



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 40

JUNE 2003

TEST ID: LL3040



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## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

25 Questions

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

1. Considering that Mark Twain is Samuel Clemens, I have always found it amazing that very few people know that Samuel Clemens was a writer, since almost everybody knows that Mark Twain was one.

Which one of the following, if true, would most effectively resolve the apparent paradox above?

- (A) Most people probably have not read anything by Samuel Clemens.
- (B) Everyone who knows that Samuel Clemens was a writer also knows that Mark Twain was one.
- (C) Most people do not know that Mark Twain is Samuel Clemens.
- (D) Many people believe apparently conflicting things about authors.
- (E) Some people know that “Mark Twain” is a pseudonym for Samuel Clemens.

2. Advertisement: The pride the people at Austin Stables take in their work accounts for their success in producing more winning racehorses than any other stable. Such a tradition of pride is not only found in the business of horse racing. For generations we at Barr Motor Company have demonstrated similar pride. You can rely on Barr Motor Company to produce more winning automobiles than our competitors.

The advertisement proceeds by

- (A) demonstrating that Barr Motor Company has more repeat customers than its competitors
- (B) using an analogy to reach the conclusion that Barr Motor Company is superior to its competitors
- (C) proving that Barr Motor Company has a long-standing tradition of pride
- (D) understating the role that pride plays in accounting for the success of Austin Stables
- (E) asserting that Barr Motor Company has an older tradition of pride than does Austin Stables

3. Having lived through extraordinary childhood circumstances, Robin has no conception of the moral difference between right and wrong, only between what is legally permitted and what is not. When Robin committed an offense, Robin did not recognize the fact that it was a morally wrong act, despite knowing that it was illegal.

From the statements above, which one of the following can be properly inferred?

- (A) Robin committed no offense that was not legally permissible.
- (B) Robin did something that was morally wrong.
- (C) Moral ignorance is never excusable in the eyes of the law.
- (D) Robin’s childhood could have provided more adequate moral training even in the circumstances.
- (E) Robin could now be brought to see the moral difference between right and wrong.

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4. Anne: Halley's Comet, now in a part of its orbit relatively far from the Sun, recently flared brightly enough to be seen by telescope. No comet has ever been observed to flare so far from the Sun before, so such a flare must be highly unusual.

Sue: Nonsense. Usually no one bothers to try to observe comets when they are so far from the Sun. This flare was observed only because an observatory was tracking Halley's Comet very carefully.

Sue challenges Anne's reasoning by

- (A) pointing out that Anne's use of the term "observed" is excessively vague
- (B) drawing attention to an inconsistency between two of Anne's claims
- (C) presenting evidence that directly contradicts Anne's evidence
- (D) offering an alternative explanation for the evidence Anne cites
- (E) undermining some of Anne's evidence while agreeing with her conclusion

5. Psychologist: There are theories that posit completely different causal mechanisms from those posited by Freudian psychological theory and that are more successful at predicting human behavior. Therefore, Freudian theories of behavior, no matter how suggestive or complex they are, ought to be abandoned in favor of these other theories.

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

- (A) Freudian theories have offered interesting suggestions, which have been shown to be false, about the causes of human behavior.
- (B) A psychological theory with greater predictive success than another is scientifically preferable to it.
- (C) Freudian theory has had little success in predicting how people will behave in various situations.
- (D) Measuring the predictive success of a psychological theory involves considering other theories that attempt to explain the same phenomena.
- (E) Scientific theories become impractical if they posit causal mechanisms beyond a certain level of complexity.

6. Skeletal remains of early humans indicate clearly that our ancestors had fewer dental problems than we have. So, most likely, the diet of early humans was very different from ours.

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

- (A) A healthy diet leads to healthy teeth.
- (B) Skeletal remains indicate that some early humans had a significant number of cavities.
- (C) The diet of early humans was at least as varied as is our diet.
- (D) Early humans had a shorter average life span than we do, and the most serious dental problems now tend to develop late in life.
- (E) Diet is by far the most significant factor contributing to dental health.

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7. In preagricultural societies, social roles were few and were easily predicted for each phase of a person's life. Accordingly, interpersonal relations, although not always pleasant or fair, were stable and predictable. Modern society, on the other hand, has thousands of different social roles. Technology and consumerism require that each of us fill highly particularized niches, and these niches are differentiating at an astonishing pace. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) modern society is characterized by greater injustice and unpleasantness than were preagricultural societies
  - (B) interpersonal relations in modern societies are less stable and less predictable than they were in preagricultural societies
  - (C) the most important difference between modern and preagricultural societies is the variety and type of social roles permitted in each
  - (D) in modern societies, people must rely on technology to effectively predict and interpret other people's actions
  - (E) preagricultural societies lacked the complex social system that is needed to provide each person with an appropriate and stable social role or niche
8. Some students attending a small university with a well-known choir live off campus. From the fact that all music majors are members of the choir, a professor in the music department concluded that none of the students who live off campus is a music major.

The professor's conclusion is properly drawn if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) None of the students who live off campus is a member of the choir.
- (B) None of the students who are music majors has failed to join the choir.
- (C) Some of the students who do not live off campus are not music majors.
- (D) All students who live on campus are music majors.
- (E) All students who are members of the choir are music majors.

9. Journalist: A free marketplace of ideas ensures that all ideas get a fair hearing. Even ideas tainted with prejudice and malice can prompt beneficial outcomes. In most countries, however, the government is responsible for over half the information released to the public through all media. For this reason, the power of governments over information needs to be curtailed. Everyone grants that governments should not suppress free expression, yet governments continue to construct near monopolies on the publication and dissemination of enormous amounts of information.

Which one of the following most accurately expresses the conclusion of the journalist's argument?

- (A) The freedom of the marketplace of ideas is in jeopardy.
- (B) Preserving a free marketplace of ideas is important.
- (C) The control that governments have over information needs to be reduced.
- (D) Ideas that have malicious content or stem from questionable sources can be valuable.
- (E) Governments have near monopolies on the dissemination of many kinds of information.

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10. Charlene: Environmental cleanup increasingly relies on microorganisms to metabolize pollutants. This has its limitations, though, since microbes become less active when a region's temperature drops below normal.

Olaf: I don't think that's right. Researchers studying oil spills in the Arctic and subtropical regions measured the carbon dioxide output of organisms that digest petroleum pollutants and found that Arctic and subtropical microbes ate oil at nearly the same rate.

Olaf's reply suggests that he misinterprets Charlene's use of the term

- (A) relies
  - (B) normal
  - (C) cleanup
  - (D) limitations
  - (E) active
11. According to the theory of continental drift, in prehistoric times, many of today's separate continents were part of a single huge landmass. As the plates on which this landmass rested began to move, the mass broke apart, and ocean water filled the newly created chasms. It is hypothesized, for example, that South America was once joined on its east coast with what is now the west coast of Africa.
- Which one of the following discoveries, if it were made, would most support the above hypothesis about South America and Africa?
- (A) A large band of ancient rock of a rare type along the east coast of South America is of the same type as a band on the west coast of Africa.
  - (B) Many people today living in Brazil are genetically quite similar to many western Africans.
  - (C) The climates of western Africa and of the east coast of South America resemble each other.
  - (D) Some of the oldest tribes of people living in eastern South America speak languages linguistically similar to various languages spoken by certain western African peoples.
  - (E) Several species of plants found in western Africa closely resemble plants growing in South America.

12. Several legislators claim that the public finds many current movies so violent as to be morally offensive. However, these legislators have misrepresented public opinion. In a survey conducted by a movie industry guild, only 17 percent of respondents thought that movies are overly violent, and only 3 percent found any recent movie morally offensive. These low percentages are telling, because the respondents see far more current movies than does the average moviegoer.
- The reasoning in the argument is flawed in that the argument

- (A) attempts to undermine the legislators' credibility instead of addressing their argument
- (B) bases its conclusion on subjective judgments rather than on an objective criterion of moral offensiveness
- (C) fails to consider the possibility that violent movies increase the prevalence of antisocial behavior
- (D) generalizes from a sample that is unlikely to be representative of public sentiment
- (E) presumes, without providing justification, that the people surveyed based their responses on a random sampling of movies

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13. James: Many people claim that the voting public is unable to evaluate complex campaign issues. The television commercials for Reade in the national campaign, however, discuss complex campaign issues, and Reade is, at present, more popular than any other candidate.

Maria: Yes, Reade is the most popular. However, you are incorrect in claiming that this is because of Reade's discussion of complex campaign issues. Reade simply strikes the voters as the most competent and trustworthy candidate.

Which one of the following, if true, most supports Maria's counter to James?

- (A) Reade's opponents are discussing some of the same issues as Reade.
  - (B) Reade's opponents charge that Reade oversimplifies complex campaign issues.
  - (C) Polling data show that Reade's present popularity will probably diminish over time.
  - (D) Polling data show that most voters cannot identify Reade's positions on campaign issues.
  - (E) Polling data show that some voters consider Reade competent and trustworthy.
14. Some critics claim that the power of the media to impose opinions upon people concerning the important issues of the day is too great. But this is not true. It would be true if on major issues the media purveyed a range of opinion narrower than that found among consumers of media. The fact that this assumption is untrue shows the critics' claim to be false.

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

- (A) The argument launches a personal attack against the critics rather than addressing the reasons they present in support of their claim.
- (B) The argument takes for granted that the media give at least as much exposure as they should to a wide range of opinion on the important issues of the day.
- (C) The argument takes for granted that if the truth of one claim implies the truth of a second claim, then the falsity of the first claim proves the falsity of the second claim.
- (D) The argument, instead of providing adequate reasons in support of its conclusion, makes an appeal to popular opinion.
- (E) The argument takes for granted that it is desirable for a wide range of opinion on the important issues of the day to receive media exposure.

15. Marta: There have been complaints about the lack of recreational areas in our city. Some people favor turning the old railway land into walking trails, but there may be more productive ways of using that land.

Arthur: But the old railway land is ideal for walking trails. Our citizens have gone too long with inadequate recreational areas; we should not dismiss this proposal for walking trails without further consideration.

Arthur's criticism suggests that he interpreted Marta to be

- (A) maintaining that converting the old railway land into walking trails would be an entirely unproductive use of that land
- (B) favoring the development of recreational areas other than walking trails
- (C) assuming that the complaints concerning a shortage of recreational areas are ill founded
- (D) recommending that the proposal for converting the old railway land into walking trails should be promptly dismissed
- (E) asserting that it may not be possible to convert the old railway land into adequate walking trails

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16. In countries where government officials are neither selected by free elections nor open to criticism by a free press, the lives of citizens are controlled by policies they have had no role in creating. This is why such countries are prone to civil disorder, in spite of the veneer of calm such countries often present to a visitor. When people do not understand the purpose of the restrictions placed on their behavior they have a greater tendency to engage in civil disorder as an expression of their frustration.

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

- (A) People who have had a role in making the laws that govern their own behavior act more rationally than those who have not.
  - (B) A free press is better able to convey to citizens the purpose of government policy than is a press controlled by the government.
  - (C) Civil disorder cannot be prevented by security forces alone, however great the powers granted them by the government.
  - (D) People tend not to understand the purpose of restrictions unless they participate in their formulation.
  - (E) Civil disorder does not generally occur in countries that have either free elections or a free press.
17. Researcher: Hard water contains more calcium and magnesium than soft water contains. Thus, those who drink mostly soft water incur an increased risk of heart disease, stroke, and hypertension, for people being treated for these conditions tend to have lower levels of magnesium in their blood.

Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the researcher's argument?

- (A) Magnesium deficiency is not uncommon, even in relatively prosperous countries with an otherwise generally adequate diet.
- (B) Magnesium is needed to prevent sodium from increasing blood pressure.
- (C) As people age, their ability to metabolize magnesium deteriorates.
- (D) The ingestion of magnesium supplements inhibits the effectiveness of many medicines used to treat high blood pressure and heart disease.
- (E) Compounds commonly used to treat hypertension and heart disease diminish the body's capacity to absorb and retain magnesium.

18. Bookstore owner: Consumers should buy books only from an independent bookstore, not from a bookstore that belongs to a bookstore chain. An independent bookstore tends to carry a much wider variety of books than does a chain bookstore, so because chains often threaten the existence of independent bookstores, they tend to reduce the variety of books available to consumers.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the bookstore owner's argumentation?

- (A) Chain bookstores should not force independent bookstores out of business when doing so would reduce the variety of books available to consumers.
- (B) Consumers should buy books from only those bookstores whose existence does not tend to reduce the variety of books available to consumers.
- (C) The best interest of the bookselling business is not served when consumers purchase books from businesses whose existence tends to reduce the variety of books available to consumers.
- (D) Consumers should not make purchases from any bookstore that deliberately forces competing bookstores out of business.
- (E) If consumers have no access to any independent bookstore, they should buy books from the chain bookstore with the greatest diversity of books.

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19. Anger in response to insults is unreasonable, for insults are merely assertions that someone has undesirable characteristics. If such an assertion is false, the insulted party ought to pity the ignorance prompting the insult. If it is true, the insulted party should be grateful for such useful information.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the argument's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) Actions prompted by ignorance do not warrant hostile reactions.
  - (B) Anger is an unreasonable response to useful information.
  - (C) Anger is an unreasonable response to any action that should prompt pity or gratitude.
  - (D) Gratitude and pity are reasonable responses to some forms of hostile or insensitive behavior.
  - (E) Pity is the only reasonable reaction to people with undesirable characteristics.
20. Evidence suggests that we can manufacture a car with twice the fuel efficiency of a normal car, and it has been shown that we can produce a car that meets safety standards for side-impact crashes. So we can make a car that does both.

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

- (A) Since there is no dishwasher currently available that uses energy efficiently and there is no dishwasher currently available that effectively cleans pans, no dishwasher currently available is well engineered. For, to be well engineered, a dishwasher must use energy efficiently and clean pans effectively.
- (B) Kameko might catch a cold this winter and she might go outside without a hat this winter. Therefore, it is possible that Kameko will catch a cold because she goes outside without a hat this winter.
- (C) Susan says that it is cold outside, and Nathan says that it is snowing; therefore, it is both cold and snowing outside.
- (D) It is possible to write a best-selling novel and it is possible to write one that appeals to the critics. Therefore, an author could write a critically acclaimed novel that gains a large readership.
- (E) There are machines that brew coffee and there are machines that toast bread. And it is possible to make a machine that does both. So there will someday be a machine that does both.

21. Pizzerias are the only restaurants that routinely record the names, addresses, and menu selections of their customers. Simply by organizing these data, they can easily identify regular, average, and infrequent customers. Therefore, pizzerias utilize direct-mail marketing more effectively than do other restaurants.

Which one of the following, if assumed, enables the argument's conclusion to be properly inferred?

- (A) Restaurants other than pizzerias cannot easily identify regular, average, and infrequent customers.
  - (B) For restaurants, utilizing direct-mail marketing requires the names, addresses, and menu selections of at least some customers.
  - (C) For restaurants, the identification of regular, average, and infrequent customers generally involves recording the names, addresses, and menu selections of at least some customers.
  - (D) Utilizing direct-mail marketing is rarely beneficial for restaurants that cannot identify regular, average, and infrequent customers.
  - (E) Restaurants that routinely record names, addresses, and menu selections of their customers always utilize direct-mail marketing more effectively than do any other restaurants.
22. All highly successful salespersons are both well organized and self-motivated, characteristics absent from many salespersons who are not highly successful. Further, although only those who are highly successful are well known among their peers, no salespersons who are self-motivated regret their career choices.

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

- (A) No self-motivated salespersons who are not highly successful are well organized.
- (B) All salespersons who are well organized but not highly successful are self-motivated.
- (C) No salespersons who are well known among their peers regret their career choices.
- (D) All salespersons who are not well organized regret their career choices.
- (E) All salespersons who do not regret their career choices are highly successful.

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23. The fact that people who exercise vigorously are sick less often than average does not prove that vigorous exercise prevents illness, for whether one exercises vigorously or not depends in part on one's preexisting state of health.

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

- (A) Having strong verbal skills encourages people to read more, so the fact that habitual readers tend to be verbally skilled does not prove that reading produces verbal skill.
- (B) Musical and mathematical skills are often produced by the same talent for perceiving abstract patterns, so the fact that some mathematicians are not skilled musicians does not prove that they lack the talent that can produce musical skill.
- (C) Since how people choose to dress often depends on how their friends dress, the fact that a person chooses a style of dress does not prove that he or she truly prefers that style to any other.
- (D) The fact that taller children often outperform other children at basketball does not show that height is a decisive advantage in basketball, for taller children tend to play basketball more frequently than do other children.
- (E) The fact that two diseases have similar symptoms does not establish that they have the same underlying cause, for dissimilar causes can have similar effects.

24. Biologist: We know the following things about plant X. Specimens with fuzzy seeds always have long stems but never have white flowers. Specimens with curled leaves always have white flowers, and specimens with thorny seedpods always have curled leaves. A specimen of plant X in my garden has a long stem and curled leaves.

From the biologist's statements, which one of the following can be properly inferred about the specimen of plant X in the biologist's garden?

- (A) It has white flowers and thorny seedpods.
- (B) It has white flowers but lacks thorny seedpods.
- (C) It has white flowers but lacks fuzzy seeds.
- (D) It has fuzzy seeds and thorny seedpods.
- (E) It lacks both white flowers and fuzzy seeds.

25. Unquestionably, inventors of useful devices deserve credit for their ingenuity, but the engineers who help develop an invention get too little recognition. Although inventors sometimes serve as their own engineers, more often, engineers must translate an inventor's insight into something workable and useful. Therefore, engineers also deserve credit for their contribution.

The claim that inventors sometimes serve as their own engineers plays which one of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) It separates the practical and theoretical aspects of the argument.
- (B) It indicates that the problem identified in the argument does not arise in every instance.
- (C) It supports an earlier statement regarding what is at issue in the argument.
- (D) It concedes that a distinction on which the argument relies is unclear.
- (E) It introduces an alternative solution to the problem the argument is addressing.

## S T O P

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

## SECTION II

Time—35 minutes

23 Questions

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

**Questions 1–5**

Charlie makes a soup by adding exactly six kinds of foods—kale, lentils, mushrooms, onions, tomatoes, and zucchini—to a broth, one food at a time. No food is added more than once. The order in which Charlie adds the foods to the broth must be consistent with the following:

If the mushrooms are added third, then the lentils are added last.

If the zucchini is added first, then the lentils are added at some time before the onions.

Neither the tomatoes nor the kale is added fifth.

The mushrooms are added at some time before the tomatoes or the kale, but not before both.

1. Which one of the following could be the order in which the foods are added to the broth?
  - (A) kale, mushrooms, onions, lentils, tomatoes, zucchini
  - (B) kale, zucchini, mushrooms, tomatoes, lentils, onions
  - (C) lentils, mushrooms, zucchini, kale, onions, tomatoes
  - (D) zucchini, lentils, kale, mushrooms, onions, tomatoes
  - (E) zucchini, tomatoes, onions, mushrooms, lentils, kale
2. Which one of the following foods CANNOT be added first?
  - (A) kale
  - (B) lentils
  - (C) mushrooms
  - (D) onions
  - (E) tomatoes
3. If the lentils are added last, then which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) At least one of the foods is added at some time before the zucchini.
  - (B) At least two of the foods are added at some time before the kale.
  - (C) The mushrooms are added third.
  - (D) The zucchini is added third.
  - (E) The tomatoes are added fourth.
4. Which one of the following could be an accurate partial ordering of the foods added to the broth?
  - (A) lentils: second; mushrooms: third
  - (B) mushrooms: fourth; lentils: last
  - (C) onions: second; mushrooms: fifth
  - (D) zucchini: first; lentils: last
  - (E) zucchini: first; mushrooms: second
5. If the zucchini is added first, then which one of the following CANNOT be true?
  - (A) The kale is added second.
  - (B) The tomatoes are added second.
  - (C) The lentils are added third.
  - (D) The lentils are added fourth.
  - (E) The onions are added fourth.

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Questions 6–10

A study sponsored by a consumer group tests exactly five of seven cold medications—F, G, H, I, K, L, and M—and ranks the medications tested from first (best) to fifth (worst).

There are no ties. The following conditions must apply:

L ranks second.

Either F or G ranks first.

I is tested.

H ranks better than G if both are tested.

K ranks better than F if both are tested.

If M is tested, both F and H are also tested.

6. Which one of the following could be the five cold medications that the study ranks, listed from first to fifth?

(A) F, I, L, H, G  
 (B) F, L, G, H, M  
 (C) F, L, I, G, M  
 (D) F, L, I, H, M  
 (E) F, L, K, I, G

7. Which one of the following could be true of the study?

(A) G ranks better than M.  
 (B) H ranks better than F.  
 (C) I ranks better than F.  
 (D) K ranks better than G.  
 (E) M ranks better than G.

8. Which one of the following cold medications must be among those tested in the study?

(A) F  
 (B) G  
 (C) H  
 (D) K  
 (E) M

9. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the cold medications any one of which could be the cold medication ranked fifth?

(A) F, G, H, M  
 (B) G, H, I, M  
 (C) G, H, L, M  
 (D) F, G, H, I, K  
 (E) F, G, H, I, M

10. If I ranks third, each of the following could also be true of the study EXCEPT:

(A) M ranks better than H.  
 (B) K ranks better than G.  
 (C) I ranks better than F.  
 (D) H ranks better than M.  
 (E) G ranks better than K.

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## Questions 11–17

Each nonstop flight offered by Zephyr Airlines departs from one and arrives at another of five cities: Honolulu, Montreal, Philadelphia, Toronto, and Vancouver. Any two cities are said to be connected with each other if Zephyr offers nonstop flights between them. Each city is connected with at least one other city. The following conditions govern Zephyr's nonstop flights:

Montreal is connected with exactly one other city.

Honolulu is not connected with Toronto.

Any city that is connected with Honolulu is also connected with Toronto.

If Philadelphia is connected with Toronto, then

Philadelphia is not connected with Vancouver.

11. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of Zephyr Airlines' connected cities?
  - (A) Honolulu and Vancouver; Montreal and Toronto; Philadelphia and Vancouver; Toronto and Vancouver
  - (B) Honolulu and Vancouver; Montreal and Philadelphia; Montreal and Toronto; Philadelphia and Toronto; Toronto and Vancouver
  - (C) Honolulu and Philadelphia; Honolulu and Montreal; Philadelphia and Toronto; Toronto and Vancouver
  - (D) Honolulu and Philadelphia; Montreal and Toronto; Philadelphia and Toronto; Philadelphia and Vancouver; Toronto and Vancouver
  - (E) Honolulu and Philadelphia; Honolulu and Toronto; Montreal and Philadelphia; Philadelphia and Vancouver
12. If exactly three cities are each connected with Philadelphia, then which one of the following could be a pair of connected cities?
  - (A) Honolulu and Montreal
  - (B) Honolulu and Vancouver
  - (C) Montreal and Toronto
  - (D) Montreal and Vancouver
  - (E) Philadelphia and Vancouver
13. Which one of the following is a pair of cities that CANNOT be connected?
  - (A) Honolulu and Montreal
  - (B) Honolulu and Philadelphia
  - (C) Montreal and Philadelphia
  - (D) Montreal and Vancouver
  - (E) Philadelphia and Toronto
14. Which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Montreal and Philadelphia are connected with each other, but neither is connected with any other city.
  - (B) Montreal and Toronto are connected with each other, but neither is connected with any other city.
  - (C) Philadelphia and Toronto are connected with each other, but neither is connected with any other city.
  - (D) Philadelphia and Vancouver are connected with each other, but neither is connected with any other city.
  - (E) Toronto and Vancouver are connected with each other, but neither is connected with any other city.
15. If Toronto is the only city that is connected with Philadelphia, then which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) Exactly one city is connected with Toronto.
  - (B) Exactly one city is connected with Vancouver.
  - (C) Exactly two cities are each connected with Honolulu.
  - (D) Exactly two cities are each connected with Toronto.
  - (E) Exactly four cities are each connected with Toronto.
16. At most how many pairs of cities could be connected?
  - (A) four
  - (B) five
  - (C) six
  - (D) seven
  - (E) eight
17. If four of the cities are each connected with the remaining city, then the cities in which one of the following pairs must be connected with each other?
  - (A) Honolulu and Montreal
  - (B) Honolulu and Philadelphia
  - (C) Honolulu and Vancouver
  - (D) Montreal and Philadelphia
  - (E) Montreal and Toronto

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Questions 18–23

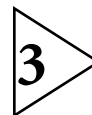
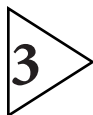
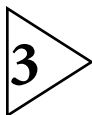
For a behavioral study, a researcher will select exactly six individual animals from among three monkeys—F, G, and H—three pandas—K, L, and N—and three raccoons—T, V, and Z. The selection of animals for the study must meet the following conditions:

- F and H are not both selected.
- N and T are not both selected.
- If H is selected, K is also selected.
- If K is selected, N is also selected.

18. Which one of the following is an acceptable selection of animals for the study?
  - (A) F, G, K, N, T, V
  - (B) F, H, K, N, V, Z
  - (C) G, H, K, L, V, Z
  - (D) G, H, K, N, V, Z
  - (E) G, H, L, N, V, Z
19. If H and L are among the animals selected, which one of the following could be true?
  - (A) F is selected.
  - (B) T is selected.
  - (C) Z is selected.
  - (D) Exactly one panda is selected.
  - (E) Exactly two pandas are selected.
20. Each of the following is a pair of animals that could be selected together EXCEPT
  - (A) F and G
  - (B) H and K
  - (C) K and T
  - (D) L and N
  - (E) T and V
21. If all three of the raccoons are selected, which one of the following must be true?
  - (A) K is selected.
  - (B) L is selected.
  - (C) Exactly one monkey is selected.
  - (D) Exactly two pandas are selected.
  - (E) All three of the monkeys are selected.
22. If T is selected, which one of the following is a pair of animals that must be among the animals selected?
  - (A) F and G
  - (B) G and H
  - (C) K and L
  - (D) K and Z
  - (E) L and N
23. The selection of animals must include
  - (A) at most two of each kind of animal
  - (B) at least one of each kind of animal
  - (C) at least two pandas
  - (D) exactly two monkeys
  - (E) exactly two raccoons

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. Big-budget movies often gross two or three times the cost of their production and marketing. However, most of the movie industry's total revenue comes from low-budget movies.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy above?

- (A) Big-budget movies need to sell many more tickets than do low-budget movies, just to recoup their production costs.
- (B) There are many more low-budget movies produced than there are big- and medium-budget movies.
- (C) The movie industry's revenues, when adjusted for inflation, have declined sharply in the last 30 years.
- (D) Big-budget movies, because of their elaborate special effects, cost more in insurance premiums than low-budget movies do.
- (E) The more time a company spends on making a movie the more expensive the movie is.

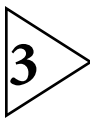
2. Dr. Theresa Pagano, a biologist, has found that the checkerspot butterfly is becoming more prevalent in regions farther north than before and less prevalent in regions farther south. The northward shift of the butterflies is almost perfectly correlated with the northward shift of the warm zones in the global climate, and Dr. Pagano has therefore concluded that the changing climate is responsible for the northward movement of the butterflies.

Each of the following, if true, supports Dr. Pagano's reasoning EXCEPT:

- (A) Checkerspot butterfly colonies observed under laboratory conditions are critically affected by small temperature changes.
- (B) Climate does not affect checkerspot butterflies themselves directly, but the plants they depend on thrive best in warm climates.
- (C) Experimental evidence suggests that the checkerspot butterfly can adapt easily to a wide range of temperatures and geographic conditions.
- (D) In recent years, abnormally low average temperatures have been correlated with a reduced checkerspot butterfly population.
- (E) Several studies have shown that several other species of butterfly closely related to the checkerspot butterfly survive only in warm climates.

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3. Professor: The best users of a language are its great authors. However, these authors often use language in ways that are innovative and idiosyncratic, and are therefore less respectful of the strictures of proper usage than most of us are.

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

- (A) People who want to become great writers should not imitate great authors' use of language.
  - (B) Writers who do not observe proper language usage risk developing a peculiar or idiosyncratic style.
  - (C) Those most talented at using a language are not as likely as most other people to observe proper language usage.
  - (D) People who use an innovative or idiosyncratic writing style often incur criticism of their language usage.
  - (E) The standard for what constitutes proper language usage should be set by the best users of a language.
4. The purpose of the physical sciences is to predict the order in which events will succeed one another. Human behavior, also, can sometimes be successfully predicted. However, even successful predictions of human behavior do not provide an understanding of it, for understanding a human action requires knowing its goal, even though such knowledge of goals either cannot or need not be obtained in the case of nonhuman behavior.

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

- (A) Successful predictions of human behavior do not constitute an understanding of that behavior.
- (B) One cannot predict an instance of human behavior without an understanding of the agent's purpose in engaging in that behavior.
- (C) In some cases, but not in others, understanding an event consists in the ability to predict the occurrence of that event.
- (D) The goal of the physical sciences is to predict the order in which events will occur.
- (E) The methods used to predict human behavior must involve reference to the psychological states of human agents.

5. Sickles found at one archaeological site had scratched blades, but those found at a second site did not. Since sickle blades always become scratched whenever they are used to harvest grain, this evidence shows that the sickles found at the first site were used to harvest grain, but the sickles found at the second site were not.

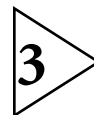
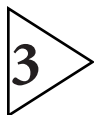
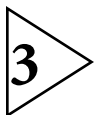
Which one of the following, if shown to be a realistic possibility, would undermine the argument?

- (A) Some sickles that have not yet been found at the first site do not have scratched blades.
  - (B) The scratches on the blades of the sickles found at the first site resulted from something other than harvesting grain.
  - (C) Sickles at both sites had ritual uses whether or not those sickles were used to harvest grain.
  - (D) At the second site tools other than sickles were used to harvest grain.
  - (E) The sickles found at the first site were made by the same people who made the sickles found at the second site.
6. Pain perception depends only partly on physiology. During World War II a significantly lower percentage of injured soldiers requested morphine than did civilians recuperating from surgery. The soldier's response to injury was relief, joy at being alive, even euphoria; to the civilians, surgery was a depressing, calamitous event. So it would seem that the meaning one attaches to a wound can affect the amount of pain one perceives.

The claim that pain perception depends only partly on physiology figures in the argument in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It is an assumption on which the argument depends.
- (B) It undermines the argument's main conclusion.
- (C) It summarizes a position that the argument is meant to discredit.
- (D) It is information that the argument takes for granted.
- (E) It is the main conclusion of the argument.

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7. If cold fusion worked, it would provide almost limitless power from very inexpensive raw materials, materials far cheaper than coal or oil. But replacing all the traditional electric generators that use these fuels with cold-fusion power plants would result in a reduction of no more than 25 percent in the average residential electric bill.

Each of the following, if true, would help to resolve the apparent discrepancy between the predictions above EXCEPT:

- (A) Cold-fusion power plants would be more expensive to build and maintain than traditional electric generators are.
  - (B) Environmental regulations now placed on burning coal or fuel oil are less costly than the regulations that would be placed on cold fusion.
  - (C) Most electric companies would be willing to incorporate cold-fusion technology into their power plants.
  - (D) Only a relatively small portion of any residential electric bill is determined by the electric company's expenses for fuel.
  - (E) Personnel costs for the distribution of power to consumers are unrelated to the type of raw materials an electric company uses.
8. Everyone likes repertory theater. Actors like it because playing different roles each night decreases their level of boredom. Stagehands like it because changing sets every night means more overtime and, thus, higher pay. Theater managers like it because, if plays that reflect audience demand are chosen for production, most performances generate large revenues. It is evident, therefore, that more theaters should change to repertory.

The argument above would be strengthened if which one of the following were true?

- (A) In a repertory theater, a large capital outlay is required at the beginning of each season.
- (B) In a repertory theater, patrons need to pay overly close attention to the schedule in order to make their theater plans.
- (C) In a repertory theater, storage space for sets for more than one production must be available.
- (D) In a repertory theater, plays can be rescheduled to meet audience demand.
- (E) In a repertory theater, some actors who change roles from night to night find it difficult to master all of the roles they play.

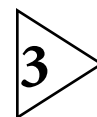
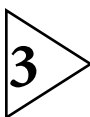
9. Writer: I collaborated with another writer on my last book, instead of writing alone as I usually do. Because the book sold so well as a result of this joint effort, I should collaborate with a writer on my next book so that book will sell well too.

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

- (A) If a person's book sells well because of a collaboration, that person's next book will sell well, if he or she collaborates with the same writer.
  - (B) A book sells well only if its author collaborated on the book with another writer.
  - (C) If a person's book sells well because of a collaboration, future collaborations on the part of that person will produce other books that sell well.
  - (D) Writers who do not collaborate on books have a smaller chance of writing a book that will sell well.
  - (E) Writers who collaborate on books, if they are good writers, usually produce books that sell well.
10. Researcher: All defects in short-term memory are caused by a malfunction of a part of the brain called the hippocampus. In short-term memory, the mind holds a piece of information for only a few moments, after which it is either stored in long-term memory or forgotten. Learning is the accumulation of new information in long-term memory. Thus, whenever a child exhibits a learning deficit, the hippocampus is malfunctioning.

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

- (A) draws a general conclusion based on too small a sample of learning deficits
- (B) presumes, without giving justification, that all learning deficits in children involve short-term memory
- (C) presumes, without giving justification, that short-term memory is disabled whenever the hippocampus is disabled
- (D) fails to quantify precisely the length of time during which the mind holds a piece of information in short-term memory
- (E) takes for granted that learning deficits in adults have a cause unrelated to the cause of learning deficits in children



11. Historian: One traditional childrearing practice in the nineteenth century was to make a child who misbehaved sit alone outside. Anyone passing by would conclude that the child had misbehaved. Nowadays, many child psychologists would disapprove of this practice because they believe that such practices damage the child's self-esteem and that damage to children's self-esteem makes them less confident as adults. However, no one disagrees that adults raised under that traditional practice were, on average, as confident as adults not so raised.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the historian's statements?

- (A) The beliefs of many present-day child psychologists about the consequences of loss of self-esteem are incorrect.
  - (B) Some of the most confident adults, as well as some of the least confident adults, were raised under the traditional practice in question.
  - (C) With the traditional childrearing practice, passersby did not always make correct inferences about children's behavior by observing them outdoors.
  - (D) The most confident adults are those who developed the highest level of self-esteem in childhood.
  - (E) If children's loss of self-esteem makes them less confident as adults, then the traditional childrearing practice in question did not tend to cause significant loss of self-esteem.
12. Novelist: Any author who thinks a sentence is ungrammatical will not write it down in the first place, and thus will have no need to use a grammar book. On the other hand, any author who is sure a sentence she or he has written is grammatical will not feel a need to consult a grammar book. Thus, grammar books are useless as reference sources for authors.

The reasoning in the novelist's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) infers, from the claim that authors should not consult grammar books, that they will not in fact do so
- (B) infers, from the claim that an author does not mistakenly think that a sentence is ungrammatical, that the author will feel sure that it is grammatical
- (C) overlooks the possibility that grammar books are useful as reference sources for people who are not authors
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that grammar books cannot have any use except as reference sources
- (E) ignores the possibility that there is a middle ground between being sure that a sentence is grammatical and thinking that it is ungrammatical

13. Britain is now rabies free. Nevertheless, Britain's strict quarantine of imported domesticated animals, designed to prevent widespread outbreaks of rabies there, cannot succeed indefinitely in preventing such outbreaks. Bats, which are very susceptible to rabies, fly into Britain from continental Europe. Since wild bats cannot be quarantined, this policy cannot control rabies spread by wild bats.

Which one of the following is an argumentative strategy employed in the argument?

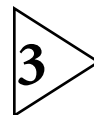
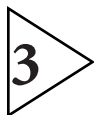
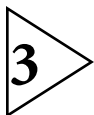
- (A) trying to undermine support for a certain policy by pointing out that factors other than the policy itself could account for the results attributed to that policy
- (B) raising a possible objection to a certain policy in order to show that the objection is in fact irrelevant to the particular situation the policy was designed to address
- (C) providing evidence that because the officials charged with enforcing a certain policy often fail to perform their duty that policy is sure to have little effect
- (D) showing that because a certain policy is not universally adopted that policy cannot accomplish what it was designed to do
- (E) arguing that a certain policy is bound to fail because an event that is likely to defeat the aim of the policy falls outside the policy's influence

14. Franklin: The only clue I have as to the identity of the practical joker is the handwriting on the note. Ordinarily I would suspect Miller, who has always been jealous of me, but the handwriting is not hers. So the joker is apparently someone else.

Which one of the following provides the strongest grounds for criticizing Franklin's reasoning?

- (A) It fails to consider the possibility that there was more than one practical joker.
- (B) It fails to indicate the degree to which handwriting samples should look alike in order to be considered of the same source.
- (C) It provides no explanation for why Miller should be the prime suspect.
- (D) It provides no explanation for why only one piece of evidence was obtained.
- (E) It takes for granted that if the handwriting on the note had been Miller's, then the identity of the joker would have been ascertained to be Miller.

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15. People who have doctorates in the liberal arts are interested in improving their intellects. Companies, however, rarely hire people who are not concerned with the financial gain that can be obtained by hard work in the business world. As a result, companies rarely hire people who have doctorates in the liberal arts.

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

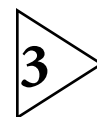
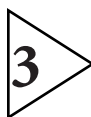
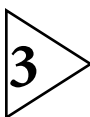
- (A) Companies would hire people with doctorates in the liberal arts if such people were interested in the money available in the business world.
  - (B) Some people who are interested in the liberal arts do not care about money.
  - (C) The only people not interested in making money in the business world are people who are interested in improving their intellects.
  - (D) People with doctorates in the liberal arts are interested in employment in the business world.
  - (E) Only people not concerned with making money in the business world are interested in improving their intellects.
16. Logan: Newspapers have always focused on ephemeral matters while ignoring important societal changes. For this and other reasons, old newspapers are useless to both amateur and professional historians.
- Mendez: But news stories, along with popular art, provide a wealth of information about what the people of an era thought and felt.
- On the basis of their statements, Logan and Mendez are committed to disagreeing over whether
- (A) newspapers accurately report the most important changes taking place in a society
  - (B) the study of previous eras should include investigations of the conventions of newspaper reporting
  - (C) popular art is an important source of information about what the people of previous eras thought and felt
  - (D) newspapers ought to focus more on the types of stories they have glossed over in the past
  - (E) newspaper reports from former eras are useful sources of material for understanding the past

17. People who have never been asked to do more than they can easily do are people who never do all they can. Alex is someone who has clearly not done all that he is capable of doing, so obviously no one has ever pushed him to do more than what comes to him easily.

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

- (A) Anybody who has a dog knows the true value of companionship, and Alicia has demonstrated that she knows the true value of companionship; thus we can safely conclude that Alicia has a dog.
- (B) Anyone who discovers something new is someone who has examined all the possible solutions to a problem. Fran has surely never discovered something new. Therefore, Fran has never explored all the possible solutions to a problem.
- (C) Any person who does not face sufficient challenges is a person who does not accomplish everything he or she can. Jill is a person who accomplishes everything she can, so Jill is a person who faces sufficient challenges.
- (D) By definition, a polygon is any closed plane figure bounded by straight lines. That object pictured on the chalkboard is certainly a closed plane figure bounded by a large number of straight lines, so that object pictured on the chalkboard must be a polygon.
- (E) People who have never lost something that they cannot afford to lose will be lax about keeping their property secure. Jon is lax about keeping property secure when it is something he can afford to lose, so Jon must never have lost anything.

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18. It has been a staple of drama to feature an innocent young protagonist, eager to make a mark on the world, who is stymied by an indifferent or hostile society. Since the playwrights of such works wished the audience to empathize with the protagonist, historians do not regard these plays as serious revelations of what the societies presented in the plays were really like.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the viewpoint of the historians described above?

- (A) The historians believe that playwrights tend to be more critical of their own societies than of other societies.
- (B) The historians believe that playwrights tend to exaggerate the weaknesses of a society for the sake of dramatic effect.
- (C) The historians believe that plays tend to provide useful information about the time and society in which they were written.
- (D) The historians believe that plays often contain serious revelations of what the societies presented in those plays were like.
- (E) The historians believe that only the most popular plays within a society accurately portray that society.

19. Fishing columnist: When an independent research firm compared the five best-selling baits, it found that Benton baits work best for catching trout. It asked a dozen top anglers to try out the five best-selling baits as they fished for speckled trout in a pristine northern stream, and every angler had the most success with a Benton bait. These results show that Benton is the best bait for anyone who is fishing for trout.

Each of the following describes a flaw in the reasoning in the fishing columnist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The argument overlooks the possibility that some other bait is more successful than any of the five best-selling baits.
- (B) The argument overlooks the possibility that what works best for expert anglers will not work best for ordinary anglers.
- (C) The argument overlooks the possibility that the relative effectiveness of different baits changes when used in different locations.
- (D) The argument overlooks the possibility that two best-selling brands of bait may be equally effective.
- (E) The argument overlooks the possibility that baits that work well with a particular variety of fish may not work well with other varieties of that fish.

20. Investment banker: Democracies require free-market capitalist economies, because a more controlled economy is incompatible with complete democracy. But history shows that repressive measures against certain capitalistic developments are required during the transition from a totalitarian regime to a democracy. Thus, people who bemoan the seemingly anticapitalistic measures certain governments are currently taking are being hasty.

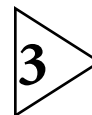
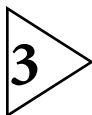
Which one of the following is an assumption required by the investment banker's argument?

- (A) No current government has reached as complete a state of democracy as it is possible for a government to reach.
- (B) The more democratic a country is, the less regulated its economy must be.
- (C) The need for economic stability makes the existence of partially democratic governments more probable than the existence of fully democratic governments.
- (D) A free-market economy is incompatible with a nondemocratic regime.
- (E) The nations whose anticapitalistic measures the people in question bemoan had totalitarian regimes in the recent past.

21. Administrator: Because revenue fell by 15 percent this year, the university needs to reduce next year's budget. This could be accomplished by eliminating faculty positions. It could also be accomplished by reducing faculty salaries. Since we will not eliminate any faculty positions, we must reduce faculty salaries.

The administrator's reasoning is flawed because the administrator

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that more money would be saved by reducing faculty salaries than would be saved by eliminating faculty positions
- (B) presumes, without providing justification, that the budget cannot be reduced unless faculty positions are eliminated or faculty salaries are reduced
- (C) ignores the possibility that, though budget cuts will be needed, they will not need to be as high as 15 percent
- (D) presumes, without providing justification, that some faculty members will leave their jobs rather than accept a reduced salary
- (E) ignores the possibility that the budget could be reduced by eliminating some faculty positions and reducing the remaining faculty members' salaries



22. Repressors—people who unconsciously inhibit their display of emotion—exhibit significant increases in heart rate when they encounter emotion-provoking situations. Nonrepressors have similar physiological responses when they encounter such situations and consciously inhibit their display of emotion. Thus the very act of inhibiting displays of emotion, whether done consciously or unconsciously, causes a sharp rise in heart rate.

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

- (A) Encountering an emotion-provoking situation is not sufficient to cause nonrepressors' heart rates to rise sharply.
  - (B) Nonrepressors can inhibit facial and bodily displays of emotion as well as repressors do.
  - (C) Despite their outward calm, repressors normally feel even more excited than do nonrepressors in an emotion-provoking situation.
  - (D) People who are ordinarily very emotional can refrain from feeling strong emotions when experimenters ask them to do so.
  - (E) In situations that do not tend to provoke emotions, the average heart rate of repressors is the same as that of nonrepressors.
23. A television manufacturing plant has a total of 1,000 workers, though an average of 10 are absent on any given day for various reasons. On days when exactly 10 workers are absent, the plant produces televisions at its normal rate. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the plant could fire 10 workers without any loss in production.

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

- (A) ignores the possibility that if 10 workers were fired, each of the remaining workers would produce more televisions than previously
- (B) fails to show that the absentee rate would drop if 10 workers were fired
- (C) takes for granted that the normal rate of production can be attained only when no more than the average number of workers are absent
- (D) overlooks the possibility that certain workers are crucial to the production of televisions
- (E) takes for granted that the rate of production is not affected by the number of workers employed at the plant

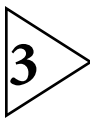
24. New evidence suggests that the collapse of Egypt's old kingdom some 4,000 years ago was caused by environmental catastrophe rather than internal social upheaval. Ocean sediments reveal a period of global cooling at the time, a condition generally associated with extended droughts. There were, no doubt, serious social problems in Egypt at the time, but they resulted from a severe dry spell.

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

- (A) Historically, most civilizations have succumbed to internal strife rather than external factors.
- (B) The social problems in Egypt's old kingdom at the time of its collapse were serious enough to have caused the collapse.
- (C) At the time of the collapse of the old kingdom, several isolated but well-established civilizations near Egypt underwent sudden declines.
- (D) Egyptian records recovered from the time of the collapse explicitly refer to the deteriorating conditions of the society.
- (E) Shortly after the collapse of the old kingdom, Egypt was thrust into a civil war that lasted most of the next two centuries.

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25. Inflation rates will not stabilize unless the rate of economic growth decreases. Yet in order to slow the economy, the full cooperation of world leaders will be required. Thus, it would be overly optimistic to expect stable inflation rates in the near future.

Which one of the following is most closely parallel in its reasoning to the reasoning in the argument above?

- (A) If factory safety is a serious concern, each employee must report potentially hazardous situations. Only with full employee participation in the safety program will these hazards be corrected and accidents be prevented. Thus, without everyone's cooperation we cannot expect improved factory safety.
- (B) If the board is serious about improving management efficiency, it must eliminate organizational redundancy. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to eliminate wasteful redundancy without dismissing a number of senior employees. Thus, no option is available but to dismiss some senior employees.
- (C) Only if we thoroughly examine all options will we be able to arrive at the optimal decision. Such a thorough examination, however, will necessitate a delay in the presentation of our proposal. Therefore, we will be able to arrive at an optimal decision only if we delay the presentation of our proposal.
- (D) If we are to produce the safest vehicles possible, we must conduct objective structural tests. However, the performance of such objective tests will inevitably result in huge cost overruns. It is therefore unavoidable that the level of vehicle safety will not be optimal.
- (E) If honesty is the best policy, we should report our company's poor performance in the last year. But if we do so, we will put our jobs at risk and our stockholders will complain. Therefore, we must not report our poor performance.

26. The number of applications for admission reported by North American Ph.D. programs in art history has declined in each of the last four years. We can conclude from this that interest among recent North American college and university graduates in choosing art history as a career has declined in the last four years.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The number of North American Ph.D. programs in art history that opted to report data about applications for admission has declined in each of the last four years.
- (B) The average age of applicants for admission to North American Ph.D. programs in art history has increased in each of the last four years.
- (C) The number of errors in data about applications for admission to North American Ph.D. programs in art history has increased substantially during the last four years.
- (D) The number of North American employers willing to hire individuals without a Ph.D. for jobs in art history has increased in each of the last four years.
- (E) The percentage of applications for admission received from outside North America by North American Ph.D. programs in art history has declined substantially in the last four years.

## 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

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.

Social scientists have traditionally defined multipolar international systems as consisting of three or more nations, each of roughly equal military and economic strength. Theoretically, the members of such

- (5) systems create shifting, temporary alliances in response to changing circumstances in the international environment. Such systems are, thus, fluid and flexible. Frequent, small confrontations are one attribute of multipolar systems and are usually the result of less
- (10) powerful members grouping together to counter threats from larger, more aggressive members seeking hegemony. Yet the constant and inevitable counterbalancing typical of such systems usually results in stability. The best-known example of a
- (15) multipolar system is the Concert of Europe, which coincided with general peace on that continent lasting roughly 100 years beginning around 1815.

Bipolar systems, on the other hand, involve two major members of roughly equal military and

- (20) economic strength vying for power and advantage. Other members of lesser strength tend to coalesce around one or the other pole. Such systems tend to be rigid and fixed, in part due to the existence of only one axis of power. Zero-sum political and military
- (25) maneuverings, in which a gain for one side results in an equivalent loss for the other, are a salient feature of bipolar systems. Overall superiority is sought by both major members, which can lead to frequent confrontations, debilitating armed conflict, and,
- (30) eventually, to the capitulation of one or the other side. Athens and Sparta of ancient Greece had a bipolar relationship, as did the United States and the USSR during the Cold War.

- (35) However, the shift in the geopolitical landscape following the end of the Cold War calls for a reassessment of the assumptions underlying these two theoretical concepts. The emerging but still vague multipolar system in Europe today brings with it the unsettling prospect of new conflicts and shifting
- (40) alliances that may lead to a diminution, rather than an enhancement, of security. The frequent, small confrontations that are thought to have kept the Concert of Europe in a state of equilibrium would today, as nations arm themselves with modern
- (45) weapons, create instability that could destroy the system. And the larger number of members and shifting alliance patterns peculiar to multipolar systems would create a bewildering tangle of conflicts.

This reassessment may also lead us to look at the

- (50) Cold War in a new light. In 1914 smaller members of

the multipolar system in Europe brought the larger members into a war that engulfed the continent. The aftermath—a crippled system in which certain members were dismantled, punished, or voluntarily

- (55) withdrew—created the conditions that led to World War II. In contrast, the principal attributes of bipolar systems—two major members with only one possible axis of conflict locked in a rigid yet usually stable struggle for power—may have created the necessary
- (60) parameters for general peace in the second half of the twentieth century.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?
  - (A) Peace can be maintained in Europe only if a new bipolar system emerges to replace Cold War alliances.
  - (B) All kinds of international systems discussed by social scientists carry within themselves the seeds of their own collapse and ultimately endanger international order.
  - (C) The current European geopolitical landscape is a multipolar system that strongly resembles the Concert of Europe which existed through most of the nineteenth century.
  - (D) Multipolarity fostered the conditions that led to World War II and is incompatible with a stable, modern Europe.
  - (E) The characterization of multipolar systems as stable and bipolar systems as open to debilitating conflict needs to be reconsidered in light of the realities of post-Cold War Europe.

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2. Which one of the following statements most accurately describes the function of the final paragraph?
- (A) The weaknesses of both types of systems are discussed in the context of twentieth-century European history.
  - (B) A prediction is made regarding European security based on the attributes of both types of systems.
  - (C) A new argument is introduced in favor of European countries embracing a new bipolar system.
  - (D) Twentieth-century European history is used to expand on the argument in the previous paragraph.
  - (E) The typical characteristics of the major members of a bipolar system are reviewed.
3. The author's reference to the possibility that confrontations may lead to capitulation (lines 27–30) serves primarily to
- (A) indicate that bipolar systems can have certain unstable characteristics
  - (B) illustrate how multipolar systems can transform themselves into bipolar systems
  - (C) contrast the aggressive nature of bipolar members with the more rational behavior of their multipolar counterparts
  - (D) indicate the anarchic nature of international relations
  - (E) suggest that military and economic strength shifts in bipolar as frequently as in multipolar systems

4. With respect to the Cold War, the author's attitude can most accurately be described as
- (A) fearful that European geopolitics may bring about a similar bipolar system
  - (B) surprised that it did not end with a major war
  - (C) convinced that it provides an important example of bipolarity maintaining peace
  - (D) regretful that the major European countries were so ambivalent about it
  - (E) confident it will mark only a brief hiatus between long periods of European multipolarity
5. Which one of the following statements concerning the Concert of Europe (lines 14–17) can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Each of the many small confrontations that occurred under the Concert of Europe threatened the integrity of the system.
  - (B) It provided the highest level of security possible for Europe in the late nineteenth century.
  - (C) All the factors contributing to stability during the late nineteenth century continue to contribute to European security.
  - (D) Equilibrium in the system was maintained as members grouped together to counterbalance mutual threats.
  - (E) It was more stable than most multipolar systems because its smaller members reacted promptly to aggression by its larger members.

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- In spite of a shared language, Latin American poetry written in Spanish differs from Spanish poetry in many respects. The Spanish of Latin American poets is more open than that of Spanish poets, more exposed
- (5) to outside influences—indigenous, English, French, and other languages. While some literary critics maintain that there is as much linguistic unity in Latin American poetry as there is in Spanish poetry, they base this claim on the fact that Castilian Spanish, the
- (10) official and literary version of the Spanish language based largely on the dialect originally spoken in the Castile region of Spain, was transplanted to the Americas when it was already a relatively standardized idiom. Although such unity may have characterized the
- (15) earliest Latin American poetry, after centuries in the Americas the language of Latin American poetry cannot help but reveal the influences of its unique cultural history.

- Latin American poetry is critical or irreverent in its
- (20) attitude toward language, where that of Spanish poets is more accepting. For example, the Spanish-language incarnations of modernism and the avant-garde, two literary movements that used language in innovative and challenging ways, originated with Latin American
- (25) poets. By contrast, when these movements later reached Spain, Spanish poets greeted them with reluctance. Spanish poets, even those of the modern era, seem to take their language for granted, rarely using it in radical or experimental ways.

- (30) The most distinctive note in Latin American poetry is its enthusiastic response to the modern world, while Spanish poetry displays a kind of cultural conservatism—the desire to return to an ideal culture of the distant past. Because no Spanish-language
- (35) culture lies in the equally distant (i.e., pre-Columbian) past of the Americas, but has instead been invented by Latin Americans day by day, Latin American poetry has no such long-standing past to romanticize. Instead, Latin American poetry often displays a curiosity about
- (40) the literature of other cultures, an interest in exploring poetic structures beyond those typical of Spanish poetry. For example, the first Spanish-language haiku—a Japanese poetic form—were written by José Juan Tablada, a Mexican. Another of the Latin
- (45) American poets' responses to this absence is the search for a world before recorded history—not only that of Spain or the Americas, but in some cases of the planet; the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda's work, for example, is noteworthy for its development of an ahistorical
- (50) mythology for the creation of the earth. For Latin American poets there is no such thing as the pristine cultural past affirmed in the poetry of Spain: there is only the fluid interaction of all world cultures, or else the extensive time before cultures began.

6. The discussion in the second paragraph is intended primarily to
- (A) argue that Latin American poets originated modernism and the avant-garde
- (B) explain how Spanish poetry and Latin American poetry differ in their attitudes toward the Spanish language
- (C) demonstrate why Latin American poetry is not well received in Spain
- (D) show that the Castilian Spanish employed in Spanish poetry has remained relatively unchanged by the advent of modernism and the avant-garde
- (E) illustrate the extent to which Spanish poetry romanticizes Spanish-language culture
7. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following is most analogous to the evolution of Latin American poetry?
- (A) A family moves its restaurant to a new town and incorporates local ingredients into its traditional recipes.
- (B) A family moves its business to a new town after the business fails in its original location.
- (C) A family with a two-hundred-year-old house labors industriously in order to restore the house to its original appearance.
- (D) A family does research into its ancestry in order to construct its family tree.
- (E) A family eagerly anticipates its annual vacation but never takes photographs or purchases souvenirs to preserve its memories.
8. The passage's claims about Spanish poetry would be most weakened if new evidence indicating which one of the following were discovered?
- (A) Spanish linguistic constructs had greater influence on Latin American poets than had previously been thought.
- (B) Castilian Spanish was still evolving linguistically at the time of the inception of Latin American poetry.
- (C) Spanish poets originated an influential literary movement that used language in radical ways.
- (D) Castilian Spanish was influenced during its evolution by other Spanish dialects.
- (E) Spanish poets rejected the English and French incarnations of modernism.

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9. The passage affirms each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) The first haiku in the Spanish language were written by a Latin American poet.
  - (B) Spanish poetry is rarely innovative or experimental in its use of language.
  - (C) Spanish poetry rarely incorporates poetic traditions from other cultures.
  - (D) Latin American poetry tends to take the Spanish language for granted.
  - (E) Latin American poetry incorporates aspects of various other languages.
10. Which one of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage about Latin American poetry's use of poetic structures from other world cultures?
- (A) The use of poetic structures from other world cultures is an attempt by Latin American poets to create a cultural past.
  - (B) The use of poetic structures from other world cultures by Latin American poets is a response to their lack of a long-standing Spanish-language cultural past in the Americas.
  - (C) The use of poetic structures from other world cultures has led Latin American poets to reconsider their lack of a long-standing Spanish-language cultural past in the Americas.
  - (D) Latin American poets who write about a world before recorded history do not use poetic structures from other world cultures.
  - (E) Latin American poetry does not borrow poetic structures from other world cultures whose literature exhibits cultural conservatism.

11. Based on the passage, the author most likely holds which one of the following views toward Spanish poetry's relationship to the Spanish cultural past?
- (A) This relationship has inspired Spanish poets to examine their cultural past with a critical eye.
  - (B) This relationship forces Spanish poets to write about subjects with which they feel little natural affinity.
  - (C) This relationship is itself the central theme of much Spanish poetry.
  - (D) This relationship infuses Spanish poetry with a romanticism that is reluctant to embrace the modern era.
  - (E) This relationship results in poems that are of little interest to contemporary Spanish readers.
12. Which one of the following inferences is most supported by the passage?
- (A) A tradition of cultural conservatism has allowed the Spanish language to evolve into a stable, reliable form of expression.
  - (B) It was only recently that Latin American poetry began to incorporate elements of other languages.
  - (C) The cultural conservatism of Spanish poetry is exemplified by the uncritical attitude of Spanish poets toward the Spanish language.
  - (D) Latin American poets' interest in other world cultures is illustrated by their use of Japanese words and phrases.
  - (E) Spanish poetry is receptive to the influence of some Spanish-language poets outside of Spain.

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- According to the theory of gravitation, every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force that increases as either the mass of the particles increases, or their proximity to one another increases, or both. Gravitation is believed to shape the structures of stars, galaxies, and the entire universe. But for decades cosmologists (scientists who study the universe) have attempted to account for the finding that at least 90 percent of the universe seems to be missing: that the total amount of observable matter—stars, dust, and miscellaneous debris—does not contain enough mass to explain why the universe is organized in the shape of galaxies and clusters of galaxies. To account for this discrepancy, cosmologists hypothesize that something else, which they call “dark matter,” provides the gravitational force necessary to make the huge structures cohere.

- What is dark matter? Numerous exotic entities have been postulated, but among the more attractive candidates—because they are known actually to exist—are neutrinos, elementary particles created as a by-product of nuclear fusion, radioactive decay, or catastrophic collisions between other particles. Neutrinos, which come in three types, are by far the most numerous kind of particle in the universe; however, they have long been assumed to have no mass. If so, that would disqualify them as dark matter. Without mass, matter cannot exert gravitational force; without such force, it cannot induce other matter to cohere.

- But new evidence suggests that a neutrino does have mass. This evidence came by way of research findings supporting the existence of a long-theorized but never observed phenomenon called oscillation, whereby each of the three neutrino types can change into one of the others as it travels through space. Researchers held that the transformation is possible only if neutrinos also have mass. They obtained experimental confirmation of the theory by generating one neutrino type and then finding evidence that it had oscillated into the predicted neutrino type. In the process, they were able to estimate the mass of a neutrino at from 0.5 to 5 electron volts.

- While slight, even the lowest estimate would yield a lot of mass given that neutrinos are so numerous, especially considering that neutrinos were previously assumed to have no mass. Still, even at the highest estimate, neutrinos could only account for about 20 percent of the universe’s “missing” mass. Nevertheless, that is enough to alter our picture of the universe even if it does not account for all of dark matter. In fact, some cosmologists claim that this new evidence offers the best theoretical solution yet to the dark matter problem. If the evidence holds up, these cosmologists believe, it may add to our understanding of the role elementary particles play in holding the universe together.

13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Although cosmologists believe that the universe is shaped by gravitation, the total amount of observable matter in the universe is greatly insufficient to account for the gravitation that would be required to cause the universe to be organized into galaxies.
  - (B) Given their inability to account for more than 20 percent of the universe’s “missing” mass, scientists are beginning to speculate that our current understanding of gravity is significantly mistaken.
  - (C) Indirect evidence suggesting that neutrinos have mass may allow neutrinos to account for up to 20 percent of dark matter, a finding that could someday be extended to a complete solution of the dark matter problem.
  - (D) After much speculation, researchers have discovered that neutrinos oscillate from one type into another as they travel through space, a phenomenon that proves that neutrinos have mass.
  - (E) Although it has been established that neutrinos have mass, such mass does not support the speculation of cosmologists that neutrinos constitute a portion of the universe’s “missing” mass.
14. Which one of the following titles most completely and accurately expresses the contents of the passage?
- (A) “The Existence of Dark Matter: Arguments For and Against”
  - (B) “Neutrinos and the Dark Matter Problem: A Partial Solution?”
  - (C) “Too Little, Too Late: Why Neutrinos Do Not Constitute Dark Matter”
  - (D) “The Role of Gravity: How Dark Matter Shapes Stars”
  - (E) “The Implications of Oscillation: Do Neutrinos Really Have Mass?”

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15. Based on the passage, the author most likely holds which one of the following views?
- (A) Observable matter constitutes at least 90 percent of the mass of the universe.
  - (B) Current theories are incapable of identifying the force that causes all particles in the universe to attract one another.
  - (C) The key to the problem of dark matter is determining the exact mass of a neutrino.
  - (D) It is unlikely that any force other than gravitation will be required to account for the organization of the universe into galaxies.
  - (E) Neutrinos probably account for most of the universe's "missing" mass.
16. As described in the last paragraph of the passage, the cosmologists' approach to solving the dark matter problem is most analogous to which one of the following?
- (A) A child seeking information about how to play chess consults a family member and so learns of a book that will instruct her in the game.
  - (B) A child seeking to earn money by delivering papers is unable to earn enough money for a bicycle and so decides to buy a skateboard instead.
  - (C) A child hoping to get a dog for his birthday is initially disappointed when his parents bring home a cat but eventually learns to love the animal.
  - (D) A child seeking money to attend a movie is given some of the money by one of his siblings and so decides to go to each of his other siblings to ask for additional money.
  - (E) A child enjoys playing sports with the neighborhood children but her parents insist that she cannot participate until she has completed her household chores.

17. The author's attitude toward oscillation can most accurately be characterized as being
- (A) satisfied that it occurs and that it suggests that neutrinos have mass
  - (B) hopeful that it will be useful in discovering other forms of dark matter
  - (C) concerned that it is often misinterpreted to mean that neutrinos account for all of dark matter
  - (D) skeptical that it occurs until further research can be done
  - (E) convinced that it cannot occur outside an experimental setting
18. Which one of the following phrases could replace the word "cohere" at line 30 without substantively altering the author's meaning?
- (A) exert gravitational force
  - (B) form galactic structures
  - (C) oscillate into another type of matter
  - (D) become significantly more massive
  - (E) fuse to produce new particles
19. The passage states each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) There are more neutrinos in the universe than there are non-neutrinos.
  - (B) Observable matter cannot exert enough gravitational force to account for the present structure of the universe.
  - (C) Scientific experiments support the theory of neutrino oscillation.
  - (D) Neutrinos likely cannot account for all of the universe's "missing" mass.
  - (E) Dark matter may account for a large portion of the universe's gravitational force.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Leading questions—questions worded in such a way as to suggest a particular answer—can yield unreliable testimony either by design, as when a lawyer tries to trick a witness into affirming a particular

- (5) version of the evidence of a case, or by accident, when a questioner unintentionally prejudices the witness's response. For this reason, a judge can disallow such questions in the courtroom interrogation of witnesses. But their exclusion from the courtroom by no means
- (10) eliminates the remote effects of earlier leading questions on eyewitness testimony. Alarming, the beliefs about an event that a witness brings to the courtroom may often be adulterated by the effects of leading questions that were introduced intentionally or
- (15) unintentionally by lawyers, police investigators, reporters, or others with whom the witness has already interacted.

Recent studies have confirmed the ability of leading questions to alter the details of our memories

- (20) and have led to a better understanding of how this process occurs and, perhaps, of the conditions that make for greater risks that an eyewitness's memories have been tainted by leading questions. These studies suggest that not all details of our experiences become
- (25) clearly or stably stored in memory—only those to which we give adequate attention. Moreover, experimental evidence indicates that if subtly introduced new data involving remembered events do not actively conflict with our stored memory data, we
- (30) tend to process such new data similarly whether they correspond to details as we remember them, or to gaps in those details. In the former case, we often retain the new data as a reinforcement of the corresponding aspect of the memory, and in the latter case, we often
- (35) retain them as a construction to fill the corresponding gap. An eyewitness who is asked, prior to courtroom testimony, "How fast was the car going when it passed the stop sign?" may respond to the query about speed without addressing the question of the stop sign. But
- (40) the "stop sign" datum has now been introduced, and when later recalled, perhaps during courtroom testimony, it may be processed as belonging to the original memory even if the witness actually saw no stop sign.

(45) The farther removed from the event, the greater the chance of a vague or incomplete recollection and the greater the likelihood of newly suggested information blending with original memories. Since we can be

- (50) more easily misled with respect to fainter and more uncertain memories, tangential details are more apt to become constructed out of subsequently introduced information than are more central details. But what is tangential to a witness's original experience of an event may nevertheless be crucial to the courtroom issues
- (55) that the witness's memories are supposed to resolve. For example, a perpetrator's shirt color or hairstyle might be tangential to one's shocked observance of an armed robbery, but later those factors might be crucial to establishing the identity of the perpetrator.

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

- (A) The unreliability of memories about incidental aspects of observed events makes eyewitness testimony especially questionable in cases in which the witness was not directly involved.
- (B) Because of the nature of human memory storage and retrieval, the courtroom testimony of eyewitnesses may contain crucial inaccuracies due to leading questions asked prior to the courtroom appearance.
- (C) Researchers are surprised to find that courtroom testimony is often dependent on suggestion to fill gaps left by insufficient attention to detail at the time that the incident in question occurred.
- (D) Although judges can disallow leading questions from the courtroom, it is virtually impossible to prevent them from being used elsewhere, to the detriment of many cases.
- (E) Stricter regulation should be placed on lawyers whose leading questions can corrupt witnesses' testimony by introducing inaccurate data prior to the witnesses' appearance in the courtroom.

21. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that which one of the following, if it were effectively implemented, would most increase the justice system's ability to prevent leading questions from causing mistaken court decisions?

- (A) a policy ensuring that witnesses have extra time to answer questions concerning details that are tangential to their original experiences of events
- (B) thorough revision of the criteria for determining which kinds of interrogation may be disallowed in courtroom testimony under the category of "leading questions"
- (C) increased attention to the nuances of all witnesses' responses to courtroom questions, even those that are not leading questions
- (D) extensive interviewing of witnesses by all lawyers for both sides of a case prior to those witnesses' courtroom appearance
- (E) availability of accurate transcripts of all interrogations of witnesses that occurred prior to those witnesses' appearance in court

22. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a way in which new data suggested to a witness by a leading question are sometimes processed?

- (A) They are integrated with current memories as support for those memories.
- (B) They are stored tentatively as conjectural data that fade with time.
- (C) They stay more vivid in memory than do previously stored memory data.
- (D) They are reinterpreted so as to be compatible with the details already stored in memory.
- (E) They are retained in memory even when they conflict with previously stored memory data.



23. In discussing the tangential details of events, the passage contrasts their original significance to witnesses with their possible significance in the courtroom (lines 52–59). That contrast is most closely analogous to which one of the following?
- (A) For purposes of flavor and preservation, salt and vinegar are important additions to cucumbers during the process of pickling, but these purposes could be attained by adding other ingredients instead.
  - (B) For the purpose of adding a mild stimulant effect, caffeine is included in some types of carbonated drinks, but for the purposes of appealing to health-conscious consumers, some types of carbonated drinks are advertised as being caffeine-free.
  - (C) For purposes of flavor and tenderness, the skins of apples and some other fruits are removed during preparation for drying, but grape skins are an essential part of raisins, and thus grape skins are not removed.
  - (D) For purposes of flavor and appearance, wheat germ is not needed in flour and is usually removed during milling, but for purposes of nutrition, the germ is an important part of the grain.
  - (E) For purposes of texture and appearance, some fat may be removed from meat when it is ground into sausage, but the removal of fat is also important for purposes of health.
24. Which one of the following questions is most directly answered by information in the passage?
- (A) In witnessing what types of crimes are people especially likely to pay close attention to circumstantial details?
  - (B) Which aspects of courtroom interrogation cause witnesses to be especially reluctant to testify in extensive detail?
  - (C) Can the stress of having to testify in a courtroom situation affect the accuracy of memory storage and retrieval?
  - (D) Do different people tend to possess different capacities for remembering details accurately?
  - (E) When is it more likely that a detail of an observed event will be accurately remembered?
25. The second paragraph consists primarily of material that
- (A) corroborates and adds detail to a claim made in the first paragraph
  - (B) provides examples illustrating the applications of a theory discussed in the first paragraph
  - (C) forms an argument in support of a proposal that is made in the final paragraph
  - (D) anticipates and provides grounds for the rejection of a theory alluded to by the author in the final paragraph
  - (E) explains how newly obtained data favor one of two traditional theories mentioned elsewhere in the second paragraph
26. It can be most reasonably inferred from the passage that the author holds that the recent studies discussed in the passage
- (A) have produced some unexpected findings regarding the extent of human reliance on external verification of memory details
  - (B) shed new light on a longstanding procedural controversy in the law
  - (C) may be of theoretical interest despite their tentative nature and inconclusive findings
  - (D) provide insights into the origins of several disparate types of logically fallacious reasoning
  - (E) should be of more than abstract academic interest to the legal profession
27. Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the information in the passage?
- (A) The tendency of leading questions to cause unreliable courtroom testimony has no correlation with the extent to which witnesses are emotionally affected by the events that they have observed.
  - (B) Leading questions asked in the process of a courtroom examination of a witness are more likely to cause inaccurate testimony than are leading questions asked outside the courtroom.
  - (C) The memory processes by which newly introduced data tend to reinforce accurately remembered details of events are not relevant to explaining the effects of leading questions.
  - (D) The risk of testimony being inaccurate due to certain other factors tends to increase as an eyewitness's susceptibility to giving inaccurate testimony due to the effects of leading questions increases.
  - (E) The traditional grounds on which leading questions can be excluded from courtroom interrogation of witnesses have been called into question by the findings of recent studies.

S T O P

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

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

John J. Mearsheimer, "Why We Will Soon Miss the Cold War." © 1990 by John J. Mearsheimer.

Octavio Paz, *Convergences: Essays on Art and Literature*. tr. Helen Lane. © 1987 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

James R. Reich, Jr., "The Eyewitness: Imperfect Interface between Stimuli and Story." © 1993 by the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal.

William K. Stevens, "Western Butterfly is Shifting North as the Global Climate Warms." © 1996 by the New York Times.

Curt Suplee, "Putting the Universe on the Scales." © 1995 by The Washington Post.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

The Brighton Land Conservancy, an organization dedicated to protecting wilderness areas, is contemplating its next land acquisition. It has been offered two tracts of environmentally sensitive land, but it has sufficient funds in its budget to acquire only one. Write an essay in which you argue for the purchase of one tract over the other based on the following considerations.

- The Land Conservancy wants to preserve as much of the most environmentally sensitive land in the area as it can.
- The Land Conservancy wants to increase public appreciation of and contact with natural places.

The first tract, Elkton Marsh, consists of 3 square miles (5 square kilometers) of freshwater tidal marsh land. The parcel is relatively small and is surrounded by commercial development, but it is home to six officially endangered native plant species. The marsh ecosystem functions as a nursery, pollution filter, and water purifier for a nearby river. It also serves as a rare haven for migratory waterfowl passing through the area. Elkton Marsh is close to major population centers and will be open to the public for nature study if it is acquired by the Conservancy; however, because of its small size and delicate ecology, it can sustain only a small number of visitors.

The second tract, Cobbett Woods, is a 7 square mile (11 square kilometer) parcel of wooded wetland comprising the area's best example of a coastal-plain forest. The woods contain eight rare plant species, two of which have been officially classified as endangered. They are also home to a native species of owl whose numbers are declining precipitously. The parcel features the area's oldest willow oak tree, a massive 300 year-old specimen. Cobbett Woods is contiguous to a 5 square mile (8 square kilometer) tract that is already protected from development by conservation easements. The combined tracts will be open for camping and nature study if the Conservancy acquires Cobbett Woods, which is located in a sparsely populated area approximately an hour's drive from the nearest large city.

[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**SCORING WORKSHEET**

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

NUMBER  
CORRECT

SECTION I..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION II..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION III..... \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION IV..... \_\_\_\_\_

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

**CONVERSION CHART**

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

<u>REPORTED SCORE</u>	<u>LOWEST RAW SCORE</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAW SCORE</u>
180	99	101
179	—*	—*
178	98	98
177	97	97
176	96	96
175	—*	—*
174	95	95
173	94	94
172	93	93
171	92	92
170	91	91
169	89	90
168	88	88
167	87	87
166	85	86
165	84	84
164	83	83
163	81	82
162	79	80
161	78	78
160	76	77
159	74	75
158	73	73
157	71	72
156	69	70
155	67	68
154	66	66
153	64	65
152	62	63
151	60	61
150	58	59
149	57	57
148	55	56
147	53	54
146	51	52
145	50	50
144	48	49
143	46	47
142	44	45
141	42	43
140	41	41
139	39	40
138	37	38
137	36	36
136	34	35
135	33	33
134	31	32
133	29	30
132	28	28
131	27	27
130	25	26
129	24	24
128	22	23
127	21	21
126	20	20
125	19	19
124	18	18
123	16	17
122	15	15
121	—*	—*
120	0	14

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

## SECTION I

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

## SECTION II

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

## SECTION III

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

## SECTION IV

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



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