



TEST PREP AND
ADMISSIONS

LSAT^{*}

PrepTest 49

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 - Logical Reasoning SECTION II
 - Reading Comprehension SECTION III
 - Logical Reasoning SECTION IV
 - Writing Sample Materials

SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

22 Questions

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

Questions 1–7

During an international film retrospective lasting six consecutive days—day 1 through day 6—exactly six different films will be shown, one each day. Twelve films will be available for presentation, two each in French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, and Turkish. The presentation of the films must conform to the following conditions:

Neither day 2 nor day 4 is a day on which a film in Norwegian is shown.

A film in Italian is not shown unless a film in Norwegian is going to be shown the next day.

A film in Greek is not shown unless a film in Italian is going to be shown the next day.

1. Which one of the following is an acceptable order of films for the retrospective, listed by their language, from day 1 through day 6?
 - (A) French, Greek, Italian, Turkish, Norwegian, Hungarian
 - (B) French, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, French, Hungarian
 - (C) Hungarian, French, Norwegian, Greek, Norwegian, Italian
 - (D) Norwegian, Turkish, Hungarian, Italian, French, Turkish
 - (E) Turkish, French, Norwegian, Hungarian, French, Turkish
2. If two films in Italian are going to be shown, one on day 2 and one on day 5, then the film shown on day 1 could be in any one of the following languages EXCEPT:
 - (A) French
 - (B) Greek
 - (C) Hungarian
 - (D) Norwegian
 - (E) Turkish
3. If two films in Italian are shown during the retrospective, which one of the following must be false?
 - (A) A film in French is shown on day 3.
 - (B) A film in Greek is shown on day 1.
 - (C) A film in Hungarian is shown on day 6.
 - (D) A film in Norwegian is shown on day 5.
 - (E) A film in Turkish is shown on day 4.
4. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the days, any one of which is a day on which a film in Italian could be shown?
 - (A) day 1, day 3, day 5
 - (B) day 2, day 4, day 5
 - (C) day 2, day 5, day 6
 - (D) day 1, day 3
 - (E) day 2, day 4
5. If two films in French are going to be shown, one on day 3 and one on day 5, which one of the following is a pair of films that could be shown on day 1 and day 6, respectively?
 - (A) a film in French, a film in Turkish
 - (B) a film in Greek, a film in Hungarian
 - (C) a film in Italian, a film in Norwegian
 - (D) a film in Norwegian, a film in Turkish
 - (E) a film in Turkish, a film in Greek
6. If neither a film in French nor a film in Italian is shown during the retrospective, which one of the following must be true?
 - (A) A film in Norwegian is shown on day 1.
 - (B) A film in Norwegian is shown on day 5.
 - (C) A film in Turkish is shown on day 4.
 - (D) A film in Hungarian or else a film in Norwegian is shown on day 3.
 - (E) A film in Hungarian or else a film in Turkish is shown on day 2.
7. If a film in Greek is going to be shown at some time after a film in Norwegian, then a film in Norwegian must be shown on
 - (A) day 1
 - (B) day 3
 - (C) day 5
 - (D) day 1 or else day 3
 - (E) day 3 or else day 5

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Questions 8–12

There are exactly five pieces of mail in a mailbox: a flyer, a letter, a magazine, a postcard, and a survey. Each piece of mail is addressed to exactly one of three housemates:

Georgette, Jana, or Rini. Each housemate has at least one of the pieces of mail addressed to her. The following conditions must apply:

Neither the letter nor the magazine is addressed to Georgette.

If the letter is addressed to Rini, then the postcard is addressed to Jana.

The housemate to whom the flyer is addressed has at least one of the other pieces of mail addressed to her as well.

8. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate matching of the pieces of mail to the housemates to whom they are addressed?
 - (A) Georgette: the flyer, the survey
Jana: the letter
Rini: the magazine
 - (B) Georgette: the flyer, the postcard
Jana: the letter, the magazine
Rini: the survey
 - (C) Georgette: the magazine, the survey
Jana: the flyer, the letter
Rini: the postcard
 - (D) Georgette: the survey
Jana: the flyer, the magazine
Rini: the letter, the postcard
 - (E) Georgette: the survey
Jana: the letter, the magazine, the postcard
Rini: the flyer
9. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the pieces of mail, any one of which could be the only piece of mail addressed to Jana?
 - (A) the postcard
 - (B) the letter, the postcard
 - (C) the letter, the survey
 - (D) the magazine, the survey
 - (E) the letter, the magazine, the postcard
10. Which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the pieces of mail addressed to Jana?
 - (A) the flyer, the letter, the magazine
 - (B) the flyer, the letter, the postcard
 - (C) the flyer, the letter, the survey
 - (D) the flyer, the magazine, the postcard
 - (E) the flyer, the magazine, the survey
11. Which one of the following CANNOT be a complete and accurate list of the pieces of mail addressed to Rini?
 - (A) the magazine, the postcard
 - (B) the letter, the survey
 - (C) the letter, the magazine
 - (D) the flyer, the magazine
 - (E) the flyer, the letter
12. If the magazine and the survey are both addressed to the same housemate, then which one of the following could be true?
 - (A) The survey is addressed to Georgette.
 - (B) The postcard is addressed to Rini.
 - (C) The magazine is addressed to Jana.
 - (D) The letter is addressed to Rini.
 - (E) The flyer is addressed to Jana.

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Questions 13–17

A summer program offers at least one of the following seven courses: geography, history, literature, mathematics, psychology, sociology, zoology. The following restrictions on the program must apply:

If mathematics is offered, then either literature or sociology (but not both) is offered.

If literature is offered, then geography is also offered but psychology is not.

If sociology is offered, then psychology is also offered but zoology is not.

If geography is offered, then both history and zoology are also offered.

13. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate list of the courses offered by the summer program?
- (A) history, psychology
 - (B) geography, history, literature
 - (C) history, mathematics, psychology
 - (D) literature, mathematics, psychology
 - (E) history, literature, mathematics, sociology
14. If the summer program offers literature, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Sociology is offered.
 - (B) History is not offered.
 - (C) Mathematics is not offered.
 - (D) A total of two courses are offered.
 - (E) Zoology is not offered.
15. If history is not offered by the summer program, then which one of the following is another course that CANNOT be offered?
- (A) literature
 - (B) mathematics
 - (C) psychology
 - (D) sociology
 - (E) zoology
16. If the summer program offers mathematics, then which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Literature is offered.
 - (B) Psychology is offered.
 - (C) Sociology is offered.
 - (D) At least three courses are offered.
 - (E) At most four courses are offered.
17. Which one of the following must be false of the summer program?
- (A) Both geography and psychology are offered.
 - (B) Both geography and mathematics are offered.
 - (C) Both psychology and mathematics are offered.
 - (D) Both history and mathematics are offered.
 - (E) Both geography and sociology are offered.

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Questions 18–22

Exactly eight computer processor chips—F, G, H, J, K, L, M, and O—are ranked according to their speed from first (fastest) to eighth (slowest). The ranking must be consistent with the following:

There are no ties.

Either F or G is ranked first.

M is not the slowest.

H is faster than J, with exactly one chip intermediate in speed between them.

K is faster than L, with exactly two chips intermediate in speed between them.

O is slower than both J and L.

18. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) F is ranked first and M is ranked eighth.
 - (B) G is ranked fifth and O is ranked eighth.
 - (C) J is ranked third and L is ranked seventh.
 - (D) K is ranked second and H is ranked third.
 - (E) M is ranked seventh and L is ranked eighth.
19. H CANNOT be ranked
- (A) second
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) fifth
 - (E) sixth
20. If O is faster than F, then which one of the following chips could be ranked second?
- (A) G
 - (B) H
 - (C) M
 - (D) J
 - (E) L
21. If M is faster than J, then the fastest ranking J could have is
- (A) second
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) fifth
 - (E) sixth
22. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) J is ranked no faster than fifth.
 - (B) K is ranked no faster than third.
 - (C) L is ranked no faster than fifth.
 - (D) M is ranked no faster than third.
 - (E) O is ranked no faster than eighth.

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. Ilana: Carver's stories are somber and pessimistic, which is a sure sign of inferior writing. I have never read a single story of his that ends happily.

Gustav: Carver was one of the finest writers of the past 30 years. Granted, his stories are characterized by somberness and pessimism, but they are also wryly humorous, compassionate, and beautifully structured.

On the basis of their statements, Ilana and Gustav are committed to disagreeing over whether

- (A) Carver's stories are truly compassionate
 - (B) Carver's stories are pessimistic in their vision
 - (C) stories that are characterized by somberness and pessimism can appropriately be called humorous
 - (D) stories that are well written can be somber and pessimistic
 - (E) there are some characteristics of a story that are decisive in determining its aesthetic value
2. Statistical studies show that last year there was the greatest drop in the violent crime rate over the course of a year since such statistics were first gathered. But they also reveal that at the same time public anxiety about violent crime substantially increased.

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

- (A) Longer prison sentences were the primary cause of the decrease in the violent crime rate over the course of last year.
- (B) As in the past, last year's increase in public anxiety about violent crime has been consistently underreported in the news media.
- (C) Most people can realistically assess the likelihood that they will become victims of violent crime.
- (D) People who feel the most anxiety about violent crime usually live in areas with relatively high violent crime rates.
- (E) The proportion of violent crimes covered in the news media nearly doubled over the course of last year.

3. Most employees spend their time completing unimportant tasks for which they have been given firm schedules and deadlines. Efficient employees know how to ignore such demands and instead spend their time on projects that will yield big rewards for their employers if successful, even when such projects carry the risk of significant loss if unsuccessful.

Which one of the following is an example of efficiency as described above?

- (A) spending the entire afternoon working on a report that a supervisor has ordered completed by the following day
- (B) instead of working on a report that a supervisor has ordered completed by the following day, spending the entire afternoon completing routine correspondence that could be delayed
- (C) deciding to take an urgent call from a major customer instead of being punctual at a monthly sales meeting
- (D) meeting daily with other staff members to discuss workloads and schedules
- (E) spending time each morning scheduling tasks according to the most immediate deadlines

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4. Child psychologist: Some studies in which children have been observed before and after playing video games with violent content have shown that young children tend to behave more aggressively immediately after playing the games. This suggests that the violence in such video games leads young children to believe that aggressive behavior is acceptable.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the child psychologist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) Young children tend to be more accepting of aggressive behavior in others immediately after playing video games with violent content.
 - (B) Many young children who have never played video games with violent content believe that aggressive behavior is acceptable.
 - (C) Other studies have shown no increase in aggressive behavior in young children who have just played nonviolent video games.
 - (D) Older children are less likely before playing video games with violent content than they are afterwards to believe that aggressive behavior is acceptable.
 - (E) Young children tend to behave more aggressively immediately after being told that aggressive behavior is acceptable than they did beforehand.
5. Letter to the editor: Middle-class families in wealthy nations are often criticized for the ecological damage resulting from their lifestyles. This criticism should not be taken too seriously, however, since its source is often a movie star or celebrity whose own lifestyle would, if widely adopted, destroy the environment and deplete our resources in a short time.

The reasoning in the letter to the editor is vulnerable to criticism in that it

- (A) criticizes a characteristic of the people giving an argument rather than criticizing the argument itself
- (B) takes failure to act consistently with a belief as an indication of the sincerity with which that belief is held
- (C) presumes that a viewpoint must be unreasonable to accept simply because some of the grounds advanced to support it do not adequately do so
- (D) fails to recognize that evidence advanced in support of a conclusion actually undermines that conclusion
- (E) generalizes about the behavior of all people on the basis of the behavior of a few

6. The cattle egret is a bird that lives around herds of cattle. The only available explanation of the fact that the cattle egret follows cattle herds is that the egrets consume the insects stirred up from the grasses as the cattle herds graze.

Which one of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the claim that the explanation given above is the only available one?

- (A) Birds other than cattle egrets have been observed consuming insects stirred up by the movement of cattle.
 - (B) Cattle egrets are known to follow other slow-moving animals, such as rhinoceroses and buffalo.
 - (C) The presence of cattle dissuades many would-be predators of the cattle egret.
 - (D) Cattle egrets are not generally known to live outside the range of large, slow-moving animals.
 - (E) Forests are generally inhospitable to cattle egrets because of a lack of insects of the kind egrets can consume.
7. Any fruit that is infected is also rotten. No fruit that was inspected is infected. Therefore, any fruit that was inspected is safe to eat.
- The conclusion of the argument follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?
- (A) It is not safe to eat any fruit that is rotten.
 - (B) It is safe to eat any fruit that is not rotten.
 - (C) It would have been safe to eat infected fruit if it had been inspected.
 - (D) It is not safe to eat any fruit that is infected.
 - (E) It is safe to eat any fruit that is uninfected.
8. 1990 editorial: Local pay phone calls have cost a quarter apiece ever since the 1970s, when a soft drink from a vending machine cost about the same. The price of a soft drink has more than doubled since, so phone companies should be allowed to raise the price of pay phone calls too.

Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- (A) A pay phone typically cost less than a soft-drink machine in the 1970s.
- (B) Due to inflation, the prices of most goods more than doubled between the 1970s and 1990.
- (C) Government regulation of phone call prices did not become more stringent between the 1970s and 1990.
- (D) Between the 1970s and 1990 the cost of ingredients for soft drinks increased at a greater rate than the cost of telephone equipment.
- (E) Technological advances made telephone equipment more sophisticated between the 1970s and 1990.

9. Members of large-animal species must consume enormous amounts of food to survive. When climatic conditions in their environment deteriorate, such animals are often unable to find enough food. This fact helps make large-animal species more vulnerable to extinction than small-animal species, which can maintain greater populations on smaller amounts of food.

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

- (A) The maximum population size that an animal species could maintain on any given amount of food is the main factor determining whether that species will become extinct.
 - (B) The vulnerability of an animal species to extinction depends at least in part on how much food individuals of that species must consume to survive.
 - (C) When conditions deteriorate in a given environment, no small-animal species will become extinct unless some large-animal species also becomes extinct.
 - (D) Within any given species, the prospects for survival of any particular individual depend primarily on the amount of food that individual requires.
 - (E) Whenever climatic conditions in a given environment are bad enough to threaten large-animal species with extinction, small-animal species are able to find enough food to survive.
10. Megan: People pursue wealth beyond what their basic needs require only if they see it as a way of achieving high status or prestige.

Channen: Not everybody thinks that way. After all, money is the universal medium of exchange. So, if you have enough of it, you can exchange it for whatever other material goods you may need or want even if you are indifferent to what others think of you.

Megan and Channen disagree over whether

- (A) people ever pursue wealth beyond what is required for their basic needs
- (B) it is irrational to try to achieve high status or prestige in the eyes of one's society
- (C) the pursuit of monetary wealth is irrational only when it has no further purpose
- (D) it is rational to maximize one's ability to purchase whatever one wants only when the motive for doing so is something other than the desire for prestige
- (E) the motive for pursuing wealth beyond what one's basic needs require is ever anything other than the desire for prestige or high status

11. Cholesterol, which is a known factor in coronary heart disease and stroke, needs a carrier, known as a lipoprotein, to transport it through the bloodstream. Low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) increase the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke, but we can tentatively conclude that high-density lipoproteins (HDLs) help prevent coronary heart disease and stroke. First, aerobic exercise increases one's level of HDLs. Second, HDL levels are higher in women than in men. And both aerobic exercise and being female are positively correlated with lower risk of coronary heart disease and stroke.

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

- (A) HDLs, unlike LDLs, help the body excrete cholesterol.
- (B) Persons who are overweight tend to have a higher risk of early death due to coronary heart disease and stroke, and tend to have low levels of HDLs.
- (C) HDLs are less easily removed from the bloodstream than are LDLs.
- (D) A high level of HDLs mitigates the increased health risks associated with LDLs.
- (E) Men whose level of HDLs is equal to the average level for women have been found to have a lower risk of coronary heart disease and stroke than that of most men.

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12. It is primarily by raising interest rates that central bankers curb inflation, but an increase in interest rates takes up to two years to affect inflation. Accordingly, central bankers usually try to raise interest rates before inflation becomes excessive, at which time inflation is not yet readily apparent either. But unless inflation is readily apparent, interest rate hikes generally will be perceived as needlessly restraining a growing economy. Thus, central bankers' success in temporarily restraining inflation may make it harder for them to ward off future inflation without incurring the public's wrath.

Which one of the following most accurately describes the role played in the argument by the claim that it is primarily by raising interest rates that central bankers curb inflation?

- (A) It is presented as a complete explanation of the fact that central bankers' success in temporarily restraining inflation may make it harder for them to ward off future inflation without incurring the public's wrath.
 - (B) It is a description of a phenomenon for which the claim that an increase in interest rates takes up to two years to affect inflation is offered as an explanation.
 - (C) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion that central bankers' success in temporarily restraining inflation may make it harder for them to ward off future inflation without incurring the public's wrath.
 - (D) It is a conclusion for which the statement that an increase in interest rates takes up to two years to affect inflation is offered as support.
 - (E) It is a premise offered in support of the conclusion that unless inflation is readily apparent, interest rate hikes generally will be perceived as needlessly restraining a growing economy.
13. A survey of clerical workers' attitudes toward their work identified a group of secretaries with very positive attitudes. They responded "Strongly agree" to such statements as "I enjoy word processing" and "I like learning new secretarial skills." These secretaries had been rated by their supervisors as excellent workers—far better than secretaries whose attitudes were identified as less positive. Clearly these secretaries' positive attitudes toward their work produced excellent job performance.

Which one of the following identifies a reasoning error in the argument?

- (A) It attempts to prove a generalization about job performance by using the single example of clerical workers.
- (B) It restates the claim that the secretaries' positive attitudes produced their excellent job performance instead of offering evidence for it.
- (C) It does not consider the possibility that secretaries with very positive attitudes toward their work might also have had very positive attitudes toward other activities.
- (D) It uses the term "positive attitudes" to mean two different things.
- (E) It identifies the secretaries' positive attitudes as the cause of their excellent job performance although their attitudes might be an effect of their performance.

14. Scientist: A controversy in paleontology centers on the question of whether prehistoric human ancestors began to develop sophisticated tools before or after they came to stand upright. I argue that they stood upright first, simply because advanced toolmaking requires free use of the hands, and standing upright makes this possible.

Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the scientist's argument?

- (A) Many animals that do not stand upright have learned to make basic tools.
- (B) Advanced hunting weapons have been discovered among the artifacts belonging to prehistoric human ancestors who did not stand upright.
- (C) Many prehistoric human ancestors who stood upright had no sophisticated tools.
- (D) Those prehistoric human ancestors who first came to stand upright had no more dexterity with their hands than did those who did not stand upright.
- (E) Many of the earliest sophisticated tools did not require their users to be able to stand upright.

15. The greater the number of people who regularly use a product, the greater the number whose health is potentially at risk due to that product. More people regularly use household maintenance products such as cleaning agents and lawn chemicals than regularly use prescription medicines. Therefore, it is even more important for such household products to be carefully tested to ensure their safety than it is for prescription medicines to be so tested.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify drawing the conclusion in the argument above?

- (A) Whether or not it is important for a given product to be carefully tested depends mainly on the number of people who regularly use that product.
 - (B) It is very important for any product that is regularly used by a large number of people to be carefully tested to ensure its safety.
 - (C) The more people whose health might be at risk from the regular use of a particular product, the more important it is for that product to be carefully tested to ensure its safety.
 - (D) If one type of medicine must be taken in more frequent doses than another type of medicine, it is more important for the former to be carefully tested than for the latter.
 - (E) It is generally more important for a medicine than it is for a nonmedical product to be carefully tested to ensure its safety unless more people's health would be at risk from the nonmedical product than from the medicine.
16. Most successful entrepreneurs work at least 18 hours a day, and no one who works at least 18 hours a day has time for leisure activities. But all happy entrepreneurs have time for leisure activities.
- If the statements above are true, each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Anyone who has no time for leisure activities works at least 18 hours a day.
 - (B) Some entrepreneurs who work at least 18 hours a day are successful.
 - (C) Some happy entrepreneurs are successful.
 - (D) Some entrepreneurs who work at least 18 hours a day are happy.
 - (E) Some successful entrepreneurs work less than 18 hours a day.

17. Human beings can exhibit complex, goal-oriented behavior without conscious awareness of what they are doing. Thus, merely establishing that nonhuman animals are intelligent will not establish that they have consciousness.

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

- (A) Complex, goal-oriented behavior requires intelligence.
 - (B) The possession of consciousness does not imply the possession of intelligence.
 - (C) All forms of conscious behavior involve the exercise of intelligence.
 - (D) The possession of intelligence entails the possession of consciousness.
 - (E) Some intelligent human behavior is neither complex nor goal-oriented.
18. New Age philosopher: Nature evolves organically and nonlinearly. Furthermore, it can best be understood as a whole; its parts are so interconnected that none could exist without support from many others. Therefore, attaining the best possible understanding of nature requires an organic, holistic, nonlinear way of reasoning rather than the traditional linear reasoning of science, which proceeds through experiments on deliberately isolated parts of nature.
- The reasoning in the New Age philosopher's argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument
- (A) takes for granted that if a statement must be true for the argument's conclusion to be true, then that statement's truth is sufficient for the truth of the conclusion
 - (B) overlooks the possibility that the overall structure of a phenomenon is not always identical to the overall structure of the reasoning that people do about that phenomenon
 - (C) fails to distinguish adequately between the characteristics of a phenomenon as a whole and those of the deliberately isolated parts of that phenomenon
 - (D) takes for granted that what is interconnected cannot, through abstraction, be thought of as separate
 - (E) takes for granted that a phenomenon that can best be understood as having certain properties can best be understood only through reasoning that shares those properties

19. Vanwilligan: Some have argued that professional athletes receive unfairly high salaries. But in an unrestricted free market, such as the market these athletes compete in, salaries are determined by what someone else is willing to pay for their services. These athletes make enormous profits for their teams' owners, and that is why owners are willing to pay them extraordinary salaries. Thus the salaries they receive are fair.

Vanwilligan's conclusion follows logically if which one of the following is assumed?

- (A) The fairest economic system for a society is one in which the values of most goods and services are determined by the unrestricted free market.
 - (B) If professional athletes were paid less for their services, then the teams for which they play would not make as much money.
 - (C) The high level of competition in the marketplace forces the teams' owners to pay professional athletes high salaries.
 - (D) Any salary that a team owner is willing to pay for the services of a professional athlete is a fair salary.
 - (E) If a professional athlete's salary is fair, then that salary is determined by what an individual is willing to pay for the athlete's services in an unrestricted free market.
20. Environmentalist: Discarding old appliances can be dangerous: refrigerators contain chlorofluorocarbons; electronic circuit boards and cathode-ray tubes often contain heavy metals like lead; and old fluorescent bulbs contain mercury, another heavy metal. When landfills are operated properly, such materials pose no threat. However, when landfills are not operated properly, lead and mercury from them contaminate groundwater, for example. On the other hand, when trash is incinerated, heavy metals poison the ash and escape into the air.

The environmentalist's statements, if true, most strongly support which one of the following inferences?

- (A) Old fluorescent bulbs should be recycled.
- (B) Appliances containing heavy metals should not be incinerated.
- (C) Chlorofluorocarbons are harmful to the atmosphere.
- (D) Newer appliances are more dangerous to the environment than older ones.
- (E) Appliances should be kept out of landfills.

21. Since the sweetness of sugared beverages makes athletes more likely to drink them, they can be helpful in avoiding dehydration. Furthermore, small amounts of sugar enhance the body's absorption of water and delay muscle fatigue by maintaining the body's glucose level. Still, one must use sugared beverages cautiously, for large amounts draw water from the blood to the stomach, thereby exacerbating the dehydration process.

If the statements above are true, then each of the following could also be true EXCEPT:

- (A) Glucose is not the only type of sugar whose absence or scarcity in one's diet causes muscle fatigue.
 - (B) Problems caused by dehydration are invariably exacerbated if substances that delay muscle fatigue are consumed.
 - (C) Dehydrated athletes find beverages containing large amounts of sugar to be too sweet.
 - (D) Some situations that exacerbate the problems caused by muscle fatigue do not exacerbate those caused by dehydration.
 - (E) The rate at which the body absorbs water depends primarily on the amount of water already present in the blood.
22. A mathematical theorem proved by one mathematician should not be accepted until each step in its proof has been independently verified. Computer-assisted proofs generally proceed by conducting a vast number of calculations—surveying all the possible types of instances in which the theorem could apply and proving that the theorem holds for each type. In most computer-assisted proofs there are astronomically many types of instances to survey, and no human being could review every step in the proof. Hence, computer-assisted proofs involving astronomically many types of instances should not be accepted.
- Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
- (A) The use of the computer to assist in the proof of mathematical theorems has greatly simplified the mathematician's task.
 - (B) Most attempts to construct proofs of mathematical theorems do not result in demonstrations that the theorems are true.
 - (C) Computers cannot be used to assist in generating proofs of mathematical theorems that involve only a very limited number of steps.
 - (D) Any mathematical proof that does not rely on the computer cannot proceed by surveying all possible types of instances to which the candidate theorem might apply.
 - (E) The use of an independent computer program does not satisfy the requirement for independent verification of each step in a proof that is extended enough to be otherwise unverifiable.

23. Commentator: Human behavior cannot be fully understood without inquiring into nonphysical aspects of persons. As evidence of this, I submit the following: suppose that we had a complete scientific account of the physical aspects of some particular human action—every neurological, physiological, and environmental event involved. Even with all that we would obviously still not truly comprehend the action or know why it occurred.

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

- (A) No support is offered for its conclusion other than an analogy that relates only superficially to the issue at hand.
- (B) The purported evidence that it cites in support of its conclusion presumes that the conclusion is true.
- (C) It concludes that a proposition must be true merely on the grounds that it has not been proven false.
- (D) It fails to indicate whether the speaker is aware of any evidence that could undermine the conclusion.
- (E) It presumes, without providing justification, that science can provide a complete account of any physical phenomenon.

24. Judicial punishment's power to deter people from committing crimes is a function of the severity of the penalty and the likelihood of one's actually receiving the penalty. Occasionally, juries decide that a crime's penalty is too severe and so refuse to convict a person they are convinced has committed that crime. Thus, increasing the penalty may decrease the deterrent power of judicial punishment.

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

- (A) Success in attaining one's first academic job depends on the quality of one's dissertation and the amount of time spent working on it in graduate school. But sometimes, so much time is spent on a dissertation that it becomes too lengthy to be coherent and its quality suffers. So spending more time working on a dissertation can lead to less success in attaining a first academic job.
- (B) People who drive cars having many safety features are likely to drive more aggressively than do people who drive cars having few safety features. Thus, the people who drive the safest cars are likely to be the most dangerous drivers on the road.
- (C) A new surgical technique is developed to treat a dangerous condition. This technique enables people to live longer than does an older form of surgery. But the new surgery's mortality rate is also slightly higher. Thus, if more people choose to undergo the new surgery, more people may die from the dangerous condition than previously.
- (D) To be attractive to tourists, it is best for a city to have both wide appeal and sufficient hotel space. Though a sufficient number of hotel rooms alone cannot attract tourists, it is much harder for city governments to affect the appeal of their city than for them to affect its amount of hotel space. Thus, governments of cities that want to increase their attractiveness to tourists should put their energies into increasing their hotel space.
- (E) Many young, talented artists, because they are unknown, decide to charge low prices for their work. As their reputations grow, the prices they can charge for their work increase. Thus, raising the price of an artist's work can improve that artist's reputation.

25. Cecile's association requires public disclosure of an officer's investments in two cases only: when an officer is authorized to disburse association funds, and when an officer sits on the board of a petrochemical company. Cecile, an officer who is not authorized to disburse funds, sits on the board of just one company, a small timber business. Therefore, there is no reason for Cecile to publicly disclose her investments at this time.

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

- (A) Cecile will not be appointed to a position in the association that authorizes her to disburse funds.
- (B) Cecile's office and her position on the timber business's board create no conflicts of interest.
- (C) The association's requirements provide the only reasons there might be for Cecile to disclose her investments.
- (D) The timber business on whose board Cecile sits is owned by a petrochemical company.
- (E) Cecile owns no investments in the petrochemical industry.

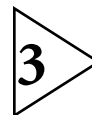
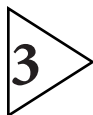
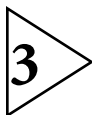
26. The obesity invariably associated with some high-fat diets is caused by an absence in these diets of certain nutrients that are necessary for an active metabolism, not by excessive caloric intake. Hence, people on these high-fat diets do not consume too many calories.

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

- (A) Electrical storms are strongly correlated with precipitous drops in barometric pressure. So, electrical storms are caused by such drops in pressure, rather than by air turbulence.
- (B) The impression that most viewers of sports programming are beer drinkers is due not to mere stereotyping but to the vast number of beer commercials broadcast during televised sports. Hence, most beer drinkers are avid fans of sports programs.
- (C) The disorientation observed in airline pilots after transoceanic flights is caused not by sleep deprivation but by disruption in their exposure to daylight. Hence, transoceanic pilots do not suffer from sleep deprivation.
- (D) Stock market crashes are due, not to panic in the face of predicted economic downturns, but to mere rumormongering without any basis in fact. Hence, economic downturns cannot be accurately predicted.
- (E) The preponderance of mathematics graduates among professional computer programmers is due not to the intelligence of mathematicians but to the appropriateness of mathematical training for computer programming. Hence, most computer programmers have mathematical training.

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

27 Questions

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

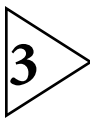
- The use of computer-generated visual displays in courtrooms is growing as awareness of their ability to recreate crime scenes spreads. Displays currently in use range from still pictures in series that mimic
- (5) simple movement to sophisticated simulations based on complex applications of rules of physics and mathematics. By making it possible to slow or stop action, to vary visual perspectives according to witnesses' vantage points, or to highlight or enlarge
- (10) images, computer displays provide litigators with tremendous explanatory advantages. Soon, litigators may even have available graphic systems capable of simulating three dimensions, thus creating the illusion that viewers are at the scene of a crime or accident,
- (15) directly experiencing its occurrence. The advantages of computer-generated displays derive from the greater psychological impact they have on juries as compared to purely verbal presentations; studies show that people generally retain about 85 percent of visual
- (20) information but only 10 percent of aural information. This is especially valuable in complex or technical trials, where juror interest and comprehension are generally low. In addition, computers also allow litigators to integrate graphic aids seamlessly into
- (25) their presentations.

- Despite these benefits, however, some critics are urging caution in the use of these displays, pointing to a concomitant potential for abuse or unintentional misuse, such as the unfair manipulation of a juror's
- (30) impression of an event. These critics argue further that the persuasive and richly communicative nature of the displays can mesmerize jurors and cause them to relax their normal critical faculties. This potential for distortion is compounded when one side in a trial
- (35) does not use the technology—often because of the considerable expense involved—leaving the jury susceptible to prejudice in favor of the side employing computer displays. And aside from the risk of intentional manipulation of images or deceitful use
- (40) of capacities such as stop-action and highlighting, there is also the possibility that computer displays can be inherently misleading. As an amalgamation of data collection, judgment, and speculation, the displays may in some instances constitute evidence unsuitable
- (45) for use in a trial.

- To avoid misuse of this technology in the courtroom, practical steps must be taken. First, counsel must be alert to the ever-present danger of its misuse; diligent analyses of the data that form the
- (50) basis for computer displays should be routinely

- performed and disclosed. Judges, who have the discretion to disallow displays that might unfairly prejudice one side, must also be vigilant in assessing the displays they do allow. Similarly, judges should
- (55) forewarn jurors of the potentially biased nature of computer-generated evidence. Finally, steps should be taken to ensure that if one side utilizes computer technology, the opposing side will also have access to it. Granting financial aid in these circumstances
- (60) would help create a more equitable legal arena in this respect.
1. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?
- (A) Those involved in court trials that take advantage of computer-generated displays as evidence need to take steps to prevent the misuse of this evidence.
- (B) The use of computer-generated displays has grown dramatically in recent years because computer aids allow litigators to convey complex information more clearly.
- (C) The persuasive nature of computer-generated displays requires that the rules governing the use of these displays be based on the most sophisticated principles of jurisprudence.
- (D) Litigators' prudent use of computer-generated displays will result in heightened jury comprehension of complex legal issues and thus fairer trials.
- (E) Any disadvantages of computer-generated visual displays can be eliminated by enacting a number of practical procedures to avoid their intentional misuse.

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2. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) The popularity of a new technology is lamented; criticisms of the technology are voiced; corrective actions to stem its use are recommended.
 - (B) A new technology is endorsed; specific examples of its advantages are offered; ways to take further advantage of the technology are presented.
 - (C) A new technology is presented as problematic; specific problems associated with its use are discussed; alternative uses of the technology are proposed.
 - (D) A new technology is introduced as useful; potential problems associated with its use are identified; recommendations for preventing these problems are offered.
 - (E) A new technology is described in detail; arguments for and against its use are voiced; recommendations for promoting the widespread use of the technology are advanced.
3. As described in the passage, re-creating an accident with a computer-generated display is most similar to which one of the following?
- (A) using several of a crime suspect's statements together to suggest that the suspect had a motive
 - (B) using an author's original manuscript to correct printing errors in the current edition of her novel
 - (C) using information gathered from satellite images to predict the development of a thunderstorm
 - (D) using a video camera to gather opinions of passersby for use in a candidate's political campaign advertisements
 - (E) using detailed geological evidence to design a museum exhibit depicting a recent volcanic eruption
4. Based on the passage, with which one of the following statements regarding the use of computer displays in courtroom proceedings would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) The courts should suspend the use of stop-action and highlighting techniques until an adequate financial aid program has been established.
 - (B) Computer-generated evidence should be scrutinized to ensure that it does not rely on excessive speculation in depicting the details of an event.
 - (C) Actual static photographs of a crime scene are generally more effective as displays than are computer displays.
 - (D) Verbal accounts by eyewitnesses to crimes should play a more vital role in the presentation of evidence than should computer displays.
 - (E) Computer displays based on insufficient or inaccurate input of data would not seem realistic and would generally not persuade jurors effectively.
5. The author states which one of the following about computer displays used in trial proceedings?
- (A) Despite appearances, computer displays offer few practical advantages over conventional forms of evidence.
 - (B) Most critics of computer-generated evidence argue for banning such evidence in legal proceedings.
 - (C) Judges should forewarn jurors of the potentially biased nature of computer-generated displays.
 - (D) Computer displays are used primarily in technical trials, in which jury interest is naturally low.
 - (E) Litigators who utilize computer-generated displays must ensure that the opposing side has equal access to such technology.
6. The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of using computer displays in courtroom proceedings EXCEPT:
- (A) They enable litigators to slow or stop action.
 - (B) They can aid jurors in understanding complex or technical information.
 - (C) They make it possible to vary visual perspectives.
 - (D) They allow litigators to integrate visual materials smoothly into their presentations.
 - (E) They prevent litigators from engaging in certain kinds of unjustified speculation.

Through the last half century, the techniques used by certain historians of African art for judging the precise tribal origins of African sculptures on the basis of style have been greatly refined. However, as

- (5) one recent critic of the historians' classificatory assumptions has put it, the idea that the distribution of a particular style is necessarily limited to the area populated by one tribe may be "a dreadful oversimplification . . . a decided falsification of the very life of art in Africa."

Objects and styles have often been diffused through trade, most notably by workshops of artists who sell their work over a large geographical area. Styles cannot be narrowly defined as belonging

- (15) uniquely to a particular area; rather, there are important "centers of style" throughout Africa where families, clans, and workshops produce sculpture and other art that is dispersed over a large, multitribal geographical area. Thus, a family of artists belonging to a single ethnic group may produce sculpture on commission for several neighboring tribes. While this practice contributes to a marked uniformity of styles across a large area, the commissioned works must nevertheless be done to some extent in the style of the tribe commissioning the work. This leads to much confusion on the part of those art historians who attempt to assign particular objects to individual groups on the basis of style.

One such center of style is located in the village of Ouri, in central Burkina Faso, where members of the Konaté family continue a long tradition of sculpture production not only for five major neighboring ethnic groups, but in recent times also for the tourist trade in Ouagadougou. The Konaté

- (30) sculptors are able to distinguish the characteristics of the five styles in which they carve, and will point to the foliate patterns that radiate from the eyes of a Nuna mask, or the diamond-shaped mouth of many Ko masks, as characteristics of a particular tribal style that must be included to satisfy their clients.

Nevertheless, their work is consistent in its proportions, composition, color, and technique. In fact, although the Konaté sculptors can identify the styles they carve, the characteristic patterns are so subtly different that few people outside of the area can distinguish Nuna masks from Ko masks.

- (45) Perhaps historians of African art should ask if objects in similar styles were produced in centers of style, where artists belonging to one ethnic group produced art for all of their neighbors. Perhaps it is even more important to cease attempting to break down large regional styles into finer and finer tribal styles and substyles, and to recognize that artists in Africa often do not produce work only in their own narrowly defined ethnic contexts. As the case of the Konaté sculptors makes clear, one cannot readily tell which group produced an object by analyzing fine style characteristics.

7. Which one of the following titles most completely and accurately describes the contents of the passage?

- (A) *African Centers of Style: Their Implications for Art Historians' Classifications of African Art*
 (B) *African Art Redefined: The Impact of the Commercialization of Sculpture and the Tourist Demand on Style*
 (C) *Characteristics of African Sculpture: Proportion, Composition, Color, and Technique*
 (D) *Style Versus Technique: The Case Against Historians of African Art*
 (E) *Konaté Sculptors: Pioneers of the African Art Trade*

8. Based on the passage, the art historians mentioned in line 2 would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

- (A) Understanding the nature of centers of style is a key to better classification of African art.
 (B) Similarities among African masks can be due to standard techniques used in carving the eyes and mouths of the masks.
 (C) Some subtly distinguished substyles should not be distinguished from large regional styles.
 (D) It is a fairly recent practice for African mask sculptors to produce masks for tribes of which they are not members.
 (E) The tribal origin of African sculptures is important to their classification.

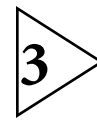
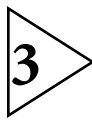
9. According to the passage, which one of the following is a feature that Konaté sculptors can identify as a requirement of a particular tribal style?

- (A) horizontal incisions
 (B) eye position
 (C) top attachments
 (D) bottom decorations
 (E) mouth shape

10. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to

- (A) classify a set of artistic styles according to a newly proposed set of principles
 (B) provide evidence that the elements of a particular group of artistic works have been misclassified
 (C) explain the principles used by a group of historians to classify certain kinds of artistic works
 (D) reveal the underlying assumptions of a traditional approach to the classification of certain kinds of artistic works
 (E) argue that a particular approach to classifying certain kinds of artistic works is mistaken

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11. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following inferences?
- (A) Some of the sculptures that the Konaté family produces are practically indistinguishable from those produced by certain other sculptors far from Burkina Faso.
 - (B) The carving styles used by some members of the Konaté family are distinctly different from those used by other members.
 - (C) Other families of sculptors in Burkina Faso collaborate with the Konaté family in producing masks.
 - (D) The Konaté family produces masks for some African ethnic groups other than the Nuna and Ko groups.
 - (E) The village of Ouri where the Konaté family produces sculptures is the oldest center of style in Burkina Faso.
12. Which one of the following does the author attribute to the Konaté sculptors?
- (A) use of nontraditional materials in sculptures
 - (B) production of sculptures in several distinct styles that are nevertheless very similar to one another
 - (C) stylistic innovations that have influenced the work of other sculptors in a large geographical area
 - (D) adoption of a carving style that was previously used only by members of a different tribe
 - (E) introduction of the practice of producing sculptures for neighboring groups
13. Which one of the following most accurately expresses what the author means by “centers of style” (line 16)?
- (A) geographical areas in which masks and similar sculptures are for the most part interchangeable among a number of closely connected tribes who use them
 - (B) locations in which works of art are produced by sculptors using a particular style who then instruct other artists throughout large surrounding geographical areas
 - (C) locations in which stylistically consistent but subtly varied works of art are produced and distributed to ethnically varied surrounding areas
 - (D) large geographical areas throughout which the various tribes produce works of art that differ subtly along ethnic lines but are so similar that they are very difficult for outside observers to distinguish from one another
 - (E) locations in which sculptures and similar works of art are traditionally produced by a diverse community of artists who migrate in from various tribes of surrounding areas

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Surviving sources of information about women doctors in ancient Greece and Rome are fragmentary: some passing mentions by classical authors, scattered references in medical works, and about 40

- (5) inscriptions on tombs and monuments. Yet even from these fragments we can piece together a picture. The evidence shows that in ancient Greece and Rome there were, in fact, female medical personnel who were the ancient equivalent of what we now call
- (10) medical doctors. So the history of women in medicine by no means begins in 1849 with Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to earn an M.D. in modern times, or even in 1321 with Francesca de Romana's licensure to practice general medicine, the
- (15) earliest known officially recorded occurrence of this sort.

The very nature of the scant evidence tells us something. There is no list of women doctors in antiquity, no direct comment on the fact that there

- (20) were such people. Instead, the scattering of references to them indicates that, although their numbers were probably small, women doctors were an unremarkable part of ancient life. For example, in *The Republic* (421 B.C.), the earliest known source attesting to the
- (25) existence of women doctors in Greece, Plato argues that, for the good of the state, jobs should be assigned to people on the basis of natural aptitude, regardless of gender. To support his argument he offers the example that some women, as well as some
- (30) men, are skilled in medicine, while others are not. Here, Plato is not trying to convince people that there ought to be women doctors. Rather, he is arguing for an ideal distribution of roles within the state by pointing to something that everyone could already
- (35) see—that there were female doctors as well as male.

Moreover, despite evidence that some of these women doctors treated mainly female patients, their practice was clearly not limited to midwifery. Both Greek and Latin have distinct terms for midwife and

- (40) doctor, and important texts and inscriptions refer to female practitioners as the latter. Other references provide evidence of a broad scope of practice for women doctors. The epitaph for one named Domnina reads: "You delivered your homeland from disease."
- (45) A tribute to another describes her as "savior of all through her knowledge of medicine."

Also pointing to a wider medical practice are the references in various classical medical works to a great number of women's writings on medical

- (50) subjects. Here, too, the very nature of the evidence tells us something, for Galen, Pliny the elder, and other ancient writers of encyclopedic medical works quote the opinions and prescriptions of male and female doctors indiscriminately, moving from one to
- (55) the other and back again. As with the male doctors they cite, these works usually simply give excerpts from the female authority's writing without biographical information or special comment.

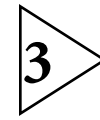
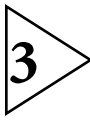
14. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) There is a range of textual evidence indicating that the existence and professional activity of women doctors were an accepted part of everyday life in ancient Greece and Rome.
- (B) Some scholars in ancient Greece and Rome made little distinction in their writings between learned women and learned men, as can especially be seen in those scholars' references to medical experts and practitioners.
- (C) Although surviving ancient Greek and Roman texts about women doctors contain little biographical or technical data, important inferences can be drawn from the very fact that those texts pointedly comment on the existence of such doctors.
- (D) Ancient texts indicate that various women doctors in Greece and Rome were not only practitioners but also researchers who contributed substantially to the development of medical science.
- (E) Scholars who have argued that women did not practice medicine until relatively recently are mistaken, insofar as they have misinterpreted textual evidence from ancient Greece and Rome.

15. Which one of the following does the author mention in the passage?

- (A) diseases that were not curable in ancient times but are readily cured by modern medicine
- (B) a specialized field of medicine that was not practiced by women in ancient Greece and Rome
- (C) a scholar who has argued that Francesca de Romana was the first female doctor in any Western society
- (D) the extent to which medical doctors in ancient Greece and Rome were trained and educated
- (E) ancient writers whose works refer explicitly to the writings of women

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16. The primary function of the third paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) provide additional support for the argument presented in the first paragraph
 - (B) suggest that the implications of the argument presented in the first paragraph are unnecessarily broad
 - (C) acknowledge some exceptions to a conclusion defended in the second paragraph
 - (D) emphasize the historical importance of the arguments presented in the first two paragraphs
 - (E) describe the sources of evidence that are cited in the first two paragraphs in support of the author's main conclusion
17. Which one of the following could most logically be appended to the end of the final paragraph?
- (A) So it is only by combining the previously mentioned fragments of ancient writings that historians have been able to construct a fairly complete account of some of these women's lives.
 - (B) That there were women doctors apparently seemed unremarkable to these writers who cited their works, just as it did to Plato.
 - (C) Although the content of each of these excerpts is of limited informative value, the very range of topics that they cover suggests that Plato's claims about women doctors should be reevaluated.
 - (D) These texts indicate that during a certain period of ancient Greek and Roman history there were female medical scholars, but it is unclear whether at that time there were also female medical practitioners.
 - (E) Nevertheless, these writers' evenhanded treatment of male and female medical researchers must be interpreted partly in light of the conflicting picture of ancient medical practice that emerges from the fragmentary earlier writings.
18. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the sources of information mentioned in lines 1–5?
- (A) wary that they might be misinterpreted due to their fragmentary nature
 - (B) optimistic that with a more complete analysis they will yield answers to some crucial lingering questions
 - (C) hopeful that they will come to be accepted generally by historians as authentic documents
 - (D) confident that they are accurate enough to allow for reliable factual inferences
 - (E) convinced of their appropriateness as test cases for the application of a new historical research methodology
19. The tribute quoted in lines 45–46 is offered primarily as evidence that at least some women doctors in ancient times were
- (A) acknowledged as authorities by other doctors
 - (B) highly educated
 - (C) very effective at treating illness
 - (D) engaged in general medical practice
 - (E) praised as highly as male doctors
20. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following inferences about women in ancient Greece and Rome?
- (A) Those who became doctors usually practiced medicine for only a short time.
 - (B) Those who were not doctors were typically expected to practice medicine informally within their own families.
 - (C) There is no known official record that any of them were licensed to practice general medicine.
 - (D) There is no reliable evidence that any of them who practiced general medicine also worked as a midwife.
 - (E) Some of those who practiced medicine were posthumously honored for nonmedical civic accomplishments.

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Every culture that has adopted the cultivation of maize—also known as corn—has been radically changed by it. This crop reshaped the cultures of the Native Americans who first cultivated it, leading to

- (5) such developments as the adoption of agrarian and in some cases urban lifestyles, and much of the explosion of European populations after the fifteenth century was driven by the introduction of maize together with another crop from the Americas,
- (10) potatoes. The primary reason for this plant's profound influence is its sheer productivity. With maize, ancient agriculturalists could produce far more food per acre than with any other crop, and early Central Americans recognized and valued this characteristic
- (15) of the plant. But why are maize and a few similar crops so much more bountiful than others? Modern biochemistry has revealed the physical mechanism underlying maize's impressive productivity.

- To obtain the hydrogen they use in the production
- (20) of carbohydrates through photosynthesis, all plants split water into its constituent elements, hydrogen and oxygen. They use the resultant hydrogen to form one of the molecules they need for energy, but the oxygen is released into the atmosphere. During
- (25) photosynthesis, carbon dioxide that the plant takes in from the atmosphere is used to build sugars within the plant. An enzyme, rubisco, assists in the sugar-forming chemical reaction. Because of its importance in photosynthesis, rubisco is arguably the most
- (30) significant enzyme in the world. Unfortunately, though, when the concentration of oxygen relative to carbon dioxide in a leaf rises to a certain level, as can happen in the presence of many common atmospheric conditions, oxygen begins to bind competitively to the enzyme,
- (35) thus interfering with the photosynthetic reaction.

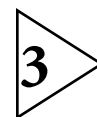
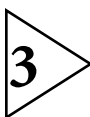
- Some plants, however, have evolved a photosynthetic mechanism that prevents oxygen from impairing photosynthesis. These plants separate the places where they split water atoms into hydrogen
- (40) and oxygen from the places where they build sugars from carbon dioxide. Water molecules are split, as in all plants, in specialized chlorophyll-containing structures in the green leaf cells, but the rubisco is sequestered within airtight tissues in the center of the
- (45) leaf. The key to the process is that in these plants, oxygen and all other atmospheric gases are excluded from the cells containing rubisco. These cells, called the bundle sheath cells, surround the vascular structures of the leaf—structures that function
- (50) analogously to human blood vessels. Carbon dioxide, which cannot enter these cells as a gas, first undergoes a series of reactions to form an intermediary, nongas molecule named C-4 for the four carbon atoms it contains. This molecule enters
- (55) the bundle sheath cells and there undergoes reactions that release the carbon dioxide that will fuel the production of carbohydrates (e.g., sugars). Taking its name from the intermediary molecule, the entire process is called C-4 photosynthesis. Such C-4 plants
- (60) as sugar cane, rice, and maize are among the world's most productive crops.

21. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) The greater productivity of maize, as compared with many other crops, is due to its C-4 photosynthetic process, in which the reactions that build sugars are protected from the effects of excess oxygen.
- (B) Because of their ability to produce greater quantities and higher qualities of nutrients, those plants, including maize, that use a C-4 photosynthetic process have helped to shape the development of many human cultures.
- (C) C-4 photosynthesis, which occurs in maize, involves a complex sequence of chemical reactions that makes more efficient use of available atmospheric hydrogen than do photosynthetic reactions in non-C-4 plants.
- (D) The presence of the enzyme rubisco is a key factor in the ability of C-4 plants, including maize, to circumvent the negative effects of gases such as oxygen on the production of sugars in photosynthesis.
- (E) Some of the world's most productive crop plants, including maize, have evolved complex, effective mechanisms to prevent atmospheric gases that could bind competitively to rubisco from entering the plants' leaves.

22. Which one of the following most accurately describes the organization of the material presented in the second and third paragraphs of the passage?

- (A) The author suggests that the widespread cultivation of a particular crop is due to its high yield, explains its high yield by describing the action of a particular enzyme in that crop, and then outlines the reasons for the evolution of that enzyme.
- (B) The author explains some aspects of a biochemical process, describes a naturally occurring hindrance to that process, and then describes an evolutionary solution to that hindrance in order to explain the productivity of a particular crop.
- (C) The author describes a problem inherent in certain biochemical processes, scientifically explains two ways in which organisms solve that problem, and then explains the evolutionary basis for one of those solutions.
- (D) The author describes a widespread cultural phenomenon involving certain uses of a type of plant, explains the biochemical basis of the phenomenon, and then points out that certain other plants may be used for similar purposes.
- (E) The author introduces a natural process, describes the biochemical reaction that is widely held to be the mechanism underlying the process, and then argues for an alternate evolutionary explanation of that process.



23. Assuming that all other relevant factors remained the same, which one of the following, if it developed in a species of plant that does not have C-4 photosynthesis, would most likely give that species an advantage similar to that which the author attributes to C-4 plants?
- (A) Water is split into its constituent elements in specialized chlorophyll-containing structures in the bundle sheath cells.
 - (B) An enzyme with which oxygen cannot bind performs the role of rubisco.
 - (C) The vascular structures of the leaf become impermeable to both carbon dioxide gas and oxygen gas.
 - (D) The specialized chlorophyll-containing structures in which water is split surround the vascular structures of the leaf.
 - (E) An enzyme that does not readily react with carbon dioxide performs the role of rubisco in the green leaf cells.
24. The author's reference to "all other atmospheric gases" in line 46 plays which one of the following roles in the passage?
- (A) It indicates why certain atmospheric conditions can cause excess oxygen to build up and thus hinder photosynthesis in non-C-4 plants as described in the previous paragraph.
 - (B) It supports the claim advanced earlier in the paragraph that oxygen is not the only atmospheric gas whose presence in the leaf can interfere with photosynthesis.
 - (C) It supports the conclusion that non-C-4 photosynthesis makes use of several atmospheric gases that C-4 photosynthesis does not use.
 - (D) It explains why carbon dioxide molecules undergo the transformations described later in the paragraph before participating in photosynthesis in C-4 plants.
 - (E) It advances a broader claim that oxygen levels remain constant in C-4 plants in spite of changes in atmospheric conditions.
25. The passage contains information sufficient to justify inferring which one of the following?
- (A) In rice plants, atmospheric gases are prevented from entering the structures in which water is split into its constituent elements.
 - (B) In rice plants, oxygen produced from split water molecules binds to another type of molecule before being released into the atmosphere.
 - (C) Rice is an extremely productive crop that nourishes large segments of the world's population and is cultivated by various widely separated cultures.
 - (D) In rice plants, rubisco is isolated in the bundle sheath cells that surround the vascular structures of the leaves.
 - (E) Although rice is similar to maize in productivity and nutritive value, maize is the more widely cultivated crop.
26. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Maize's impressive productivity cannot be understood without an understanding of its cultural influences.
 - (B) Maize is an example of a plant in which oxygen is not released as a by-product of photosynthesis.
 - (C) Maize's high yields are due not only to its use of C-4 but also to its ability to produce large quantities of rubisco.
 - (D) Until maize was introduced to Europeans by Native Americans, European populations lacked the agricultural techniques required for the cultivation of C-4 plants.
 - (E) Maize's C-4 photosynthesis is an example of an effective evolutionary adaptation that has come to benefit humans.
27. The passage provides the most support for which one of the following statements?
- (A) In many plants, rubisco is not isolated in airtight tissues in the center of the leaf.
 - (B) A rubisco molecule contains four carbon atoms.
 - (C) Rubisco is needed in photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide to a nongas molecule.
 - (D) In maize, rubisco helps protect against the detrimental effects of oxygen buildup in the leaves.
 - (E) Rubisco's role in the C-4 process is optimized when oxygen levels are high relative to carbon dioxide levels.

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

22 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. Editorial: Clearly, during the past two years, the unemployment situation in our city has been improving. Studies show that the number of unemployed people who are actively looking for jobs has steadily decreased during that period.

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

- (A) presumes, without providing justification, that the government is at least partly responsible for the improvement in the employment situation
- (B) relies on data from a period that is too short to justify an inference about a general trend
- (C) fails to take into account the possibility that many unemployed workers who still desire jobs may have stopped looking for jobs
- (D) fails to take into account that the sorts of governmental efforts that reduce unemployment may not be effective in creating more high-paying jobs
- (E) ignores other economic indicators, which may not have improved during the past two years

2. Eating garlic reduces the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood and so helps reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. Evidence that eating garlic reduces these levels is that a group of patients taking a garlic tablet each day for four months showed a 12 percent reduction in cholesterol and a 17 percent reduction in triglycerides; over the same period, a group of similar patients taking a medically inert tablet showed only a 2 percent reduction in triglycerides and a 3 percent reduction in cholesterol.

It would be most important to determine which one of the following in evaluating the argument?

- (A) whether the garlic tablets are readily available to the public
- (B) what the diets of the two groups were during the period
- (C) what effect taking the garlic tablets each day for a period of less than four months had on the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides
- (D) whether large amounts of garlic are well tolerated by all patients
- (E) whether the manufacturer of the garlic tablets cites the study in its advertising

3. Educator: If there is a crisis in education today, it is one of maintaining quality. People love to reduce serious learning to degrees and certificates. But one also can obtain these credentials by plodding through courses without ever learning much of value. When that happens, the credentials one receives are almost meaningless.

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

- (A) Increasingly, institutions are granting meaningless degrees and certificates.
- (B) It has become easier for students to complete their coursework without learning anything of importance.
- (C) Educational institutions should cease to grant degrees and certificates.
- (D) Degrees and certificates do not guarantee that a person has acquired much worthwhile knowledge.
- (E) A person benefits from an education only to the extent that he or she invests effort in it.

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4. Essayist: Politicians deserve protection from a prying press. No one wants his or her private life spread across the pages of the newspapers. Furthermore, the press's continual focus on politicians' private lives dissuades talented people from pursuing a career in politics and turns reporters into character cops who walk their beats looking for minute and inconsequential personality flaws in public servants. It is time to put a halt to this trivial journalism.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the essayist's argument EXCEPT:

- (A) The press is unusually inaccurate when it reports on people's private lives.
- (B) Reporting on politicians' private lives distracts voters from more important issues in a campaign.
- (C) Much writing on politicians' private lives consists of rumors circulated by opposing candidates.
- (D) In recent elections, the best local politicians have refused to run for national office because of the intrusiveness of press coverage.
- (E) Politicians' personality flaws often ultimately affect their performance on the job.

5. Most veterinarians, and especially those at university veterinary research centers, have a devoted interest in the biological sciences. But most veterinarians choose their profession primarily because they love animals. Among persons who are seriously interested in biological science but lack any special love for animals, one does not find any prominent veterinarians.

If all of the statements above are true, which one of the following CANNOT be true?

- (A) Some veterinarians have a greater love for biological science than for individual animals.
- (B) Most veterinarians love animals and have an interest in biological science.
- (C) Prominent veterinarians at some veterinary research centers are intensely devoted to the biological sciences but do not feel any pronounced affection for animals.
- (D) Few veterinarians at university research centers chose their profession primarily because they love animals.
- (E) Most veterinarians who are not prominent regard an understanding of the biological sciences as the most important quality for success in their profession.

6. The simultaneous and apparently independent development in several ancient cultures of a myth of creatures who were half human and half horse parallels the increased use of horses in these cultures. But despite the nobility and gentleness traditionally ascribed to the horse, the mythical half-horse, half-humans were frequently portrayed as violent and savage. Many human cultures use myth to express unconscious thoughts, so these mythical creatures obviously reflect people's unconscious fear of the horse.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) fails to show that the mythical creature mentioned represents the horse in people's minds
- (B) fails to consider that people might have good reason to fear horses
- (C) confuses the expression of unconscious thoughts with the suppression of them
- (D) fails to demonstrate that the myth was not borrowed from one of the cultures by the others
- (E) fails to explain why people use myth for the expression of unconscious thoughts

7. Editorialist: There would seem to be little hazard for consumers associated with chemicals used in treated lumber because the lumber is used outside where fumes cannot accumulate. However, immediate steps should be taken to determine the safety of these chemicals since consumers could ingest them. If the lumber is used for children's playground equipment, youngsters could put their mouths on the wood, and if it is used to contain soil in a vegetable garden, the chemicals could leach into the soil.

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

- (A) The chemicals used in treated lumber are apparently not dangerous to the consumer.
- (B) Treated lumber is as dangerous when used outdoors as it is when used indoors.
- (C) The effects on humans from the chemicals in treated lumber should be studied.
- (D) Parents should not allow children to put their mouths on playground equipment.
- (E) Treated lumber is more dangerous than was once believed.

8. One good clue as to which geographical regions an ancient relic was moved through in the past involves the analysis of pollen that clings to the surface of the relic. A relic is linked to a geographical area by the identification of pollen from plants that are known to have been unique to that area.

Which one of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the reliability of the method described above?

- (A) Pollens are often transported from one region to another by wind or human movement.
 - (B) There are several less complicated methods of determining the history of the movement of an object than the analysis and identification of pollen.
 - (C) Many types of pollen were common to several geographical regions in the ancient world.
 - (D) Data are scarce as to the geographical distribution of the pollens of many ancient plants.
 - (E) Pollen analysis is a painstaking process that is also expensive to conduct.
9. Executive: In order to add to our profits, I was planning to promote and distribute herbal tinctures. However, some members of my advisory staff questioned the medical efficacy of such products. So I have consulted a variety of reliable medical publications, and these likewise claim that herbal tinctures are ineffective. Therefore, I must conclude that marketing such products would not produce the result I intended.

The executive's reasoning most closely conforms to which one of the following generalizations?

- (A) To be reliable, a medical publication that evaluates consumer products must include at least some independent evidence.
- (B) If a majority of reliable sources conclude that a particular substance is medically ineffective, then that substance almost certainly is medically ineffective.
- (C) Consulting reliable publications is not, by itself, a reliable basis for determining whether or not the promotion of a new line of products will be profitable.
- (D) It would not be profitable to promote and distribute a new line of products if these products have adverse medical effects.
- (E) The promotion and distribution of a new line of products will not prove profitable if a number of reliable authorities declare them to be ineffective.

10. To be great, an artwork must express a deep emotion, such as sorrow or love. But an artwork cannot express an emotion that the artwork's creator is incapable of experiencing.

Which one of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- (A) A computer can create an artwork that expresses sorrow or love only if it has actually experienced such an emotion.
 - (B) The greatest art is produced by those who have experienced the deepest emotions.
 - (C) An artwork that expresses a deep emotion of its creator is a great artwork.
 - (D) As long as computers are constructed so as to be incapable of experiencing emotions they will not create great artworks.
 - (E) Only artworks that succeed in expressing deep emotions are the products of great artists.
11. Consumer activist: When antilock brakes were first introduced, it was claimed that they would significantly reduce the incidence of multiple-car collisions, thereby saving lives. Indeed, antilock brakes have reduced the incidence of multiple-car collisions. I maintain, however, that to save lives, automobile manufacturers ought to stop equipping cars with them.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent conflict in the consumer activist's statements?

- (A) Drivers and passengers in automobiles with antilock brakes feel less vulnerable, and are thus less likely to wear seat belts.
- (B) Under some circumstances, automobiles with traditional brakes stop just as quickly as do automobiles with antilock brakes.
- (C) For inexperienced drivers, antilock brakes are easier to use correctly than are traditional brakes.
- (D) Antilock brakes are considerably more expensive to manufacture than are traditional brakes.
- (E) Antilock brakes are no more effective in preventing multiple-car accidents than in preventing other kinds of traffic accidents.

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12. Politician: The huge amounts of money earned by oil companies elicit the suspicion that the regulations designed to prevent collusion need to be tightened. But just the opposite is true. If the regulations designed to prevent collusion are not excessively burdensome, then oil companies will make profits sufficient to motivate the very risky investments associated with exploration that must be made if society is to have adequate oil supplies. But recent data show that the oil industry's profits are not the highest among all industries. Clearly, the regulatory burden on oil companies has become excessive.

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

- (A) fails to justify its presumption that profits sufficient to motivate very risky investments must be the highest among all industries
 - (B) attacks the character of the oil companies rather than the substance of their conduct
 - (C) fails to justify its presumption that two events that are correlated must also be causally related
 - (D) treats the absence of evidence that the oil industry has the highest profits among all industries as proof that the oil industry does not have the highest profits among all industries
 - (E) illicitly draws a general conclusion from a specific example that there is reason to think is atypical
13. It is due to a misunderstanding that most modern sculpture is monochromatic. When ancient sculptures were exhumed years ago, they were discovered to be uncolored. No one at the time had reason to believe, as we now do, that the sculptures had originally been colorfully painted, but that centuries of exposure to moisture washed away the paint.

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

- (A) The natural beauty of the materials out of which modern sculptures are made plays a part in their effect.
- (B) Modern sculpture has been influenced by beliefs about ancient sculpture.
- (C) Ancient sculptures were more susceptible to moisture damage than are modern sculptures.
- (D) Some ancient paintings known to early archaeologists depicted sculptures.
- (E) As modern sculptors come to believe that ancient sculpture was painted, they will begin to create polychromatic works.

14. In older commercial airplanes, the design of the control panel allows any changes in flight controls made by one member of the flight crew to be immediately viewed by the other crew members. In recently manufactured aircraft, however, a crew member's flight control changes are harder to observe, thereby eliminating a routine means for performing valuable cross-checks. As a result, the flight crews operating recently manufactured airplanes must inform each other verbally about flight control changes much more frequently.

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

- (A) How frequently an airplane's flight crew members will inform each other verbally about flight control changes depends in large part on how long it takes to perform those changes.
- (B) In recently manufactured aircraft, the most valuable means available for performing cross-checks involves frequent verbal exchanges of information among the flight crew members.
- (C) In older commercial airplanes, in contrast to recently manufactured airplanes, flight crew members have no need to exchange information verbally about flight control changes.
- (D) The flight crew members operating a recently manufactured airplane cannot observe the flight control changes made by other crew members by viewing the control panel.
- (E) How often flight crew members must share information verbally about flight control changes depends in part on what other means for performing cross-checks are available to the crew.

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15. According to the proposed Factory Safety Act, a company may operate an automobile factory only if that factory is registered as a class B factory. In addressing whether a factory may postpone its safety inspections, this Act also stipulates that no factory can be class B without punctual inspections. Thus, under the Factory Safety Act, a factory that manufactures automobiles would not be able to postpone its safety inspections.

The argument proceeds by

- (A) pointing out how two provisions of the proposed Factory Safety Act jointly entail the unacceptability of a certain state of affairs
 - (B) considering two possible interpretations of a proposed legal regulation and eliminating the less plausible one
 - (C) showing that the terms of the proposed Factory Safety Act are incompatible with existing legislation
 - (D) showing that two different provisions of the proposed Factory Safety Act conflict and thus cannot apply to a particular situation
 - (E) pointing out that if a provision applies in a specific situation, it must apply in any analogous situation
16. There is a difference between beauty and truth. After all, if there were no difference, then the most realistic pieces of art would be the best as well, since the most realistic pieces are the most truthful. But many of the most realistic artworks are not among the best.
- Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?
- (A) The most beautiful artworks are the best artworks.
 - (B) If an artwork contains nonrealistic elements, then it is not at all truthful.
 - (C) None of the best artworks are realistic.
 - (D) Only the best artworks are beautiful.
 - (E) An artwork's beauty is inherently subjective and depends on who is viewing it.

17. From the fact that people who studied music as children frequently are quite proficient at mathematics, it cannot be concluded that the skills required for mathematics are acquired by studying music: it is equally likely that proficiency in mathematics and studying music are both the result of growing up in a family that encourages its children to excel at all intellectual and artistic endeavors.

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

- (A) Although children who fail to pay attention tend to perform poorly in school, it should not necessarily be thought that their poor performance is caused by their failure to pay attention, for it is always possible that their failure to pay attention is due to undiagnosed hearing problems that can also lead to poor performance in school.
- (B) People who attend a university in a foreign country are usually among the top students from their native country. It would therefore be wrong to conclude from the fact that many foreign students perform better academically than others in this country that secondary schools in other countries are superior to those in this country; it may be that evaluation standards are different.
- (C) People whose diet includes relatively large quantities of certain fruits and vegetables have a slightly lower than average incidence of heart disease. But it would be premature to conclude that consuming these fruits and vegetables prevents heart disease, for this correlation may be merely coincidental.
- (D) Those who apply to medical school are required to study biology and chemistry. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that those who have mastered chemistry and biology will succeed as physicians, for the practical application of knowledge is different from its acquisition.
- (E) Those who engage in vigorous exercise tend to be very healthy. But it would be silly to conclude that vigorous exercise is healthful simply because people who are healthy exercise vigorously, since it is possible that exercise that is less vigorous also has beneficial results.

18. A physician has a duty to see to the health and best medical interests of the patient. On the other hand, the patient has a right to be fully informed about any negative findings concerning the patient's health. When this duty conflicts with this right, the right should prevail since it is a basic right. Anything else carries the risk of treating the patient as a mere object, not as a person.

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

- (A) All persons have a right to accept or reject any medical procedures proposed by a physician.
 - (B) Some actions are right independently of the consequences that might ensue.
 - (C) Because only persons have rights, objects do not have rights.
 - (D) A person's basic rights should never be violated.
 - (E) In medicine, the patient's basic right to information is stronger than most other rights.
19. Forester: The great majority of the forests remaining in the world are only sickly fragments of the fully functioning ecosystems they once were. These fragmented forest ecosystems have typically lost their ability to sustain themselves in the long term, yet they include the last refuges for some of the world's most endangered species. To maintain its full complement of plant and animal species, a fragmented forest requires regular interventions by resource managers.

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

- (A) Most of the world's forests will lose at least some of their plant or animal species if no one intervenes.
- (B) Unless resource managers regularly intervene in most of the world's remaining forests, many of the world's most endangered species will not survive.
- (C) A fragmented forest ecosystem cannot sustain itself in the long term if it loses any of its plant or animal species.
- (D) A complete, fully functioning forest ecosystem can always maintain its full complement of plant and animal species even without interventions by resource managers.
- (E) At present, resource managers intervene regularly in only some of the world's fragmented forest ecosystems.

20. Magazine article: Sugar consumption may exacerbate attention deficit disorder (ADD) in children. A recent study found that children produce large amounts of adrenaline within hours after consuming large amounts of sugar. This increase in adrenaline is especially noticeable if the source of sugar is candy, in which case the sugar's effects are not ameliorated by the ingestion of other foodstuffs.

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

- (A) The adrenaline level of children who do not have ADD is not increased by excessive sugar consumption.
- (B) Overproduction of adrenaline causes ADD in children.
- (C) The most effective way to treat ADD in children is to restrict their intake of sugars.
- (D) Increased adrenaline production can make ADD more severe in children.
- (E) Sugar consumed with food substances other than candy does not substantially increase the level of adrenaline in the bloodstream of children with ADD.

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21. Ethicist: People who avoid alcoholic beverages simply because they regard them as a luxury beyond their financial means should not be praised for their abstinence. Similarly, those who avoid alcohol simply because they lack the desire to partake should not be praised, unless this disinclination has somehow resulted from an arduous process of disciplining oneself to refrain from acting indiscriminately on one's desires.

Which one of the following principles, if valid, most helps to justify the ethicist's claims?

- (A) Whether behavior should be regarded as praiseworthy is a function of both its consequences and the social context in which the agent acts.
 - (B) A person should be blamed for an action only if that action was not motivated by a desire to be virtuous or if the person did not have to overcome any obstacles in order to perform that action.
 - (C) A person is praiseworthy for a particular behavior only if, in order to adopt that behavior, the person at some point had to overcome a desire to do something that she or he felt able to afford to do.
 - (D) The extent to which the process of acquiring self-discipline is arduous for a person is affected by that person's set of desires and aversions.
 - (E) The apportionment of praise and blame should be commensurate with the arduousness or ease of the lives of those who receive praise or blame.
22. Economist: Some people argue that when large countries split into several small countries, the world economy is harmed by increased barriers to free trade in the form of an increased number of national tariffs. But small countries do not think of themselves as economically self-sufficient. Therefore, such division of large countries does not increase barriers to free trade.

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

- (A) A country has the right to split into smaller countries even if some of the economic consequences of division would harm the world economy.
- (B) Increasing the number of countries in the world would strengthen rather than weaken the world economy.
- (C) All countries that impose national tariffs or other barriers to free trade think of themselves as economically self-sufficient.
- (D) There is strong evidence that national tariffs and other barriers to free trade harm the world economy.
- (E) Large countries tend to be more economically self-sufficient than small countries.

23. Counselor: Constantly comparing oneself to those one sees as more able or more successful almost invariably leads to self-disparagement. Conversely, constantly comparing oneself to those one sees as less able or less successful almost invariably leads to being dismissive of others. So, those who for the most part refrain from comparing themselves to others will most likely be, on the whole, self-accepting and accepting of others.

The counselor's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism because it

- (A) overlooks the possibility that one can compare oneself both to those one perceives to be more able and more successful than oneself and to those one perceives to be less able and less successful than oneself
- (B) overlooks the possibility that constantly comparing oneself to others may have beneficial effects that those who refrain from making such comparisons are deprived of
- (C) takes for granted that if one is both dismissive of others and self-disparaging, one will not be self-accepting and accepting of others
- (D) overlooks the possibility that self-disparagement and being dismissive of others can result from something other than comparing oneself to others
- (E) takes for granted that whenever one compares oneself to others one sees them as more successful and more able than oneself or less successful and less able than oneself

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24. Most of the employees of the Compujack Corporation are computer programmers. Since most computer programmers receive excellent salaries from their employers, at least one Compujack employee must receive an excellent salary from Compujack.

Which one of the following arguments exhibits a flawed pattern of reasoning most similar to the flawed pattern of reasoning exhibited by the argument above?

- (A) Most gardeners are people with a great deal of patience. Since most of Molly's classmates are gardeners, at least one of Molly's classmates must be a person with a great deal of patience.
- (B) Most of Molly's classmates are gardeners. Since most gardeners are people with a great deal of patience, some of Molly's classmates could be people with a great deal of patience.
- (C) Most gardeners are people with a great deal of patience. Since most of Molly's classmates are gardeners, at least one of Molly's classmates who is a gardener must be a person with a great deal of patience.
- (D) Most gardeners are people with a great deal of patience. Since most of Molly's classmates who garden are women, at least one female classmate of Molly's must be a person with a great deal of patience.
- (E) Most of Molly's classmates are gardeners with a great deal of patience. Since most of Molly's classmates are women, at least one female classmate of Molly's must be a gardener with a great deal of patience.

25. A study conducted over a 6-month period analyzed daily attendance and average length of visit at the local art museum. The results showed that when the museum was not featuring a special exhibition, attendance tended to be lower but patrons spent an average of 45 minutes longer in the museum than when it was featuring a special exhibition.

Each of the following, if true, could help to explain the differing average lengths of visits to the museum EXCEPT:

- (A) Visitors to the museum during special exhibitions tend to have narrower artistic interests, and do not view as many different exhibits during their visit.
- (B) A plan to extend normal museum hours during special exhibitions was considered but not enacted during the period studied.
- (C) Many people who go to special exhibitions go simply for the prestige of having been there.
- (D) Admission tickets to the special exhibitions at the museum are issued for a specific 1-hour period on a specific day.
- (E) Many people who go to special exhibitions are on organized tours and do not have the opportunity to browse.

S T O P

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

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

Michael J. Balick, *Plants, People, and Culture: The Science of Ethnobotany*. ©1996 by Scientific American Library.

Declan O’Flaherty, “Computer-Generated Displays in the Courtroom: For Better or Worse?” ©1996 by Declan O’Flaherty.

Holt N. Parker, “Women Doctors in Greece, Rome, and the Byzantine Empire.” ©1997-2000 by The University Press of Kentucky.

Christopher D. Roy, *Art and Life in Africa: Selections from the Stanley Collection, Exhibitions of 1985 and 1992*. ©1992 by the University of Iowa Museum of Art.

“Shooting at Inflation.” ©1996 by The Economist Newspaper Limited.

**Wait for the supervisor's instructions before you open the page to the topic.
Please print and sign your name and write the date in the designated spaces below.**

Time: 35 Minutes

General Directions

You will have 35 minutes in which to plan and write an essay on the topic inside. Read the topic and the accompanying directions carefully. You will probably find it best to spend a few minutes considering the topic and organizing your thoughts before you begin writing. In your essay, be sure to develop your ideas fully, leaving time, if possible, to review what you have written. **Do not write on a topic other than the one specified. Writing on a topic of your own choice is not acceptable.**

No special knowledge is required or expected for this writing exercise. Law schools are interested in the reasoning, clarity, organization, language usage, and writing mechanics displayed in your essay. How well you write is more important than how much you write.

Confine your essay to the blocked, lined area on the front and back of the separate writing sample response sheet. Only that area will be reproduced for law schools. Be sure that your writing is legible.

**Both this topic sheet and your response sheet must be turned over to the testing staff
before you leave the room.**

Scratch Paper

Do not write your essay in this space.

LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPICS

Each candidate who took the June 2006 LSAT received *one* of the two writing sample topics below. These topics include one example of each of two different kinds of writing prompt—decision or argument. The two topics were randomly distributed among all test takers at the June 2006 LSAT administration as part of LSAC's ongoing research and development of effective writing sample prompts. Prompts of these kinds may or may not appear on future LSATs. Advance notice of the kinds of prompts that may appear at each LSAT administration can be found at www.LSAC.org and in the appropriate edition of the *LSAT & LSDAS Information Book*.

Directions: The scenario presented below describes two choices, either one of which can be supported on the basis of the information given. Your essay should consider both choices and argue for one and against the other, based on the two specified criteria and the facts provided. There is no “right” or “wrong” choice: a reasonable argument can be made for either.

Curtaincall Theater in the town of Middleburg must choose one of two plays—a familiar classic drama or an original modern comedy—to inaugurate its first season. Write an essay in which you argue for one choice over the other, keeping in mind the following two criteria:

- Curtaincall seeks to establish a reputation for innovation and experimentation.
- To survive financially, Curtaincall needs to attract large local audiences.

The drama, if selected, would be staged by director Joanna Muller, who is famous for her experimental treatments of plays that are rarely presented in innovative, experimental ways. Choosing the drama would represent a bold move for Curtaincall, since most Middleburg theatergoers claim to have conventional tastes in theater. The costumes and stage sets of Muller's productions are invariably elaborate and strikingly unusual, often drawing people who come more for the costumes and sets than for the play itself. Although Muller has staged no plays recently, many of her previous productions attracted large audiences in major cities and won praise both from critics with conventional tastes and those who prefer theatrical innovation and experimentation. Muller says she will work with a large cast of local but relatively unknown actors.

Curtaincall's other option, the comedy, would be directed by Tim Williams, the work's playwright. Williams has won both popular and critical acclaim not only for his theater works but also for his action-movie screenplays, which critics have praised for their “breathtakingly experimental approach” to a genre that is sometimes regarded as mired in conventions. Williams would give several lectures about his film work while in town to direct the comedy. Choosing Williams's comedy would entail some risk for Curtaincall, as Williams insists on using a bare stage, minimal props, and only three actors for twelve different roles—an unusual and fairly experimental strategy for a comedy that, according to Williams, is thoroughly conventional in its plot and character development. Two of the actors slated for the play have performed in local productions of Williams's plays that received high critical praise in Middleburg's press. The Curtaincall production would be the play's world premiere.

Directions: For this essay you are presented with an argument that offers reasons for drawing a particular conclusion. Your essay should analyze and evaluate the line of reasoning and use of evidence in the argument. For example, you may want to discuss how the logic of the argument is flawed or could be improved, or what counterexamples or alternative explanations would undermine the argument. You may also want to consider what, if any, questionable assumptions underlie the reasoning and what additional information or evidence may have been overlooked that would strengthen or weaken the argument. *Note that you are not being asked to present your personal opinion on the subject with which the argument is concerned.*

Editorial:

"In defense of its recent policies, the head of the central bank has asserted that its primary responsibility is to control inflation. However, this is surely mistaken. Only last year the head of the bank stated that economic growth and increased employment are commonly accompanied by some inflation and that, conversely, policies to restrain inflation often retard economic growth. In the past the central bank has acted very effectively to stimulate economic growth and increase employment—moves that were very popular with the general public and the business community. Employment and economic growth are likely to be important issues for many years to come. So, at this time the primary responsibility of the central bank is clearly to stimulate economic growth and increase employment."

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

LAST NAME (Print)

MI

FIRST NAME (Print)

Writing Sample Response Sheet

**DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE**

Begin your essay in the lined area below.
Continue on the back if you need more space.

[illegible]

[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 49**

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

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

SECTION I

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

SECTION II

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

SECTION III

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

SECTION IV

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



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