



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 23

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- Analytical Reasoning SECTION I
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION II
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION III
 - Reading Comprehension SECTION IV

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–5

A producer is positioning exactly seven music pieces—F, G, H, J, K, L, and M—one after another on a music recording, not necessarily in that order. Each piece will fill exactly one of the seven sequential tracks on the recording, according to the following conditions:

F must be second.

J cannot be seventh.

G can come neither immediately before nor immediately after H.

H must be in some track before that of L.

L must be in some track before that of M.

1. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to seventh, of the pieces on the recording?
 - (A) F, K, G, J, H, L, M
 - (B) G, F, H, K, L, J, M
 - (C) G, F, H, K, L, M, J
 - (D) K, F, G, H, J, L, M
 - (E) K, F, L, J, H, M, G
2. If M fills some track before that of J and also before that of K on the recording, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) G is first.
 - (B) K is seventh.
 - (C) L is third.
 - (D) H comes either immediately before or immediately after F.
 - (E) L comes either immediately before or immediately after G.
3. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the pieces any of which could be first on the recording?
 - (A) G, J, K
 - (B) G, H, J, K
 - (C) G, H, J, L
 - (D) G, J, K, L
 - (E) H, J, K, L, M
4. The earliest track that M can fill is the
 - (A) first
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) fifth
 - (E) sixth
5. If G is to come immediately before H but all the other conditions remain in effect, any of the following could be true EXCEPT:
 - (A) J comes immediately before F.
 - (B) K comes immediately before G.
 - (C) J comes immediately after L.
 - (D) J comes immediately after K.
 - (E) K comes immediately after M.

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Questions 6–11

Fu, Gunsel, Jackson, Kowalski, Lee, Mayer, and Ordoveza are the only applicants being considered for some positions at a nonprofit organization. Only applicants who are interviewed will be hired. The hiring process must meet the following constraints:

If Gunsel is interviewed, Jackson is interviewed.

If Jackson is interviewed, Lee is interviewed.

Fu is interviewed.

Fu is not hired, unless Kowalski is interviewed.

Kowalski is not hired, unless Mayer is interviewed.

If Mayer is hired, and Lee is interviewed, Ordoveza is hired.

6. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the applicants that are interviewed?
- (A) Fu, Gunsel
 - (B) Fu, Jackson
 - (C) Fu, Lee
 - (D) Fu, Gunsel, Lee
 - (E) Fu, Gunsel, Jackson
7. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Lee and Mayer are the only applicants interviewed.
 - (B) Fu, Jackson, and Kowalski are the only applicants interviewed.
 - (C) Gunsel and one other applicant are the only applicants interviewed.
 - (D) Gunsel and two other applicants are the only applicants interviewed.
 - (E) Gunsel and three other applicants are the only applicants interviewed.
8. If Mayer is not interviewed, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Kowalski is not interviewed.
 - (B) Kowalski is interviewed but not hired.
 - (C) Fu is not hired.
 - (D) Fu is hired but Kowalski is not hired.
 - (E) Fu is interviewed but Kowalski is not hired.
9. If Gunsel and five other applicants are the only applicants interviewed, and if exactly three applicants are hired, then which one of the following could be an accurate list of the applicants hired?
- (A) Fu, Lee, Mayer
 - (B) Fu, Kowalski, Mayer
 - (C) Kowalski, Lee, Ordoveza
 - (D) Gunsel, Jackson, Mayer
 - (E) Gunsel, Jackson, Lee
10. If every applicant that is interviewed is hired, and if Lee is hired, then each of the following applicants must be interviewed EXCEPT:
- (A) Fu
 - (B) Jackson
 - (C) Kowalski
 - (D) Mayer
 - (E) Ordoveza
11. If Ordoveza is not interviewed, and if exactly four applicants are hired, then which one of the following must be false?
- (A) Lee is hired.
 - (B) Mayer is hired.
 - (C) Jackson is interviewed.
 - (D) Kowalski is interviewed.
 - (E) Gunsel is interviewed.

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Questions 12–18

Exactly six of seven researchers—three anthropologists: Franklin, Jones, and Marquez; and four linguists: Neil, Osborne, Rice, and Samuels—will be included in two three-person teams—team 1 and team 2. No researcher will be included in more than one team. Each team must include at least one anthropologist and at least one linguist. The teams' composition must conform to the following conditions:

- Neither team includes both Franklin and Samuels.
- Neither team includes both Neil and Rice.
- If a team includes Marquez, it includes neither Rice nor Samuels.
- If team 1 includes Jones, team 2 includes Rice.

12. Which one of the following could be the list of the researchers on the two teams?
- (A) team 1: Franklin, Marquez, Osborne
team 2: Jones, Neil, Rice
 - (B) team 1: Franklin, Neil, Samuels
team 2: Jones, Osborne, Rice
 - (C) team 1: Franklin, Osborne, Rice
team 2: Jones, Neil, Samuels
 - (D) team 1: Jones, Marquez, Neil
team 2: Osborne, Rice, Samuels
 - (E) team 1: Jones, Osborne, Rice
team 2: Franklin, Marquez, Neil
13. If Jones is on team 1, which one of the following is a pair of researchers that must be on team 2 together?
- (A) Franklin and Rice
 - (B) Marquez and Osborne
 - (C) Neil and Osborne
 - (D) Osborne and Samuels
 - (E) Rice and Samuels
14. If Neil is on team 1, which one of the following is a pair of researchers that could be on team 1 together with Neil?
- (A) Franklin and Jones
 - (B) Jones and Osborne
 - (C) Jones and Rice
 - (D) Jones and Samuels
 - (E) Osborne and Samuels
15. If Franklin is on the same team as Marquez, which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Jones is on team 1.
 - (B) Rice is on team 1.
 - (C) Samuels is on team 2.
 - (D) Both Neil and Osborne are on team 1.
 - (E) Both Neil and Osborne are on team 2.
16. Each of the following is a pair of researchers that could be on team 2 together EXCEPT:
- (A) Franklin and Jones
 - (B) Franklin and Marquez
 - (C) Franklin and Rice
 - (D) Jones and Marquez
 - (E) Jones and Rice
17. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Franklin is on team 1 and Neil is on team 2.
 - (B) Franklin is on team 2 and Jones is not on any team.
 - (C) Franklin is on team 2 and Marquez is on team 2.
 - (D) Franklin is not on any team and Jones is on team 1.
 - (E) Jones is on team 1 and Neil is on team 2.
18. If Marquez is on team 2, which one of the following must also be on team 2?
- (A) Franklin
 - (B) Jones
 - (C) Osborne
 - (D) Rice
 - (E) Samuels

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Questions 19–24

Five candidates for mayor—Q, R, S, T, and U—will each speak exactly once at each of three town meetings—meetings 1, 2, and 3. At each meeting, each candidate will speak in one of five consecutive time slots. No two candidates will speak in the same time slot as each other at any meeting. The order in which the candidates will speak will meet the following conditions:

Each candidate must speak either first or second at at least one of the meetings.

Any candidate who speaks fifth at any of the meetings must speak first at at least one of the other meetings.

No candidate can speak fourth at more than one of the meetings.

19. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to fifth, in which the candidates speak at the meetings?
(A) meeting 1: Q, U, R, T, S
meeting 2: S, T, R, U, Q
meeting 3: T, U, Q, R, S
(B) meeting 1: R, S, Q, T, U
meeting 2: U, T, S, R, Q
meeting 3: Q, R, T, U, S
(C) meeting 1: S, Q, U, T, R
meeting 2: U, T, Q, R, S
meeting 3: R, Q, S, T, U
(D) meeting 1: T, R, S, U, Q
meeting 2: Q, R, S, T, U
meeting 3: U, S, R, Q, T
(E) meeting 1: U, T, R, S, Q
meeting 2: Q, R, S, T, U
meeting 3: S, T, U, Q, R
20. If R speaks second at meeting 2 and first at meeting 3, which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of those time slots any one of which could be the time slot in which R speaks at meeting 1?
(A) fourth, fifth
(B) first, second, fifth
(C) second, third, fifth
(D) third, fourth, fifth
(E) second, third, fourth, fifth
21. If the order in which the candidates speak at meeting 1 is R, U, S, T, Q, and the order in which they speak at meeting 2 is Q, R, U, S, T, which one of the following could be true of meeting 3?
(A) Q speaks first.
(B) R speaks third.
(C) S speaks first.
(D) T speaks second.
(E) U speaks fifth.
22. If R speaks first at meetings 1 and 2, and S speaks first at meeting 3, which one of the following must be true?
(A) R speaks second at meeting 3.
(B) R speaks fourth at meeting 3.
(C) S speaks second at at least one of the meetings.
(D) S speaks fifth at exactly one of the meetings.
(E) S speaks fifth at exactly two of the meetings.
23. It could be true that at all three meetings T speaks
(A) first
(B) second
(C) in some time slot after the time slot in which R speaks
(D) in some time slot after the time slots in which S and U speak
(E) in some time slot before the time slots in which R and U speak
24. If S, T, and U speak second at meetings 1, 2, and 3, respectively, which one of the following must be true?
(A) The fifth speaker at at least one of the meetings is either Q or R.
(B) Either Q speaks first at exactly two of the meetings or else R does so.
(C) Neither S nor T speaks fifth at any of the meetings.
(D) Q speaks third at one of the meetings, and R speaks third at another of the meetings.
(E) Q speaks fourth at one of the meetings, and R speaks fourth at another of the meetings.

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

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. Anita: Since 1960 the spotted owl population has declined alarmingly. Timber companies that have been clearing the old-growth forests where the spotted owl lives are responsible for this.

Jean: No, the spotted owl's decline is due not to the timber companies but to a rival species. For the past three decades, the more prolific barred owl has been moving steadily into the spotted owl's habitat and replacing the spotted owl.

Jean does which one of the following in her response to Anita?

- (A) denies the truth of Anita's premise that timber companies have been clearing old-growth forests
- (B) challenges Anita's assumption that the decline in the population of the spotted owl poses a threat to the species' continued survival
- (C) proposes an alternative explanation for the decline in the spotted owl population
- (D) argues that Anita's conclusion is not valid because she has failed to consider the spotted owl population over a long enough time period
- (E) suggests that Anita overlooked the possibility that spotted owls are able to live in forests that are not old-growth forests

Questions 2–3

Veterinarian: A disease of purebred racehorses that is caused by a genetic defect prevents afflicted horses from racing and can cause paralysis and death. Some horse breeders conclude that because the disease can have such serious consequences, horses with this defect should not be bred. But they are wrong because, in most cases, the severity of the disease can be controlled by diet and medication, and the defect also produces horses of extreme beauty that are in great demand in the horse show industry.

- 2. The point of the veterinarian's response to the horse breeders is most accurately expressed by which one of the following?
 - (A) Racehorses that have the genetic defect need not be prevented from racing.
 - (B) There should not be an absolute ban on breeding racehorses that have the genetic defect.
 - (C) Racehorses that are severely afflicted with the disease have not been provided with the proper diet.
 - (D) The best way to produce racehorses of extreme beauty is to breed horses that have the genetic defect.
 - (E) There should be no prohibition against breeding racehorses that have any disease that can be controlled by diet and exercise.
- 3. The veterinarian's argument employs which one of the following techniques?
 - (A) calling into question the motives of the horse breeders cited
 - (B) demonstrating that the horse breeders' conclusion is inconsistent with evidence advanced to support it
 - (C) providing evidence that contradicts the horse breeders' evidence
 - (D) disputing the accuracy of evidence on which the horse breeders' argument depends
 - (E) introducing considerations that lead to a conclusion different from that of the horse breeders' argument

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4. Political scientist: The concept of freedom is hopelessly vague. Any definition of freedom will either exclude some acts that intuitively qualify as free, or admit some acts that intuitively fall outside the concept. The notions of justice, fairness, and equality are equally indeterminate. This is why political organization should be disavowed as futile.

The reasoning in the argument is questionable because the argument

- (A) generalizes from an unrepresentative sample to every political idea
 - (B) makes the unsupported claim that the concept of freedom is hopelessly vague
 - (C) ignores the fact that some people view freedom as indispensable
 - (D) fails to show any specific link between the vagueness of concepts such as freedom and the rejection of political organization
 - (E) is mounted by someone who has a vested interest in the rejection of political organization
5. A recently passed law requires all places of public accommodation to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities by removing all physical barriers to accessibility. Private schools, therefore, are legally obligated to make their campuses physically accessible to persons with disabilities.

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

- (A) No private school can legally deny admission to a person with a disability.
- (B) Private schools have historically been resistant to changes in government policy on discrimination.
- (C) Private schools, like public schools are places of public accommodation.
- (D) Private schools have enough funds to make their campuses barrier-free.
- (E) Private property is often considered to be public space by groups that have historically been subjects of discrimination.

6. Prehistoric chimpanzee species used tools similar to those used by prehistoric humans; prehistoric tools recently found in East Africa are of a type used by both species. The area where the tools were found, however, is a savanna, and whereas there were prehistoric humans who lived in savanna habitats, prehistoric chimpanzees lived only in forests. Therefore, the tools must have been used by humans rather than by chimpanzees.

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

- (A) Prehistoric humans did not carry their tools with them when they traveled from one place to another.
 - (B) Since the evolution of the first primates, East Africa has been predominantly savanna.
 - (C) Prehistoric humans never ventured into areas of the forest that were inhabited by prehistoric chimpanzees.
 - (D) The area where the tools were found was not a forest at the time the tools were in use.
 - (E) The prehistoric ancestors of modern chimpanzees were not capable of using tools more sophisticated than those found recently in East Africa.
7. Computers perform actions that are closer to thinking than anything nonhuman animals do. But computers do not have volitional powers, although some nonhuman animals do.

Which one of the following is most strongly supported by the information above?

- (A) Having volitional powers need not involve thinking.
- (B) Things that are not animals do not have volitional powers.
- (C) Computers possess none of the attributes of living things.
- (D) It is necessary to have volitional powers in order to think.
- (E) Computers will never be able to think as human beings do.

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8. The caterpillar of the monarch butterfly feeds on milkweed plants, whose toxins make the adult monarch poisonous to many predators. The viceroy butterfly, whose caterpillars do not feed on milkweed plants, is very similar in appearance to the monarch. Therefore, it can be concluded that the viceroy is so seldom preyed on because of its visual resemblance to the monarch.

Which one of the following, if it were discovered to be true, would most seriously undermine the argument?

- (A) Some predators do not have a toxic reaction to insects that feed on milkweed plants.
 - (B) Being toxic to predators will not protect individual butterflies unless most members of the species to which such butterflies belong are similarly toxic.
 - (C) Some of the predators of the monarch butterfly also prey on viceroys.
 - (D) The viceroy butterfly is toxic to most predators.
 - (E) Toxicity to predators is the principal means of protection for only a few butterfly species.
9. Every action has consequences, and among the consequences of any action are other actions. And knowing whether an action is good requires knowing whether its consequences are good, but we cannot know the future, so good actions are impossible.

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

- (A) Some actions have only other actions as consequences.
- (B) We can know that past actions were good.
- (C) To know that an action is good requires knowing that refraining from performing it is bad.
- (D) Only actions can be the consequences of other actions.
- (E) For an action to be good we must be able to know that it is good.

10. All bridges built from 1950 to 1960 are in serious need of rehabilitation. Some bridges constructed in this period, however, were built according to faulty engineering design. That is the bad news. The good news is that at least some bridges in serious need of rehabilitation are not suspension bridges, since no suspension bridges are among the bridges that were built according to faulty engineering design.

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

- (A) Some suspension bridges are not in serious need of rehabilitation.
 - (B) Some suspension bridges are in serious need of rehabilitation.
 - (C) Some bridges that were built according to faulty engineering design are in serious need of rehabilitation.
 - (D) Some bridges built from 1950 to 1960 are not in serious need of rehabilitation.
 - (E) Some bridges that were built according to faulty engineering design are not bridges other than suspension bridges.
11. A severe blow to the head can cause one to lose consciousness; from this some people infer that consciousness is a product of the brain and cannot survive bodily death. But a radio that becomes damaged may suddenly cease to broadcast the program it had been receiving, and we do not conclude from this that the program itself has ceased to exist. Similarly, more substantial evidence would be needed to conclude that consciousness does not survive bodily death.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the example of the damaged radio?

- (A) It is cited as evidence that consciousness does in fact survive bodily death.
- (B) It is cited as a counterexample to a widely accepted belief about the nature of consciousness.
- (C) It is cited as a case analogous to loss of consciousness in which people do not draw the same sort of conclusion that some people draw about consciousness.
- (D) It is cited as the primary piece of evidence for the conclusion that the relationship of consciousness to the brain is analogous to that of a radio program to the radio that receives it.
- (E) It is cited as an example of a case in which something consisting purely of energy depends on the existence of something material to provide evidence of its existence.

12. Political theorist: The vast majority of countries that have a single political party have corrupt national governments, but some countries with a plurality of parties also have corrupt national governments. What all countries with corrupt national governments have in common, however, is the weakness of local governments.

If all of the political theorist's statements are true, which one of the following must also be true?

- (A) Every country with weak local government has a single political party.
 - (B) Some countries with weak local governments have a plurality of political parties.
 - (C) Some countries with weak local governments do not have corrupt national governments.
 - (D) The majority of countries with weak local governments have a single political party.
 - (E) Fewer multiparty countries than single-party countries have weak local governments.
13. Committee member: We should not vote to put at the top of the military's chain of command an individual whose history of excessive drinking is such that that person would be barred from commanding a missile wing, a bomber squadron, or a contingent of fighter jets. Leadership must be established from the top down.

The committee member's argument conforms most closely to which one of the following principles?

- (A) No one who would be barred from important jobs in an organization should lead that organization.
- (B) Whoever leads an organization must have served at every level in the organization.
- (C) Whoever leads an organization must be qualified to hold each important job in the organization.
- (D) No one who drinks excessively should hold a leadership position anywhere along the military's chain of command.
- (E) No one who cannot command a missile wing should be at the top of the military's chain of command.

Questions 14–15

Kim: In northern Europe during the eighteenth century a change of attitude occurred that found expression both in the adoption of less solemn and elaborate death rites by the population at large and in a more optimistic view of the human condition as articulated by philosophers. This change can be explained as the result of a dramatic increase in life expectancy that occurred in northern Europe early in the eighteenth century.

Lee: Your explanation seems unlikely, because it could not be correct unless the people of the time were aware that their life expectancy had increased.

14. Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest defense of Kim's explanation against Lee's criticism?
- (A) An increase in life expectancy in a population often gives rise to economic changes that, in turn, directly influence people's attitudes.
 - (B) Present-day psychologists have noted that people's attitudes toward life can change in response to information about their life expectancy.
 - (C) Philosophers in northern Europe during the eighteenth century made many conjectures that did not affect the ideas of the population at large.
 - (D) The concept of life expectancy is based on statistical theories that had not been developed in the eighteenth century.
 - (E) Before the eighteenth century the attitudes of northern Europeans were more likely to be determined by religious teaching than by demographic phenomena.
15. Which one of the following most accurately describes Lee's criticism of Kim's explanation?
- (A) It refers to sources of additional data that cannot easily be reconciled with the facts Kim cites.
 - (B) It offers an alternative explanation that is equally supported by the evidence Kim cites.
 - (C) It cites an analogous case in which Kim's explanation clearly cannot hold.
 - (D) It suggests that Kim's explanation depends on a questionable assumption.
 - (E) It points out that Kim's explanation is based on two hypotheses that contradict each other.

16. Some health officials are concerned about the current sustained increase in reported deaths from alcohol-related conditions, attributing this increase to a rise in alcoholism. What these health officials are overlooking, however, is that attitudes toward alcoholism have changed radically. Alcoholism is now widely viewed as a disease, whereas in the past it was considered a moral failing. It is therefore likely that more deaths are being reported as alcohol-related because physicians are more likely to identify these deaths as alcohol-related.

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

- (A) The frequent use of alcohol by young people is being reported as occurring at increasingly early ages.
 - (B) In some places and times, susceptibility to any kind of disease has been viewed as a moral failing.
 - (C) More physicians now than in the past are trained to recognize the physical effects of alcoholism.
 - (D) Even though alcoholism is considered to be a disease, most doctors recommend psychological counseling and support groups as the best treatment.
 - (E) Many health officials are not physicians.
17. Studies show that the most creative engineers get their best and most useful ideas only after doodling and jotting down what turn out to be outlandish ideas. Now that many engineers do their work with computers instead of on paper, however, doodling is becoming much less common, and some experts fear that the result will be fewer creative and useful engineering ideas. These experts argue that this undesirable consequence would be avoided if computer programs for engineering work included simulated notepads that would allow engineers to suspend their "serious" work on the computer, type up outlandish ideas, and then quickly return to their original work.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the experts' reasoning depends?

- (A) Most creative engineers who work with paper and pencil spend about as much time doodling as they spend on what they consider serious work.
- (B) Simulated notepads would not be used by engineers for any purpose other than typing up outlandish ideas.
- (C) No engineers who work with computers keep paper and pencils near their computers in order to doodle and jot down ideas.
- (D) The physical act of working on paper is not essential in providing engineers with the benefits that can be gained by doodling.
- (E) Most of the outlandish ideas engineers jot down while doodling are later incorporated into projects that have practical applications.

18. Columnist: The advent of television helps to explain why the growth in homicide rates in urban areas began significantly earlier than the growth in homicide rates in rural areas. Television sets became popular in urban households about five years earlier than in rural households. Urban homicide rates began increasing in 1958, about four years earlier than a similar increase in rural homicide rates began.

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

- (A) In places where the number of violent television programs is low, the homicide rates are also low.
 - (B) The portrayal of violence on television is a cause, not an effect, of the violence in society.
 - (C) There were no violent television programs during the early years of television.
 - (D) The earlier one is exposed to violence on television, the more profound the effect.
 - (E) Increasing one's amount of leisure time increases one's inclination to act violently.
19. Even in ancient times, specialized farms (farms that grow a single type of crop or livestock) existed only where there were large commercial markets for farm products, and such markets presuppose urban populations. Therefore the extensive ruins in the archaeological site at Kadshim are probably the remains of a largely uninhabited ceremonial structure rather than of a densely populated city, since the land in the region of Kadshim could never have supported any farms except mixed farms, which grow a variety of crops and livestock.

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

- (A) taking the fact that something is true of one sample of a class of things as evidence that the same is true of the entire class of things
- (B) taking the nonexistence of something as evidence that a necessary precondition for that thing also did not exist
- (C) interpreting an ambiguous claim in one way in one part of the argument and in another way in another part of the argument
- (D) supposing that because two things usually occur in conjunction with one another, one of them must be the cause of the other
- (E) drawing a conclusion that is simply a restatement of one of the premises on which the argument is based

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20. It has recently been found that job prospects for college graduates have never been better. The trend is likely to continue over the next decade. A recent survey found that most employers simply did not know that the number of students graduating would drop by 25 percent over the past ten years, and had not anticipated or planned for this trend. Most employers were not aware that, although the supply of graduates currently meets demand, this situation could change. The same survey revealed that the number of undergraduates choosing to study subjects in high demand, like mathematics and engineering, has dropped substantially. This trend is likely to continue over the next decade.

Which one of the following can properly be concluded from the passage above?

- (A) Soon, more graduates are likely to be competing for fewer jobs.
 - (B) Soon, there is likely to be a shortage of graduates to fill certain vacancies.
 - (C) Employers are aware of changing trends in subjects studied by undergraduates.
 - (D) Soon, fewer graduates are likely to be competing for fewer available jobs.
 - (E) Employers who are well-informed about future trends have anticipated and planned for them.
21. The cities of Oldtown and Spoonville are the same in area and size of population. Since certain health problems that are caused by crowded living conditions are widespread in Oldtown, such problems must be as widespread in Spoonville.

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

- (A) presupposes without warrant that the health problems that are widespread in any particular city cannot be caused by the living conditions in that city
- (B) fails to distinguish between the size of the total population of a city and the size of the geographic region covered by that city
- (C) fails to indicate whether average life expectancy is lowered as a result of living in crowded conditions
- (D) fails to distinguish between those health problems that are easily treatable and those that are not
- (E) fails to take into account that having identical overall population density is consistent with great disparity in living conditions

22. Shortly after the Persian Gulf War, investigators reported that the area, which had been subjected to hundreds of smoky oil fires and deliberate oil spills when regular oil production slowed down during the war, displayed less oil contamination than they had witnessed in prewar surveys of the same area. They also reported that the levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)—used as a marker of combustion products spewed from oil wells ignited during the war—were also relatively low, comparable to those recorded in the temperate oil-producing areas of the Baltic Sea.

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

- (A) Oil contaminants have greater environmental effects in temperate regions than in desert regions.
- (B) Oil contamination and PAH pollution dissipate more rapidly in temperate regions than in desert regions.
- (C) Oil contamination and PAH pollution dissipate more rapidly in desert regions than in temperate regions.
- (D) Peacetime oil production and transport in the Persian Gulf result in high levels of PAHs and massive oil dumping.
- (E) The Persian Gulf War ended before the oil fires and spills caused as much damage as originally expected.

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23. An independent audit found no indication of tax avoidance on the part of the firm in the firm's accounts; therefore, no such problem exists.

The questionable reasoning in the argument above is most closely paralleled by that in which one of the following?

- (A) The plan for the introduction of the new project has been unmodified so far; therefore, it will not be modified in the future.
- (B) The overall budget for the projects has been exceeded by a large amount; therefore, at least one of the projects has exceeded its budget by a large amount.
- (C) A compilation of the best student essays of the year includes no essays on current events; therefore, students have become apathetic toward current events.
- (D) A survey of schools in the district found no school without a need for building repair; therefore, the education provided to students in the district is substandard.
- (E) An examination of the index of the book found no listing for the most prominent critic of the theory the book advocates; therefore, the book fails to refer to that critic.

24. One of the great difficulties in establishing animal rights based merely on the fact that animals are living things concerns scope. If one construes the term "living things" broadly, one is bound to bestow rights on organisms that are not animals (e.g., plants). But if this term is construed narrowly, one is apt to refuse rights to organisms that, at least biologically, are considered members of the animal kingdom.

If the statements above are true, which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from them?

- (A) Not all animals should be given rights.
- (B) One cannot bestow rights on animals without also bestowing rights on at least some plants.
- (C) The problem of delineating the boundary of the set of living things interferes with every attempt to establish animal rights.
- (D) Successful attempts to establish rights for all animals are likely either to establish rights for some plants or not to depend solely on the observation that animals are living things.
- (E) The fact that animals are living things is irrelevant to the question of whether animals should or should not be accorded rights, because plants are living things too.

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25. Economist: No economic system that is centrally planned can efficiently allocate resources, and efficient allocation of resources is a necessary condition for achieving a national debt of less than 5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It follows that any nation with a centrally planned economy has a national debt that is at least 5 percent of GDP.

The pattern of reasoning exhibited by the economist's argument is most similar to that exhibited by which one of the following?

- (A) Not all mammals are without wings, because bats are mammals and bats have wings.
- (B) All of the rural districts are free of major air pollution problems because such problems occur only where there is a large concentration of automobiles, and there are no such places in the rural districts.
- (C) All of the ungulates are herbivores, and most herbivores would not attack a human being. It follows that any animal that would attack a human being is unlikely to be an ungulate.
- (D) All rock stars who are famous have their own record companies, and all rock stars with their own record companies receive company profits over and above their regular royalties. This implies that receiving large regular royalties is a necessary condition of being a famous rock star.
- (E) Every mutual fund manager knows someone who trades on inside information, and no one who trades on inside information is unknown to every mutual fund manager. One must conclude that no mutual fund manager is unknown to everyone who trades on inside information.

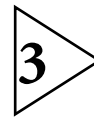
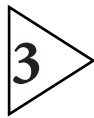
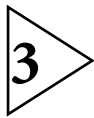
26. Editorialist: Additional restrictions should be placed on driver's licenses of teenagers because teenagers lack basic driving skills. Even though drivers of age nineteen and younger make up only 7 percent of registered drivers, they are responsible for over 14 percent of traffic fatalities.

Each of the following, if true, weakens the argument that teenagers lack basic driving skills EXCEPT:

- (A) Teenagers tend to drive older and less stable cars than other drivers.
- (B) Teenagers and their passengers are less likely to use seat belts and shoulder straps than others.
- (C) Teenagers drive, on average, over twice as far each year as other drivers.
- (D) Teenagers cause car accidents that are more serious than those caused by others.
- (E) Teenagers are likely to drive with more passengers than the average driver.

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

25 Questions

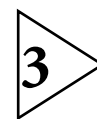
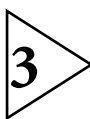
Directions: The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely 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. Question withheld from scoring.
2. Owners of deeply indebted and chronically unprofitable small businesses sometimes try to convince others to invest money in their companies. Since the money thus acquired will inevitably be used to pay off debts, rather than to expand operations, this money will not stimulate sales growth in such companies. Thus, most people are reluctant to make these investments. Surprisingly, however, such investments often earn handsome returns in the very first year they are made.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to explain the surprising results of such investments?
 - (A) Investors usually choose to reinvest their returns on such investments.
 - (B) Expanding production in such companies would usually require more funds than would paying off debts.
 - (C) Paying off debts, by saving a company the money it would otherwise owe in interest, decreases the company's overall expenses and thereby increases its profits.
 - (D) Banks are reluctant to lend money to any company that is already heavily in debt and chronically unprofitable.
 - (E) If the sales of a company do not grow, there is usually little need to devote a large share of company resources to expanding production.
3. After purchasing a pot-bellied pig at the pet store in Springfield, Amy was informed by a Springfield city official that she would not be allowed to keep the pig as a pet, since city codes classify pigs as livestock, and individuals may not keep livestock in Springfield.

The city official's argument depends on assuming which one of the following?
 - (A) Amy lives in Springfield.
 - (B) Pigs are not classified as pets in Springfield.
 - (C) Any animal not classified as livestock may be kept in Springfield.
 - (D) Dogs and cats are not classified as livestock in Springfield.
 - (E) It is legal for pet stores to sell pigs in Springfield.

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4. Historian: The central claim of the “end-of-history” theory is that history has reached its final stage of development. According to its adherents, democratic ideals have triumphed over their rivals, and history is effectively at an ideological end. But, this view fails to consider that it is impossible to stand outside all of history to judge whether history is really at an end.

Which one of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the historian’s statement?

- (A) We can never know whether the end-of-history theory is true.
 - (B) Advocates of the end-of-history theory have too ideological an understanding of history.
 - (C) If we were at the end of history, we would automatically know whether the end-of-history theory is true.
 - (D) It is impossible for the end-of-history theory to be true.
 - (E) Ideological developments are the essential elements of history.
5. John: As I was driving to work this morning, I was stopped by a police officer and ticketed for speeding. Since there were many other cars around me that were going as fast as I was, the police officer clearly treated me unfairly.

Mary: You were not treated unfairly, since the police officer was obviously unable to stop all the drivers who were speeding. Everyone who was speeding at that time and place had an equal chance of being stopped.

Which one of the following principles, if established, would most help to justify Mary’s position?

- (A) If all of those who violate a traffic law on a particular occasion are equally likely to be penalized for violating it, then the law is fairly applied to whoever among them is then penalized.
- (B) The penalties attached to traffic laws should be applied not as punishments for breaking the law, but rather as deterrents to unsafe driving.
- (C) The penalties attached to traffic laws should be imposed on all people who violate those laws, and only those people.
- (D) It is fairer not to enforce a traffic law at all than it is to enforce it in some, but not all, of the cases to which it applies.
- (E) Fairness in the application of a traffic law is ensured not by all violators’ having an equal chance of being penalized for their violation of the law, but rather by penalizing all known violators to the same extent.

6. A purse containing 32 ancient gold coins that had been minted in Morocco was discovered in the ruins of an ancient Jordanian city some 4,000 kilometers to the east of Morocco. In its time the Jordanian city was an important trading center along the trade route linking China and Europe, and it was also a popular stopover for pilgrims on the route between Morocco and Mecca. The purse of a trader in the city would probably have contained a more diverse set of coins.

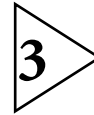
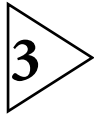
The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following hypotheses?

- (A) Moroccan coins were more valuable in the ancient city than were Jordanian coins.
 - (B) Most gold coins available during the time when the ancient city thrived were minted in Morocco.
 - (C) The purse with the gold coins had been brought to the ancient city by a pilgrim on the route between Morocco and Mecca.
 - (D) Gold coins were the only medium of exchange used in the ancient city.
 - (E) Pilgrims and traders in the ancient city were unlikely to have interacted with one another.
7. Studies indicate that the rate at which water pollution is increasing is leveling off: the amount of water pollution caused this year is almost identical to the amount caused last year. If this trend continues, the water pollution problem will no longer be getting more serious.

The reasoning is questionable because it ignores the possibility that

- (A) some types of water pollution have no noticeable effect on organisms that use the water
- (B) the types of water pollution caused this year are less dangerous than those caused last year
- (C) the leveling-off trend of water pollution will not continue
- (D) air and soil pollution are becoming more serious
- (E) the effects of water pollution are cumulative

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



8. One researcher writes, "Human beings are innately aggressive." As evidence, the researcher cites the prevalence of warfare in history, and then discounts any current disinclination to fight: "The most peaceable peoples of today were often ravagers of yesteryear and will probably fight again in the future." But if some peoples are peaceable now, then aggression itself cannot be coded in our genes, only the potential for it. If "innate" only means *possible*, or even *likely in certain environments*, then everything we do is innate and the word has no meaning.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the technique used in the passage to weaken the argument for the claim that aggressiveness is innate to human beings?

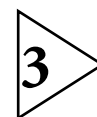
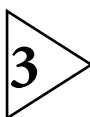
- (A) The accuracy of the historical data cited in the argument for innate aggressiveness is called into question.
- (B) The force of the concept of innateness used in the argument for innate aggressiveness is called into question.
- (C) An attempt is made to undermine the argument for innate aggressiveness by arguing that there are no genetically based traits.
- (D) An attempt is made to undermine the argument for innate aggressiveness by suggesting that it appeals to emotional considerations rather than to reason.
- (E) An attempt is made to undermine the argument for innate aggressiveness by arguing that all peoples are peaceable.

Questions 9–10

If a person chooses to walk rather than drive, there is one less vehicle emitting pollution into the air than there would be otherwise. Therefore if people would walk whenever it is feasible for them to do so, then pollution will be greatly reduced.

9. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- (A) Cutting down on pollution can be achieved in a variety of ways.
 - (B) Taking public transportation rather than driving is not always feasible.
 - (C) Walking is the only feasible alternative to driving that results in a reduction in pollution.
 - (D) There are people who never drive but who often walk.
 - (E) People sometimes drive when it is feasible to walk instead.
10. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- (A) If automobile passengers who never drive walk instead of ride, there will not be fewer vehicles on the road as a result.
 - (B) Nonmoving running vehicles, on average, emit half as much pollution per second as moving vehicles, but the greater congestion is, the more nonmoving running vehicles there are.
 - (C) Since different vehicles can pollute at different rates, it is possible for one driver who walks to make a greater contribution to pollution prevention than another driver who walks.
 - (D) On average, buses pollute more than cars do, but buses usually carry more passengers than cars do.
 - (E) Those who previously rode as passengers in a vehicle whose driver decides to walk instead of drive might themselves decide to drive.

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11. Editorial: The most vocal proponents of the proposed law are not permanent residents of this island but rather a few of the wealthiest summer residents, who leave when the vacation months have passed. These people will benefit from passage of this law while not having to deal with the problems associated with its adoption. Therefore, anyone who supports the proposed law is serving only the interests of a few outsiders at the cost of creating problems for the island's permanent residents.

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

- (A) The average income of the island's summer residents is greater than the average income of its permanent residents.
 - (B) The problems associated with this law outweigh any benefits it might provide the island's permanent residents.
 - (C) Most of the island's summer residents would benefit from passage of this law.
 - (D) Most of the island's summer residents support passage of this law.
 - (E) Most of the island's permanent residents oppose passage of this law.
12. Vitamin XYZ has long been a favorite among health food enthusiasts. In a recent large study, those who took large amounts of vitamin XYZ daily for two years showed on average a 40 percent lower risk of heart disease than did members of a control group. Researchers corrected for differences in relevant health habits such as diet.

Which one of the following inferences is most supported by the passage?

- (A) Taking large amounts of vitamins is probably worth risking the side effects.
- (B) Those who take large doses of vitamin XYZ daily for the next two years will exhibit on average an increase in the likelihood of avoiding heart disease.
- (C) Li, who has taken large amounts of vitamin XYZ daily for the past two years, has a 40 percent lower risk of heart disease than she did two years ago.
- (D) Taking large amounts of vitamin XYZ daily over the course of one's adult life should be recommended to most adults.
- (E) Health food enthusiasts are probably correct in believing that large daily doses of multiple vitamins promote good health.

13. In 1988, a significant percentage of seals in the Baltic Sea died from viral diseases; off the coast of Scotland, however, the death rate due to viral diseases was approximately half what it was for the Baltic seals. The Baltic seals had significantly higher levels of pollutants in their blood than did the Scottish seals. Since pollutants are known to impair marine mammals' ability to fight off viral infection, it is likely that the higher death rate among the Baltic seals was due to the higher levels of pollutants in their blood.

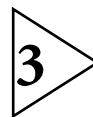
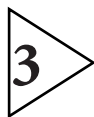
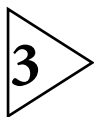
Which one of the following, if true, provides the most additional support for the argument?

- (A) The large majority of Scottish seals that died were either old or unhealthy animals.
- (B) The strain of virus that killed Scottish seals overwhelms impaired immune systems much more quickly than it does healthy immune systems.
- (C) There were slight fluctuations in the levels of pollutants found in the blood of Baltic seals.
- (D) The kinds of pollutants found in the Baltic Sea are significantly different from those that have been detected in the waters off the coast of Scotland.
- (E) Among marine mammals other than seals, the death rate due to viral diseases in 1988 was higher in the Baltic Sea than it was off the Scottish coast.

14. If the proposed tax reduction package is adopted this year, the library will be forced to discontinue its daily story hours for children. But if the daily story hours are discontinued, many parents will be greatly inconvenienced. So the proposed tax reduction package will not be adopted this year.

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

- (A) Any tax reduction package that will not force the library to discontinue daily story hours will be adopted this year.
- (B) Every tax reduction package that would force the library to discontinue daily story hours would greatly inconvenience parents.
- (C) No tax reduction package that would greatly inconvenience parents would fail to force the library to discontinue daily story hours.
- (D) No tax reduction package that would greatly inconvenience parents will be adopted this year.
- (E) Any tax reduction package that will not greatly inconvenience parents will be adopted this year.



15. Funding opponent: Some people favor city funding for the spaying and neutering of pets at the owners' request. They claim that the decrease in the number of stray animals to contend with will offset the cost of the funding. These people fail to realize that over 80 percent of pet owners already pay to spay or neuter their animals, so there will not be a significant decrease in the number of stray animals in the city if this funding is provided.

Each of the following, if true strengthens the argument of the funding opponent EXCEPT:

- (A) Very few of the stray animals in the city are offspring of pets.
- (B) Many pet owners would have their animals spayed or neutered sooner if funding were provided by the city.
- (C) The only way the number of stray animals can decrease is if existing strays are spayed or neutered.
- (D) Most pet owners who do not have their pets spayed or neutered believe that spaying and neutering are morally wrong.
- (E) The majority of pets that are not spayed or neutered are used for breeding purposes, and are not likely to produce stray animals.

16. Research indicates that college professors generally were raised in economically advantaged households. For it was discovered that, overall, college professors grew up in communities with average household incomes that were higher than the average household income for the nation as a whole.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) inappropriately assumes a correlation between household income and economic advantage
- (B) fails to note there are some communities with high average household incomes in which no college professors grew up
- (C) presumes without justification that college professors generally were raised in households with incomes that are average or above average for their communities
- (D) does not take into account the fact that college professors generally have lower salaries than their counterparts in the private sector
- (E) fails to take into account the fact that many college professors live in rural communities, which generally have low average household incomes

17. Magazine article: Punishment for crimes is justified if it actually deters people from committing them. But a great deal of carefully assembled and analyzed empirical data show clearly that punishment is not a deterrent. So punishment is never justified.

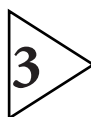
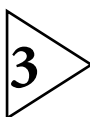
The reasoning in the magazine article's argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) depends on data that there is reason to suspect may be biased
- (B) mistakenly allows the key term "punishment" to shift in meaning
- (C) mistakes being sufficient to justify punishment for being required to justify it
- (D) ignores the problem of mistakenly punishing the innocent
- (E) attempts to be more precise than its subject matter properly allows

18. If the recording now playing on the jazz program is really "Louis Armstrong recorded in concert in 1989," as the announcer said, then Louis Armstrong was playing some of the best jazz of his career years after his death. Since the trumpeter was definitely Louis Armstrong, somehow the announcer must have gotten the date of the recording wrong.

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

- (A) The museum is reported as having acquired a painting "by Malvina Hoffman, an artist who died in 1966." But Hoffman was a sculptor, not a painter, so the report must be wrong about the acquisition being a painting.
- (B) This painting titled *La Toilette* is Berthe Morisot's *La Toilette* only if a painting can be in two museums at the same time. Since nothing can be in two places at once, this painting must somehow have been mistitled.
- (C) Only if a twentieth-century Mexican artist painted in Japan during the seventeenth century can this work both be "by Frida Kahlo" as labeled and the seventeenth-century Japanese landscape it appears to be. Since it is what it appears to be, the label is wrong.
- (D) Unless Käthe Kollwitz was both a sculptor and a printmaker, the volunteer museum guide is wrong in his attribution of this sculpture. Since what Kollwitz is known for is her prints, the guide must be wrong.
- (E) If this painting is a portrait done in acrylic, it cannot be by Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun, since acrylic paint was developed only after her death. Thus, since it is definitely a portrait, the paint must not be acrylic.



19. When a stone is trimmed by a mason and exposed to the elements, a coating of clay and other minerals, called rock varnish, gradually accumulates on the freshly trimmed surface. Organic matter trapped beneath the varnish on stones of an Andean monument was found to be over 1,000 years old. Since the organic matter must have grown on the stone shortly after it was trimmed, it follows that the monument was built long before the arrival of Europeans in the Americas in 1492.

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

- (A) Rock varnish itself contains some organic matter.
 - (B) The reuse of ancient trimmed stones was common in the Andes both before and after 1492.
 - (C) The Andean monument bears a striking resemblance to monuments found in ancient sites in western Asia.
 - (D) The earliest written reference to the Andean monument dates from 1778.
 - (E) Rock varnish forms very slowly, if at all, on trimmed stones that are stored in a dry, sheltered place.
20. Legal rules are expressed in general terms. They concern classifications of persons and actions and they prescribe legal consequences for persons and actions falling into the relevant categories. The application of a rule to a particular case, therefore, involves a decision on whether the facts of that case fall within the categories mentioned in the rule. This decision establishes the legal effect of what happened rather than any matter of fact.

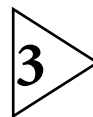
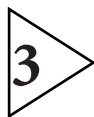
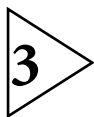
The passage provides the most support for which one of the following?

- (A) Legal rules, like matters of fact, are concerned with classifications of things such as actions.
- (B) Matters of fact, like legal rules, can sometimes be expressed in general terms.
- (C) Making legal decisions does not involve matters of fact.
- (D) The application of a rule to a particular case need not be left to a judge.
- (E) Whether the facts of a case fall into a relevant category is not itself a matter of fact.

Questions 21–22

Helen: It was wrong of my brother Mark to tell our mother that the reason he had missed her birthday party the evening before was that he had been in a traffic accident and that by the time he was released from the hospital emergency room the party was long over. Saying something that is false can never be other than morally wrong, and there had been no such accident—Mark had simply forgotten all about the party.

21. The main conclusion drawn in Helen's argument is that
- (A) Mark did not tell his mother the truth
 - (B) the real reason Mark missed his mother's birthday party was that he had forgotten all about it
 - (C) it is wrong to attempt to avoid blame for one's failure to do something by claiming that one was prevented from doing that thing by events outside one's control
 - (D) it was wrong of Mark to tell his mother that he had missed her birthday party as a result of having been in a traffic accident
 - (E) it is always wrong not to tell the truth
22. The justification Helen offers for her judgment of Mark's behavior is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the justification
- (A) ignores an important moral distinction between saying something that is false and failing to say something that one knows to be true
 - (B) confuses having identified one cause of a given effect with having eliminated the possibility of there being any other causes of that effect
 - (C) judges behavior that is outside an individual's control according to moral standards that can properly be applied only to behavior that is within such control
 - (D) relies on an illegitimate appeal to pity to obscure the fact that the conclusion does not logically follow from the premises advanced
 - (E) attempts to justify a judgment about a particular case by citing a general principle that stands in far greater need of support than does the particular judgment



23. Candidate: The government spends \$500 million more each year promoting highway safety than it spends combating cigarette smoking. But each year many more people die from smoking-related diseases than die in highway accidents. So the government would save lives by shifting funds from highway safety programs to antismoking programs.

The flawed reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely parallels the flawed reasoning in the candidate's argument?

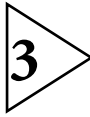
- (A) The government enforces the speed limit on freeways much more closely than on tollways. But many more people die each year in auto accidents on freeways than die in auto accidents on tollway. So the government would save lives by shifting funds from enforcement of speed limits on freeways to enforcement of speed limits on tollway.
- (B) A certain professional musician spends several times as many hours practicing guitar as she spends practicing saxophone. But she is hired much more often to play saxophone than to play guitar, so she would increase her number of playing engagements by spending less time practicing guitar and more time practicing saxophone.
- (C) Automobiles burn more gas per minute on highways than on residential streets. But they get fewer miles per gallon on residential streets. Therefore, gas would be saved by driving less on residential streets and more on highways.
- (D) The local swim team spends many more hours practicing the backstroke than it spends practicing the breaststroke. But the team's lap times for the breaststroke are much better than its times for the backstroke, so the team would win more swim meets if it spent less time practicing the backstroke and more time practicing the breaststroke.
- (E) Banks have a higher profit margin on loans that have a high interest rate than on loans that have a low interest rate. But borrowers are willing to borrow larger sums at low rates than at high rates. Therefore, banks would be more profitable if they gave more loans at low rates and fewer loans at high rates.

24. A person's failure to keep a promise is wrong only if, first, doing so harms the one to whom the promise is made and, second, all of those who discover the failure to keep the promise lose confidence in the person's ability to keep promises.

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

- (A) Ann kept her promise to repay Felicia the money she owed her. Further, this convinced everyone who knew Ann that she is trustworthy. Thus, Ann's keeping her promise was not wrong.
- (B) Jonathan took an oath of secrecy concerning the corporation's technical secrets, but he sold them to a competitor. His action was wrong even though the corporation intended that he leak these secrets to its competitors.
- (C) George promised to repay Reiko the money he owed her. However, George was unable to keep his promise to Reiko and as a result, Reiko suffered a serious financial loss. Thus, George's failure to keep his promise was wrong.
- (D) Because he lost his job, Carlo was unable to repay the money he promised to Miriam. However, Miriam did not need this money nor did she lose confidence in Carlo's ability to keep promises. So, Carlo's failure to keep his promise to Miriam was not wrong.
- (E) Elizabeth promised to return the book she borrowed from Steven within a week, but she was unable to do so because she became acutely ill. Not knowing this, Steven lost confidence in her ability to keep a promise. So, Elizabeth's failure to return the book to Steven was wrong.

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25. The end of an action is the intended outcome of the action and not a mere by-product of the action, and the end's value is thus the only reason for the action. So while it is true that not every end's value will justify any means, and even, perhaps, that there is no end whose value will justify every means, it is clear that nothing will justify a means except an end's value.

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

- (A) The value of some ends may justify any means.
- (B) One can always justify a given action by appeal to the value of its intended outcome.
- (C) One can justify an action only by appeal to the value of its intended outcome.
- (D) Only the value of the by-products of an action can justify that action.
- (E) Nothing can justify the intended outcome of an action except the value of that action's actual outcomes.

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

26 Questions

Directions: Each passage in this section is followed by a group of questions to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question, and blacken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

- It has recently been discovered that many attributions of paintings to the seventeenth-century Dutch artist Rembrandt may be false. The contested paintings are not minor works, whose removal from the
- (5) Rembrandt corpus would leave it relatively unaffected: they are at its very center. In her recent book, Svetlana Alpers uses these cases of disputed attribution as a point of departure for her provocative discussion of the radical distinctiveness of Rembrandt's approach to
- (10) painting.

- Alpers argues that Rembrandt exercised an unprecedentedly firm control over his art, his students, and the distribution of his works. Despite Gary Schwartz's brilliant documentation of Rembrandt's
- (15) complicated relations with a wide circle of patrons, Alpers takes the view that Rembrandt refused to submit to the prevailing patronage system. He preferred, she claims, to sell his works on the open market and to play the entrepreneur. At a time when Dutch artists were
- (20) organizing into professional brotherhoods and academies, Rembrandt stood apart. In fact, Alpers' portrait of Rembrandt shows virtually every aspect of his art pervaded by economic motives. Indeed, so complete was Rembrandt's involvement with the
- (25) market, she argues, that he even presented himself as a commodity, viewing his studio's products as extensions of himself, sent out into the world to earn money. Alpers asserts that Rembrandt's enterprise is found not just in his paintings, but in his refusal to limit
- (30) his enterprise to those paintings he actually painted. He marketed Rembrandt.

- Although there may be some truth in the view that Rembrandt was an entrepreneur who made some aesthetic decisions on the basis of what he knew the
- (35) market wanted, Alpers' emphasis on economic factors sacrifices discussion of the aesthetic qualities that make Rembrandt's work unique. For example, Alpers asserts that Rembrandt deliberately left his works unfinished so as to get more money for their revision and
- (40) completion. She implies that Rembrandt actually wished the Council of Amsterdam to refuse the great *Claudius Civilis*, which they had commissioned for their new town hall, and she argues that "he must have calculated that he would be able to get more money by
- (45) retouching [the] painting." Certainly the picture is painted with very broad strokes but there is no evidence that it was deliberately left unfinished. The fact is that the look of a work like *Claudius Civilis* must also be understood as the consequence of
- (50) Rembrandt's powerful and profound meditations on painting itself. Alpers makes no mention of the

pictorial dialectic that can be discerned between, say, the lessons Rembrandt absorbed from the Haarlem school of painters and the styles of his native Leiden.

- (55) The trouble is that while Rembrandt's artistic enterprise may indeed not be reducible to the works he himself painted, it is not reducible to marketing practices either.
- Which one of the following best summarizes the main conclusion of the author of the passage?
 - Rembrandt differed from other artists of his time both in his aesthetic techniques and in his desire to meet the demands of the marketplace.
 - The aesthetic qualities of Rembrandt's work cannot be understood without consideration of how economic motives pervaded decisions he made about his art.
 - Rembrandt was one of the first artists to develop the notion of a work of art as a commodity that could be sold in an open marketplace.
 - Rembrandt's artistic achievement cannot be understood solely in terms of decisions he made on the basis of what would sell in the marketplace.
 - Rembrandt was an entrepreneur whose artistic enterprise was not limited to the paintings he actually painted himself.
 - According to the passage, Alpers and Schwartz disagree about which one of the following?
 - the degree of control Rembrandt exercised over the production of his art
 - the role that Rembrandt played in organizing professional brotherhoods and academies
 - the kinds of relationships Rembrandt had with his students
 - the degree of Rembrandt's involvement in the patronage system
 - the role of the patronage system in seventeenth-century Holland

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3. In the third paragraph, the author of the passage discusses aesthetic influences on Rembrandt's work most probably in order to
- (A) suggest that many critics have neglected to study the influence of the Haarlem school of painters on Rembrandt's work
 - (B) suggest that *Claudius Civilis* is similar in style to many paintings from the seventeenth century
 - (C) suggest that Rembrandt's style was not affected by the aesthetic influences that Alpers points out
 - (D) argue that Rembrandt's style can best be understood as a result of the influences of his native Leiden
 - (E) indicted that Alpers has not taken into account some important aspects of Rembrandt's work
4. Which one of the following, if true, would provide the most support for Alpers' argument about *Claudius Civilis*?
- (A) Rembrandt was constantly revising his prints and paintings because he was never fully satisfied with stylistic aspects of his earlier drafts.
 - (B) The works of many seventeenth-century Dutch artists were painted with broad strokes and had an unfinished look.
 - (C) Many of Rembrandt's contemporaries eschewed the patronage system and sold their works on the open market.
 - (D) Artists were frequently able to raise the price of a painting if the buyer wanted the work revised in some way.
 - (E) Rembrandt did not allow his students to work on paintings that were commissioned by public officials.

5. It can be inferred that the author of the passage and Alpers would be most likely to agree on which one of the following?
- (A) Rembrandt made certain aesthetic decisions on the basis of what he understood about the demands of the marketplace.
 - (B) The Rembrandt corpus will not be affected if attributions of paintings to Rembrandt are found to be false.
 - (C) Stylistic aspects of Rembrandt's painting can be better explained in economic terms than in historical or aesthetic terms.
 - (D) Certain aesthetic aspects of Rembrandt's art are the result of his experimentation with different painting techniques.
 - (E) Most of Rembrandt's best-known works were painted by his students, but were sold under Rembrandt's name.

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Medievalists usually distinguished medieval public law from private law: the former was concerned with government and military affairs and the latter with the family, social status, and land transactions.

- (5) Examination of medieval women's lives shows this distinction to be overly simplistic. Although medieval women were legally excluded from roles thus categorized as public, such as soldier, justice, jury member, or professional administrative official,
- (10) women's control of land—usually considered a private or domestic phenomenon—had important political implications in the feudal system of thirteenth-century England. Since land equaled wealth and wealth equaled power, certain women exercised influence by
- (15) controlling land. Unlike unmarried women (who were legally subject to their guardians) or married women (who had no legal identity separate from their husbands), women who were widows had autonomy with respect to acquiring or disposing of certain
- (20) property, suing in court, incurring liability for their own debts, and making wills.

Although feudal lands were normally transferred through primogeniture (the eldest son inheriting all), when no sons survived, the surviving daughters

- (25) inherited equal shares under what was known as partible inheritance. In addition to controlling any such land inherited from her parents and any bridal dowry—property a woman brought to the marriage from her own family—a widow was entitled to use of one-third
- (30) of her late husband's lands. Called "dower" in England, this grant had greater legal importance under common law than did the bridal dowry; no marriage was legal unless the groom endowed the bride with this property at the wedding ceremony. In 1215 Magna
- (35) Carta guaranteed a widow's right to claim her dower without paying a fine; this document also strengthened widows' ability to control land by prohibiting forced remarriage. After 1272 women could also benefit from jointure: the groom could agree to hold part or all of
- (40) his lands jointly with the bride, so that if one spouse died, the other received these lands.

Since many widows had inheritances as well as dowers, widows were frequently the financial heads of the family; even though legal theory assumed the

- (45) maintenance of the principle of primogeniture, the amount of land the widow controlled could exceed that of her son or of other male heirs. Anyone who held feudal land exercised authority over the people attached to the land—knights, rental tenants, and
- (50) peasants—and had to hire estate administrators, oversee accounts, receive rents, protect tenants from outside encroachment, punish tenants for not paying rents, appoint priests to local parishes, and act as guardians of tenants' children and executors of their
- (55) wills. Many married women fulfilled these duties as deputies for husbands away at court or at war, but widows could act on their own behalf. Widows' legal independence is suggested by their frequent appearance in thirteenth-century English legal records. Moreover,
- (60) the scope of their sway is indicated by the fact that

some controlled not merely single estates, but multiple counties.

- 6. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) The traditional view of medieval women as legally excluded from many public offices fails to consider thirteenth-century women in England who were exempted from such restrictions because of their wealth and social status.
 - (B) The economic independence of women in thirteenth-century England was primarily determined not by their marital status, but by their status as heirs to their parents' estates.
 - (C) The laws and customs of the feudal system in thirteenth-century England enabled some women to exercise a certain amount of power despite their legal exclusion from most public roles.
 - (D) During the thirteenth century in England, widows gained greater autonomy and legal rights to their property than they had had in previous centuries.
 - (E) Widows in thirteenth-century England were able to acquire and dispose of lands through a number of different legal processes.
- 7. With which one of the following statements about the views held by the medievalists mentioned in line 1 would the author of the passage most probably agree?
 - (A) The medieval role of landowner was less affected by thirteenth-century changes in law than these medievalists customarily have recognized.
 - (B) The realm of law labeled public by these medievalists ultimately had greater political implications than that labeled private.
 - (C) The amount of wealth controlled by medieval women was greater than these medievalists have recorded.
 - (D) The distinction made by these medievalists between private law and public law fails to consider some of the actual legal cases of the period.
 - (E) The distinction made by these medievalists between private and public law fails to address the political importance of control over land in the medieval era.

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8. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the meaning of the word “sway” as it is used in line 60 of the passage?
- (A) vacillation
 - (B) dominion
 - (C) predisposition
 - (D) inclination
 - (E) mediation
9. Which one of the following most accurately describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) providing examples of specific historical events as support for the conclusion drawn in the third paragraph
 - (B) narrating a sequence of events whose outcome is discussed in the third paragraph
 - (C) explaining how circumstances described in the first paragraph could have occurred
 - (D) describing the effects of an event mentioned in the first paragraph
 - (E) evaluating the arguments of a group mentioned in the first paragraph
10. According to information in the passage, a widow in early thirteenth-century England could control more land than did her eldest son if
- (A) the widow had been granted the customary amount of dower land and the eldest son inherited the rest of the land
 - (B) the widow had three daughters in addition to her eldest son
 - (C) the principle of primogeniture had been applied in transferring the lands owned by the widow’s late husband
 - (D) none of the lands held by the widow’s late husband had been placed in jointure
 - (E) the combined amount of land the widow had acquired from her own family and from dower was greater than the amount inherited by her son
11. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a reason why a married woman might have fulfilled certain duties associated with holding feudal land in thirteenth-century England?
- (A) the legal statutes set forth by Magna Carta
 - (B) the rights a woman held over her inheritance during her marriage
 - (C) the customary division of duties between husbands and wives
 - (D) the absence of the woman’s husband
 - (E) the terms specified by the woman’s jointure agreement
12. The phrase “in England” (lines 30–31) does which one of the following?
- (A) It suggests that women in other countries also received grants of their husbands’ lands.
 - (B) It identifies a particular code of law affecting women who were surviving daughters.
 - (C) It demonstrates that dower had greater legal importance in one European country than in others.
 - (D) It emphasizes that women in one European country had more means of controlling property than did women in other European countries.
 - (E) It traces a legal term back to the time at which it entered the language.
13. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain a legal controversy of the past in light of modern theory
 - (B) evaluate the economic and legal status of a particular historical group
 - (C) resolve a scholarly debate about legal history
 - (D) trace the historical origins of a modern economic situation
 - (E) provide new evidence about a historical event

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The debate over the environmental crisis is not new; anxiety about industry's impact on the environment has existed for over a century. What is new is the extreme polarization of views. Mounting

- (5) evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment irreversibly coupled with suspicions that government, industry, and even science might be impotent to prevent environmental destruction have provoked accusatory polemics on the part of
- (10) environmentalists. In turn, these polemics have elicited a corresponding backlash from industry. The sad effect of this polarization is that it is now even more difficult for industry than it was a hundred years ago to respond appropriately to impact analyses that demand action.
- (15) Unlike today's adversaries, earlier ecological reformers shared with advocates of industrial growth a confidence in timely corrective action. George P. Marsh's pioneering conservation tract *Man and Nature* (1864) elicited wide acclaim without embittered
- (20) denials. *Man and Nature* castigated Earth's despoilers for heedless greed, declaring that humanity "has brought the face of the Earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the Moon." But no entrepreneur or industrialist sought to refute Marsh's accusation, to
- (25) defend the gutting of forests or the slaughter of wildlife as economically essential, or to dismiss his ecological warnings as hysterical. To the contrary, they generally agreed with him.

- Why? Marsh and his followers took environmental
- (30) improvement and economic progress as givens; they disputed not the desirability of conquering nature but the bungling way in which the conquest was carried out. Blame was not personalized; Marsh denounced general greed rather than particular entrepreneurs, and
- (35) the media did not hound malefactors. Further, corrective measures seemed to entail no sacrifice, to demand no draconian remedies. Self-interest underwrote most prescribed reforms. Marsh's emphasis on future stewardship was then a widely accepted ideal
- (40) (if not practice). His ecological admonitions were in keeping with the Enlightenment premise that humanity's mission was to subdue and transform nature.

- Not until the 1960s did a gloomier perspective gain
- (45) popular ground. Frederic Clements' equilibrium model of ecology, developed in the 1930s seemed consistent with mounting environmental disasters. In this view, nature was most fruitful when least altered. Left undisturbed, flora and fauna gradually attained
- (50) maximum diversity and stability. Despoliation thwarted the culmination or shortened the duration of this beneficent climax; technology did not improve nature but destroyed it.

- The equilibrium model became an ecological
- (55) mystique: environmental interference was now taboo, wilderness adored. Nature as unfinished fabric perfected by human ingenuity gave way to the image of nature debased and endangered by technology. In contrast to the Enlightenment vision of nature,
- (60) according to which rational managers construct an ever

more improved environment, twentieth-century reformers' vision of nature calls for a reduction of human interference in order to restore environmental stability.

14. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment should motivate action to prevent further damage.
- (B) The ecological mystique identified with Frederic Clements has become a religious conviction among ecological reformers.
- (C) George P. Marsh's ideas about conservation and stewardship have heavily influenced the present debate over the environment.
- (D) The views of ecologists and industrial growth advocates concerning the environment have only recently become polarized.
- (E) General greed, rather than particular individuals or industries should be blamed for the environmental crisis.

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15. The author refers to the equilibrium model of ecology as an “ecological mystique” (lines 54–55) most likely in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) underscore the fervor with which twentieth-century reformers adhere to the equilibrium model
 - (B) point out that the equilibrium model of ecology has recently been supported by empirical scientific research
 - (C) express appreciation for how plants and animals attain maximum diversity and stability when left alone
 - (D) indicate that the ideas of twentieth-century ecological reformers are often so theoretical as to be difficult to understand
 - (E) indicate how widespread support is for the equilibrium model of ecology in the scientific community
16. Which one of the following practices is most clearly an application of Frederic Clements’ equilibrium model of ecology?
- (A) introducing a species into an environment to which it is not native to help control the spread of another species that no longer has any natural predators
 - (B) developing incentives for industries to take corrective measures to protect the environment
 - (C) using scientific methods to increase the stability of plants and animals in areas where species are in danger of becoming extinct
 - (D) using technology to develop plant and animal resources but balancing that development with stringent restrictions on technology
 - (E) setting areas of land aside to be maintained as wilderness from which the use or extraction of natural resources is prohibited
17. The passage suggests that George P. Marsh and today’s ecological reformers would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Regulating industries in order to protect the environment does not conflict with the self-interest of those industries.
 - (B) Solving the environmental crisis does not require drastic and costly remedies.
 - (C) Human despoliation of the Earth has caused widespread environmental damage.
 - (D) Environmental improvement and economic progress are equally important goals.
 - (E) Rather than blaming specific industries, general greed should be denounced as the cause of environmental destruction.
18. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) providing examples of possible solutions to a current crisis
 - (B) explaining how conflicting viewpoints in a current debate are equally valid
 - (C) determining which of two conflicting viewpoints in a current debate is more persuasive
 - (D) outlining the background and development of conflicting viewpoints in a current debate
 - (E) demonstrating weaknesses in the arguments made by one side in a current debate

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Recently the focus of historical studies of different ethnic groups in the United States has shifted from the transformation of ethnic identity to its preservation.

- Whereas earlier historians argued that the ethnic identity of various immigrant groups to the United States blended to form an American national character, the new scholarship has focused on the transplantation of ethnic cultures to the United States. Fugita and O'Brien's *Japanese American Ethnicity* provides an example of this recent trend; it also exemplifies a problem that is common to such scholarship.

- In comparing the first three generations of Japanese Americans (the Issei, Nisei, and Sansei), Fugita and O'Brien conclude that assimilation to United States culture increased among Japanese Americans over three generations, but that a sense of ethnic community endured. Although the persistence of community is stressed by the authors, their emphasis in the book could just as easily have been on the high degree of assimilation of the Japanese American population in the late twentieth century, which Fugita and O'Brien believe is demonstrated by the high levels of education, income, and occupational mobility achieved by Japanese Americans. In addition, their data reveal that the character of the ethnic community itself changed: the integration of Sanseis into new professional communities and nonethnic voluntary associations meant at the very least that ethnic ties had to accommodate multiple and layered identities. Fugita and O'Brien themselves acknowledge that there has been a "weakening of Japanese American ethnic community life."

- Because of the social changes weakening the bonds of community, Fugita and O'Brien maintain that the community cohesion of Japanese Americans is notable not for its initial intensity but because "there remains a degree of involvement in the ethnic community surpassing that found in most other ethnic groups at similar points in their ethnic group life cycle." This comparative difference is important to Fugita and O'Brien, and they hypothesize that the Japanese American community persisted in the face of assimilation because of a particularly strong preexisting sense of "peoplehood." They argue that this sense of peoplehood extended beyond local and family ties.

- Fugita and O'Brien's hypothesis illustrates a common problem in studies that investigate the history of ethnic community. Like historians who have studied European ethnic cultures in the United States, Fugita and O'Brien have explained persistence of ethnic community by citing a preexisting sense of national consciousness that is independent of how a group adapts to United States culture. However, it is difficult to prove, as Fugita and O'Brien have attempted to do, that a sense of peoplehood is a distinct phenomenon. Historians should instead attempt to identify directly the factors that sustain community cohesion in generations that have adapted to United States culture and been exposed to the pluralism of American life.

19. Which one of the following best summarizes the main point of the author of the passage?
- (A) Fugita and O'Brien's study provides a comparison of the degree of involvement in ethnic community of different groups in the United States.
 - (B) Fugita and O'Brien's study describes the assimilation of three generations of Japanese Americans to United States culture.
 - (C) Fugita and O'Brien's study illustrates both a recent trend in historical studies of ethnic groups and a problem typical of that trend.
 - (D) Historical studies of ethnic preservation among Japanese Americans have done much to define the interpretive framework for studies of other ethnic groups.
 - (E) Historical studies are more concerned with the recent development of ethnic communities in the United States than with the process of adaptation to United States culture.
20. According to the passage, Fugita and O'Brien's data indicate which one of the following about the Japanese American ethnic community?
- (A) Community bonds have weakened primarily as a result of occupational mobility by Japanese Americans.
 - (B) The community is notable because it has accommodated multiple and layered identities without losing its traditional intensity.
 - (C) Community cohesion is similar in intensity to the community cohesion of other ethnic groups that have been in the United States for the same period of time.
 - (D) Community involvement weakened during the second generation, but strengthened as the third generation regained an interest in cultural traditions.
 - (E) The nature of the community has been altered by Japanese American participation in new professional communities and nonethnic voluntary associations.

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21. Which one of the following provides an example of a research study that has a conclusion most analogous to that argued for by the historians mentioned in line 4?
- (A) a study showing how musical forms brought from other countries have persisted in the United States
 - (B) a study showing the organization and function of ethnic associations in the United States
 - (C) a study showing how architectural styles brought from other countries have merged to form an American style
 - (D) a study showing how cultural traditions have been preserved for generations in American ethnic neighborhoods
 - (E) a study showing how different religious practices brought from other countries have been sustained in the United States
22. According to the passage, which one of the following is true about the focus of historical studies on ethnic groups in the United States?
- (A) Current studies are similar to earlier studies in claiming that a sense of peoplehood helps preserve ethnic community.
 - (B) Current studies have clearly identified factors that sustain ethnic community in generations that have been exposed to the pluralism of American life.
 - (C) Current studies examine the cultural practices that make up the American national character.
 - (D) Earlier studies focused on how ethnic identities became transformed in the United States.
 - (E) Earlier studies focused on the factors that led people to immigrate to the United States.
23. The author of the passage quotes Fugita and O'Brien in lines 36–39 most probably in order to
- (A) point out a weakness in their hypothesis about the strength of community ties among Japanese Americans
 - (B) show how they support their claim about the notability of community cohesion for Japanese Americans
 - (C) indicate how they demonstrate the high degree of adaptation of Japanese Americans to United States culture
 - (D) suggest that they have inaccurately compared Japanese Americans to other ethnic groups in the United States
 - (E) emphasize their contention that the Japanese American sense of peoplehood extended beyond local and family ties
24. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to describe the hypothesis mentioned in line 47 as
- (A) highly persuasive
 - (B) original but poorly developed
 - (C) difficult to substantiate
 - (D) illogical and uninteresting
 - (E) too similar to earlier theories
25. The passage suggests which one of the following about the historians mentioned in line 49?
- (A) They have been unable to provide satisfactory explanations for the persistence of European ethnic communities in the United States.
 - (B) They have suggested that European cultural practices have survived although the community ties of European ethnic groups have weakened.
 - (C) They have hypothesized that European ethnic communities are based on family ties rather than on a sense of national consciousness.
 - (D) They have argued that European cultural traditions have been transformed in the United States because of the pluralism of American life.
 - (E) They have claimed that the community ties of European Americans are still as strong as they were when the immigrants first arrived.
26. As their views are discussed in the passage, Fugita and O'Brien would be most likely to agree with which one of the following?
- (A) The community cohesion of an ethnic group is not affected by the length of time it has been in the United States.
 - (B) An ethnic group in the United States can have a high degree of adaptation to United States culture and still sustain strong community ties.
 - (C) The strength of an ethnic community in the United States is primarily dependent on the strength of local and family ties.
 - (D) High levels of education and occupational mobility necessarily erode the community cohesion of an ethnic group in the United States.
 - (E) It has become increasingly difficult for ethnic groups to sustain any sense of ethnic identity in the pluralism of United States life.

S T O P

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

DATE _____

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

To support efforts to treat congenital nervous disorders, Lifetime Foundation is funding a two-year grant, for which BioSearch and Hanson Pharmaceutical are the two finalists. Write an argument in support of one company over the other based on the following criteria:

- The grant money must be used to develop projects that will provide relief to persons currently suffering from these disorders.
- The grant must be awarded to a company that has the financial resources to continue such projects after the grant has expired.

BioSearch, a small company with a strong reputation for pure medical research, has been facing financial difficulty for the last two years. Recently, its scientists developed a chemical compound that can, according to many researchers unconnected to the company, treat certain congenital nervous disorders and may lead to a new family of drugs useful in the treatment of a wide range of these disorders. BioSearch plans to use part of this grant to hire one of the leading scientists in the field, Dr. Ruth Sherman. Dr. Sherman has identified another funding source that will match Lifetime's grant, should it be awarded to BioSearch.

Hanson Pharmaceutical is a profitable drug manufacturer. It has recently purchased the rights to a drug, originally developed by researchers at a medical school, that could have immediate application in the treatment of one fairly common nervous disorder. At this time, however, there is no commercially viable method to produce the drug. Hanson is seeking this grant to help defray the cost of researching a new production method, one that will make this drug cost-effective. Hanson has in the past successfully developed streamlined production methods that made certain prescription drugs more affordable.

[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 XXIII**

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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