls into question part of Joel's definition of myth.

22. The true scientific significance of a group of unusual fossils discovered by the paleontologist Charles Walcott is more likely to be reflected in a recent classification than it was in Walcott's own classification. Walcott was, after all, a prominent member of the scientific establishment. His classifications are thus unlikely to have done anything but confirm what established science had already taken to be true.

Which one of the following most accurately describes a questionable technique used in the argument?

- (A) It draws conclusions about the merit of a position and about the content of that position from evidence about the position's source.
- (B) It cites two pieces of evidence, each of which is both questionable and unverifiable, and uses this evidence to support its conclusions.
- (C) It bases a conclusion on two premises that contradict each other and minimizes this contradiction by the vagueness of the terms employed.
- (D) It attempts to establish the validity of a claim, which is otherwise unsupported, by denying the truth of the opposite of that claim.
- (E) It analyzes the past on the basis of social and political categories that properly apply only to the present and uses the results of this analysis to support its conclusion.

23. Anthony: It has been established that over 80 percent of those who use heroin have a history of having used marijuana. Such evidence would seem to prove that smoking marijuana definitely leads to heroin use.

Judith: Maybe smoking marijuana does lead to heroin use, but it is absurd to think that citing those statistics proves that it does. After all, 100 percent of the people who take up heroin had a previous history of drinking water.

Judith's reply to Anthony's argument relies on which one of the following argumentative strategies?

- (A) offering evidence suggesting that the statistics Anthony cites in support of his conclusion are inaccurate
- (B) undermining the credibility of his conclusion by showing that it is a statement from which absurd consequences can be derived
- (C) providing an example to show that not everything that promotes heroin use is unsafe
- (D) demonstrating that Anthony's line of reasoning is flawed by showing that such reasoning can lead to clearly false conclusions
- (E) calling into question the possibility of ever establishing causal connections solely on the basis of statistical evidence



24. Rumored declines in automobile-industry revenues are exaggerated. It is true that automobile manufacturers' share of the industry's revenues fell from 65 percent two years ago to 50 percent today, but over the same period suppliers of automobile parts had their share increase from 15 percent to 20 percent and service companies (for example, distributors, dealers, and repairers) had their share increase from 20 percent to 30 percent.

Which one of the following best indicates why the statistics given above provide by themselves no evidence for the conclusion they are intended to support?

- (A) The possibility is left open that the statistics for manufacturers' share of revenues come from a different source than the other statistics.
- (B) No matter what changes the automobile industry's overall revenues undergo, the total of all shares of these revenues must be 100 percent.
- (C) No explanation is given for why the revenue shares of different sectors of the industry changed.
- (D) Manufacturers and parts companies depend for their revenue on dealers' success in selling cars.
- (E) Revenues are an important factor but are not the only factor in determining profits.

Questions 25–26

Proposals for extending the United States school year to bring it more in line with its European and Japanese counterparts are often met with the objection that curtailing the schools' three-month summer vacation would violate an established United States tradition dating from the nineteenth century. However, this objection misses its mark. True, in the nineteenth century the majority of schools closed for three months every summer, but only because they were in rural areas where successful harvests depended on children's labor. If any policy could be justified by those appeals to tradition, it would be the policy of determining the length of the school year according to the needs of the economy.

25. Which one of the following principles, if accepted, would provide the strongest justification for the conclusion?
- (A) That a given social policy has traditionally been in force justifies maintaining that policy only if doing so does not conflict with more pressing social needs.
 - (B) Appeals to its own traditions cannot excuse a country from the obligation to bring its practices in line with the legitimate expectations of the rest of the world.
 - (C) Because appeals to tradition often serve to mask the real interests at issue, such appeals should be disregarded.
 - (D) Traditional principles should be discarded when they no longer serve the needs of the economy.
 - (E) The actual tradition embodied in a given practice can be accurately identified only by reference to the reasons that originally prompted that practice.
26. The argument counters the objection by
- (A) providing evidence to show that the objection relies on a misunderstanding about the amount of time each year United States schools traditionally have been closed
 - (B) calling into question the relevance of information about historical practices to current disputes about proposed social change
 - (C) arguing for an alternative understanding of the nature of the United States tradition regarding the length of the school year
 - (D) showing that those who oppose extending the school year have no genuine concern for tradition
 - (E) demonstrating that tradition justifies bringing the United States school year in line with that of the rest of the industrialized world

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

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–6

Petworld has exactly fourteen animals (three gerbils, three hamsters, three lizards, five snakes) that are kept in four separate cages (W, X, Y, Z) according to the following conditions:

Each cage contains exactly two, four, or six animals.

Any cage containing a gerbil also contains at least one hamster; any cage containing a hamster also contains at least one gerbil.

Any cage containing a lizard also contains at least one snake; any cage containing a snake also contains at least one lizard.

Neither cage Y nor cage Z contains a gerbil.

Neither cage W nor cage X contains a lizard.

1. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the animals kept in cages W and Y?
 - (A) W: one gerbil and one hamster
Y: two lizards and two snakes
 - (B) W: one gerbil and two hamsters
Y: one lizard and three snakes
 - (C) W: two gerbils and two hamsters
Y: one lizard and four snakes
 - (D) W: two gerbils and two hamsters
Y: three lizards and one snake
 - (E) W: two gerbils and two lizards
Y: two hamsters and two snakes
2. If there are exactly two hamsters in cage W and the number of gerbils in cage X is equal to the number of snakes in cage Y, then the number of snakes in cage Z must be exactly
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
3. If cage Z contains exactly twice as many lizards as cage Y, which one of the following can be true?
 - (A) Cage Y contains exactly two lizards.
 - (B) Cage Y contains exactly two snakes.
 - (C) Cage Y contains exactly four animals.
 - (D) Cage Z contains exactly three snakes.
 - (E) Cage Z contains exactly two animals.
4. If the number of animals in cage W is equal to the number of animals in cage Z, then which one of the following can be true?
 - (A) Cage W contains exactly six animals.
 - (B) Cage X contains exactly six animals.
 - (C) Cage Y contains exactly one snake.
 - (D) Cage Y contains exactly three snakes.
 - (E) Cage Z contains exactly four snakes.
5. If cage Y contains six animals, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) Cage W contains two gerbils.
 - (B) Cage X contains four animals.
 - (C) Cage Z contains two snakes.
 - (D) The number of snakes in cage Y is equal to the number of lizards in cage Y.
 - (E) The number of snakes in cage Z is equal to the number of lizards in cage Z.
6. At most, how many snakes can occupy cage Y at any one time?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–12

A soft drink manufacturer surveyed consumer preferences for exactly seven proposed names for its new soda: Jazz, Kola, Luck, Mist, Nipi, Oboy, and Ping. The manufacturer ranked the seven names according to the number of votes they received. The name that received the most votes was ranked first. Every name received a different number of votes. Some of the survey results are as follows:

Jazz received more votes than Oboy.

Oboy received more votes than Kola.

Kola received more votes than Mist.

Nipi did not receive the fewest votes.

Ping received fewer votes than Luck but more votes than Nipi and more votes than Oboy.

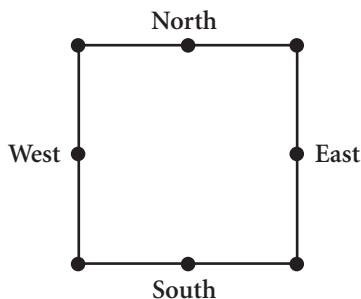
7. Which one of the following could be an accurate list of the seven names in rank order from first through seventh?
 - (A) Jazz, Luck, Ping, Nipi, Kola, Oboy, Mist
 - (B) Jazz, Luck, Ping, Oboy, Kola, Mist, Nipi
 - (C) Luck, Ping, Jazz, Nipi, Oboy, Kola, Mist
 - (D) Luck, Ping, Nipi, Oboy, Jazz, Kola, Mist
 - (E) Ping, Luck, Jazz, Oboy, Nipi, Kola, Mist
8. Which one of the following statements must be true?
 - (A) Jazz received more votes than Nipi.
 - (B) Kola received more votes than Nipi.
 - (C) Luck received more votes than Jazz.
 - (D) Nipi received more votes than Oboy.
 - (E) Ping received more votes than Kola.
9. If the ranks of Ping, Oboy, and Kola were consecutive, then which one of the following statements would have to be false?
 - (A) Jazz received more votes than Luck.
 - (B) Jazz received more votes than Ping.
 - (C) Nipi received more votes than Oboy.
 - (D) Nipi received more votes than Mist.
 - (E) Oboy received more votes than Nipi.

10. What is the total number of the soft drink names whose exact ranks can be deduced from the partial survey results?
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
 - (E) five
11. What is the maximum possible number of the soft drink names any one of which could be among the three most popular?
 - (A) three
 - (B) four
 - (C) five
 - (D) six
 - (E) seven
12. If Ping received more votes than Jazz, then what is the maximum possible number of names whose ranks can be determined?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five
 - (E) six

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 13–19

Eight benches—J, K, L, T, U, X, Y, and Z are arranged along the perimeter of a park as shown below:



The following is true:

J, K, and L are green; T and U are red; X, Y, and Z are pink.

The green benches stand next to one another along the park's perimeter.

The pink benches stand next to one another along the park's perimeter.

No green bench stands next to a pink bench. The bench on the southeast corner is T.

J stands at the center of the park's north side.

If T stands next to X, then T does not also stand next to L.

13. Which one of the following benches could be on the northeast corner of the park?

(A) Z
(B) Y
(C) X
(D) T
(E) L

14. Each of the following statements must be true EXCEPT:

(A) The bench on the northwest corner is pink.
(B) The bench on the northeast corner is green.
(C) The bench on the southwest corner is pink.
(D) The middle bench on the east side of the park is green.
(E) The middle bench on the west side of the park is pink.

15. Which one of the following benches must be next to J?

(A) K
(B) L
(C) T
(D) U
(E) X

16. For which one of the following benches are there two and no more than two locations either one of which could be the location the bench occupies?

(A) K
(B) T
(C) X
(D) Y
(E) Z

17. If Z is directly north of Y, which one of the following statements must be true?

(A) J is directly west of K.
(B) K is directly east of U.
(C) U is directly north of X.
(D) X is directly south of J.
(E) Z is directly south of J.

18. If Y is in the middle of the west side of the park, then the two benches in which one of the following pairs CANNOT be two of the corner benches?

(A) K and X
(B) K and Z
(C) L and U
(D) L and X
(E) L and Z

19. If Y is farther south than L and farther north than T, then the benches in each of the following pairs must be next to each other EXCEPT

(A) J and L
(B) K and T
(C) T and X
(D) U and Y
(E) X and Z

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 20–24

A lake contains exactly five islands—J, K, L, M, O—which are unconnected by bridges. Contractors will build a network of bridges that satisfies the following specifications:

Each bridge directly connects exactly two islands with each other, and no two bridges intersect.

No more than one bridge directly connects any two islands.

No island has more than three bridges that directly connect it with other islands.

J, K, and L are each directly connected by bridge with one or both of M and O.

J is directly connected by bridge with exactly two islands.

K is directly connected by bridge with exactly one island.

A bridge directly connects J with O, and a bridge directly connects M with O.

20. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the islands any one of which could be directly connected by bridge with L?

(A) J, K
(B) J, M
(C) J, O
(D) J, M, O
(E) J, K, M, O

21. Which one of the following could be true about the completed network of bridges?

(A) J is directly connected by bridge both with L and with M.
(B) K is directly connected by bridge both with M and with O.
(C) L is directly connected by bridge both with J and with M.
(D) M is directly connected by bridge with J, with K, and with L.
(E) O is directly connected by bridge with K, with L, and with M.

22. If a bridge directly connects K with O, then which one of the following could be true?

(A) No bridge directly connects L with M.
(B) A bridge directly connects J with L.
(C) A bridge directly connects L with O.
(D) There are exactly three bridges directly connecting L with other islands.
(E) There are exactly two bridges directly connecting O with other islands.

23. If a bridge directly connects L with M and a bridge directly connects L with O, then which one of the following must be true?

(A) A bridge directly connects J with M.
(B) A bridge directly connects K with M.
(C) A bridge directly connects K with O.
(D) There are exactly two bridges directly connecting L with other islands.
(E) There are exactly two bridges directly connecting M with other islands.

24. If no island that is directly connected by bridge with M is also directly connected by bridge with O, then there must be a bridge directly connecting

(A) J with L
(B) J with M
(C) K with O
(D) L with M
(E) L with O

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.

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Green Earth, an organization devoted to preserving the environment, has decided to expand its activities into the field of publishing. Write an argument in favor of selecting one or the other of the following manuscripts as the organization's inaugural publication. Consider the following when making your decision:

- Green Earth wishes to develop a reputation as a publishing house for scholarly and influential works on the environment.
- Green Earth is financially dependent on the voluntary contributions of its supporters and hopes to raise significant funds through proceeds from the book.

John Dailey, a journalist who has spent most of his career travelling the world in order to gain first-hand knowledge of environmental issues, has submitted a collection of essays discussing both his experience and a variety of environmental problems. Dailey's work has always been extremely popular, and his book would likely prove one of the few accessible texts addressing the difficult scientific issues underlying many of today's environmental problems. Despite his extensive experience and careful research, several scholars have recently expressed concern about the scientific accuracy of some of Dailey's reports. Dailey, currently researching a new article on herbal medicines obtained from endangered plant species in the Amazon rain forest, has not yet had time to prepare a response.

Ginny Fredericks, a professor and author of several well-known scientific studies of environmental issues, has submitted a manuscript proposing a sweeping plan of action for preserving the environment. Dr. Fredericks' reputation as a scientist guarantees that the book, the crowning achievement of her long and distinguished career, will receive a significant amount of media attention. However, those accustomed to her impartial approach to environmental questions may be taken aback and perhaps outraged by her impassioned argument for a very radical program of action. Dr. Fredericks has volunteered to donate a percentage of the proceeds from a lecture tour she plans in conjunction with her book to the book's publisher, but William Stone, a noted philanthropist and long-time supporter of Green Earth, has expressed concern over the organization's support of such a potentially controversial figure.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS:

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

SCORING WORKSHEET

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

NUMBER
CORRECT

SECTION I.....

SECTION II.....

SECTION III.....

SECTION IV.....

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

CONVERSION CHART

**For converting Raw Score to the 120-180 LSAT Scaled Score
LSAT Prep Test VI**

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	100	102
179	—*	—*
178	99	99
177	98	98
176	97	97
175	96	96
174	95	95
173	94	94
172	93	93
171	92	92
170	91	91
169	90	90
168	88	89
167	87	87
166	85	86
165	84	84
164	82	83
163	80	81
162	79	79
161	77	78
160	75	76
159	73	74
158	72	72
157	70	71
156	68	69
155	66	67
154	64	65
153	62	63
152	61	61
151	59	60
150	57	58
149	55	56
148	53	54
147	51	52
146	50	50
145	48	49
144	46	47
143	44	45
142	42	43
141	41	41
140	39	40
139	37	38
138	36	36
137	34	35
136	33	33
135	31	32
134	29	30
133	28	28
132	27	27
131	25	26
130	24	24
129	23	23
128	22	22
127	20	21
126	19	19
125	18	18
124	17	17
123	16	16
122	—*	—*
121	15	15
120	0	14

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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