



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

# LSAT<sup>\*</sup>

## PrepTest 38

OCTOBER 2002

TEST ID: LL3038



**A complete version of PrepTest XXXVIII has been reproduced with the permission of Law School Admission Council, Inc.**

**Prep Test XXXVIII © 2002 Law School Admission Council, Inc.**

**All actual LSAT questions printed within this work are used with the permission of Law School Admission Council, Inc., Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940, the copyright owner. LSAC does not review or endorse specific test preparation or services, and inclusion of licensed LSAT questions within this work does not imply the review or endorsement of LSAC.**

**©2003 Kaplan Educational Centers**

**All right reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by photostat, microfilm, xerography, or any other means, or incorporated into any information retrieval system, electronic or mechanical, without the written permission of Kaplan Educational Centers.**

---

■ Logical Reasoning .....	SECTION I
■ Analytical Reasoning .....	SECTION II
■ Reading Comprehension .....	SECTION III
■ Logical Reasoning.....	SECTION IV

## SECTION I

Time—35 minutes

24 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. Physician: In itself, exercise does not cause heart attacks; rather, a sudden increase in an exercise regimen can be a cause. When people of any physical condition suddenly increase their amount of exercise, they also increase their risk of heart attack. As a result, there will be an increased risk of heart attack among employees of this company due to the new health program.

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

- (A) Employees will abruptly increase their amount of exercise as a result of the new health program.
  - (B) The exercises involved in the new health program are more strenuous than those in the previous health program.
  - (C) The new health program will force employees of all levels of health to exercise regularly.
  - (D) The new health program constitutes a sudden change in the company's policy.
  - (E) All employees, no matter what their physical condition, will participate in the new health program.
2. Last month OCF, Inc., announced what it described as a unique new product: an adjustable computer workstation. Three days later ErgoTech unveiled an almost identical product. The two companies claim that the similarities are coincidental and occurred because the designers independently reached the same solution to the same problem. The similarities are too fundamental to be mere coincidence, however. The two products not only look alike, but they also work alike. Both are oddly shaped with identically placed control panels with the same types of controls. Both allow the same types of adjustments and the same types of optional enhancements.

The main point of the argument is that

- (A) the two products have many characteristics in common
- (B) ErgoTech must have copied the design of its new product from OCF's design
- (C) the similarities between the two products are not coincidental
- (D) product designers sometimes reach the same solution to a given problem without consulting each other
- (E) new products that at first appear to be unique are sometimes simply variations of other products

Questions 3–4

An anthropologist hypothesized that a certain medicinal powder contained a significant amount of the deadly toxin T. When the test she performed for the presence of toxin T was negative, the anthropologist did not report the results. A chemist who nevertheless learned about the test results charged the anthropologist with fraud. The anthropologist, however, countered that those results were invalid because the powder had inadvertently been tested in an acidic solution.

3. In the absence of the anthropologist's reply, which one of the following principles, if established, would most support the chemist's charge?
- (A) Reporting results for an experiment that was not conducted and reporting a false result for an actual experiment are both instances of scientific fraud.
  - (B) Scientists can commit fraud and yet report some disconfirmations of their hypotheses.
  - (C) Scientists can neglect to report some disconfirmations of their hypotheses and yet be innocent of fraud.
  - (D) Scientists commit fraud whenever they report as valid any test result they know to be invalid.
  - (E) Scientists who neglect to report any experiment that could be interpreted as disconfirming their hypotheses have thereby committed fraud.
4. Which one of the following, if true, most strengthens the anthropologist's counterargument?
- (A) The anthropologist had evidence from field work that the medicinal powder was typically prepared using toxin T.
  - (B) The activity level of toxin T tends to decline if the powder is stored for a long time.
  - (C) When it is put into an acidic solution, toxin T becomes undetectable.
  - (D) A fresh batch of powder for a repeat analysis was available at the time of the test.
  - (E) The type of analysis used was insensitive to very small amounts of toxin T.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

5. Naima: The proposed new computer system, once we fully implemented it, would operate more smoothly and efficiently than the current system. So we should devote the resources necessary to accomplish the conversion as soon as possible.

Nakai: We should keep the current system for as long as we can. The cost in time and money of converting to the new system would be greater than any predicted benefits.

Naima and Nakai disagree with each other over whether

- (A) the predicted benefits of the new computer system will be realized
  - (B) it is essential to have the best computer system available
  - (C) accomplishing the conversion is technically impossible
  - (D) the current computer system does not work well enough to do what it is supposed to do
  - (E) the conversion to a new computer system should be delayed
6. Every year, new reports appear concerning the health risks posed by certain substances, such as coffee and sugar. One year an article claimed that coffee is dangerous to one's health. The next year, another article argued that coffee has some benefits for one's health. From these contradictory opinions, we see that experts are useless for guiding one's decisions about one's health.

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

- (A) The argument takes for granted that coffee is dangerous to one's health.
- (B) The argument presumes, without providing warrant, that one always wants expert guidance in making decisions about one's health.
- (C) The argument fails to consider the nature of expert opinion in areas other than health.
- (D) The argument presumes, without providing justification, that because expert opinion is trustworthy in one case, it must therefore be trustworthy in all cases.
- (E) The argument fails to consider that coffee may be harmful to one's health in some respects and beneficial in others.

7. Because people are generally better at detecting mistakes in others' work than in their own, a prudent principle is that one should always have one's own work checked by someone else.

Which one of the following provides the best illustration of the principle above?

- (A) The best elementary school math teachers are not those for whom math was always easy. Teachers who had to struggle through math themselves are better able to explain math to students.
- (B) One must make a special effort to clearly explain one's views to someone else; people normally find it easier to understand their own views than to understand others' views.
- (C) Juries composed of legal novices, rather than panels of lawyers, should be the final arbiters in legal proceedings. People who are not legal experts are in a better position to detect good legal arguments by lawyers than are other lawyers.
- (D) People should always have their writing proofread by someone else. Someone who does not know in advance what is meant to be said is in a better position to spot typographical errors.
- (E) Two people going out for dinner will have a more enjoyable meal if they order for each other. By allowing someone else to choose, one opens oneself up to new and exciting dining experiences.

8. Pundit: The only airline providing service for our town announced that because the service is unprofitable it will discontinue this service next year. Town officials have urged the community to use the airline's service more frequently so that the airline will change its decision. There is no reason to comply with their recommendation, however, for just last week these same officials drove to an out-of-town conference instead of flying.

The pundit's reasoning is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it presumes, without providing justification, that

- (A) increasing the number of tickets sold without increasing ticket prices will be sufficient to make continued air service economically feasible
- (B) suspending service and losing money by continuing service are the airline's only options
- (C) the town officials paid for their trip with taxpayers' money rather than their own money
- (D) ground transportation is usually no less expensive than airplane transportation
- (E) if the town officials did not follow their own advice then that advice is not worth following

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

9. Some scientists believe that 65 million years ago an asteroid struck what is now the Yucatán Peninsula, thereby causing extinction of the dinosaurs. These scientists have established that such a strike could have hurled enough debris into the atmosphere to block sunlight and cool the atmosphere. Without adequate sunlight, food sources for herbivorous dinosaurs would have disappeared, and no dinosaurs could have survived a prolonged period of low temperatures. These same scientists, however, have also established that most debris launched by the asteroid would have settled to the ground within six months, too soon for the plants to disappear or the dinosaurs to freeze.

Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy between the scientists' beliefs and the scientists' results, as described above?

- (A) Loss of the herbivorous dinosaurs would have deprived the carnivorous dinosaurs of their food source.
- (B) Dinosaurs inhabited most landmasses on the planet but were not especially abundant in the area of the asteroid strike.
- (C) A cloud of debris capable of diminishing sunlight by 20 percent would have cooled the earth's surface by 7 to 10 degrees Celsius.
- (D) The asteroid was at least 9.6 km in diameter, large enough for many dinosaurs to be killed by the strike itself and by subsequent tidal waves.
- (E) Dinosaurs were susceptible to fatal respiratory problems caused by contamination of the air by asteroid debris.

10. Bernard: For which language, and thus which frequency distribution of letters and letter sequences, was the standard typewriter keyboard designed?

Cora: To ask this question, you must be making a mistaken assumption: that typing speed was to be maximized. The real danger with early typewriters was that operators would hit successive keys too quickly, thereby crashing typebars into each other, bending connecting wires, and so on. So the idea was to slow the operator down by making the most common letter sequences awkward to type.

Bernard: This is surely not right! These technological limitations have long since vanished, yet the keyboard is still as it was then.

Which one of the following, if true, could be used by Cora to counter Bernard's rejection of her explanation?

- (A) Typewriters and word-processing equipment are typically sold to people who have learned to use the standard keyboard and who, therefore, demand it in equipment they buy.
- (B) Typewriters have been superseded in most offices by word-processing equipment, which has inherited the standard keyboard from typewriters.
- (C) The standard keyboard allows skilled operators to achieve considerable typing speeds, though it makes acquiring such skills relatively difficult.
- (D) A person who has learned one keyboard layout can readily learn to use a second one in place of the first, but only with difficulty learn to use a second one alongside the first.
- (E) It is now possible to construct typewriters and word-processing equipment in which a single keyboard can accommodate two or even more different keyboard layouts, each accessible to the operator at will.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

11. Some teachers claim that students would not learn curricular content without the incentive of grades. But students with intense interest in the material would learn it without this incentive, while the behavior of students lacking all interest in the material is unaffected by such an incentive. The incentive of grades, therefore, serves no essential academic purpose.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- (A) takes for granted that the only purpose of school is to convey a fixed body of information to students
  - (B) takes for granted that students who are indifferent to the grades they receive are genuinely interested in the curricular material
  - (C) fails to consider that the incentive of grades may serve some useful nonacademic purpose
  - (D) ignores the possibility that students who lack interest in the curricular material would be quite interested in it if allowed to choose their own curricular material
  - (E) fails to consider that some students may be neither fascinated by nor completely indifferent to the subject being taught
12. Economist: Technology now changes so rapidly that workers need periodic retraining. Such retraining can be efficient only if it allows individual companies to meet their own short-term needs. Hence, large governmental job retraining programs are no longer a viable option in the effort to retrain workers efficiently.

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

- (A) Workers did not need to be retrained when the pace of technological change was slower than it is currently.
- (B) Large job retraining programs will be less efficient than smaller programs if the pace of technological change slows.
- (C) No single type of retraining program is most efficient at retraining technological workers.
- (D) Large governmental job retraining programs do not meet the short-term needs of individual companies.
- (E) Technological workers are more likely now than in the past to move in order to find work for which they are already trained.

13. Recent research indicates that increased consumption of fruits and vegetables by middle-aged people reduces their susceptibility to stroke in later years. The researchers speculate that this may be because fruits and vegetables are rich in folic acid. Low levels of folic acid are associated with high levels of homocysteine, an amino acid that contributes to blocked arteries.

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

- (A) An increased risk of stroke is correlated with low levels of homocysteine.
  - (B) A decreased risk of stroke is correlated with increased levels of folic acid.
  - (C) An increased propensity for blocked arteries is correlated with decreased levels of homocysteine.
  - (D) A decreased propensity for blocked arteries is correlated with low levels of folic acid.
  - (E) Stroke is prevented by ingestion of folic acid in quantities sufficient to prevent a decline in the levels of homocysteine.
14. Thirty years ago, the percentage of the British people who vacationed in foreign countries was very small compared with the large percentage of the British population who travel abroad for vacations now. Foreign travel is, and always has been, expensive from Britain. Therefore, British people must have, on average, more money to spend on vacations now than they did 30 years ago.

The argument requires assuming which one of the following?

- (A) If foreign travel had been less expensive 30 years ago, British people would still not have had enough money to take vacations abroad.
- (B) If travel to Britain were less expensive, more people of other countries would travel to Britain for their vacations.
- (C) If the percentage of British people vacationing abroad was lower 30 years ago, then the British people of 30 years ago must have spent more money on domestic vacations.
- (D) If more of the British people of 30 years ago had had enough money to vacation abroad, more would have done so.
- (E) If British people are now wealthier than they were 30 years ago, then they must have more money to spend on vacations now than they did 30 years ago.

15. Mystery stories often feature a brilliant detective and the detective's dull companion. Clues are presented in the story, and the companion wrongly infers an inaccurate solution to the mystery using the same clues that the detective uses to deduce the correct solution. Thus, the author's strategy of including the dull companion gives readers a chance to solve the mystery while also diverting them from the correct solution.

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

- (A) Most mystery stories feature a brilliant detective who solves the mystery presented in the story.
- (B) Mystery readers often solve the mystery in a story simply by spotting the mistakes in the reasoning of the detective's dull companion in that story.
- (C) Some mystery stories give readers enough clues to infer the correct solution to the mystery.
- (D) The actions of the brilliant detective in a mystery story rarely divert readers from the actions of the detective's dull companion.
- (E) The detective's dull companion in a mystery story generally uncovers the misleading clues that divert readers from the mystery's correct solution.

16. Policy analyst: Increasing the size of a police force is only a stopgap method of crime prevention; it does not get at the root causes of crime. Therefore, city officials should not respond to rising crime rates by increasing the size of their city's police force.

The flawed reasoning in which one of the following arguments most closely resembles the flawed reasoning in the policy analyst's argument?

- (A) Some people think that rules with higher standards than people can live up to, such as those enjoining total honesty, prevent some immoral behavior by giving people a guide to self-improvement. But such rules actually worsen behavior by making people cynical about rules. Thus, societies should not institute overly demanding rules.
- (B) Swamps play an important role in allaying the harsh effects of floods because they absorb a great deal of water. Although dams prevent many floods, they worsen the effects of the greatest floods by drying up swamps. Thus dams should not be built.
- (C) Although less effective in preventing theft than security guards, burglar alarm systems are more affordable to maintain. Because the greater loss from theft when alarms are used is outweighed by their lower cost, companies are advised always to use burglar alarm systems.
- (D) Because taking this drug does not cure the disease for which it is prescribed, but only reduces the disease's most harmful effects, doctors should not continue to prescribe this drug.
- (E) We will never fully understand what causes people to engage in criminal activity. Therefore, we should investigate other ways to improve society's ability to combat crime.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Questions 17–18

In order to determine automobile insurance premiums for a driver, insurance companies calculate various risk factors; as the risk factors increase, so does the premium. Certain factors, such as the driver's age and past accident history, play an important role in these calculations. Yet these premiums should also increase with the frequency with which a person drives. After all, a person's chance of being involved in a mishap increases in proportion to the number of times that person drives.

17. Which one of the following, if true, most undermines the argument?
- (A) People who drive infrequently are more likely to be involved in accidents that occur on small roads than in highway accidents.
  - (B) People who drive infrequently are less likely to follow rules for safe driving than are people who drive frequently.
  - (C) People who drive infrequently are less likely to violate local speed limits than are people who drive frequently.
  - (D) People who drive frequently are more likely to make long-distance trips in the course of a year than are people who drive infrequently.
  - (E) People who drive frequently are more likely to become distracted while driving than are people who drive infrequently.
18. The claim that insurance premiums should increase as the frequency with which a driver drives increases plays which one of the following roles in the argument?
- (A) a premise of the argument
  - (B) the conclusion of the argument
  - (C) evidence offered in support of one of the premises
  - (D) an assertion phrased to preclude an anticipated objection
  - (E) a clarification of a key term in the argument

19. Essayist: Only happiness is intrinsically valuable; other things are valuable only insofar as they contribute to happiness. Some philosophers argue that the fact that we do not approve of a bad person's being happy shows that we value happiness only when it is deserved. This supposedly shows that we find something besides happiness to be intrinsically valuable. But the happiness people deserve is determined by the amount of happiness they bring to others. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the final sentence of the essayist's argument?

- (A) the notion that people can be deserving of happiness is ultimately incoherent
  - (B) people do not actually value happiness as much as they think they do
  - (C) the judgment that a person deserves to be happy is itself to be understood in terms of happiness
  - (D) the only way to be assured of happiness is to bring happiness to those who have done something to deserve it
  - (E) a truly bad person cannot actually be very happy
20. Sociologist: Climate and geology determine where human industry can be established. Drastic shifts in climate always result in migrations, and migrations bring about the intermingling of ideas necessary for rapid advances in civilization.
- The sociologist's statements, if true, most strongly support which one of the following?
- (A) Climate is the primary cause of migration.
  - (B) All shifts in climate produce a net gain in human progress.
  - (C) A population remains settled only where the climate is fairly stable.
  - (D) Populations settle in every place where human industry can be established.
  - (E) Every migration is accompanied by rapid advances in civilization.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

21. Some educators claim that it is best that school courses cover only basic subject matter, but cover it in depth. These educators argue that if students achieve a solid grasp of the basic concepts and investigatory techniques in a subject, they will be able to explore the breadth of that subject on their own after the course is over. But if they simply learn a lot of factual information, without truly understanding its significance, they will not be well equipped for further study on their own.

The educators' reasoning provides grounds for accepting which one of the following statements?

- (A) It is easier to understand how plants and animals are classified after learning how plants and animals can be useful.
- (B) It is more difficult to recall the details of a dull and complicated lecture than of a lively and interesting one.
- (C) It is easier to remember new ideas explained personally by a teacher than ideas that one explores independently.
- (D) It is easier to understand any Greek tragedy after one has analyzed a few of them in detail.
- (E) It is easier to learn many simple ideas well than to learn a few complicated ideas well.

22. Damming the Merv River would provide irrigation for the dry land in its upstream areas; unfortunately, a dam would reduce agricultural productivity in the fertile land downstream by reducing the availability and quality of the water there. The productivity loss in the downstream area would be greater than the productivity gain upstream, so building a dam would yield no overall gain in agricultural productivity in the region as a whole.

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

- (A) Disease-causing bacteria in eggs can be destroyed by overcooking the eggs, but the eggs then become much less appetizing; health is more important than taste, however, so it is better to overcook eggs than not to do so.
- (B) Increasing the price of transatlantic telephone calls will discourage many private individuals from making them. But since most transatlantic telephone calls are made by businesses, not by private individuals, a rate increase will not reduce telephone company profits.
- (C) A new highway will allow suburban commuters to reach the city more quickly, but not without causing increased delays within the city that will more than offset any time saved on the highway. Therefore, the highway will not reduce suburban commuters' overall commuting time.
- (D) Doctors can prescribe antibiotics for many minor illnesses, but antibiotics are expensive, and these illnesses can often be cured by rest alone. Therefore, it is better to rest at home than to see a doctor for these illnesses.
- (E) A certain chemical will kill garden pests that damage tomatoes, but that chemical will damage certain other plants more severely than the pests damage the tomatoes, so the only gardens that will benefit from the use of the chemical are those in which only tomatoes are grown.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. Activist: Food producers irradiate food in order to prolong its shelf life. Five animal studies were recently conducted to investigate whether this process alters food in a way that could be dangerous to people who eat it. The studies concluded that irradiated food is safe for humans to eat. However, because these studies were subsequently found by a panel of independent scientists to be seriously flawed in their methodology, it follows that irradiated food is not safe for human consumption.

The reasoning in the activist's argument is flawed because that argument

- (A) treats a failure to prove a claim as constituting proof of the denial of that claim
- (B) treats methodological flaws in past studies as proof that it is currently not possible to devise methodologically adequate alternatives
- (C) fails to consider the possibility that even a study whose methodology has no serious flaws nonetheless might provide only weak support for its conclusion
- (D) fails to consider the possibility that what is safe for animals might not always be safe for human beings
- (E) fails to establish that the independent scientists know more about food irradiation than do the people who produced the five studies

24. One-year-olds ordinarily prefer the taste of sweet food to that of salty food. Yet if one feeds a one-year-old salty food rather than sweet food, then over a period of about a year he or she will develop a taste for the salty flavor and choose to eat salty food rather than sweet food. Thus, a young child's taste preferences can be affected by the type of food he or she has been exposed to.

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

- (A) Two-year-olds do not naturally prefer salty food to sweet food.
- (B) A child's taste preferences usually change between age one and age two.
- (C) Two-year-olds do not naturally dislike salty food so much that they would not choose it over some other foods.
- (D) The salty food fed to infants in order to change their taste preferences must taste pleasant.
- (E) Sweet food is better for infant development than is salty food.

## 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

24 Questions

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

Questions 1–7

A car drives into the center ring of a circus and exactly eight clowns—Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y, and Z—get out of the car, one clown at a time. The order in which the clowns get out of the car is consistent with the following conditions:

V gets out at some time before both Y and Q.

Q gets out at some time after Z.

T gets out at some time before V but at some time after R.

S gets out at some time after V.

R gets out at some time before W.

- Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the clowns get out of the car?
  - T, Z, V, R, W, Y, S, Q
  - Z, R, W, Q, T, V, Y, S
  - R, W, T, V, Q, Z, S, Y
  - Z, W, R, T, V, Y, Q, S
  - R, W, T, V, Z, S, Y, Q
- Which one of the following could be true?
  - Y is the second clown to get out of the car.
  - R is the third clown to get out of the car.
  - Q is the fourth clown to get out of the car.
  - S is the fifth clown to get out of the car.
  - V is the sixth clown to get out of the car.
- If Z is the seventh clown to get out of the car, then which one of the following could be true?
  - R is the second clown to get out of the car.
  - T is the fourth clown to get out of the car.
  - W is the fifth clown to get out of the car.
  - V is the sixth clown to get out of the car.
  - Y is the eighth clown to get out of the car.
- If T is the fourth clown to get out of the car, then which one of the following must be true?
  - R is the first clown to get out of the car.
  - Z is the second clown to get out of the car.
  - W is the third clown to get out of the car.
  - V is the fifth clown to get out of the car.
  - Y is the seventh clown to get out of the car.
- If Q is the fifth clown to get out of the car, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
  - Z is the first clown to get out of the car.
  - T is the second clown to get out of the car.
  - V is the third clown to get out of the car.
  - W is the fourth clown to get out of the car.
  - Y is the sixth clown to get out of the car.
- If R is the second clown to get out of the car, which one of the following must be true?
  - S gets out of the car at some time before T does.
  - T gets out of the car at some time before W does.
  - W gets out of the car at some time before V does.
  - Y gets out of the car at some time before Q does.
  - Z gets out of the car at some time before W does.
- If V gets out of the car at some time before Z does, then which one of the following could be true?
  - R is the second clown to get out of the car.
  - T is the fourth clown to get out of the car.
  - Q is the fourth clown to get out of the car.
  - V is the fifth clown to get out of the car.
  - Z is the sixth clown to get out of the car.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 8–13

Each of six tasks—harvesting, milling, plowing, spinning, threshing, and weaving—will be demonstrated exactly once at a farm exhibition. No two tasks will be demonstrated concurrently. Three volunteers—Frank, Gladys, and Leslie—will each demonstrate exactly two of the tasks. The tasks must be demonstrated in accordance with the following conditions:

Frank demonstrates exactly one task before Gladys demonstrates any of the tasks.  
 Frank performs neither the first nor the last demonstration.  
 Gladys demonstrates neither harvesting nor milling.  
 Leslie demonstrates neither harvesting nor threshing.  
 Milling is the next task demonstrated after threshing is demonstrated.

8. Which one of the following is an acceptable list of the volunteers and the tasks each demonstrates, in order from the first to the last demonstration?

- (A) Frank: weaving; Gladys: threshing;  
Leslie: milling; Leslie: spinning;  
Frank: harvesting; Gladys: plowing
- (B) Leslie: plowing; Frank: harvesting;  
Frank: threshing; Leslie: milling;  
Gladys: spinning; Gladys: weaving
- (C) Leslie: plowing; Frank: spinning;  
Gladys: threshing; Leslie: milling;  
Frank: harvesting; Gladys: weaving
- (D) Leslie: spinning; Leslie: weaving;  
Frank: plowing; Gladys: harvesting;  
Frank: threshing; Gladys: milling
- (E) Leslie: weaving; Frank: threshing;  
Gladys: spinning; Leslie: milling;  
Frank: harvesting; Gladys: plowing

9. Which one of the following must be true?

- (A) Frank demonstrates harvesting.
- (B) Frank demonstrates milling.
- (C) Frank demonstrates threshing.
- (D) Gladys demonstrates plowing.
- (E) Gladys demonstrates weaving.

10. If Leslie performs the fourth demonstration, then harvesting could be the demonstration performed
- (A) first
  - (B) second
  - (C) third
  - (D) fourth
  - (E) sixth
11. If Gladys demonstrates plowing immediately before Frank demonstrates threshing, which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Frank demonstrates harvesting for the second demonstration.
  - (B) Gladys demonstrates spinning for the fifth demonstration.
  - (C) Leslie demonstrates weaving for the first demonstration.
  - (D) Gladys performs the fourth demonstration.
  - (E) Leslie performs the sixth demonstration.
12. Which one of the following must be true?
- (A) Frank performs the second demonstration.
  - (B) Gladys performs the fourth demonstration.
  - (C) Gladys performs the sixth demonstration.
  - (D) Leslie performs the first demonstration.
  - (E) Leslie performs the second demonstration.
13. Which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Harvesting is demonstrated first.
  - (B) Milling is demonstrated second.
  - (C) Threshing is demonstrated first.
  - (D) Threshing is demonstrated last.
  - (E) Weaving is demonstrated first.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 14–19

Seven job applicants—Feng, Garcia, Herrera, Ilias, Weiss, Xavier, and Yates—are hired to fill seven new positions at Chroma, Inc. One position is in the management department, three are in the production department, and three are in the sales department. The following conditions must apply:

Herrera is hired for a position in the same department as Yates.

Feng is hired for a position in a different department from Garcia.

If Xavier is hired for a sales position, then Weiss is hired for a production position.

Feng is hired for a production position.

14. Which one of the following could be a complete and accurate matching of the applicants with the departments in which they were hired?
- (A) management: Weiss;  
production: Feng, Herrera, Yates;  
sales: Garcia, Ilias, Xavier
- (B) management: Weiss;  
production: Garcia, Ilias, Xavier;  
sales: Feng, Herrera, Yates
- (C) management: Xavier;  
production: Feng, Garcia, Herrera;  
sales: Ilias, Yates, Weiss
- (D) management: Xavier;  
production: Feng, Herrera, Ilias;  
sales: Garcia, Weiss, Yates
- (E) management: Xavier;  
production: Feng, Ilias, Weiss;  
sales: Garcia, Herrera, Yates
15. Which one of the following is a complete and accurate list of the applicants, each of whom CANNOT be hired for a production position?
- (A) Feng, Ilias, Xavier  
(B) Garcia, Herrera, Yates  
(C) Herrera, Yates  
(D) Garcia  
(E) Ilias
16. It can be determined in which department each of the seven applicants is hired if which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) Feng and Weiss are both hired for production positions.  
(B) Garcia and Yates are both hired for sales positions.  
(C) Ilias and Weiss are both hired for sales positions.  
(D) Ilias and Weiss are both hired for production positions.  
(E) Ilias and Xavier are both hired for production positions.
17. Each of the following could be an accurate partial list of the applicants hired for sales positions EXCEPT:
- (A) Garcia, Ilias  
(B) Garcia, Xavier  
(C) Garcia, Yates  
(D) Herrera, Weiss  
(E) Herrera, Xavier
18. If Feng is hired for a position in the same department as Xavier, then each of the following could be true EXCEPT:
- (A) Garcia is hired for a sales position.  
(B) Herrera is hired for a production position.  
(C) Ilias is hired for a sales position.  
(D) Weiss is hired for the management position.  
(E) Weiss is hired for a production position.
19. If Xavier is not hired for one of the production positions, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Feng and Herrera are both hired for sales positions.  
(B) Herrera and Weiss are both hired for sales positions.  
(C) Feng and Yates are both hired for production positions.  
(D) Garcia and Weiss are both hired for production positions.  
(E) Herrera and Weiss are both hired for production positions.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 20–24

Musicians perform each of exactly five pieces—Nexus, Onyx, Synchrony, Tailwind, and Virtual—once, and one at a time; the pieces are performed successively (though not necessarily in that order). Each piece is performed with exactly two instruments: Nexus with fiddle and lute, Onyx with harp and mandolin, Synchrony with guitar and harp, Tailwind with fiddle and guitar, and Virtual with lute and mandolin. The following conditions must apply:

Each piece shares one instrument with the piece performed immediately before it or after it (or both).

Either Nexus or Tailwind is performed second.

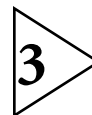
20. Which one of the following could be the order, from first to last, in which the pieces are performed?
- (A) Nexus, Synchrony, Onyx, Virtual, Tailwind  
 (B) Synchrony, Tailwind, Onyx, Nexus, Virtual  
 (C) Tailwind, Nexus, Onyx, Virtual, Synchrony  
 (D) Tailwind, Nexus, Synchrony, Onyx, Virtual  
 (E) Virtual, Nexus, Synchrony, Onyx, Tailwind
21. Which one of the following instruments CANNOT be shared by the third and fourth pieces performed?
- (A) fiddle  
 (B) guitar  
 (C) harp  
 (D) lute  
 (E) mandolin

22. If each piece (except the fifth) shares one instrument with the piece performed immediately after it, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Virtual is performed first.  
 (B) Synchrony is performed second.  
 (C) Onyx is performed third.  
 (D) Nexus is performed fourth.  
 (E) Tailwind is performed fifth.
23. Each of the following could be the piece performed first EXCEPT:
- (A) Nexus  
 (B) Onyx  
 (C) Synchrony  
 (D) Tailwind  
 (E) Virtual
24. If Synchrony is performed fifth, then which one of the following could be true?
- (A) Nexus is performed third.  
 (B) Onyx is performed third.  
 (C) Tailwind is performed fourth.  
 (D) Virtual is performed first.  
 (E) Virtual is performed second.

## 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 myth persists that in 1492 the Western Hemisphere was an untamed wilderness and that it was European settlers who harnessed and transformed its ecosystems. But scholarship shows that forests, in particular, had been altered to varying degrees well before the arrival of Europeans. Native populations had converted much of the forests to successfully cultivated stands, especially by means of burning. Nevertheless, some researchers have maintained that the extent, frequency, and impact of such burning was minimal. One geographer claims that climatic change could have accounted for some of the changes in forest composition; another argues that burning by native populations was done only sporadically, to augment the effects of natural fires.

- However, a large body of evidence for the routine practice of burning exists in the geographical record. One group of researchers found, for example, that sedimentary charcoal accumulations in what is now the northeastern United States are greatest where known native American settlements were greatest. Other evidence shows that, while the characteristics and impact of fires set by native populations varied regionally according to population size, extent of resource management techniques, and environment, all such fires had markedly different effects on vegetation patterns than did natural fires. Controlled burning created grassy openings such as meadows and glades. Burning also promoted a mosaic quality to North and South American ecosystems, creating forests in many different stages of ecological development. Much of the mature forestland was characterized by open, herbaceous undergrowth, another result of the clearing brought about by burning.

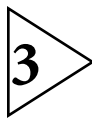
- In North America, controlled burning created conditions favorable to berries and other fire-tolerant and sun-loving foods. Burning also converted mixed stands of trees to homogeneous forest, for example the longleaf, slash pine, and scrub oak forests of the southeastern U.S. Natural fires do account for some of this vegetation, but regular burning clearly extended and maintained it. Burning also influenced forest composition in the tropics, where natural fires are rare. An example is the pine-dominant forests of Nicaragua, where warm temperatures and heavy rainfall naturally favor mixed tropical or rain forests. While there are extensive pine forests in Guatemala and Mexico, these primarily grow in cooler, drier, higher elevations, regions where such vegetation is in large part natural and even prehuman. Today, the Nicaraguan pines occur where there has been clearing followed by

- regular burning, and the same is likely to have occurred in the past: such forests were present when Europeans arrived and were found only in areas where native settlements were substantial; when these settlements were abandoned, the land returned to mixed hardwoods. This succession is also evident elsewhere in similar low tropical elevations in the Caribbean and Mexico.

1. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - (A) Despite extensive evidence that native populations had been burning North and South American forests extensively before 1492, some scholars persist in claiming that such burning was either infrequent or the result of natural causes.
  - (B) In opposition to the widespread belief that in 1492 the Western Hemisphere was uncultivated, scholars unanimously agree that native populations were substantially altering North and South American forests well before the arrival of Europeans.
  - (C) Although some scholars minimize the scope and importance of the burning of forests engaged in by native populations of North and South America before 1492, evidence of the frequency and impact of such burning is actually quite extensive.
  - (D) Where scholars had once believed that North and South American forests remained uncultivated until the arrival of Europeans, there is now general agreement that native populations had been cultivating the forests since well before 1492.
  - (E) While scholars have acknowledged that North and South American forests were being burned well before 1492, there is still disagreement over whether such burning was the result of natural causes or of the deliberate actions of native populations.

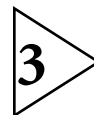
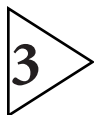
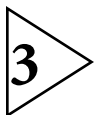
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





2. It can be inferred that a forest burned as described in the passage would have been LEAST likely to display
  - (A) numerous types of hardwood trees
  - (B) extensive herbaceous undergrowth
  - (C) a variety of fire-tolerant plants
  - (D) various stages of ecological maturity
  - (E) grassy openings such as meadows or glades
3. Which one of the following is a type of forest identified by the author as a product of controlled burning in recent times?
  - (A) scrub oak forests in the southeastern U.S.
  - (B) slash pine forests in the southeastern U.S.
  - (C) pine forests in Guatemala at high elevations
  - (D) pine forests in Mexico at high elevations
  - (E) pine forests in Nicaragua at low elevations
4. Which one of the following is presented by the author as evidence of controlled burning in the tropics before the arrival of Europeans?
  - (A) extensive homogeneous forests at high elevation
  - (B) extensive homogeneous forests at low elevation
  - (C) extensive heterogeneous forests at high elevation
  - (D) extensive heterogeneous forests at low elevation
  - (E) extensive sedimentary charcoal accumulations at high elevation
5. With which one of the following would the author be most likely to agree?
  - (A) The long-term effects of controlled burning could just as easily have been caused by natural fires.
  - (B) Herbaceous undergrowth prevents many forests from reaching full maturity.
  - (C) European settlers had little impact on the composition of the ecosystems in North and South America.
  - (D) Certain species of plants may not have been as widespread in North America without controlled burning.
  - (E) Nicaraguan pine forests could have been created either by natural fires or by controlled burning.
6. As evidence for the routine practice of forest burning by native populations before the arrival of Europeans, the author cites all of the following EXCEPT:
  - (A) the similar characteristics of fires in different regions
  - (B) the simultaneous presence of forests at varying stages of maturity
  - (C) the existence of herbaceous undergrowth in certain forests
  - (D) the heavy accumulation of charcoal near populous settlements
  - (E) the presence of meadows and glades in certain forests
7. The “succession” mentioned in line 57 refers to
  - (A) forest clearing followed by controlled burning of forests
  - (B) tropical rain forest followed by pine forest
  - (C) European settlement followed by abandonment of land
  - (D) homogeneous pine forest followed by mixed hardwoods
  - (E) pine forests followed by established settlements
8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) refute certain researchers’ views
  - (B) support a common belief
  - (C) counter certain evidence
  - (D) synthesize two viewpoints
  - (E) correct the geographical record

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Intellectual authority is defined as the authority of arguments that prevail by virtue of good reasoning and do not depend on coercion or convention. A contrasting notion, institutional authority, refers to the power of

- (5) social institutions to enforce acceptance of arguments that may or may not possess intellectual authority. The authority wielded by legal systems is especially interesting because such systems are institutions that nonetheless aspire to a purely intellectual authority.
- (10) One judge goes so far as to claim that courts are merely passive vehicles for applying the intellectual authority of the law and possess no coercive powers of their own.

In contrast, some critics maintain that whatever authority judicial pronouncements have is exclusively institutional. Some of these critics go further, claiming that intellectual authority does not really exist—i.e., it reduces to institutional authority. But it can be countered that these claims break down when a

- (15) sufficiently broad historical perspective is taken: Not all arguments accepted by institutions withstand the test of time, and some well-reasoned arguments never receive institutional imprimatur. The reasonable argument that goes unrecognized in its own time
- (20) because it challenges institutional beliefs is common in intellectual history; intellectual authority and institutional consensus are not the same thing.

But, the critics might respond, intellectual authority is only recognized as such because of institutional

- (30) consensus. For example, if a musicologist were to claim that an alleged musical genius who, after several decades, had not gained respect and recognition for his or her compositions is probably not a genius, the critics might say that basing a judgment on a unit of time—
- (35) “several decades”—is an institutional rather than an intellectual construct. What, the critics might ask, makes a particular number of decades reasonable evidence by which to judge genius? The answer, of course, is nothing, except for the fact that such
- (40) institutional procedures have proved useful to musicologists in making such distinctions in the past.

The analogous legal concept is the doctrine of precedent, i.e., a judge’s merely deciding a case a certain way becoming a basis for deciding later cases

- (45) the same way—a pure example of institutional authority. But the critics miss the crucial distinction that when a judicial decision is badly reasoned, or simply no longer applies in the face of evolving social standards or practices, the notion of intellectual
- (50) authority is introduced: judges reconsider, revise, or in some cases throw out the decision. The conflict between intellectual and institutional authority in legal systems is thus played out in the reconsideration of decisions, leading one to draw the conclusion that legal
- (55) systems contain a significant degree of intellectual authority even if the thrust of their power is predominantly institutional.

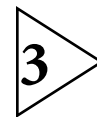
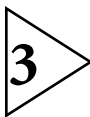
- 9. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Although some argue that the authority of legal systems is purely intellectual, these systems possess a degree of institutional authority due to their ability to enforce acceptance of badly reasoned or socially inappropriate judicial decisions.
- (B) Although some argue that the authority of legal systems is purely institutional, these systems are more correctly seen as vehicles for applying the intellectual authority of the law while possessing no coercive power of their own.
- (C) Although some argue that the authority of legal systems is purely intellectual, these systems in fact wield institutional authority by virtue of the fact that intellectual authority reduces to institutional authority.
- (D) Although some argue that the authority of legal systems is purely institutional, these systems possess a degree of intellectual authority due to their ability to reconsider badly reasoned or socially inappropriate judicial decisions.
- (E) Although some argue that the authority of legal systems is purely intellectual, these systems in fact wield exclusively institutional authority in that they possess the power to enforce acceptance of badly reasoned or socially inappropriate judicial decisions.

- 10. That some arguments “never receive institutional imprimatur” (lines 22–23) most likely means that these arguments

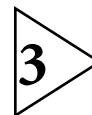
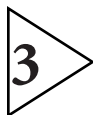
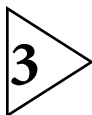
- (A) fail to gain institutional consensus
- (B) fail to challenge institutional beliefs
- (C) fail to conform to the example of precedent
- (D) fail to convince by virtue of good reasoning
- (E) fail to gain acceptance except by coercion

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



11. Which one of the following, if true, most challenges the author's contention that legal systems contain a significant degree of intellectual authority?
- (A) Judges often act under time constraints and occasionally render a badly reasoned or socially inappropriate decision.
  - (B) In some legal systems, the percentage of judicial decisions that contain faulty reasoning is far higher than it is in other legal systems.
  - (C) Many socially inappropriate legal decisions are thrown out by judges only after citizens begin to voice opposition to them.
  - (D) In some legal systems, the percentage of judicial decisions that are reconsidered and revised is far higher than it is in other legal systems.
  - (E) Judges are rarely willing to rectify the examples of faulty reasoning they discover when reviewing previous legal decisions.
12. Given the information in the passage, the author is LEAST likely to believe which one of the following?
- (A) Institutional authority may depend on coercion; intellectual authority never does.
  - (B) Intellectual authority may accept well-reasoned arguments; institutional authority never does.
  - (C) Institutional authority may depend on convention; intellectual authority never does.
  - (D) Intellectual authority sometimes challenges institutional beliefs; institutional authority never does.
  - (E) Intellectual authority sometimes conflicts with precedent; institutional authority never does.
13. The author discusses the example from musicology primarily in order to
- (A) distinguish the notion of institutional authority from that of intellectual authority
  - (B) give an example of an argument possessing intellectual authority that did not prevail in its own time
  - (C) identify an example in which the ascription of musical genius did not withstand the test of time
  - (D) illustrate the claim that assessing intellectual authority requires an appeal to institutional authority
  - (E) demonstrate that the authority wielded by the arbiters of musical genius is entirely institutional
14. Based on the passage, the author would be most likely to hold which one of the following views about the doctrine of precedent?
- (A) It is the only tool judges should use if they wish to achieve a purely intellectual authority.
  - (B) It is a useful tool in theory but in practice it invariably conflicts with the demands of intellectual authority.
  - (C) It is a useful tool but lacks intellectual authority unless it is combined with the reconsidering of decisions.
  - (D) It is often an unreliable tool because it prevents judges from reconsidering the intellectual authority of past decisions.
  - (E) It is an unreliable tool that should be abandoned because it lacks intellectual authority.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



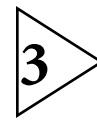
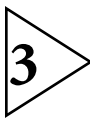
- In explaining the foundations of the discipline known as historical sociology—the examination of history using the methods of sociology—historical sociologist Philip Abrams argues that, while people are made by society as much as society is made by people, sociologists’ approach to the subject is usually to focus on only one of these forms of influence to the exclusion of the other. Abrams insists on the necessity for sociologists to move beyond these one-sided approaches to understand society as an entity constructed by individuals who are at the same time constructed by their society. Abrams refers to this continuous process as “structuring.”

- Abrams also sees history as the result of structuring. People, both individually and as members of collectives, make history. But our making of history is itself formed and informed not only by the historical conditions we inherit from the past, but also by the prior formation of our own identities and capacities, which are shaped by what Abrams calls “contingencies”—social phenomena over which we have varying degrees of control. Contingencies include such things as the social conditions under which we come of age, the condition of our household’s economy, the ideologies available to help us make sense of our situation, and accidental circumstances. The ways in which contingencies affect our individual or group identities create a structure of forces within which we are able to act, and that partially determines the sorts of actions we are able to perform.

- In Abrams’s analysis, historical structuring, like social structuring, is manifold and unremitting. To understand it, historical sociologists must extract from it certain significant episodes, or events, that their methodology can then analyze and interpret. According to Abrams, these events are points at which action and contingency meet, points that represent a cross section of the specific social and individual forces in play at a given time. At such moments, individuals stand forth as agents of history not simply because they possess a unique ability to act, but also because in them we see the force of the specific social conditions that allowed their actions to come forth. Individuals can “make their mark” on history, yet in individuals one also finds the convergence of wider social forces. In order to capture the various facets of this mutual interaction, Abrams recommends a fourfold structure to which he believes the investigations of historical sociologists should conform: first, description of the event itself; second, discussion of the social context that helped bring the event about and gave it significance; third, summary of the life history of the individual agent in the event; and fourth, analysis of the consequences of the event both for history and for the individual.

15. Which one of the following most accurately states the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Abrams argues that historical sociology rejects the claims of sociologists who assert that the sociological concept of structuring cannot be applied to the interactions between individuals and history.
  - (B) Abrams argues that historical sociology assumes that, despite the views of sociologists to the contrary, history influences the social contingencies that affect individuals.
  - (C) Abrams argues that historical sociology demonstrates that, despite the views of sociologists to the contrary, social structures both influence and are influenced by the events of history.
  - (D) Abrams describes historical sociology as a discipline that unites two approaches taken by sociologists to studying the formation of societies and applies the resulting combined approach to the study of history.
  - (E) Abrams describes historical sociology as an attempt to compensate for the shortcomings of traditional historical methods by applying the methods established in sociology.
16. Given the passage’s argument, which one of the following sentences most logically completes the last paragraph?
- (A) Only if they adhere to this structure, Abrams believes, can historical sociologists conclude with any certainty that the events that constitute the historical record are influenced by the actions of individuals.
  - (B) Only if they adhere to this structure, Abrams believes, will historical sociologists be able to counter the standard sociological assumption that there is very little connection between history and individual agency.
  - (C) Unless they can agree to adhere to this structure, Abrams believes, historical sociologists risk having their discipline treated as little more than an interesting but ultimately indefensible adjunct to history and sociology.
  - (D) By adhering to this structure, Abrams believes, historical sociologists can shed light on issues that traditional sociologists have chosen to ignore in their one-sided approaches to the formation of societies.
  - (E) By adhering to this structure, Abrams believes, historical sociologists will be able to better portray the complex connections between human agency and history.

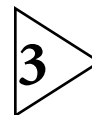
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



17. The passage states that a contingency could be each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) a social phenomenon
  - (B) a form of historical structuring
  - (C) an accidental circumstance
  - (D) a condition controllable to some extent by an individual
  - (E) a partial determinant of an individual's actions
18. Which one of the following is most analogous to the ideal work of a historical sociologist as outlined by Abrams?
- (A) In a report on the enactment of a bill into law, a journalist explains why the need for the bill arose, sketches the biography of the principal legislator who wrote the bill, and ponders the effect that the bill's enactment will have both on society and on the legislator's career.
  - (B) In a consultation with a patient, a doctor reviews the patient's medical history, suggests possible reasons for the patient's current condition, and recommends steps that the patient should take in the future to ensure that the condition improves or at least does not get any worse.
  - (C) In an analysis of a historical novel, a critic provides information to support the claim that details of the work's setting are accurate, explains why the subject of the novel was of particular interest to the author, and compares the novel with some of the author's other books set in the same period.
  - (D) In a presentation to stockholders, a corporation's chief executive officer describes the corporation's most profitable activities during the past year, introduces the vice president largely responsible for those activities, and discusses new projects the vice president will initiate in the coming year.
  - (E) In developing a film based on a historical event, a filmmaker conducts interviews with participants in the event, bases part of the film's screenplay on the interviews, and concludes the screenplay with a sequence of scenes speculating on the outcome of the event had certain details been different.
19. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
- (A) outline the merits of Abrams's conception of historical sociology
  - (B) convey the details of Abrams's conception of historical sociology
  - (C) anticipate challenges to Abrams's conception of historical sociology
  - (D) examine the roles of key terms used in Abrams's conception of historical sociology
  - (E) identify the basis of Abrams's conception of historical sociology
20. Based on the passage, which one of the following is the LEAST illustrative example of the effect of a contingency upon an individual?
- (A) the effect of the fact that a person experienced political injustice on that person's decision to work for political reform
  - (B) the effect of the fact that a person was raised in an agricultural region on that person's decision to pursue a career in agriculture
  - (C) the effect of the fact that a person lives in a particular community on that person's decision to visit friends in another community
  - (D) the effect of the fact that a person's parents practiced a particular religion on that person's decision to practice that religion
  - (E) the effect of the fact that a person grew up in financial hardship on that person's decision to help others in financial hardship

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.





One of the greatest challenges facing medical students today, apart from absorbing volumes of technical information and learning habits of scientific thought, is that of remaining empathetic to the needs of

- (5) patients in the face of all this rigorous training. Requiring students to immerse themselves completely in medical coursework risks disconnecting them from the personal and ethical aspects of doctoring, and such strictly scientific thinking is insufficient for grappling
- (10) with modern ethical dilemmas. For these reasons, aspiring physicians need to develop new ways of thinking about and interacting with patients. Training in ethics that takes narrative literature as its primary subject is one method of accomplishing this.
- (15) Although training in ethics is currently provided by medical schools, this training relies heavily on an abstract, philosophical view of ethics. Although the conceptual clarity provided by a traditional ethics course can be valuable, theorizing about ethics
- (20) contributes little to the understanding of everyday human experience or to preparing medical students for the multifarious ethical dilemmas they will face as physicians. A true foundation in ethics must be predicated on an understanding of human behavior that
- (25) reflects a wide array of relationships and readily adapts to various perspectives, for this is what is required to develop empathy. Ethics courses drawing on narrative literature can better help students prepare for ethical dilemmas precisely because such literature attaches its
- (30) readers so forcefully to the concrete and varied world of human events.

The act of reading narrative literature is uniquely suited to the development of what might be called flexible ethical thinking. To grasp the development of

- (35) characters, to tangle with heightening moral crises, and to engage oneself with the story not as one's own but nevertheless as something recognizable and worthy of attention, readers must use their moral imagination. Giving oneself over to the ethical conflicts in a story
- (40) requires the abandonment of strictly absolute, inviolate sets of moral principles. Reading literature also demands that the reader adopt another person's point of view—that of the narrator or a character in a story—and thus requires the ability to depart from one's
- (45) personal ethical stance and examine moral issues from new perspectives.

It does not follow that readers, including medical professionals, must relinquish all moral principles, as is the case with situational ethics, in which decisions

- (50) about ethical choices are made on the basis of intuition and are entirely relative to the circumstances in which they arise. Such an extremely relativistic stance would have as little benefit for the patient or physician as would a dogmatically absolutist one. Fortunately, the
- (55) incorporation of narrative literature into the study of ethics, while serving as a corrective to the latter stance, need not lead to the former. But it can give us something that is lacking in the traditional philosophical study of ethics—namely, a deeper
- (60) understanding of human nature that can serve as a foundation for ethical reasoning and allow greater flexibility in the application of moral principles.

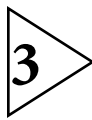
21. Which one of the following most accurately states the main point of the passage?

- (A) Training in ethics that incorporates narrative literature would better cultivate flexible ethical thinking and increase medical students' capacity for empathetic patient care as compared with the traditional approach of medical schools to such training.
- (B) Traditional abstract ethical training, because it is too heavily focused on theoretical reasoning, tends to decrease or impair the medical student's sensitivity to modern ethical dilemmas.
- (C) Only a properly designed curriculum that balances situational, abstract, and narrative approaches to ethics will adequately prepare the medical student for complex ethical confrontations involving actual patients.
- (D) Narrative-based instruction in ethics is becoming increasingly popular in medical schools because it requires students to develop a capacity for empathy by examining complex moral issues from a variety of perspectives.
- (E) The study of narrative literature in medical schools would nurture moral intuition, enabling the future doctor to make ethical decisions without appeal to general principles.

22. Which one of the following most accurately represents the author's use of the term "moral imagination" in line 38?

- (A) a sense of curiosity, aroused by reading, that leads one to follow actively the development of problems involving the characters depicted in narratives
- (B) a faculty of seeking out and recognizing the ethical controversies involved in human relationships and identifying oneself with one side or another in such controversies
- (C) a capacity to understand the complexities of various ethical dilemmas and to fashion creative and innovative solutions to them
- (D) an ability to understand personal aspects of ethically significant situations even if one is not a direct participant and to empathize with those involved in them
- (E) an ability to act upon ethical principles different from one's own for the sake of variety

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) The heavy load of technical coursework in today's medical schools often keeps them from giving adequate emphasis to courses in medical ethics.
  - (B) Students learn more about ethics through the use of fiction than through the use of nonfictional readings.
  - (C) The traditional method of ethical training in medical schools should be supplemented or replaced by more direct practical experience with real-life patients in ethically difficult situations.
  - (D) The failings of an abstract, philosophical training in ethics can be remedied only by replacing it with a purely narrative-based approach.
  - (E) Neither scientific training nor traditional philosophical ethics adequately prepares doctors to deal with the emotional dimension of patients' needs.
24. Which one of the following is most likely the author's overall purpose in the passage?
- (A) to advise medical schools on how to implement a narrative-based approach to ethics in their curricula
  - (B) to argue that the current methods of ethics education are counterproductive to the formation of empathetic doctor-patient relationships
  - (C) to argue that the ethical content of narrative literature foreshadows the pitfalls of situational ethics
  - (D) to propose an approach to ethical training in medical school that will preserve the human dimension of medicine
  - (E) to demonstrate the value of a well-designed ethics education for medical students
25. The passage ascribes each of the following characteristics to the use of narrative literature in ethical education EXCEPT:
- (A) It tends to avoid the extreme relativism of situational ethics.
  - (B) It connects students to varied types of human events.
  - (C) It can help lead medical students to develop new ways of dealing with patients.
  - (D) It requires students to examine moral issues from new perspectives.
  - (E) It can help insulate future doctors from the shock of the ethical dilemmas they will confront.
26. With regard to ethical dilemmas, the passage explicitly states each of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Doctors face a variety of such dilemmas.
  - (B) Purely scientific thinking is inadequate for dealing with modern ethical dilemmas.
  - (C) Such dilemmas are more prevalent today as a result of scientific and technological advances in medicine.
  - (D) Theorizing about ethics does little to prepare students to face such dilemmas.
  - (E) Narrative literature can help make medical students ready to face such dilemmas.
27. The author's attitude regarding the traditional method of teaching ethics in medical school can most accurately be described as
- (A) unqualified disapproval of the method and disapproval of all of its effects
  - (B) reserved judgment regarding the method and disapproval of all of its effects
  - (C) partial disapproval of the method and clinical indifference toward its effects
  - (D) partial approval of the method and disapproval of all of its effects
  - (E) partial disapproval of the method and approval of some of its effects

S T O P

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

## SECTION IV

Time—35 minutes

26 Questions

**Directions:** 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.

Questions 1–2

**Ms. Smith:** I am upset that my son's entire class lost two days of recess because some of the children were throwing raisins in the cafeteria. He was not throwing raisins, and it was clear to everyone just who the culprits were.

**Principal:** I'm sorry you're upset, Ms. Smith, but your son's situation is like being caught in a traffic jam caused by an accident. People who aren't involved in the accident nevertheless have to suffer by sitting there in the middle of it.

1. If the principal is speaking sincerely, then it can be inferred from what the principal says that the principal believes that
  - (A) many children were throwing raisins in the cafeteria
  - (B) Ms. Smith's son might not have thrown raisins in the cafeteria
  - (C) after an accident the resulting traffic jams are generally caused by police activity
  - (D) Ms. Smith's son knows who it was that threw raisins in the cafeteria
  - (E) losing two days of recess will deter future disruptions
2. The principal's response to Ms. Smith's complaint is most vulnerable to criticism on which one of the following grounds?
  - (A) It makes a generalization about all the children in the class which is not justified by the facts.
  - (B) It suggests that throwing raisins in the cafeteria produces as much inconvenience as does being caught in a traffic jam.
  - (C) It does not acknowledge the fact that a traffic jam following an accident is unavoidable while the mass punishment was avoidable.
  - (D) It assumes that Ms. Smith's son is guilty when there is evidence to the contrary which the principal has disregarded.
  - (E) It attempts to confuse the point at issue by introducing irrelevant facts about the incident.

3. **Journalist:** Obviously, though some animals are purely carnivorous, none would survive without plants. But the dependence is mutual. Many plant species would never have come to be had there been no animals to pollinate, fertilize, and broadcast their seeds. Also, plants' photosynthetic activity would deplete the carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere were it not constantly being replenished by the exhalation of animals, engine fumes, and smoke from fires, many set by human beings.

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

- (A) The photosynthetic activity of plants is necessary for animal life, but animal life is also necessary for the occurrence of photosynthesis in plants.
- (B) Some purely carnivorous animals would not survive without plants.
- (C) The chemical composition of Earth and its atmosphere depends, at least to some extent, on the existence and activities of the animals that populate Earth.
- (D) Human activity is part of what prevents plants from depleting the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere on which plants and animals alike depend.
- (E) Just as animals are dependent on plants for their survival, plants are dependent on animals for theirs.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



4. The government-owned gas company has begun selling stoves and other gas appliances to create a larger market for its gas. Merchants who sell such products complain that the competition will hurt their businesses. That may well be; however, the government-owned gas company is within its rights. After all, the owner of a private gas company might well decide to sell such appliances and surely there would be nothing wrong with that.

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

- (A) Government-owned companies have the right to do whatever private businesses have the right to do.
  - (B) A government should always take seriously the complaints of merchants.
  - (C) Private businesses have no right to compete with government monopolies.
  - (D) There is nothing wrong with a government-owned company selling products so long as owners of private companies do not complain.
  - (E) There is nothing wrong with private companies competing against each other.
5. Toxicologist: A survey of oil-refinery workers who work with MBTE, an ingredient currently used in some smog-reducing gasolines, found an alarming incidence of complaints about headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Since gasoline containing MBTE will soon be widely used, we can expect an increased incidence of headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath.

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

- (A) Most oil-refinery workers who do not work with MBTE do not have serious health problems involving headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath.
- (B) Headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath are among the symptoms of several medical conditions that are potentially serious threats to public health.
- (C) Since the time when gasoline containing MBTE was first introduced in a few metropolitan areas, those areas reported an increase in the number of complaints about headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath.
- (D) Regions in which only gasoline containing MBTE is used have a much greater incidence of headaches, fatigue, and shortness of breath than do similar regions in which only MBTE-free gasoline is used.
- (E) The oil-refinery workers surveyed were carefully selected to be representative of the broader population in their medical histories prior to exposure to MBTE, as well as in other relevant respects.

6. In any field, experience is required for a proficient person to become an expert. Through experience, a proficient person gradually develops a repertory of model situations that allows an immediate, intuitive response to each new situation. This is the hallmark of expertise, and for this reason computerized "expert systems" cannot be as good as human experts. Although computers have the ability to store millions of bits of information, the knowledge of human experts, who benefit from the experience of thousands of situations, is not stored within their brains in the form of rules and facts.

The argument requires the assumption of which one of the following?

- (A) Computers can show no more originality in responding to a situation than that built into them by their designers.
  - (B) The knowledge of human experts cannot be adequately rendered into the type of information that a computer can store.
  - (C) Human experts rely on information that can be expressed by rules and facts when they respond to new situations.
  - (D) Future advances in computer technology will not render computers capable of sorting through greater amounts of information.
  - (E) Human experts rely heavily on intuition while they are developing a repertory of model situations.
7. When drivers are deprived of sleep there are definite behavioral changes, such as slower responses to stimuli and a reduced ability to concentrate, but people's self-awareness of these changes is poor. Most drivers think they can tell when they are about to fall asleep, but they cannot.

Each of the following illustrates the principle that the passage illustrates EXCEPT:

- (A) People who have been drinking alcohol are not good judges of whether they are too drunk to drive.
- (B) Elementary school students who dislike arithmetic are not good judges of whether multiplication tables should be included in the school's curriculum.
- (C) Industrial workers who have just been exposed to noxious fumes are not good judges of whether they should keep working.
- (D) People who have just donated blood and have become faint are not good judges of whether they are ready to walk out of the facility.
- (E) People who are being treated for schizophrenia are not good judges of whether they should continue their medical treatments.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. Politician: My opponent says our zoning laws too strongly promote suburban single-family dwellings and should be changed to encourage other forms of housing like apartment buildings. Yet he lives in a house in the country. His lifestyle contradicts his own argument, which should therefore not be taken seriously.

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

- (A) its characterization of the opponent's lifestyle reveals the politician's own prejudice against constructing apartment buildings
  - (B) it neglects the fact that apartment buildings can be built in the suburbs just as easily as in the center of the city
  - (C) it fails to mention the politician's own living situation
  - (D) its discussion of the opponent's lifestyle is irrelevant to the merits of the opponent's argument
  - (E) it ignores the possibility that the opponent may have previously lived in an apartment building
9. Consumers are deeply concerned about the quantity of plastic packaging on the market and have spurred manufacturers to find ways to recycle plastic materials. Despite their efforts, however, only 6.5 percent of plastic is now being recycled, as compared to 33 percent of container glass.
- Each of the following, if true, helps to explain the relatively low rate of plastic recycling EXCEPT:
- (A) Many factories are set up to accept and make economical use of recycled glass, whereas there are few factories that make products out of recycled plastic.
  - (B) Many plastic products are incompatible and cannot be recycled together, whereas most containers made of glass are compatible.
  - (C) The manufacture of new plastic depletes oil reserves, whereas the manufacture of new glass uses renewable resources.
  - (D) Unlike glass, which can be heated to thousands of degrees during the recycling process to burn off contaminants, recycled plastic cannot be heated enough to sterilize it.
  - (E) Plastic polymers tend to break down during the recycling process and weaken the resulting product, whereas glass does not break down.

10. Technological progress makes economic growth and widespread prosperity possible; it also makes a worker's particular skills less crucial to production. Yet workers' satisfaction in their work depends on their believing that their work is difficult and requires uncommon skills. Clearly, then, technological progress \_\_\_\_\_.

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

- (A) decreases the quality of most products
  - (B) provides benefits only to those whose work is not directly affected by it
  - (C) is generally opposed by the workers whose work will be directly affected by it
  - (D) causes workers to feel less satisfaction in their work
  - (E) eliminates many workers' jobs
11. Environmentalist: The complex ecosystem of the North American prairie has largely been destroyed to produce cattle feed. But the prairie ecosystem once supported 30 to 70 million bison, whereas North American agriculture now supports about 50 million cattle. Since bison yield as much meat as cattle, and the natural prairie required neither pesticides, machinery, nor government subsidies, returning as much land as possible to an uncultivated state could restore biodiversity without a major decrease in meat production.

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

- (A) If earlier North American agricultural techniques were reintroduced, meat production would decrease only slightly.
- (B) Protecting the habitat of wild animals so that we can utilize these animals as a food source is more cost effective than raising domesticated animals.
- (C) The biodiversity of the North American prairie ecosystem should not be restored if doing so will have intolerable economic consequences.
- (D) Preservation of the remaining North American bison would be a sensible policy.
- (E) The devastation of the North American prairie ecosystem could be largely reversed without significantly decreasing meat production.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

12. Morris: Computers, despite some people's expectations, will have an inappreciable impact on education. To be sure, computers are useful for drills promoting memorization, though only a small part of education can be accomplished through drills. But machines cannot help students with any of the higher intellectual functions we call understanding; for that, human teachers are indispensable.

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

- (A) Whatever memorization is necessary can be accomplished as easily without computers as with them.
  - (B) Requiring memorization in appreciable amounts tends to thwart development of higher intellectual functions in students.
  - (C) Successful memorization of relevant facts is a necessary precondition for the development of higher intellectual functions in students.
  - (D) Many students become familiar with computers before encountering them at school.
  - (E) Having an appreciable impact on education involves affecting the higher intellectual functions of students.
13. A recent study reveals that television advertising does not significantly affect children's preferences for breakfast cereals. The study compared two groups of children. One group had watched no television, and the other group had watched average amounts of television and its advertising. Both groups strongly preferred the sugary cereals heavily advertised on television.
- Which one of the following statements, if true, most weakens the argument?
- (A) The preferences of children who do not watch television advertising are influenced by the preferences of children who watch the advertising.
  - (B) The preference for sweets is not a universal trait in humans, and can be influenced by environmental factors such as television advertising.
  - (C) Most of the children in the group that had watched television were already familiar with the advertisements for these cereals.
  - (D) Both groups rejected cereals low in sugar even when these cereals were heavily advertised on television.
  - (E) Cereal preferences of adults who watch television are known to be significantly different from the cereal preferences of adults who do not watch television.

14. Reducing speed limits neither saves lives nor protects the environment. This is because the more slowly a car is driven, the more time it spends on the road spewing exhaust into the air and running the risk of colliding with other vehicles.

The argument's reasoning is flawed because the argument

- (A) neglects the fact that some motorists completely ignore speed limits
  - (B) ignores the possibility of benefits from lowering speed limits other than environmental and safety benefits
  - (C) fails to consider that if speed limits are reduced, increased driving times will increase the number of cars on the road at any given time
  - (D) presumes, without providing justification, that total emissions for a given automobile trip are determined primarily by the amount of time the trip takes
  - (E) presumes, without providing justification, that drivers run a significant risk of collision only if they spend a lot of time on the road
15. Loggerhead turtles live and breed in distinct groups, of which some are in the Pacific Ocean and some are in the Atlantic. New evidence suggests that juvenile Pacific loggerheads that feed near the Baja peninsula hatch in Japanese waters 10,000 kilometers away. Ninety-five percent of the DNA samples taken from the Baja turtles match those taken from turtles at the Japanese nesting sites.
- Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the reasoning above?
- (A) Nesting sites of loggerhead turtles have been found off the Pacific coast of North America several thousand kilometers north of the Baja peninsula.
  - (B) The distance between nesting sites and feeding sites of Atlantic loggerhead turtles is less than 5,000 kilometers.
  - (C) Loggerhead hatchlings in Japanese waters have been declining in number for the last decade while the number of nesting sites near the Baja peninsula has remained constant.
  - (D) Ninety-five percent of the DNA samples taken from the Baja turtles match those taken from Atlantic loggerhead turtles.
  - (E) Commercial aquariums have been successfully breeding Atlantic loggerheads with Pacific loggerheads for the last five years.

16. People who do not believe that others distrust them are confident in their own abilities, so people who tend to trust others think of a difficult task as a challenge rather than a threat, since this is precisely how people who are confident in their own abilities regard such tasks.

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

- (A) People who believe that others distrust them tend to trust others.
  - (B) Confidence in one's own abilities gives one confidence in the trustworthiness of others.
  - (C) People who tend to trust others do not believe that others distrust them.
  - (D) People who are not threatened by difficult tasks tend to find such tasks challenging.
  - (E) People tend to distrust those who they believe lack self-confidence.
17. Mullen has proposed to raise taxes on the rich, who made so much money during the past decade. Yet Mullen's tax records show heavy investment in business during that time and large profits; so Mullen's proposal does not deserve our consideration.

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

- (A) Do not vote for Smith's proposed legislation to subsidize child care for working parents; Smith is a working parent.
- (B) Do not put any credence in Dr. Han's recent proposal to ban smoking in all public places; Dr. Han is a heavy smoker.
- (C) The previous witness's testimony ought to be ignored; he has been convicted of both forgery and mail fraud.
- (D) Board member Timm's proposal to raise the salaries of the company's middle managers does not deserve to be considered; Timm's daughter is a middle manager at the company's headquarters.
- (E) Dr. Wasow's analysis of the design of this bridge should not be taken seriously; after all, Dr. Wasow has previously only designed factory buildings.

#### Questions 18–19

Anders: The physical structure of the brain plays an important role in thinking. So researchers developing “thinking machines”—computers that can make decisions based on both common sense and factual knowledge—should closely model those machines on the structure of the brain.

Yang: Important does not mean essential. After all, no flying machine closely modeled on birds has worked; workable aircraft are structurally very different from birds. So thinking machines closely modeled on the brain are also likely to fail. In developing a workable thinking machine, researchers would therefore increase their chances of success if they focus on the brain's function and simply ignore its physical structure.

18. The statement “thinking machines closely modeled on the brain are also likely to fail” serves which one of the following roles in Yang's argument?
- (A) the main conclusion of the argument
  - (B) a subsidiary conclusion used in support of the main conclusion
  - (C) a principle of research invoked in support of the conclusion
  - (D) a particular example illustrating a general claim
  - (E) background information providing a context for the argument
19. In evaluating Yang's argument it would be most helpful to know whether
- (A) studies of the physical structure of birds provided information crucial to the development of workable aircraft
  - (B) researchers currently working on thinking machines take all thinking to involve both common sense and factual knowledge
  - (C) as much time has been spent trying to develop a workable thinking machine as had been spent in developing the first workable aircraft
  - (D) researchers who specialize in the structure of the brain are among those who are trying to develop thinking machines
  - (E) some flying machines that were not closely modeled on birds failed to work

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Shy adolescents often devote themselves totally to a hobby to help distract them from the loneliness brought on by their shyness. Sometimes they are able to become friends with others who share their hobby. But if they lose interest in that hobby, their loneliness may be exacerbated. So developing an all-consuming hobby is not a successful strategy for overcoming adolescent loneliness.

Which one of the following assumptions does the argument depend on?

- (A) Eventually, shy adolescents are going to want a wider circle of friends than is provided by their hobby.
  - (B) No successful strategy for overcoming adolescent loneliness ever intensifies that loneliness.
  - (C) Shy adolescents will lose interest in their hobbies if they do not make friends through their engagement in those hobbies.
  - (D) Some other strategy for overcoming adolescent loneliness is generally more successful than is developing an all-consuming hobby.
  - (E) Shy adolescents devote themselves to hobbies mainly because they want to make friends.
21. Political scientist: As a political system, democracy does not promote political freedom. There are historical examples of democracies that ultimately resulted in some of the most oppressive societies. Likewise, there have been enlightened despotisms and oligarchies that have provided a remarkable level of political freedom to their subjects.

The reasoning in the political scientist's argument is flawed because it

- (A) confuses the conditions necessary for political freedom with the conditions sufficient to bring it about
- (B) fails to consider that a substantial increase in the level of political freedom might cause a society to become more democratic
- (C) appeals to historical examples that are irrelevant to the causal claim being made
- (D) overlooks the possibility that democracy promotes political freedom without being necessary or sufficient by itself to produce it
- (E) bases its historical case on a personal point of view

22. In humans, ingested protein is broken down into amino acids, all of which must compete to enter the brain. Subsequent ingestion of sugars leads to the production of insulin, a hormone that breaks down the sugars and also rids the bloodstream of residual amino acids, except for tryptophan. Tryptophan then slips into the brain uncontested and is transformed into the chemical serotonin, increasing the brain's serotonin level. Thus, sugars can play a major role in mood elevation, helping one to feel relaxed and anxiety-free.

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

- (A) Elevation of mood and freedom from anxiety require increasing the level of serotonin in the brain.
- (B) Failure to consume foods rich in sugars results in anxiety and a lowering of mood.
- (C) Serotonin can be produced naturally only if tryptophan is present in the bloodstream.
- (D) Increasing the level of serotonin in the brain promotes relaxation and freedom from anxiety.
- (E) The consumption of protein-rich foods results in anxiety and a lowering of mood.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

23. If an act of civil disobedience—willfully breaking a specific law in order to bring about legal reform—is done out of self-interest alone and not out of a concern for others, it cannot be justified. But one is justified in performing an act of civil disobedience if one’s conscience requires one to do so.

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

- (A) Keisha’s protest against what she perceived to be a brutal and repressive dictatorship in another country was an act of justified civil disobedience, because in organizing an illegal but peaceful demonstration calling for a return to democratic leadership in that country, she acted purely out of concern for the people of that country.
- (B) Janice’s protest against a law that forbade labor strikes was motivated solely by a desire to help local mine workers obtain fair wages. But her conscience did not require her to protest this law, so Janice did not perform an act of justified civil disobedience.
- (C) In organizing an illegal protest against the practice in her country of having prison inmates work eighteen hours per day, Georgette performed an act of justified civil disobedience: she acted out of concern for her fellow inmates rather than out of concern for herself.
- (D) Maria’s deliberate violation of a law requiring prepublication government approval of all printed materials was an act of justified civil disobedience: though her interest as an owner of a publishing company would be served by repeal of the law, she violated the law because her conscience required doing so on behalf of all publishers.
- (E) In organizing a parade of motorcyclists riding without helmets through the capital city, Louise’s act was not one of justified civil disobedience: she was willfully challenging a specific law requiring motorcyclists to wear helmets, but her conscience did not require her to organize the parade.

24. Most land-dwelling vertebrates have rotating limbs terminating in digits, a characteristic useful for land movement. Biologists who assume that this characteristic evolved only after animals abandoned aquatic environments must consider the *Acanthostega*, a newly discovered ancestor of all land vertebrates. It possessed rotating limbs terminating in digits, but its skeleton was too feeble for land movement. It also breathed using only internal gills, indicating that it and its predecessors were exclusively aquatic.

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

- (A) Many anatomical characteristics common to most land animals represent a disadvantage for survival underwater.
- (B) None of the anatomical characteristics common to most aquatic animals represent an advantage for survival on land.
- (C) *Acanthostega* originated as a land-dwelling species, but evolved gills only after moving to an underwater environment.
- (D) All anatomical characteristics not useful for land movement but common to most land animals represent an advantage for survival underwater.
- (E) Certain anatomical characteristics common to some aquatic animals represent an advantage for survival on land.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



25. One reason why European music has had such a strong influence throughout the world, and why it is a sophisticated achievement, is that over time the original function of the music—whether ritual, dance, or worship—gradually became an aspect of its style, not its defining force. Dance music could stand independent of dance, for example, and sacred music independent of religious worship, because each composition has so much internal coherence that the music ultimately depends on nothing but itself.

The claims made above are compatible with each of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) African music has had a more powerful impact on the world than European music has had.
- (B) European military and economic expansionism partially explains the global influence of European music.
- (C) The original functions of many types of Chinese music are no longer their defining forces.
- (D) Music that is unintelligible when it is presented independently of its original function tends to be the most sophisticated music.
- (E) Some works of art lose their appeal when they are presented to serve a function other than their original one.

26. Tony: A short story is little more than a novelist's sketch pad. Only novels have narrative structures that allow writers to depict human lives accurately by portraying characters whose personalities gradually develop through life experience.

Raoul: Life consists not of a linear process of personality development, but rather of a series of completely disjointed vignettes, from many of which the discerning observer may catch glimpses of character. Thus, the short story depicts human lives more faithfully than does the novel.

The dialogue most supports the claim that Tony and Raoul disagree about whether

- (A) human lives are best understood as series of completely disjointed vignettes
- (B) novels and short stories employ the same strategies to depict human lives
- (C) novels usually depict gradual changes in characters' personalities
- (D) only short stories are used as novelists' sketch pads
- (E) short stories provide glimpses of facets of character that are usually kept hidden

## 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:

Charles W. Collier, "Intellectual Authority and Institutional Authority." ©1992 by the Association of American Law Schools.

Bruce Curtis, "Mapping the Social: Notes from Jacob Keefer's Educational Tours, 1845" ©1993 by Bruce Curtis.

Adapted from William M. Denevan, "The Pristine Myth: The Landscape of the Americas in 1492." ©1992 by Association of American Geographers.

Hubert L. Dreyfus, "What Computers Can't Do." ©1994 by the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

John O'Toole, "The Story of Ethics: Narrative as a Means for Ethical Understanding and Action." ©1995 by the American Medical Association.

Edward Rothstein, *Emblems of Mind*. ©1995 by Edward Rothstein.



DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## LSAT WRITING SAMPLE TOPIC

Due to declining student enrollment, the school board of the Winterdale School District has decided to close either Brookhaven Elementary or Oakwood Elementary. The district will need to renovate the school it leaves open. Write an essay in favor of closing one school over the other based on the following considerations:

- The school board wants to minimize renovation costs.
- The school board wants to minimize the impact of a school closing on students and staff.

Brookhaven was built in 1925, and although it is a solid building, its plumbing and heating systems are outdated, and its classroom layout will need to be reconfigured to accord with current trends in school design. The renovations required to bring Brookhaven up to date will be extensive, and architects estimate that the project will take a year to complete. The contractors chosen for the Brookhaven renovation will be able to do the most disruptive work over the summer, however. They anticipate that all classrooms will be available by the start of the school year. Only half of the administrative offices will be available, so administrators plan to share these offices until the rest can be finished. After Brookhaven is renovated, the 209 students enrolled at Oakwood will be bused to Brookhaven. All but a handful of them already take the bus to school.

Oakwood was built in the 1950s but underwent limited renovation in the 1990s. Because the plumbing and heating systems do not now require replacement, architects estimate that renovations will consist mainly of reconfiguring the administrative offices and updating the building's facade. These renovations are expected to take six months. Due to an irresolvable scheduling conflict, the contractors chosen for the Oakwood renovation will have to do all the work while school is in session. During construction, Oakwood's administrative offices will be housed in trailers located on the school's athletic fields, which will consequently be unavailable for student use. After Oakwood is renovated, the 215 students enrolled at Brookhaven will be bused to Oakwood. About half of them currently live close enough to Brookhaven to walk to school.

[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 XXXVIII**

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

**SECTION I**

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

**SECTION II**

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

**SECTION III**

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

**SECTION IV**

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

\* Item removed from scoring.



TEST PREP AND  
ADMISSIONS

1-800-KAP-TEST | [kaptest.com](http://kaptest.com)



LL3169A